

Kilkenny City & County Development Plan - Appendices 2021-2027

KILKENNY CITY & COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021-2027 APPENDICES

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- B. Housing Strategy (City and County)
- C. Recreational Walking Trails and Public Rights of Way (City and County)
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Kilkenny County & City Development Plan Retail Strategy 2020

FINAL

on behalf of Kilkenny County Council

July 2020



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1.0 Introduction

Overview

- 1.1 Nexus Planning (Nexus) has been commissioned by Kilkenny County Council to prepare the Kilkenny County and City Development Plan Retail Strategy 2020. The Strategy will form part of the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2021-2027 ('the Development Plan').
- 1.2 The Development Plan is intended to set out the overall strategy for the future planning and sustainable development of the County for the period of the plan and beyond.
- 1.3 The purpose of the Retail Strategy is to set out clear, evidence based objectives and policies in relation to retailing, in order to support competitiveness and choice whilst promoting the vitality and viability of town centres. The Strategy focusses on Kilkenny City as the primary retail destination within the County, however also considers retailing in the four district towns of Callan, Castlecomer, Graiguenamanagh and Thomastown, as well as Ferrybank.
- 1.4 The Strategy is underpinned by empirical evidence in the form of a 550-sample shopper survey. The shopper survey allows us to undertake a qualitative analysis of shopper attitudes and opinions. The survey was purposefully based on a survey carried out in 2010 to support the previous Retail Strategy, in order to allow direct comparison to the previous results. The 2010 survey was only carried out in Kilkenny City.

Scope of Works

- 1.5 The brief sets out that the Retail Strategy shall at a minimum include the following:
 - i) A succinct section on national and regional retail policy and trends and their implications for the city and county Retail policy;
 - ii) Outline the level and form of retailing activity appropriate to the various components of the settlement hierarchy;
 - iii) Define, by way of a map, the core retail area of each centre as appropriate;
 - iv) Analysis of the change that has occurred in retailing in County Kilkenny since the last Plan/Strategy;

- v) A comparative review of Kilkenny City with other major competing centres;
- vi) Set out strategic guidance on the appropriate location and scale of retail development to support the settlement hierarchy, including where appropriate identifying opportunity sites which are suitable and available and which match the future retailing needs of the area;
- vii) Identify opportunity sites in each of the main towns which could be used to suit a variety of required retail formats in a way that maintains the essential character of the particular shopping area;
- viii) Include objectives to support action initiatives in town centres;
- ix) A Viability and Vitality Assessment check shall be carried out for each of the six settlements;
- x) A review of 'Out of Centre' retailing in Kilkenny City, and whether or not there is potential for expansion;
- xi) Preparation of a suite of policies necessary for ensuring vital and vibrant town and village centres.

Structure of the Study

1.6 In light of the above, we have structured our report as follows;

- **Section 2** summarises key national and regional retail policy, and key current and future retail and leisure trends, therefore providing the context for this Study and how it can be used to guide plan-making;
- **Section 3** examines the vitality and viability of the main centres within the County. We review our empirical shopper survey findings and consider health-checks of the County's main centres;
- **Section 4** provides discussion around the key policy topics including settlement hierarchy, core retail areas, and out of centre retail, and provides a comparative review of Kilkenny City with other major competing centres;
- **Section 5** sets out our recommendations and policies in respect of the Council's future strategies for retail, town centre and leisure development.

2.0 Policy & Trends

2.1 In this section, we provide a succinct account of current national and regional policy relevant to retail planning. Further, we review current and future retail trends to provide a context for the preparation of this Strategy, and an understanding of the implications of these trends for future county retail policy.

National and Regional Retail Policy

National Planning Framework 2018

2.2 At the national level, the National Planning Framework 2018 (NPF) guides all development within Ireland until 2040. The National Planning Framework (NPF) does not provide specific guidance on the national retail strategy, but provides broader guidance on achieving sustainable cities and communities, as well as regionally specific guidance to help promote growth and sustained development.

2.3 The NPF contains strategic policies seeking to ensure the vitality and viability of Ireland's urban and rural places. National Objective 6 is part of a series of objectives that seek to strengthen Ireland's urban places. Objective 6 relates to the role and function of urban places, highlighting the Government's ambition to regenerate and rejuvenate cities, towns and villages as environmental assets to ensure the resiliency and vitality of urban places. This includes ensuring their ability to accommodate increased populations, employment activity, and high amenity and design standards. National Objective 11 sets out a presumption in favour of development that will encourage people, jobs and activity within existing urban places of all sizes.

2.4 National Policy Objective 16 highlights the Government's intention of addressing vacancy rates in small town and village centres to reduce rural decline, and encourage the viability and vibrancy of rural areas.

2.5 The NPF provides a hierarchy for commercial activity based on settlement size. Smaller settlements and rural areas are identified as those which provide commercial infrastructure at local scale, appropriate to their size, including a shop, pub, post office and petrol station. Smaller towns and villages are identified as those with supermarkets, restaurants, and a mix of retail facilities, whilst large

towns are those providing shopping centres, retail warehousing, and a range of restaurants. Finally, cities provide commercial retail infrastructure at the scale of department stores, as well as specialist shops, and arts and cultural facilities.

[Retail Planning Guidelines 2012](#)

- 2.6 The Retail Planning Guidelines (2012) prepared by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG) provides policy guidance to help promote and maintain the vitality and viability of the retail sector as a key element contributing to the success of Ireland's urban places, villages, and the country as a whole.
- 2.7 The 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines document identifies the overarching objective in retail planning in Ireland to be enhancing the vitality and viability of city and town centres through the application of sequential development, requiring retail development to be appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement to which it is to be located. To this effect, the Retail Planning Guidelines set retail floorspace caps on a hierarchical basis, to help promote competitiveness and diversity in the retail sector. In Kilkenny, the convenience retail floorspace cap is 3,000 sq m (applicable to new retail stores or extensions to existing stores which will result in aggregate increase in net convenience floorspace). The cap on retail warehouse floorspace in Ireland is 6,000 sq m with specific exceptions for city and town centre areas in the five National Spatial Strategy Gateway cities (which includes Waterford but does not include Kilkenny), whilst the cap for petrol filling station shops is set at 100 sq m.
- 2.8 Finally, the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines document identifies the important contribution high quality design of retail development can have on supporting the vitality and attractiveness of urban centres.

[A Framework for Town Centre Renewal](#)

- 2.9 The Framework for Town Centre Renewal¹ is a document developed from working groups to cultivate strategies aimed at securing vibrant and resilient town centres through town centre renewal. At the centre of this goal, is the importance of the retail sector and its role in supporting town centres, communities and job creation.

¹ A Framework for Town Centre Renewal, Department of Business Enterprise and Innovation 2017

- 2.10 This framework identifies the key attributes of successful towns, and provides an action plan and support for town centre renewal. The key driver of the framework's strategy is stakeholder engagement and a community-led approach to developing a bespoke town centre plan that aims to support its vitality and viability.

[Kilkenny Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021](#)

- 2.11 The Kilkenny Local Economic and Community Plan will guide policy in the county until 2021. A key function of this plan is to help ensure the effective co-ordination of publicly funded programs and investment in the County until 2021, aligned to the City & County Development Plan
- 2.12 This plan states that, in 2012, the retail sector was the most important sector in the County in terms of employment, with 760 wholesale and retail businesses employing 23% of the total number of people employed by businesses in the County. Of the wholesale and retail businesses, a large proportion were independent traders, specialist boutiques and fashion stores located in the retail centre of Kilkenny City.

[The Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020](#)

- 2.13 The Kilkenny County Development Plan provides guidance for development in the County from 2014 to 2020. In addition to a range of other retail based objectives, the document identifies four objectives with respect to future retail development:
- To improve the convenience market share retained within the county to 80% post 2020;
 - To improve the comparison market share retained within the county to 75% post 2020;
 - To increase the convenience trade draw from 8% to 15% post 2020; and
 - To maintain the comparison trade draw at 58% post 2020.

- 2.14 Kilkenny County Council is currently preparing the new Kilkenny County Development Plan which will guide development from 2021-2027, which this Retail Strategy will support.

[Settlement Hierarchy](#)

- 2.15 The brief asks us to outline the level and form of retailing activity appropriate for each tier of the settlement hierarchy. In order to do so, we have provided in this section a review of the adopted

settlement hierarchy, the retail hierarchy, and relevant national guidance relating to the appropriate level and form of retail activity within those tiers. For the purpose of this exercise, we have focussed on the listed towns as identified in the brief.

- 2.16 The Development Plan (2014-2020) sets out the County's settlement hierarchy as provided at Figure 4.1. Figure 2.1 | Kilkenny County Development Plan – County Settlement Hierarchy

Table 3.1 County Settlement Hierarchy	
Type of Urban Centre	Town/Centre
Gateway	Waterford (Ferrybank/Belview in Co. Kilkenny)
Hub	Kilkenny City
Large Town	New Ross (Environs of in Co. Kilkenny)
District Town ³⁰	Callan, Castlecomer, Graiguenamanagh and Thomastown
Smaller Towns and Villages	Ballyhale, Ballyragget, Bennettsbridge, Clogh-Moneenroe, Dungarvan, Fiddown, Freshford, Glenmore, Goresbridge, Gowran, Inistioge, Johnstown, Kells, Kilmacow, Kilmanagh, Kilmoganny, Knocktopher, Mooncoin, Mullinavat, Paulstown, Piltown, Slieverue, Stoneyford and Urlingford.

Figure 2.2 | Kilkenny County Development Plan – County Retail Hierarchy

Table 4.1: County Retail Hierarchy	
Level/Retail Function	Centre
Level 1 Major Town Centre/County Town	Kilkenny City & Environs
Level 2 District Centre	Ferrybank (part of Waterford environs)
Level 3 District/sub county town	Callan Thomastown Castlecomer Graigenamanagh
Level 4 Neighbourhood Centre	As designated for Kilkenny City & Environs (Newpark, Loughboy, Loughmacask, Western Environs) and Ferrybank/Belview area in the Environs of Waterford City
Level 5 Small Town/village centre/Rural Area	Various

Local Area Plans

- 2.17 Kilkenny County Council have prepared a number of Local Area Plans that work in conjunction with the Kilkenny County Development Plan, and provide locally specific guidance to ensure that development builds on the strengths and addresses the weakness of each area.
- 2.18 The Local Area Plans of relevance to this study include:
- Callan Local Area Plan (adopted May 2019);
 - Castlecomer Local Area Plan (adopted May 2018);
 - Graigenamanagh Local Area Plan (currently under review, new LAP to be adopted in 2020);
 - Thomastown Local Area Plan (adopted May 2019);
 - Ferrybank Belview Local Area Plan (effective January 2018).

National and Regional Retail Trends

COVID-19

- 2.19 At the time of writing this report the retail climate in Ireland and around the world is dominated by the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19). Whilst it is difficult at this stage to determine exactly what the extent of the impacts will be, there is no doubt that the global pandemic will have a considerable

impact on Irish and global economies. However, without hard data at the current time, it is impossible to predict exactly what the economic consequences will be.

- 2.20 The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) reported on 26th March 2020 that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is the greatest threat that the Irish economy has faced since the financial crisis² of 2008. The government response to the virus, both in Ireland and in other nations around the world has and will continue to result in huge numbers of job losses and a sharp contraction in global economic activity. In their Quarterly Economic Commentary for Spring 2020³, the ESRI conducted a scenario analysis. They identified that if major restrictions on social and economic life are in place for 12 weeks in total, domestic output would register a recession in 2020, with output contracting by 7.1%. ESRI have also modelled scenarios in which the outcomes are better and worse.
- 2.21 Our ensuing assessment does not attempt to forecast the impacts that COVID-19 will have on the retail economy of Kilkenny. However, what is clear is that it will be necessary to closely monitor those impacts over the coming months and years and we recommend that the Council undertakes a regular review process (see also our recommendations in Section 5).

Pre-COVID-19 Retail Climate

- 2.22 The economic climate that prevailed during the 2008 economic recession, had substantial impacts on the retail market in particular reducing disposable income, changing the way people spend and the level of employment within the sector. Consequently, the level of spending contracted and the value of the Irish retail sector fell. A study by Retail Ireland, acknowledges that at least 40,000 jobs in retail were lost during that recession⁴.
- 2.23 Since the 2008 recession, the retail sector has seen slow but sustained growth in retail jobs and sales, though in 2017, the value of retail sales was still 13% below pre-economic crisis levels.
- 2.24 Ireland has a strong trading relationship with Britain, meaning that the impact of Brexit has also been felt in the Irish retail sector. This is reflected in the weakening of consumer confidence in the second half of 2016, as evident through the reduction in value of retail sales which was down by 0.1%

² 'Scenario analysis suggests Irish economy to fall into recession in 2020 as a result of economic deterioration caused by Covid-19', ESRI, 2020

³ 'Quarterly Economic Review – Spring 2020', ESRI 2020

⁴ 'Shaping the Future of Irish Retail 2020', Retail Ireland, 2017

(excluding motor sales and bars) in December 2016 compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the ongoing uncertainty, the market has steadily improved since the Brexit vote in 2016.

- 2.25 As of March 2017, the retail sector represented 12% of the country's GDP, and employed 280,000 employees. The continued slow, but steady, growth in this sector can be attributed to changing behaviours and a more value-conscious consumer.⁵
- 2.26 The report prepared by Retail Ireland found that, in 2017, 50% of retailers believed that the retail sector would contract, whilst 67% of retailers identified Brexit as having a moderate negative impact on business.
- 2.27 As of early 2019, uncertainty around the global economic climate ensures consumer confidence in Ireland remained cautious.⁶ Notwithstanding, and despite the impact of the economic recession and Brexit on the Irish economy, the retail sector was continuing to make a critical contribution to the Irish economy and employment prior to the outbreak of COVID-19.

The Retail Property Market

- 2.28 In the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is not yet clear exactly what the outcomes will be in terms of the retail property market. Looking back to how the retail market recovered from the 2008 recession may offer some lessons. As with the retail market, the retail property landscape in Ireland has felt the effects of the 2008 economic recession, Brexit and continued global economic uncertainty. However, the retail property market bounced back from the recession quicker than anticipated, with CBRE reporting that retail property occupancy is healthy and investor appetite continues to grow. Retail is a growing market in Ireland, with 12-14% of national employment coming from the industry, and the average wage being ranked 4th in the EU. However, retail sales growth does not match that of the growth of the economy, and even though most Irish shoppers shop in-store, only 36% of those shoppers consider themselves satisfied with their experience, hinting towards a potential decline in the industry to come, as access to online shopping becomes more readily available.

⁵ 'Retail Consumer Report', PwC, March 2018

⁶ 'Irish Retail and Consumer Report', PwC, 2019

- 2.29 Despite recent trends, including uncertainty and the increasing popularity of online and mobile shopping, over two thirds of the Irish population say that they do a mix of online and in-store shopping. This is in combination with positive levels of footfall recorded in 2018. In that year, CBRE reported that retail occupier activity was considerably better than elsewhere in Europe, driven by a combination of a healthy tourism industry and increases in disposable income. ⁷.
- 2.30 Notwithstanding the healthy retail occupier market, some firms are reportedly wary of how Brexit will affect them, and some have already made plans to relocate into Europe. For example and according to CBRE, B&Q are planning to pull from Ireland at 'some point in the near future'. B&Q only have eight stores in Ireland at present, but their departure could influence other businesses to do the same.

Trends in Convenience and Comparison Goods Retailing

- 2.31 The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has had varying effects on different types of retailers. At the time of writing, necessity grocery and key services are seeing a surge in activity. DIY stores have seemingly benefitted from the situation, with a spike in customers undertaking projects at home.
- 2.32 Meanwhile, many other retailers are struggling. While there is activity online, discretionary spending generally falls dramatically in difficult times. Online sales are therefore likely to fare better than physical sales, but will still suffer significant losses over this period. Some major high street names including Next, River Island and TK Maxx have even had to close their online operations as a result of growing concerns over social distancing within warehouses. Meanwhile, UK store Debenhams's appointed administrators in April and expect to close all 11 Irish stores.
- 2.33 As of September 2019, the big supermarket names continued to hold the largest portion of the grocery market share. Dunnes held the largest share at 22.2%, closely followed by SuperValu and Tesco, each with a share of 21.4%. Aldi and Lidl have each continued to record strong growth with a market share of 12.5% and 11.9% respectively⁸.
- 2.34 According to the Retail Times, there is a positive outlook for convenience goods retailing, with 45 new Spar and Eurospar stores scheduled to open in 2019-2020⁹.

⁷ 'Ireland Real Estate Market Outlook 2019', CBRE, 2019

⁸ 'Grocery market Share – Ireland', Kantar World Panel, September 2019

⁹ 'Retail Times', Retail Excellence, 2019.

- 2.35 On trends in the comparison goods market, the recurrent theme prevalent in the advice issued in the media and by specialist reports analysing retail trends, relates to the need for retailers to shift towards prioritising the customer experience. This relates to improving the customer experience of in-store shopping, by providing an environment to showcase the potential of products, thereby improving the experience of the product itself¹⁰, and providing in-store experience. A report by PwC in 2019 found that consumers were willing to pay up to 16% price premium on products and services that offered exceptional experiences, and in addition, that good experiences improve customer loyalty.¹¹

Internet Shopping, Mobile Shopping and other Special Forms of Trading

- 2.36 The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many consumers to change their habits, and this has been only too true for internet shopping. The pandemic will lead to some long-lasting changes in consumer behaviour. Those previously not accustomed to online shopping have, through necessity, shifted to this platform and it is expected therefore that some areas of retail will experience a greater shift into ecommerce than before.
- 2.37 Trends in online shopping extend to mobile shopping, with smartphone shopping reportedly doubling since 2018¹². Despite the increase in online and mobile shopping, prior to the COVID-19 outbreak the frequency (daily or weekly) of in-store shopping had also increased since 2018. Mobile shopping was predicted to expand rapidly over the next five years with 30% of consumers purchasing online weekly or more frequently in 2018, up from 24% in 2017.
- 2.38 The weakened Sterling against the Euro has led to an increase in online retail sales. This, coupled with the ever rising trend towards online shopping, has seen large overseas spend, with almost two thirds of the total online spend by Irish consumers going to overseas retailers¹³. Over 50% of Irish consumers now shop online. This has increased from 19% a decade ago. One of the main contributing factors to the increase in online retail is the convenience it brings at a time when consumers are time poor¹⁴. €5 billion worth of sales were made online in 2017 and an investigation by PayPal¹⁵, with the online

¹⁰ 'How Does That Make You Feel', Kantar World Panel, September 2018.

¹¹ 'Irish Retail & Consumer Report', PwC, 2019

¹² 'Retail Consumer Report', PwC, March 2018

¹³ 'Irish online consumers now buy more from abroad than from domestic retailers', The Independent, August 2018

¹⁴ IBEC, Irish Retail, Q4 2018 Retail Monitor Report, Feb 2019

¹⁵ 'PayPal Cross-Border Consumer Research 2018', PayPal Inc, 2018

payment facilitator concluding that online spending in Ireland is increasing by around 20% annually and is set to be worth €10 billion in 2020.¹⁶

2.39 Social media is becoming increasingly important in the retail sector, as a principal form of advertising. A report conducted by PwC found that 62% of 25-35 year olds and 92% of 18-24 year olds in Ireland 2018 found purchasing inspiration from social media¹⁷.

2.40 Despite these trends, it is important to highlight that traditional stores remain the most dominant medium for shopping in Ireland, with 73% of consumers shopping in stores at least monthly in 2018.

Trends in Leisure

2.41 Leisure is often considered a discretionary activity and, as such, consumer spending on leisure is greatly influenced by the economic climate and, in particular, average levels of disposable incomes. Leisure uses within this context include visiting restaurants, bars, cafes, arcades, cinemas and leisure centres to name a few. However, when assessing the average weekly spend of Irish households on 'miscellaneous goods, services and other expenditure', which includes expenditure on holidays, bettings and lotteries, and sports and leisure activities among others, it becomes clear that, even in light of an economic downturn, consumers in Ireland have shown a growing desire to engage in leisure activities. The Central Statistics Office estimates that expenditure in this category has increased from 20.5% in 1980 to 33.6% in 2016¹⁸.

2.42 In 2019 LEON, a chain restaurant based in the UK but with restaurants across Europe as well, announced its plan to open 20 new restaurants in Ireland over the next five years, indicating growth and desire for leisure services in the country.¹⁹

2.43 In the current Coronavirus lockdown, the leisure sector is one of the worst affected, with some news outlets reporting that bars, restaurants and sports venues could remain closed for a long period with impacts on customer experience after reopening. As with other forms of retail, a best case scenario for the leisure sector would involve a shorter lock down period. The Restaurants Association of Ireland (RAI) has made a submission to the State's public health emergency team proposing that restaurants,

¹⁶ 'Irish are the biggest international online shoppers in the world', The Irish Times, August 2018

¹⁷ 'Irish Retail & Consumer Report', PwC, 2019

¹⁸ 'Household Budget Survey 2015-2016', CSO Ireland, 2016

¹⁹ 'Retail Times', Retail Excellence, 2019.

cafes and bars open again by following social distancing guidelines under World Health Organisation (WHO) rules for restaurants during the pandemic²⁰. This would involve limiting the number of diners to four per 10 sq m.

Local Trends

- 2.44 In 2018, a number of successive store closures in Kilkenny provoked public debate concerning the future of shopping in the city. Closures included Ryan's XL, Dubray Books, and Lloyds Pharmacy²¹ resulting in job losses. The series of shop closures within Kilkenny City has prompted news articles and debate around how to support local businesses to ensure they can succeed despite general retailing uncertainty. The debate is consistent with commentary and discourse at national level. For example, Dr Conor Skehan, DIT points out that retailing has always been subject to change and that the main streets of towns and villages are constantly adapting and evolving as a result. He argues that while it may be claimed that expensive rates and rents, car parking restrictions and public realm are the reason for shop closures, it is more to do with changing values and behaviour of consumers and in particular - online shopping. He concludes that places that accept and plan for change will fare best²². In response to the challenges faced by retail owners, Kilkenny County Council has put in place a number of supports including the Small Business Vacant Premises Scheme, and the Local Enterprise Office (LEO) recently delivered a Retail Development Programme to assist retail owners to address the challenge they face in this fast-changing sector. Most recently, the Council has facilitated the establishment of a Kilkenny City Task Force.
- 2.45 The Local Area Plans prepared to support and guide development in the County provide an assessment of locally specific retail trends. The Callan Local Area Plan (2019) identifies Callan as having experienced an improvement in convenience retailing since 2007, but a decline in comparison floorspace in the same period. Callan reportedly had 522 sq m of vacant retail floorspace, down from 569 sq m in 2007 but up from 440 sq m in 2010.
- 2.46 The Castlecomer Local Area Plan (2010) recognises Castlecomer's classification as a small town in the retail hierarchy described in the Development Plan. The town's retail activity is generally centred on

²⁰ 'Proposal for restaurants to open under WHO social distancing guidelines', Irish Times, 2020

²¹ Irish Examiner 2018

²² Sunday Independent, 4th November, 2018

the Square, and is comprised predominantly of basic convenience shopping and lower order comparison shopping.

- 2.47 The Graiguenamanagh Local Area Plan (2009) provides some insight into retail trends in the area, albeit the information is not recent. In 2007, Graiguenamanagh had experienced a 35% increase in retail floorspace when compared to figures from 2000. However, it was identified that 23.7% of the floorspace in 2007 was vacant, up from 3.3% in 2000. Aldi opened a store in Graiguenamanagh at the end of 2018, with pedestrian connections to Main Street.
- 2.48 The Thomastown Local Area Plan was adopted in 2019. The LAP identifies that food and food tourism are an important contributor to the local economy. Similarly, there are a number of leisure trails, including a food trail, which supports the local food economy in the area.
- 2.49 The Ferrybank Belview Local Area Plan (2018) recognises the relationship between nearby Waterford City Centre and Ferrybank. The area is served by a small number of local shops, many of which are within Waterford County Administrative area. The Ferrybank District Centre was constructed in 2009, and houses the library and the Council Area Office, but has not been occupied for retail use. . At present the area is served by a small active commercial area, and one major convenience retailer (Aldi) which is located in the north of the Ferrybank area, some distance from the remainder of the existing retail provision. Two mostly vacant shopping centres at Ferrybank and Ross Abbey present an opportunity to increase the retail offer in the area fairly substantially to support the growing population. The Mr Price store opened at the Ross Abbey shopping centre in 2017, but remains the only active store at present.

Summary and Conclusion

- 2.50 Whilst at the current time Coronavirus dominates the retail news headlines, key to maintaining a strong economy post-pandemic will be retailer's ability to adapt to changing circumstances. Notwithstanding the increase in sales in some sectors (including grocery stores and supermarkets), COVID-19 is guaranteed to have major implications for most retailers.
- 2.51 The retail market has experienced significant changes in recent years and the prevailing retail environment continues to be somewhat unstable. In response to this unpredictability, those operating in the market are forced to adapt quickly or otherwise face failing profits.

2.52 Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and despite continued global uncertainty, shifting consumer patterns, and the continued rise of internet shopping, the Irish economy and the retail sector remained strong and competitive. In a market disrupted by continued changes in consumer behaviour, investing in the consumer experience is anticipated to be the key to success²³ in securing resiliency in retail stores moving forward. Kilkenny County is seeing the same shifting consumer patterns. Planning policy can play an important role in helping to future proof city, town and village centres against the ongoing uncertainty.

²³ Independent Article, Conor Skehan, 2018

3.0 Baseline Study

Introduction

- 3.1 The purpose of this section of the report is to provide a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the performance of the six listed towns as identified in the brief within Kilkenny County. This baseline analysis provides an analysis of shopper survey results and should be read in conjunction with the health checks attached at Appendix A.

Methodology

Shopper Survey

- 3.2 A Shopper Survey was carried out by Ipsos MRBI as part of our engagement work. A copy of the questionnaire is attached at Appendix B. The raw data is also attached at Appendix C.
- 3.3 The brief asked us to analyse the change that has occurred in retailing in County Kilkenny since the last retail strategy was prepared in 2014. The shopper survey allows us to undertake a qualitative analysis of shopper attitudes and opinions. The survey was purposefully based on a survey carried out in 2010 to support the previous Retail Strategy, in order to allow direct comparison to the previous results. Notably, the 2010 survey was only carried out in Kilkenny City. The additional data Ipsos MRBI has collected for the five other centres is therefore the first of its kind.
- 3.4 The shopper survey consisted of a range of questions created to gain a comprehensive understanding of attitudes of shoppers to each centre as a destination, including:
- why they choose to go to that centre;
 - what they like;
 - what they do not like; and
 - what potential changes are needed.
- 3.5 In this section we have compiled the key findings for Kilkenny City, Callan, Thomastown, Graiguenamanagh, Castlecomer and Ferrybank.

3.6 550 surveys were completed across the centres. As Kilkenny City is the main shopping location within the County, 300 surveys were carried out in Kilkenny, at five different locations within the City. For consistency, these locations match up with the interview locations used in 2010. Within the other centres, approximately 50 surveys were carried out in each. Table 4a identifies the interview location breakdown.

Table 4a / Interview Locations

Location	Interviews (#)	Proportion (%)
Kilkenny City	300	52.0
High Street	80	13.9
Dunnes on Kieran Street	52	9.0
AIB Opposite the Left Bank	51	8.8
Market Cross Shopping Centre	33	5.7
McDonagh Junction Shopping Centre	84	14.6
Ferrybank	56	9.7
Callan	58	10.1
Thomastown	50	8.7
Graiguenamanagh	55	9.5
Castlecomer	58	10.1
TOTAL	577	100

Health Checks

3.7 In tandem with the Shopper Survey carried out by Ipsos MRBI, Nexus has also carried out a series of Viability and Vitality Assessments (health checks) for the six centres under prime consideration in this study; Kilkenny City, Ferrybank, Callan, Thomastown, Graiguenamanagh and Castlecomer. Health checks are both a physical exercise in walking each centre to understand their make-up and any physical strengths or weaknesses, as well as an exercise in consulting with local stakeholders. To that end, as part of the process of carrying out the health check assessments, Nexus Planning spoke with key stakeholders from each centre. This process allowed us to gain a knowledge and understanding of local issues and opportunities.

3.8 In terms of reporting, the study was led by Annex 2 of the Retail Planning Guidelines 2012 which sets out 12 key indicators for assessing the health of town centres, which we identify below. Annex 2 also provides discussion and guidance around the qualities that can be attributed to a healthy town centre.

The four qualities are:

1. Attractions – activities or diversity of shopping opportunities that draw consumers to that centre;
2. Accessibility – accessible within the local catchment by provision of a good road network and public transport facilities, as well as having good local linkages within the centre;
3. Amenity – attractive and enjoyable physical environment, as well as having a distinct identity;
4. Action – to function effectively as a commercially viable centre, development and improvements must be able to take place, and regular cleaning and maintenance should be coordinated.

3.9 These four qualities provide a benchmark for the assessment of the viability and vitality of town centres. Delving further into this assessment, the twelve indicators, as set out in the 2012 Guidelines are:

- Diversity of uses;
- Competitiveness;
- Retailer representations and intentions to change representation
- Shopping rents;
- Proportion of vacant street level property;
- Accessibility;
- Environmental quality;
- Public realm;
- Customer views and behaviour
- Perception of safety and occurrence of crime
- Commercial yields on non-domestic property; and
- Pedestrian flows.

3.10 We report on each of these matters in the complete health checks attached at Appendix A. We provide here a summary of the standout points within each centre. To support the health checks, we

have updated the GIS mapping to provide us with a breakdown of the composition and floorspace of each centre. These maps allow us to gain a visual appreciation of the composition of centres, and the ability to see if there are certain 'hot spots' for particular retail activities.

3.11 In our analysis, we utilise a categorisation of town centre uses in line with Experian Goad. Experian Goad is a retail property intelligence system that helps retail developers, property investors, planning professionals, and commercial agents to identify profitable locations for retail property development and investment projects. It offers comprehensive retail location plans and easy to use reports covering over 3,000 shopping areas in the UK and Ireland. Using Experian Goad definitions allows us to be consistent with composition data utilised for the Irish averages. Please refer to the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report for full definitions, but in summary the categories are as follows:

- Convenience goods;
- Comparison goods;
- Retail Services (e.g. dry cleaners, hair salons, beauticians etc.);
- Leisure services (e.g. restaurants, cafes, take-aways etc.);
- Financial and Business Services (e.g. estate agents, banks, post offices etc.); and
- Vacant.

3.12 We also utilise a range of sources of information to build a picture of the rental values achieved in each centre, from sources such as Propertypal.com and other local estate agents.

3.13 Visits were made by Nexus Planning to each centre in order to build a picture of their health in both March and April 2019. On those visits, we conducted a composition assessment of each centre, as well as conducting footfall surveys at a range of destinations. We also undertook an assessment of environmental quality, public realm, perception of safety and considered vacancies.

3.14 The boundaries of the areas surveyed were determined by reviewing each Local Area Plan (LAP) zone map (or equivalent). The town centre area was identified and was generally referred to as retail core, mixed use area or general business area (various titles were utilised across the LAPs).

Summary

3.15 Having analysed the Shopper Survey and conducted a range of town centre health checks, we report below on the most relevant findings for each of the six main centres. For further detail, please also

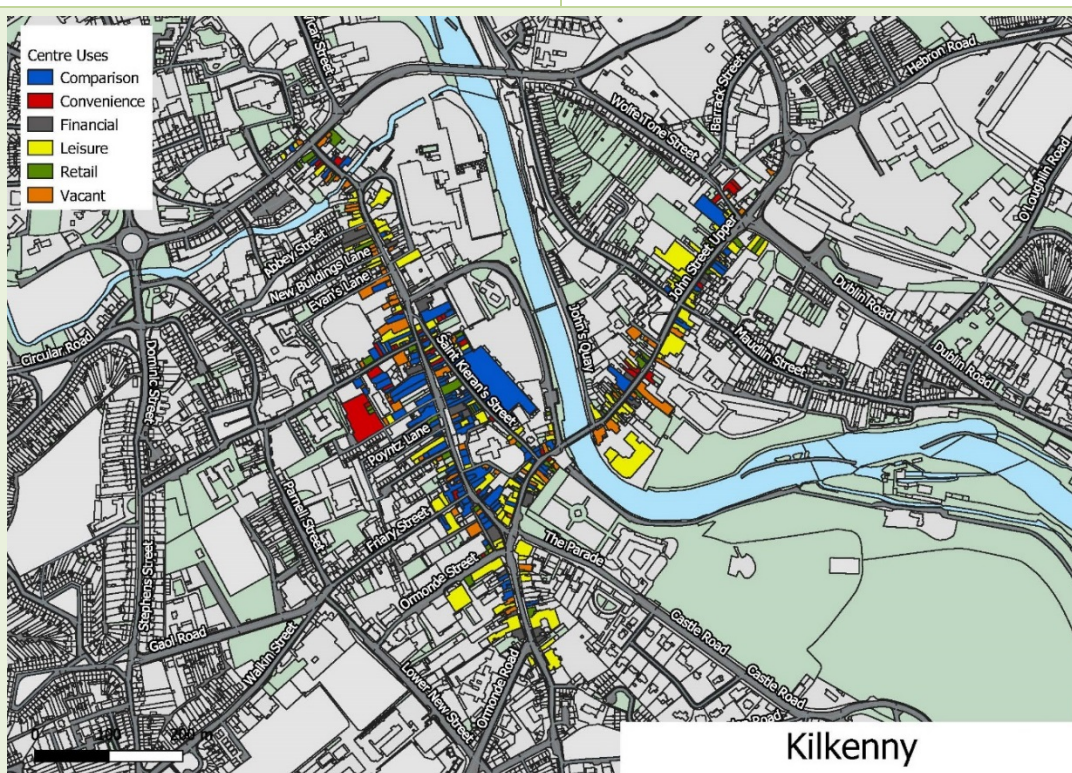
refer to the survey results in Appendix C, and the complete health check document attached at Appendix A.

- 3.16 In each instance below, we begin with an overview of the town centre's offer, a summary of the key points emerging from the health checks, before delving into the data captured in the Shopper Surveys.

Kilkenny City Centre

Kilkenny City Centre Retail Snapshot

Designation	City Centre – County Town
Population	26,512 (2016 Census)
Number of retail units	450 (within the area surveyed)
Major retailers	Dunnes Stores, Argos, Boots the Chemist, Primark, Carphone warehouse, Three, Vodafone, Goods, Pauls, Allens, Walls



Composition Summary

Kilkenny City Centre	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience	37	8.2
Comparison	138	30.7
Retail Services	55	12.2
Leisure Services	116	25.8
Financial and Business Services	28	6.2
Vacant	76	16.9
TOTAL	450	100

Viability and Vitality

- 3.17 Kilkenny is the largest and most dominant centre within Kilkenny County, and this is obvious when visiting the centre. The centre, and retail offer generally is much more significant than any of the district towns in the County, which clearly play a complementary, and secondary role in the retail hierarchy.
- 3.18 The viability and vitality assessment has shown that Kilkenny City is an attractive centre that provides a wide range of shops and services, servicing the population from within Kilkenny City and more widely Kilkenny County, including visitors and tourists. The complete health check is provided at Appendix A. In order to provide an overview of the assessment of viability and vitality of Kilkenny City Centre, we set out below a response to the four qualities attributed to a healthy town centre as identified in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	The presence of major retailers amongst other attractions including Kilkenny Castle, Cathedral, and specialist and independent shops, attracts visitors from the local area and further afield. This popularity of Kilkenny as a destination, as demonstrated in the shopper survey, is an excellent indication that Kilkenny provides a retail offer that is unrivalled within the County, and is competitive with other retail destinations in the surrounding counties.
Accessibility	Kilkenny is the most accessible of the towns assessed in Kilkenny County, having an important railway link with other parts of Ireland. In addition, there is adequate opportunities for car parking as demonstrated in the Parking Options Assessment prepared by Roadplan Consulting in December 2017. Local buses service the area, including since December 2019 two new City Bus routes. The physical environment is also pedestrian focussed, with Kieran Street having been pedestrianised, and vehicle calming mechanisms in place. Whilst car parking has been identified in the results of the shopper survey as being too expensive, the amount of car parking available was not noted as an obvious issue. Key shopping locations and landmarks are well sign posted.
Amenity	Kilkenny City provides an attractive shopping environment, as noted in responses to the shopper survey. It is therefore important that this strength is utilised to its utmost potential and backed by policy. The Medieval Mile is one such example of Kilkenny's historic character being used to advantage. The discovery trail runs through the centre of the city

	linking the 13 th Century St Canice's Cathedral and the Anglo-Norman Castle. The historic character of the centre has been protected in recent development which has added to the environmental quality overall.
Action	At the time of assessment, the City was observed as being clean and tidy, indicating that the centre is regularly maintained. In 2019 and 2020, Kilkenny City won an Irish Business Against Litter (IBAL) award. The development of key opportunity sites throughout and on the outskirts of the City Centre will be important catalysts for regeneration, and ongoing change. The recently completed IMC Cinema at Barrack Street opened in April of 2019 and is an example of such development.

Shopper Survey

3.19 Five interview locations were selected within Kilkenny City and 300 interviews were carried out across these locations. The locations were specifically selected to remain consistent and therefore directly comparable to the interview locations from the 2010 survey. The locations included:

- High Street;
- Dunnes on Kieran Street;
- AIB Opposite Left Bank;
- Market Cross Shopping Centre; and
- MacDonagh Junction.

3.20 These locations were also selected to ensure that the whole town centre area was covered and therefore a representative cross section of the shopper population should have been captured.

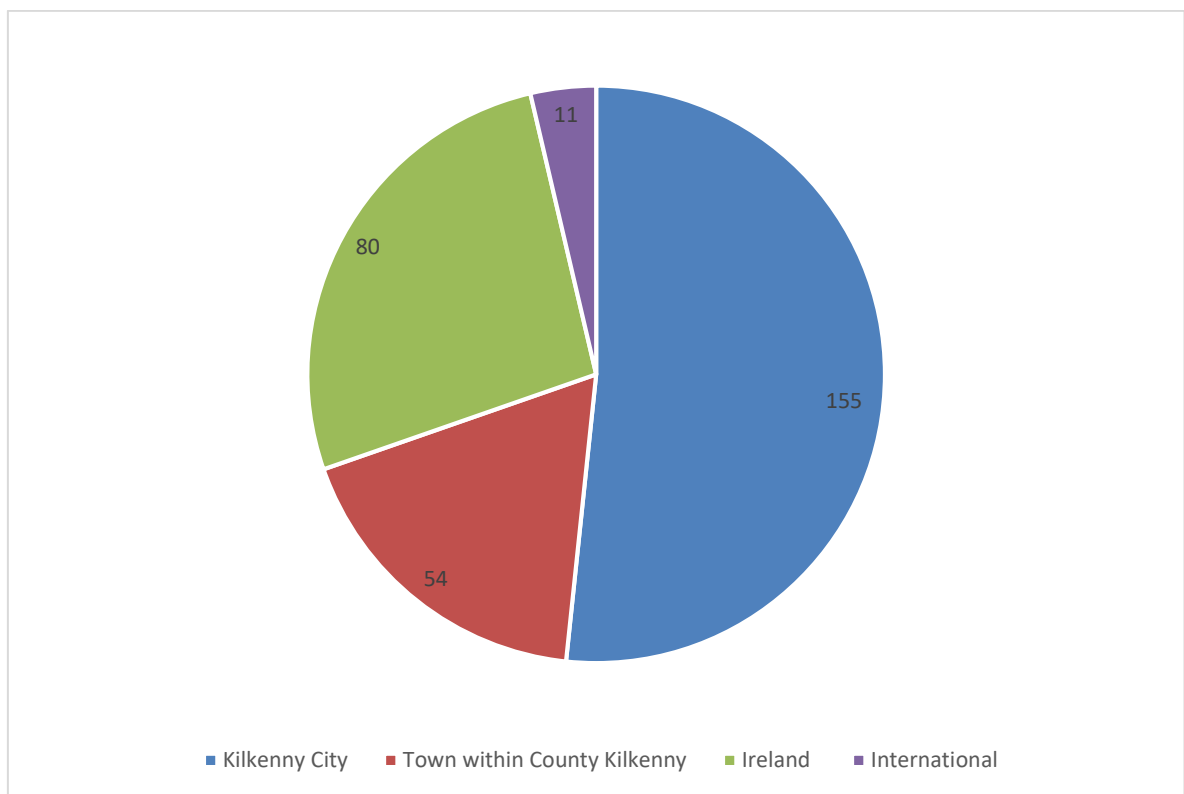
Shopper Origin

3.21 One of the first substantive questions asked of the respondents what town they lived in or near. This question allows us to understand if the people that come to Kilkenny to do their shopping are from Kilkenny City, from within the County, or if they're from further afield.

3.22 The 2010 shopper survey asked a similar question and concluded that 69% of those interviewed within Kilkenny City were from within Kilkenny County. Similarly, the current survey has identified that 68% of respondents interviewed within Kilkenny City, were from Kilkenny County. We would consider this

to be a healthy retention rate of residents from within the County. It also shows that this figure has remained consistent since the survey was last carried out in 2010. In addition, the survey found that at least 21% of respondents were from outside of the County, while 12% had travelled internationally. Figure 4c provides the chart showing the breakdown of the 2019 results including a selection of towns. It shows that of 155 respondents, (51%) were from Kilkenny City, while there were respondents from a range of other towns both within the County, outside of the County and international.

Figure 4c | Kilkenny City – What town/area do you live in/near? (#)



3.23

Mode of Transport

3.24 The 2010 survey analysed how each respondent travelled to Kilkenny City. In 2010, 70% of respondents travelled to Kilkenny City by private car. The 2019 survey results show that this proportion has reduced to 54%, indicating that there has been a modal shift. Happily, there has also been an increase in the proportion of people walking into the City, from 23% in 2010 to 30% in 2019. Travel by bus has also become more popular (6% compared with 2% in 2010), indicating that the bus network and offer has improved since the last survey. It is anticipated that following the introduction of a local bus service in December 2019, increased numbers of visits to the city centre will be facilitated

by this new mode of transport and as a result there may be a shift in the trends identified. The other modes of travel have remained reasonably consistent. Table 4d provides a detailed breakdown.

Figure 4d | Travel to Kilkenny City (%)

Mode of Transport	2010 (%)	2019 (%)
Car	70	54
Walk	23	30
Bus	2	6
Bicycle	2	2
Motorbike	0	1
Train	2	4
Tour Coach	0	0
Other	1	2

3.25 The 2019 survey asked shoppers who drove their car into the city, where they parked. The shopper survey found that the most popular locations to park in Kilkenny City amongst the respondents were MacDonagh Junction (33%), Dunnes Store (23%), Market Cross Shopping Centre (9%) and on street (9%). There are also on street car parks that can be utilised for short periods. Respondents were also asked how far they were willing to walk from where they park to the service or shop they planned to visit. The majority of respondents (53%) stated that they were willing to walk for between 5 and 10 minutes from their vehicle.

Frequency of Visits

3.26 Respondents were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit Kilkenny City. The 2010 survey separated respondents into 'Kilkenny Residents' and 'Non-residents'. The results show that Kilkenny residents were much more likely to visit the City Centre frequently, with 91% identifying that they visited at least once a week or more often. For non-residents, 10% of respondents identified they visited at once a week or more. These figures are not surprising and confirm that for residents of the County, Kilkenny City is the go to destination for shopping.

3.27 In the latest survey, the data has not been separated into Kilkenny residents and non-residents, and therefore we consider all respondents together. Of those, 66% identified that they visited the City

once a week or more frequently, suggesting that there is still a very healthy level of frequent visits. We consider this to be important, as in the ever changing shopping environment some town centres struggle to retain frequent visitors and good footfall, in the context of growth in internet shopping (as discussed in section 2). Based on the figures extrapolated through the shopper survey and the high level of footfall observed in Kilkenny during health check site visits, we consider that Kilkenny City has a healthy level of visitors.

Main Reason for Visiting

3.28 Following suit of the 2010 survey, respondents were asked about their main purpose for visiting Kilkenny City. In the 2010 survey, respondents could give as many responses as they liked and therefore the percentages do not add up to 100. The responses mentioned the most often were:

1. Clothes / footwear (79%);
2. Browse (64%);
3. Eating / meal out / snack (47%);
4. Main grocery shopping (36%); and
5. Tourist / day trip (35%).

3.29 The traditional role of a town centre has historically been for shopping for clothing and footwear and other items, and the 2010 survey results support that theory. What we have done slightly differently in the 2019 data set, is to identify priorities. The 2019 data is separated into a) the main reason the shopper had for visiting, and b) any other reason. Notably, the response "On business/work" received a total of 20% in 2010, compared with 18% in the 2019 survey. Table 4e provides a breakdown of the most popular main reason, and the most frequently mentioned secondary reasons.

Table 4e / Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Work (18%)	Browse (25%)
2	Clothing / footwear (17%)	Eating / meal out / snack (22%)
3	Meet friends / family (13%)	Nothing in particular (20%)
4	Main or other groceries (12%)	Clothing / footwear (18%)
5	Browse (10%)	Main or other groceries (14%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

3.30 Importantly, the results show that shopping for clothing and footwear is still one of the most important draws into the town centre, with 17% identifying that it was their main reason for visiting Kilkenny. It was also regularly noted as a secondary reason for visiting, along with a high proportion of respondents noting that they like to 'browse'. Meeting with friends and family was the main reason for visiting Kilkenny for 13% of respondents, and we note that this was not a popular response in the 2010 survey. We consider this to be an important indication that Kilkenny a destination for people to socialise and utilise leisure services such as restaurants, bars, cafes and other leisure services, rather than just the more traditional shopping focus. Indeed, the composition data shows that just over 25% of units in Kilkenny City are leisure services. The national average according to Experian Goad for leisure services within town centres is 22.7%.

Qualitative Review

3.31 One of the most important parts of the shopper survey are the qualitative questions that provide us with data regarding what people like and do not like about Kilkenny City. To that end, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of the City is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. For clarity, the "main reason" is the purpose of the trip, whereas "main attraction" delves into why the respondent decided to travel to Kilkenny to carry out their visit, over another town.

3.32 The comparison of responses at Table 4f shows that for the most part the main attractions and principle improvements have remained fairly similar over the 9 year period. The main attraction in both 2010 and 2019 was that the centre is close to home. This indicates that the primary market for shoppers is those who live nearby, for which travelling to Kilkenny City is convenient. There has been an interesting swing from 'good choice of clothing and footwear' to good choice of places to eat and drink' as the next most popular attraction. This is reflective of the shift that we are seeing across Europe, of town centres transitioning from being places that are primarily for shopping, to places that are also for other activities such as eating and drinking. The third main attraction in both 2010 and 2019 was that Kilkenny offers an attractive shopping environment. It is therefore clearly important to those who visit Kilkenny that the character and urban environment remains attractive, as this is a key draw for visitors.

3.33 Turning now to principle improvements, the main focus in both 2010 and 2019 results was around provision of cheaper and free car parking. This is a response that is seen in most large town centre surveys, and is not necessarily reflective of the level of provision of car parking. Interestingly, while ‘more parking provision’ was identified as the second most popular principle improvement in 2010, it was only identified by 3% of respondents in 2019, indicating that over the period between surveys there may have been an improvement in the amount of car parking that is available, and that there has been a modal shift and walking is now a more popular option. The 2019 survey has shown that shoppers want improvements through ‘more shops’ and ‘fewer empty shops’. The vacancy rate for Kilkenny is 16.9% of units, which, although not too dissimilar to the Irish average of 15.3%, represents a fairly high proportion of the overall units within Kilkenny City Centre. Local residents and shoppers have obviously noticed this level of vacancy.

Table 4f | Main Attraction and Principle Improvement

	Main attraction		Principle improvement*	
	2010	2019	2010	2019
1	Close to home (23%)	Close to home (22%)	Cheaper / free parking (15%)	Cheaper / free parking (17%)
2	Good choice of clothing and footwear (10%)	Good choices of places to eat and drink (13%)	More parking provision (10%)	More shops (9%)
3	Attractive shopping environment (10%)	Attractive shopping environment (10%)	More pedestrianised streets (7%)	Fewer empty shops (8%)

*Not including the response ‘don’t know’

Opportunity Sites

3.34 Kilkenny City, as the largest centre within the County, has a number of opportunity sites for town centre development. As was discussed in Chapter 2 of this report, town centres are increasingly needing to diversify to respond to the changing nature of retail. Town centre development should therefore not be limited to traditional retailing. A diversity of uses including residential should be promoted. While opportunity sites are limited in the core retail area, there are a number located in the peripheries of the main part of the city. We note that the 2005 Local Area Plan identified a series of specific sites and appropriate land uses for the future development of those sites. A number of the

sites identified have come forward and development has either been completed or has commenced. Any development proposed on those opportunity sites should not be at the commercial expense of the existing convenience and comparison uses within the City. Proposed alternative uses should be complementary of the existing offer, and only supported if there is a demonstrated need. Complementary uses are uses that do not directly compete against each other.

- 3.35 Construction within the Abbey Quarter recently commenced on the 10-acre Smithwick's Brewery Site on the banks of the River Nore, in the centre of Kilkenny. The first phase of development consists of the Brewhouse being redeveloped to provide a Grade A office development. An adopted masterplan has proposed capacity for almost 60,000 sq m (645,000 sq ft) of mixed use, residential, commercial, retail, education and civic space on this site. Stage 1 of the development has commenced. The former Mayfair Building has been given Part 8 consent and its conversion to a new city library will commence in 2020. The proposed mix of uses is consistent with the general expectation that town centre uses should not be limited to traditional retail uses, and that footfall generating uses should be prioritised wherever possible.
- 3.36 In the 2008-2014 Development Plan the former Kilkenny Mart site was identified as providing the basis for the second phase expansion of the city centre. The location was deemed appropriate to accommodate a sustainable mix of uses, including retailing, residential, offices, community and cultural facilities. Since that time the Smithwick's Brewery Site emerged for redevelopment. A new cinema complex has recently opened on this site, although no further applications are currently pending.
- 3.37 Wolfe Tone Street car park and John's Green are currently operating as surface level car parking, and present opportunities for development. Both of these sites are located in the north east part of the City, and may present an opportunity for mixed use development. Any such development would need to replace public car parking opportunities, and provide urban realm improvements. We also note that there is an opportunity in this area to consider linking in with the recently opened IMC Kilkenny, at Barrack Street, to create a leisure precinct.
- 3.38 There is also a remaining opportunity site as part of the MacDonagh Junction shopping centre which has not yet come forward for further development.

- 3.39 Kilkenny City also offers opportunities to create vibrant laneways. Improvements to laneways can help to provide improved walkability and connectivity, a canvas for public art, and new public spaces. Laneway projects have been implemented in cities throughout the world, with varying levels of success. Where well managed, vibrant laneways can be a tourist attraction in their own right.

Stakeholder Consultation

- 3.40 Two stakeholder sessions were held in Kilkenny City during the preparation of the Strategy, which afforded the opportunity for retailers and business owners to provide feedback on the key issues facing their businesses. Attendees were also given the opportunity to submit written representations. Twelve submissions were received during the consultation period, which raised a range of issues and opportunities. Some of the key points raised are outlined below, although it should be acknowledged that this is not an exhaustive list of the comments that were received.
- a. The high proportion of vacant units within the City Centre;
 - b. The inadequate supply of car parking for business owners and visitors to the City;
 - c. The high cost of car parking;
 - d. The need to protect the historic environment and the character of the City, whilst also encouraging a commercially successful City Centre
 - e. The opportunity to take further advantage of the tourism industry through supporting local events and partnering with important tourism facilities already operating in the City including the Kilkenny Castle;
 - f. The suggestion that hiring a Town Centre Manager to identify issues and find solutions may assist with the overall function and success of Kilkenny City Centre.

- 3.41 While some of the issues raised were out of the scope of a Retail Strategy, many of the ideas have been considered, and included as either Kilkenny Specific recommendations, or within the objectives and policies included at Chapter 5.

Kilkenny Specific Recommendations

- 3.42 Kilkenny City has the largest retail offer of any of the listed towns, and continues to exert its dominance as a shopping destination within the County and in the south east. The shopper survey identified that the City was the most popular location in the County for shopping. To this end, it is

important that future retail policies are designed to protect its dominance and support its continued growth.

3.43 The main feedback received from shoppers in Kilkenny in terms of how they would like to see the City improved, related to the price of car parking, provision of additional shops, and filling vacant units. Based on the shopper survey results and our review and assessment of the function of the city centre, we have provided a series of recommendations relating to the future of retail and leisure in Kilkenny.

- Host and promote local events that advertise what the city has to offer, and work with public relations to ensure that the Kilkenny image is appropriately publicised and continuing to improve public perception;
- Prepare a marketing and tourism strategy for Kilkenny City Centre to ensure that public perception remains positive, and that tourism opportunities are exploited and maximised, in particular in respect of the Medieval Mile. Key to this strategy would be taking advantage of the link between retailing and tourism. Continue to market Kilkenny City as the destination of choice with a strong cultural focus, that is, a great place to shop, work, be entertained and visit, in order to attract local residents, and visitors from further afield. Similar work has already been undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce including the Christmas 2018 'Shop Local' campaign and the 2019 #shopkilkenny campaign;
- Work in conjunction with the Kilkenny Castle to host events, with a particular focus on family-friendly events;
- Consider how opportunity sites could be brought forward for development, and where considered appropriate, prepare a Masterplan for the development of those sites. Development of one such development site, the Abbey Quarter, has commenced for Phase 1 and the application for Phase 2 is currently being prepared;
- Continue to support the City Centre Taskforce in its capacity to create a platform for change.
- Explore whether employing a Town Centre Manager would be of benefit for the future management of centre related issues. Consider what the role of the Town Centre Manager would be – for example public relations, city centre marketing and publicity, identifying issues and finding solutions;

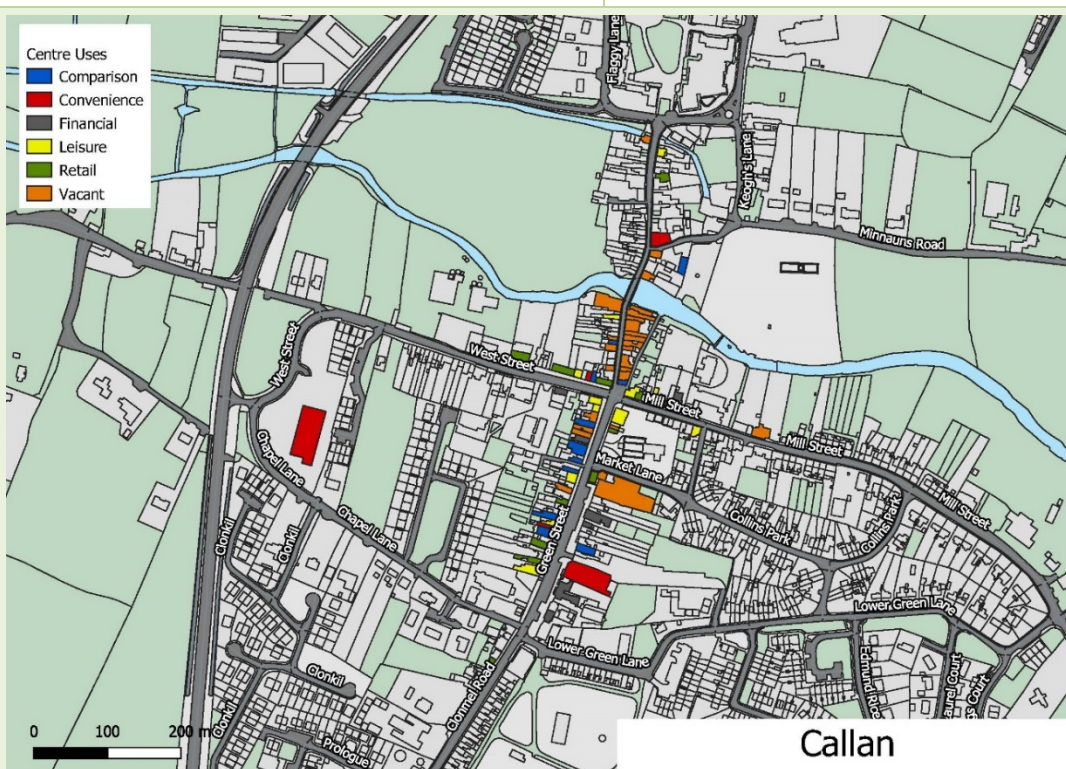
- Work with artist groups or local education establishments on mini programmes throughout the city. For example, one such programme could be to provide design solutions for promoting the City's laneways as creative or historic spaces;
- Work with Applicants and developers to improve lighting at night in parts of the centre that are identified as being dangerous;
- Investigate opportunities for a regular 'Late Night Shopping' evening, whereby on one evening each week, fortnight or month, shops within the city centre stay open later in the evening to promote retailing opportunities. At present, some retailers participate in late night shopping on a Thursday night or Friday night, however formalising and marketing the event would assist in promoting its existence and success.

Callan District Centre

Health Check Overview

Callan District Centre Retail Snapshot

Designation	District Centre
Population	2,475 (2016 Census)
Number of retail units	73
Major retailers	Supervalu and Aldi



Composition Summary

	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience	5	6.9
Comparison	11	15.1
Retail Services	11	15.1
Leisure Services	12	16.4
Financial and Business Services	7	9.6
Vacant	27	37.0
TOTAL	72	100

Viability and Vitality

- 3.44 Callan is a district centre located in the western part of Kilkenny County. The centre consists of 72 retail units. The core town centre is focussed around the cross roads where Green Street (the main shopping street) meets West Street, Mill Street and Upper Bridge Street.
- 3.45 The viability and vitality assessment has shown that Callan is a small centre that provides a range of shops and services local in nature. The shops generally service local residents from Callan and the surrounding area and the centre provides a pleasant, albeit small, shopping offer. The complete health check is provided at Appendix A. We have provided below an assessment against the four qualities that can be attributed to a healthy town centre as identified in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	Based on the shopper survey results and observations made at the time of assessment, the main attractors from a retail perspective are the SuperValu, and Aldi stores which are clearly the most popular shops within the centre. The attraction of Callan town centre to residents is its convenience, and the majority of people who were surveyed noted that the centre is close to their home or work.
Accessibility	The centre is small enough that it is easy to walk from one end to the other in a short period of time. The Town Centre is easily accessible by car from the N76 running from Clonmel towards Kilkenny City Centre. Parking is plentiful throughout the centre, and respondents to the survey noted that parking was free. Callan is served by a bus service, the 717, which runs every 2 hours between Clonmel and Dublin Airport via Kilkenny. For a smaller, local centre, it is considered that the centre is fairly well accessible.
Amenity	The quality of the built environment and public realm in Callan ranged. The main shopping street, Green Street, is a relatively active, vibrant and pleasant area in Callan extending from SuperValu to the crossroads. The retail units are colourful and the majority of units have attractive shop frontages, providing a sense of local character. Further away from the main street, higher levels of vacancies make for a quieter shopping environment.
Action	The centre was generally observed to be neat and tidy, particularly along Green Street, and appeared to be well maintained. There are a number of sites around the centre that have been identified as potential opportunity sites, the development of which would provide regeneration opportunities.

Shopper Survey

- 3.46 The shopper survey that was conducted in 2010 interviewed people within Kilkenny City. The shopper survey did not interview shoppers in the other smaller towns, and therefore we are unable to provide a comparison of attitudes for Callan. Notwithstanding, we have provided an analysis of the results of the shopper survey for Callan in the following section.

Shopper Origin

- 3.47 Within Kilkenny County, the shopper survey has shown that people are most likely to travel the furthest to go to Kilkenny City. Within the smaller centres it was far more common for the respondents to live in or near the centre they were interviewed in. For example, of the 58 people interviewed in Callan, 52 people, or 90% lived in or near Callan.

Mode of Transport

- 3.48 The shopper survey has identified that in Callan, 67% of respondents travelled by private car, whilst 31% walked. The breakdown is shown in Figure 4g. As would be expected, no respondents identified that they arrived by public transport, as there is limited provision of local services in this area. Only 2% of respondents identified that they travelled in any other way than car or on foot, and that was by motorcycle. The fairly high proportion of people walking into the town centre is an indication that generally speaking Callan caters for local residents rather than visitors from further afield.

Figure 4g | Travel to Callan (%)

Mode of Transport	Callan 2019 (%)
Car	67
Walk	31
Bus	0
Bicycle	0
Motorbike	2
Train	0
Tour Coach	0
Other	0

3.49 The survey also asked respondents about how the availability of parking influences their desire to shop in those locations. In Callan 59% identified that parking influences their desire to shop in Callan either to a large extent, or to some extent, while 33% identified that it influences their desire not that much or not at all.

Frequency of Visits

3.50 Respondents were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit the centre. Table 4h provides a breakdown of how often the Callan survey respondents visited Callan. The survey data shows that 53% of respondents identified that they travelled to Callan more than 3 times a week. This figure is higher than for the corresponding figure for Kilkenny City (46%), indicating that local residents of Callan are more likely to stop in more frequently. This is likely to be as a result of Callan being a convenience focussed centre, very much local in nature. The two main convenience stores of Aldi and Supervalu, for example, are two of the most popular stores within the centre, although it is noted that the Aldi is located at very much the outskirts of the core retail area.

Figure 4h / Frequency of Visits (%)

Frequency of Visits	Callan 2019 (%)
More than 3 times a week	53
2--3 times a week	21
Once a week	10
Less often	2
2--3 times a month	2
Once every 2 months	0
Once a month	5
First time	0
Work here	7
Total	100

Main Reason for Visiting

- 3.51 The survey asked the respondent what the main reason for visiting Callan was, and then if there were any other reasons to visit. Each respondent was able to identify one main reason, and the results have shown that the most common response was ‘other grocery shop’. This is likely a result of the popular Supervalu in town, a convenience shopping unit that is both used for top up shopping and main food shopping as evidenced by the third most popular reason for visiting being to undertake the ‘main weekly grocery shop’. In addition, the relatively new Aldi store located at edge of the core retail area in Callan has increased the offer of convenience goods shops within the Callan. The top five reasons for visiting Callan are rounded out by ‘work’ (17%), ‘bank / financial services’ (12%), and ‘other’ (4%).
- 3.52 Of the secondary reasons for visiting, respondents were able to provide as many as they liked. The most common answer was ‘nothing in particular’, which is an indication that unlike a centre such as Kilkenny City, visitors were more likely to have a specific reason to stop in Callan, and were less likely to link their trip with another activity. When respondents did provide secondary reasons for visiting, the most popular choices were ‘grocery shopping’, which correlates with the convenient nature of the Supervalu in town and Aldi to the east of the core retail area, ‘eating / meal out / snack’ (7%), and ‘toiletries / chemist’ (7%).

Table 4i / Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Other grocery shop (28%)	Nothing in particular (50%)
2	Work (17%)	Other grocery shopping (25%)
3	Main weekly grocery shop (12%)	Eating / meal out / snack (7%)
4	Bank / financial services (12%)	Toiletries / chemist (7%)
5	Other (4%)	Post office (4%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

Qualitative Review

- 3.53 Turning now to our qualitative factors, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of Callan is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. The main attraction that was identified by respondents was that the centre is close to their home. The next most popular responses were that parking is free and available, and furthermore, that it is close to where they work.

These further responses are evidence to the fact that Callan is primarily a town centre utilised by residents local to the area, and is focussed around being a convenient location to drop into.

- 3.54 When asked about what principle improvements they would like to see, most responses focussed around the shopping aspect of the centre. The most popular response was ‘more shops’, ‘fewer empty shops’, and ‘more designer shops’. This indicates perhaps that some residents are not satisfied with the current provision of shops within the centre.

Table 4j | Main Attractions and Principle Improvements

	Main Attraction*	Principle Improvement*
1	Close to home (33%)	More shops (26%)
2	Free parking (10%)	Fewer empty shops (9%)
3	Close to work (7%)	More designer shops/boutiques (5%)

*Not including the response ‘don’t know’

Opportunity Sites

- 3.55 At the time of assessment, one opportunity site was easily identified in Callan. The site is located at the corner of Green Street and Newmarket Lane, behind Café L’Arche, which fronts Green Street. The site, the Callan Co-op, which is reasonably large and comprises disused buildings, presents an opportunity for development. If a high quality development can be brought forward at this location, this may act as a catalyst for regeneration in other parts of the town.

Town Specific Recommendations

- 3.56 Callan is a pleasant centre offering a range of shops and services local in nature. The centre is anchored by a SuperValu that appears to be one of the more popular units along Green Street. An Aldi is located on the edge of the town. The results of the shopper survey identified that in terms of improvements, shoppers in Callan overwhelmingly desired more shops in the town. This indicates that further diversity in the retail offer in Callan would be welcomed.
- 3.57 The Council have recently secured funding for the town through the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund. In order to ensure the future longevity of the town and based on our review of

responses to the shopper survey, recommendations are outlined below. Common recommendations across each of the towns are included in the conclusions of this chapter.

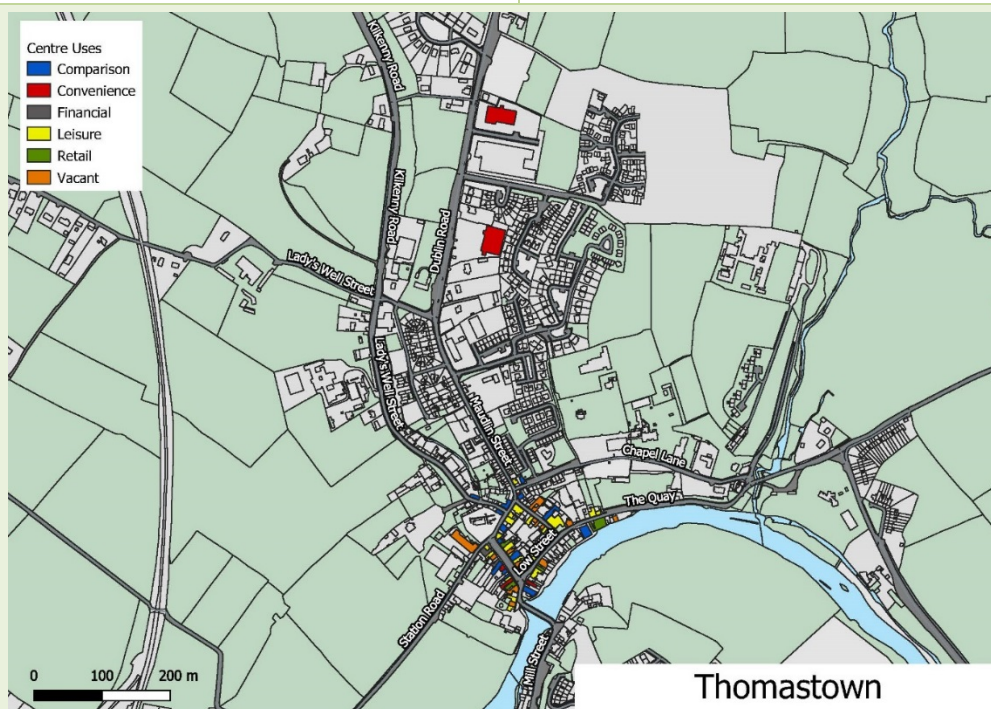
- Develop a strategy to manage the series of vacant units along Upper Bridge Street. While this is further discussed in section 4 of this report, the majority of units on Upper Bridge Street, south of the river, are vacant. A Strategy could be devised that attempts to rejuvenate this part of the town, or, the area could be transitioned away from retail development over time and the old shops converted to residential uses. Alternatively if there is no demand for residential uses, then uses that support but do not compete with the main town centre uses should be considered, such as health, education, leisure services and business.

Thomastown

Health Check Overview

Thomastown District Town Retail Snapshot

Designation	District Town
Population	2,445 (2016 Census)
Number of retail units	64
Major retailers	SuperValu and Lidl (located out of centre)



Composition Summary

	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience*	4	6.3
Comparison	15	23.4
Retail Services	4	6.3
Leisure Services	22	34.4
Financial and Business Services	2	3.1
Vacant	17	26.6
TOTAL	64	100

*SuperValu and Lidl located out of centre and therefore shown for information purposes only

Viability and Vitality

- 3.58 Thomastown is a district town located south of Kilkenny City. The centre consists of 64 retail units. The main commercial area of Thomastown is predominantly found along Market Street, Pipe Street, Logan Street and Low Street, which is set out in a square formation. There are also a number of stores to the north of the main core retail area, along Dublin Road. The River Nore passes the southern edge of the centre and provides an attractive outlook. SuperValu and Lidl are both located to the north of the town, outside of the core retail area.
- 3.59 The viability and vitality assessment has shown that Thomastown is a small centre providing a range of shops and services that are particularly local in nature. The shops generally service local residents from around Thomastown rather than from further afield. The complete health check is provided at Appendix A. In order to provide an overview of the assessment of viability and vitality of Thomastown, we have provided below a response to the four qualities identified in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines that can be attributed to a healthy town centre.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	The main attraction of Thomastown does not appear to be any one shop or services, or physical element of the town. Rather, the attraction of Thomastown to shoppers is that it is convenient. For the most part this relates to it being a destination for people who live nearby, and who drive into the centre to undertake basic activities like convenience shopping or banking. The main convenience units serving the centre are located at the edge and north of the town.
Accessibility	The Centre is accessible by road via the R448 (Naas to Waterford) and R700 (Kilkenny to New Ross). Traffic travels through the town on a one-way system, in a square formation along Market Street, Pipe Street, Logan Street and Low Street. Car parking is available in the form of on-street parking and car parks are found at Marshes Street/Station Road and the Quay Car Park on the north-eastern outskirts of the centre. Thomastown does have a train station, however this is located outside the centre. Train services run between Waterford and Dublin. As a result, Thomastown is considered to be very accessible for those accessing it by car or as a pedestrian, and as reflected in the survey results.
Amenity	The environmental quality is largely pleasant throughout Thomastown, with readily available street furniture. In particular, the main shopping street of Market Street was observed to be of attractive local character. In

	addition the river creates an attractive outlook to the south west of the town and provides an enjoyable setting.
Action	The town generally appears to be well-kept with no visible litter or graffiti at the time of the site visit. There are a number of sites around the centre that have been identified as potential opportunity sites, the development of which would provide regeneration opportunities and could offer the opportunity to be a catalyst for further development.

Shopper Survey

- 3.60 The 2010 shopper survey did not interview shoppers in Thomastown, and therefore we are unable to provide a comparison of data and attitudes from 2010 as we were for Kilkenny City. Notwithstanding, we have provided an analysis of the results of the 2019 shopper survey for Thomastown using a range of key topics.

Shopper Origin

- 3.61 Within smaller centres in the county it has been found that generally speaking it was common for the respondents to live in or near the centre they were interviewed in. In Thomastown, 35 of the 50 people surveyed were from Thomastown. Other respondents identified that they were from Kilkenny City, Callan, Waterford, Graiguenamanagh and Gowran.

Mode of Transport

- 3.62 The shopper survey has identified that in Thomastown, 74% of respondents travelled by private car, whilst 22% walked. The breakdown is shown in Figure 4k. Only 2% of respondents identified that they travelled in any other way than car or on foot, and that was by bus. The number of people travelling to the town by car was higher than both Kilkenny and Callan, and conversely, the proportion of people walking was also lower. This seems to indicate that people visiting Thomastown are more reliant on their cars than in other parts of the County.

Figure 4k | Travel to Thomastown (%)

Mode of Transport	Thomastown 2019 (%)
Car	74
Walk	22
Bus	2
Bicycle	0
Motorbike	0
Train	0
Tour Coach	0
Other	0

Frequency of Visits

3.63 Respondents were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit the centre. Table 4h provides a breakdown for Thomastown. The survey data shows that 78% of respondents identified that they travelled to Thomastown at least once a week or more frequently. 10% of respondents also identified that they worked in Thomastown.

Figure 4i | Frequency of Visits (%)

Frequency of Visits	Callan 2019 (%)
More than 3 times a week	44
2--3 times a week	12
Once a week	22
Less often	6
2--3 times a month	2
Once every 2 months	2
Once a month	0
First time	2
Work here	10
Total	100

Main Reason for Visiting

- 3.64 The survey asked respondents about their main reason for visiting Thomastown. Each respondent was able to identify one main reason, and the results have shown that the most common responses were ‘work’ and ‘groceries’. In this instance, the categories of ‘main weekly grocery shop’ and ‘other grocery shop’ have been combined. In combination with the remaining three most popular main reasons for visiting Thomastown, a picture of employment and convenience is painted as the main reasons for people to visit the town.
- 3.65 Of the secondary reasons for visiting, respondents were able to provide as many as they liked. The most common response was ‘nothing in particular’, which is an indication that visitors were less likely to link their trip with another activity. ‘Other grocery shopping’ was the next most popular, further contributing to the convenient and practical function of the centre.

Table 4m | Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Work (16%)	Nothing in particular (53%)
2	Main weekly grocery shop / other grocery shop (16%)	Other grocery shopping (23%)
3	Other (14%)	Eating / meal out / snacks (9%)
4	Bank / financial services (10%)	Browse (6%)
5	Toiletries / chemist (10%)	Meet friends / family (4%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

Qualitative Review

- 3.66 Turning now to our qualitative factors, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of Thomastown is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. The main attraction that was identified by respondents was that the centre is close to their home. The next most popular responses were that parking is free and that Thomastown is easy to get to by car. These responses once again focus around convenience rather than that there is any particular physical attraction or particular shop or service located in Thomastown.
- 3.67 When asked about what principal improvements they would like to see, the most popular responses were ‘more shops’ and ‘more designer shops’. These responses indicate that residents would like to

see a wider range of shops and services than are currently offered, and that up-market stores would be enjoyed by some members of the local population. The third principal improvement was 'more parking provision', which coupled with the high proportion of people that travelled to the town by car, makes sense.

Table 4n / Main Attractions and Principle Improvements

	Main Attraction*	Principle Improvement*
1	Close to home (30%)	More shops (18%)
2	Free parking (12%)	More designer shops (10%)
3	Easy to get to by car (6%)	More parking provision (10%)

*Not including the response 'don't know'

Opportunity Sites

3.68 A potential development opportunity site at Station Road, south west of the Saint Mary's church building was identified at the time of assessment. The existing building (former SuperValu) is currently vacant and therefore presents development prospects. The site is large enough to warrant a reasonable sized town centre development and is in a location that benefits from proximity to the core retail area of Thomastown.

Town Specific Recommendations

3.69 The shopper survey identified that the principal improvement that local shoppers desired related to provision of additional shopping opportunities, and also identified a desire for more designer shops. Based on our review of the vitality and viability of Thomastown, we have prepared a series of recommendations for the future. Common recommendations across each of the towns are included in the conclusions of this chapter.

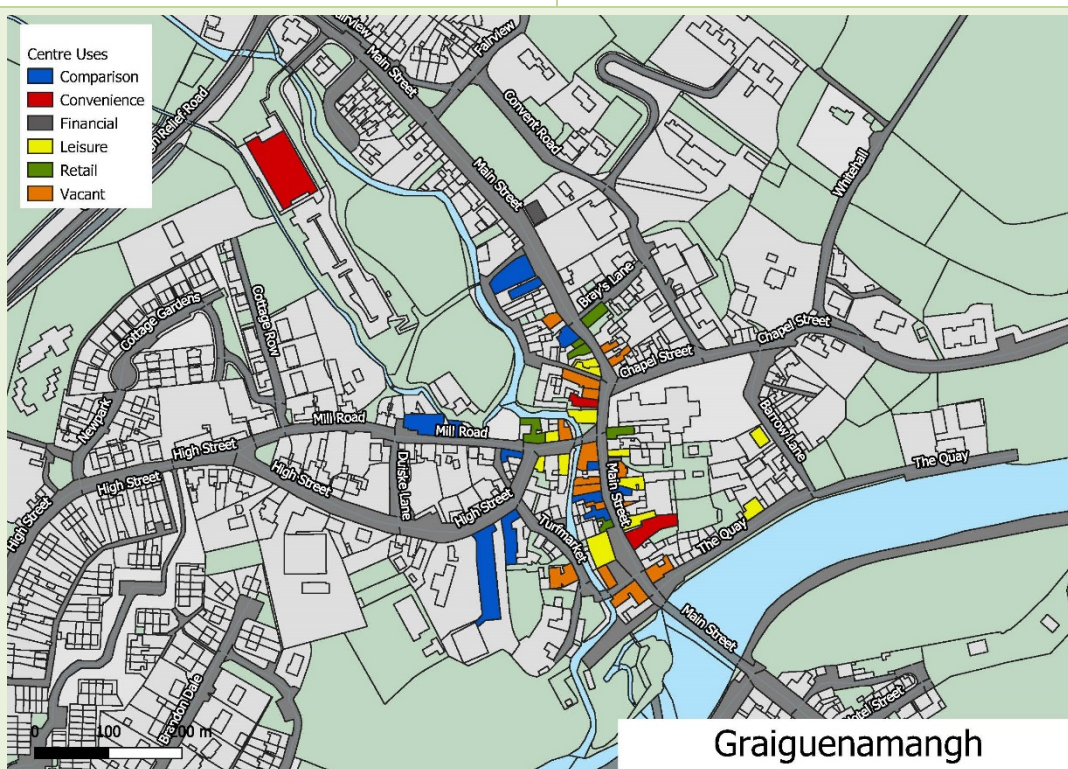
- Consider opportunities to prepare a tourism strategy, particularly in relation to taking advantage of the River Nore;
- Explore opportunities to increase the amount of comparison goods floorspace within the town, and approach owners of vacant units to fill vacancies and improve the vibrancy.

Graigenamanagh

Health Check Overview

Graigenamanagh District Town Retail Snapshot

Designation	District Town
Population	1,475 (2016 Census)
Number of retail units	49
Major retailers	SuperValu and Aldi



Composition Summary

	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience	3	6.1
Comparison	11	22.4
Retail Services	6	12.2
Leisure Services	12	24.5
Financial and Business Services	1	2.0
Vacant	16	32.7
TOTAL	49	100

Viability and Vitality

- 3.70 Graiguenamanagh is the smallest of the four district centres within the County by number of units and is located 33 kilometres south east of Kilkenny City. The centre consists of 49 retail units, 16 of which were observed to be vacant at the time of assessment. The commercial area of Graiguenamanagh is predominantly found along Main Street. The River Barrow passes the southern edge of the centre and forms the County Carlow border and is an important and attractive feature of the town.
- 3.71 The viability and vitality assessment has shown that Graiguenamanagh is a small centre that suffers from a high proportion of vacant units, but has been identified as having a lot of potential through development of key opportunity sites. The shops are understood to generally service residents from the local area, and its role within the wider retail hierarchy is for local convenience. The complete health check is provided at Appendix A. In order to provide an overview of the assessment of viability and vitality of Graiguenamanagh, we provide below a response to the four qualities that can be attributed to a healthy town centre as identified in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	Graiguenamanagh is particularly popular to local residents who can walk into the town centre, more so than most of the other centres in Kilkenny County. Furthermore, whilst there is very obviously an issue regarding the high proportion of vacancies in the centre, shoppers appear to be attracted to the town for its convenience goods offer, its safe environment, and its setting beside the River Barrow.
Accessibility	The centre is accessible by road via R703 (Graiguenamanagh to Thomastown) and R705 (Carlow to New Ross) which converge to the north of the town at the top of Upper Main Street. Car parking is available in the form of on-street parking. The town is served by bus service 881 which runs twice daily between Graiguenamanagh and Kilkenny Castle and there is no train station. Within the town itself, the centre is small, and easily walkable, and therefore the town is considered to be well accessible for those arriving by vehicle or on foot.
Amenity	Graiguenamanagh is particularly interesting as it provides a pleasant environment, but is also very clearly struggling, with numerous buildings that are derelict and a high proportion of vacancies. Notwithstanding, there some attractive parts of the town, and local character is evident. Public art is located throughout the centre with life-size statues of

	Cistercian Monks found in several locations and large murals to be found by the river. There is a clear opportunity to continue to promote the town as a tourist destination.
Action	The centre was generally observed to be well-kept and there was limited graffiti visible at the time of the site visit. There are a number of derelict sites around the centre that have been identified as potential opportunity sites. We consider that if one or two of these sites were developed, further regeneration opportunities may emerge.

Shopper Survey

- 3.72 The 2010 shopper survey did not interview shoppers in Graiguenamanagh, and therefore we are unable to provide a comparison of data and attitudes from 2010 as we were for Kilkenny City. Notwithstanding, we have provided an analysis of the results of the 2019 shopper survey for Graiguenamanagh using a range of key topics.

Shopper Origin

- 3.73 Within smaller centres in the county it has been found that generally speaking it was common for the respondents to live in or near the centre they were interviewed in. In Graiguenamanagh, 42 of the 55 people surveyed were from Graiguenamanagh. The remainder of the respondents were from a range of locations within and outside the County.

Mode of Transport

- 3.74 The shopper survey has identified that in Graiguenamanagh, 60% of respondents travelled by private car, whilst 38% walked. The breakdown is shown in Figure 4o. This proportion of respondents who walked into town, was one of the highest across the 6 towns. Only 2% of respondents identified that they travelled in any other way than car or on foot, and that was by van. This generally indicates that that people visiting Graiguenamanagh are more likely to be travelling into the centre from a location that is easy walking distance of the core shopping area of Graiguenamanagh. No respondents travelled to the centre by any form of public transport, reflective of the fact that there are very limited public transport options within this centre.

3.75 Of the respondents who did travel to the centre by car or other private vehicle, the most popular location to park their car was on street (32%), while the second most popular was within the Aldi car park (24%). When asked if the availability of parking has an influence on whether to shop in Graiguenamanagh, the most popular response was 'not at all' (44%). The only other town with a higher proportion of 'not at all' responses was Castlecomer.

Figure 4o | Travel to Graiguenamanagh (%)

Mode of Transport	Graiguenamanagh 2019 (%)
Car	60
Walk	38
Bus	0
Bicycle	0
Van	2
Motorbike	0
Train	0
Tour Coach	0
Other	0

Frequency of Visits

3.76 Shopper survey participants in Graiguenamanagh were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit Graiguenamanagh, whether to shop or just look around. Table 4p provides a breakdown for Graiguenamanagh. The survey data shows that a very high proportion of respondents (60%) identified that they travelled to Graiguenamanagh more than 3 times every week. In addition, another 16% of respondents noted that they visited 2-3 times per week, and 7% identified once week.

Figure 4p / Frequency of Visits (%)

Frequency of Visits	Graiguenamanagh 2019 (%)
More than 3 times a week	60
2--3 times a week	16
Once a week	7
Less often	2
2--3 times a month	7
Once every 2 months	4
Once a month	2
First time	2
Work here	0
Total	100

Main Reason for Visiting

3.77 The survey asked respondents about their main reason for visiting Graiguenamanagh. Each respondent was able to identify one main reason, and the results have shown that the most common responses were 'main weekly grocery shop' (33%) and 'other grocery shop (18%) indicating that Graiguenamanagh is an important convenience shopping destination for the surrounding area. The Aldi, located just outside the core retail area and two other convenience units within the centre are therefore considered to be important for the centre's viability. 'Eating / meal out / snacks' was also identified in the five most popular responses for main and secondary reason for visiting, which is a positive indication that despite the high proportion of vacant units, the centre still attracts visitors for leisure purposes.

Table 4q | Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Main weekly grocery shop (33%)	Nothing in particular (38%)
2	Other grocery shopping (18%)	Other grocery shopping (15%)
3	Eating / meal out / snacks (11%)	Eating / meal out / snacks (13%)
4	Work (9%)	Bank / financial services (8%)
5	Meet friends / family (5%)	Other (6%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

Qualitative Review

- 3.78 Turning now to our qualitative factors, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of Graiguenamanagh is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. Like most of the centres, the main attraction that was identified by respondents in Graiguenamanagh was that the centre is close to their home (25%). The next most popular responses were that parking is free (13%), that there is a good choice of places to eat and drink (13%) and that Graiguenamanagh has a safe environment with limited crime. Interestingly, the next most popular response (11%) was 'the River'. This response indicates that visitors to Graiguenamanagh value the river aspect of the local environment and that this is an important selling point and potential tourist attraction.
- 3.79 When asked about what principle improvements they would like to see, the most popular responses was 'fewer empty shops', testament to the very high vacancy rate experienced within the town. Complementing this response, the second most popular response was 'more shops' (15%). These responses indicate that residents would like to see a lower vacancy rate and a broader selection of shops and services than are currently offered.

Table 4r | Main Attractions and Principle Improvements

	Main Attraction*	Principle Improvement*
1	Close to home (25%)	Fewer empty shops (33%)
2	Free parking (13%) / Good choice of places to eat and drink (13%) / Safe environment (13%)	More shops (15%)
3	The River (11%)	More parking provision (13%)

*Not including the response 'don't know'

Opportunity Sites

- 3.80 There are a number of vacant and dilapidated buildings located throughout Graiguenamanagh which offer opportunities for redevelopment. The recent renewal project to improve the walking route between Main Street and the new Aldi is an important example of how small regeneration works can greatly improve the users experience. In the first instance, the very prominent site located at the junction of The Quay and Lower Main Street, currently houses an old pub/hotel. Although there have historically been flooding in the area, the location on the river and the size of the building present an excellent opportunity for refurbishment or redevelopment, probably for hotel, residential or leisure uses. Similarly, the site located at the bottom of Mill Road and at the junction of High Street, is a town centre site that also presents good opportunity for development, albeit the site may be slightly constrained. We recommend that further work is undertaken to confirm ownership and ascertain whether there is a capacity for redevelopment.
- 3.81 Notwithstanding the identified opportunity sites, there is a high proportion of vacant units within the town, and therefore the take-up and regeneration of these sites should be prioritised ahead of new build development. The Council is currently preparing an application for funding from the Rural Regeneration Development Fund in this regard.

Town Specific Recommendations

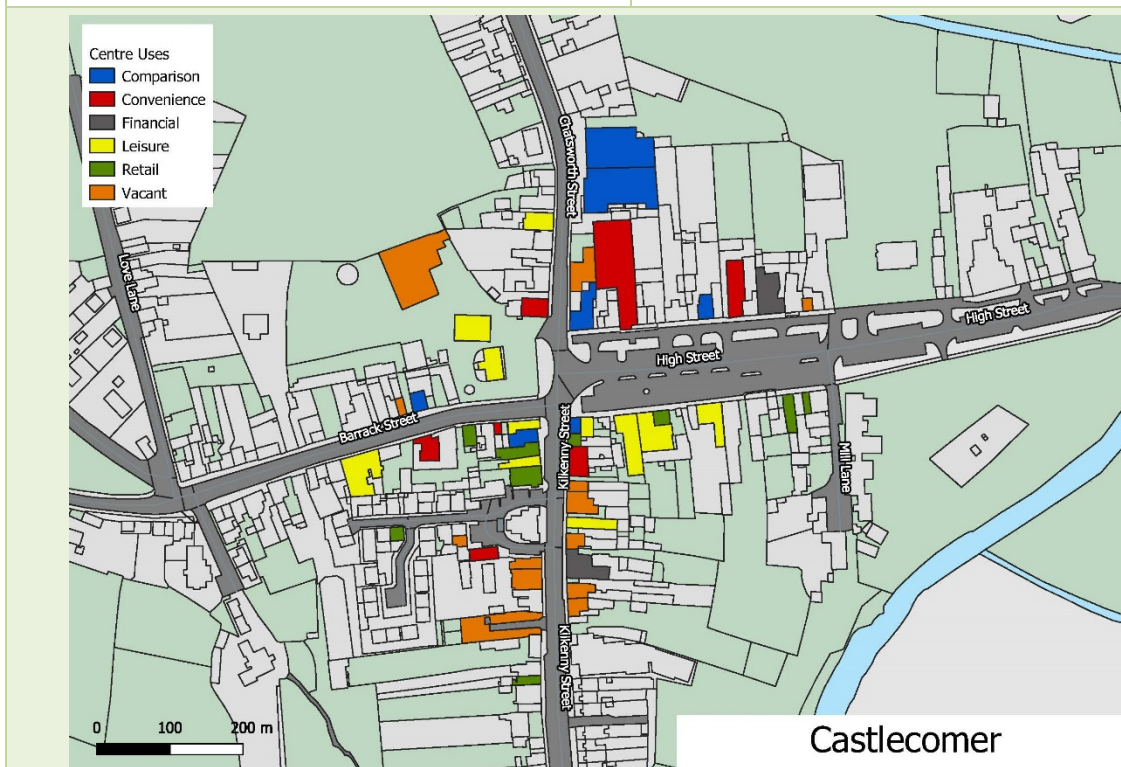
- 3.82 The shopper survey and town centre composition exercise confirmed that the principle issue facing Graiguenamanagh is the amount of vacant units present in the town. The number of vacancies is having an impact on both the retail performance and public perception of the town. In order to remedy the high proportion of vacant units and improve the viability and vitality of the town centre, we have provided recommendations as outlined below. Common recommendations across each of the towns are included in the conclusions of this chapter.
- Explore opportunities for refurbishment or regeneration of derelict buildings throughout the town, and explore options to utilise compulsory purchase order powers where required;
 - Continue to apply for funding opportunities for regeneration and renewal projects within the town centre.

Castlecomer

Health Check Overview

Castlecomer District Town Retail Snapshot

Designation	District Town
Population	1,502
Number of retail units	49
Major retailers	None



Composition Summary

	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience	7	14.3
Comparison	7	14.3
Retail Services	9	18.4
Leisure Services	11	22.4
Financial and Business Services	2	4.1
Vacant	13	26.5
TOTAL	49	100

Viability and Vitality

- 3.83 Castlecomer is one of the four district centres within the County and is located 20 kilometres north of Kilkenny City. The centre consists of 49 retail units, 13 of which were observed to be vacant at the time of assessment. The commercial area of Castlecomer is centred on a crossroads of The Square (also known as the High Street), Barrack Street, Kilkenny Street and Chatsworth Street.
- 3.84 The viability and vitality assessment has provided an analysis of the health of Castlecomer, and has identified that overall it is an interesting district centre, whose function is slightly different from the remainder of the district centres in Kilkenny County. The centre is located at the junction of major roads which forms a slightly disjointed urban environment, dominated by cars. The shops generally service residents from the local area, and its role within the wider retail hierarchy is for local convenience. The complete health check for Castlecomer is provided at Appendix A and an assessment against the four qualities that can be attributed to a healthy town centre is provided below.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	While the survey results indicate that for many shoppers the draw of Castlecomer is that it is convenient from either home or work, we also identified that an important attraction of this district centre is its location in close proximity to the Discovery Park. Visitors to the Discovery Park are likely to continue utilising the shops and services in Castlecomer, and therefore this is an important relationship for business operators in the town.
Accessibility	The centre is easily accessible by car from the N78 which runs through the centre of Castlecomer along The Square and Kilkenny Street. The N78 links to the M9 to the north and connects to the N77 close to Kilkenny City Centre to the south, and therefore these are considered to be major roads. Car parking is available throughout the town. Castlecomer is served by a number of bus services, including the 717, which runs every 2 hours between Clonmel and Dublin Airport via Kilkenny, the 890 between Kilkenny Castle and Castlecomer twice daily and 891 between Castlecomer and Loughboy, also twice daily. The 890 and 891 services are operated by K Buggy. In terms of movement within the town itself the centre is small enough that it is easy to walk from one part to another, however, the busy road does act as a barrier for pedestrians.

Amenity	The urban environment, suffers from a dominance by roads and car parking. Notwithstanding, opportunities for improvement have been identified, and the centre would benefit from revitalisation. Market Square, for example, with the attractive former courthouse, would lend itself to an area for landscaping and public realm improvements.
Action	Whilst generally observed to be tidy, the centre lacks in areas of public urban realm. The dominance of the road network means that pedestrians are secondary. We consider that works could be undertaken to greatly improve the overall experience for customers, and that this might provide a catalyst for other improvements.

Shopper Survey

- 3.85 The 2010 shopper survey did not interview shoppers in Castlecomer, and therefore we are unable to provide a comparison of data and attitudes from 2010 as we were for Kilkenny City. Notwithstanding, we have provided an analysis of the results of the 2019 shopper survey for Castlecomer using a range of key topics.

Shopper Origin

- 3.86 Within smaller centres in the county it has been found that generally speaking it is common for the respondents to live in or near the centre they were interviewed in. In Castlecomer, 43 of the 58 people surveyed, or 74%, were from Castlecomer.

Mode of Transport

- 3.87 The shopper survey has identified that 64% of shopper survey respondents in Castlecomer travelled by private car, whilst 33% walked. The breakdown is shown in Figure 4s. Only 4% of respondents identified that they travelled in any other way than car or on foot, and that was by bicycle (2%) and van (2%). No respondents travelled to the centre by any form of public transport, reflective of the very limited public transport options within Castlecomer.
- 3.88 Of the respondents who did travel to the centre by car or other private vehicle, 89% parked their car using on street parking, evidence to the fact that there are no public car parks in the centre. This response was far higher than in any other centre. When asked if the availability of parking has an influence on whether to shop in Castlecomer, the most popular response was 'not at all' (52%), while

17% also responded with 'not that much'. These responses reflect the overall amount of available on street car parking in the centre.

Figure 4s | Travel to Castlecomer (%)

Mode of Transport	Castlecomer 2019 (%)
Car	68
Walk	33
Bus	0
Bicycle	2
Van	2
Motorbike	0
Train	0
Tour Coach	0
Other	0

Frequency of Visits

- 3.89 Shopper survey participants in Castlecomer were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit the centre, whether to shop or just look around. Table 4t provides a breakdown for Castlecomer. The survey data shows that a very high proportion of respondents (67%) identified that they travelled to Castlecomer more than 3 times every week, the highest of any of the towns in this Study. In addition, another 10% of respondents noted that they visited 2-3 times per week, and 10% identified once week.

Figure 4t / Frequency of Visits (%)

Frequency of Visits	Castlecomer 2019 (%)
More than 3 times a week	67
2--3 times a week	10
Once a week	10
Less often	5
2--3 times a month	2
Once every 2 months	2
Once a month	3
First time	0
Work here	0
Total	100

Main Reason for Visiting

3.90 We turn now to the main reason that shoppers chose to shop in Castlecomer. Each respondent was able to identify one main reason, and the results have shown that the most common response was 'other grocery shop (34%)' indicating that Castlecomer is used more as a destination for 'top-up shopping' rather than the main weekly grocery shop. The lack of a large supermarket may be a reason for this. Notwithstanding, 10% of shoppers surveyed identified that the main reason they were visiting Castlecomer was to undertake their main food shopping.

Table 4t / Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Other grocery shopping (34%)	Nothing in particular (45%)
2	Work (17%)	Other grocery shopping (14%)
3	Main weekly grocery shop (10%)	Meet friends / family (11%)
4	Eating / meal out / snack (7%)	Bank / financial services (11%)
5	Meet friends / family (5%)	Eating / meal out / snack (5%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

3.91 When asked for their secondary reason for visiting, the most common response was ‘nothing in particular’. Further evidence to Castlecomer being a place that shoppers drop by to carry out top up shopping, 14% stated ‘other grocery shopping’. Figure 4t provides a breakdown of responses.

Qualitative Review

3.92 Turning now to our qualitative factors, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of Castlecomer is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. Like most of the centres, the main attraction that was identified by respondents in Castlecomer was that the centre is close to their home (28%). The next most popular responses are telling, as 19% of shoppers identified that the main attraction of Castlecomer was the Discovery Park. This suggests that the Discovery Park is an important driver for visitors to Castlecomer. The third most common main attraction was that the town is close to work (9%). Other than those that identified the Discovery Park as being the main attraction, it appears the Castlecomer is a convenient shopping destination for those that live and work nearby. Figure 4u provides a breakdown.

3.93 When asked about what principle improvements they would like to see, the most popular response was ‘more parking provision.’ As we have previously identified, respondents that drove into the centre appeared to be reliant on on-street parking, with there being limited public off street car parks available. The second most popular response was ‘more shops’ (17%), and ‘fewer empty shops’ (7%). These second and third most popular response go hand in hand, indicating a dissatisfaction with the range of shops offered

Table 4u | Main Attractions and Principle Improvements

	Main Attraction*	Principle Improvement*
1	Close to home (28%)	More parking provision (26%)
2	Discovery Park (19%)	More shops (17%)
3	Close to work (9%)	Fewer empty shops (7%)

*Not including the response ‘don’t know’

Opportunity Sites

- 3.94 Within the core retail area there were limited obvious opportunity sites identified. Just south of the town centre and along Kilkenny Street, a disused convent building is located with frontage to the main road. The site is large, and backs onto River Dinin. The site is located adjacent to the Castlecomer library. There is an existing proposal to convert the convent to residential units.
- 3.95 The former creamery site next to the Creamery House offers significant opportunity for a mixed use precinct. While the site provides an opportunity to provide new higher quality retail floorspace, any future development should not be at the expense of the existing retail offer.
- 3.96 In addition, there are a number of vacant units throughout the town that may contribute to poor perception of Castlecomer generally. We suggest therefore that programmes are considered, such as allowing 'pop up' stores to let vacant units in the short term, as a method to these vacant units are filled as a matter of priority.

Town Specific Recommendations

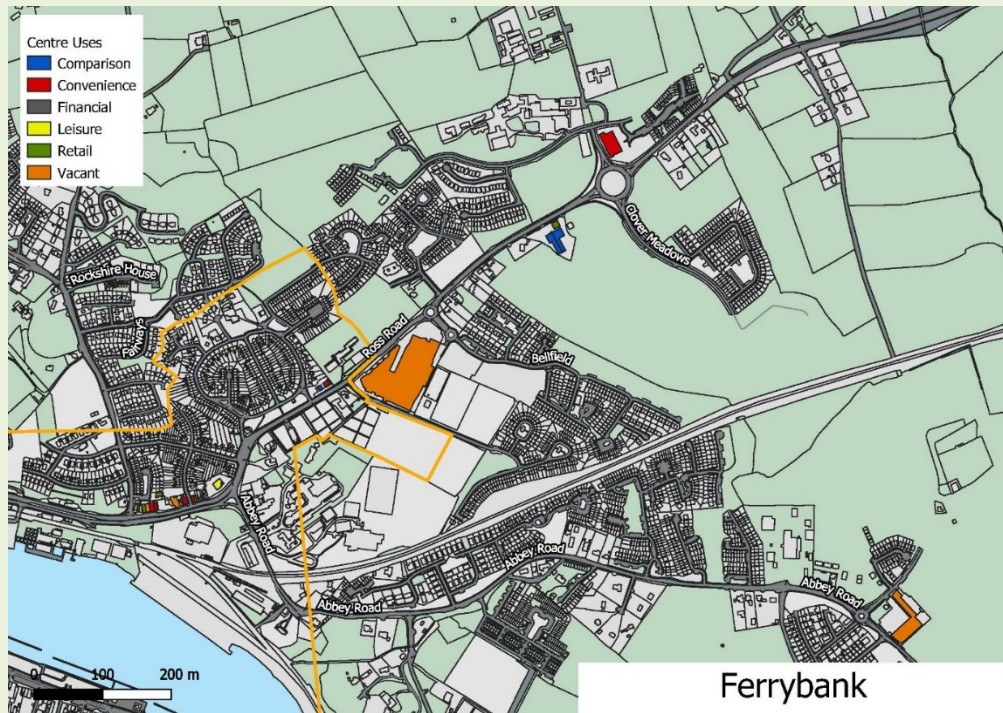
- 3.97 The shopper survey identified that the main concerns shoppers have specific to shopping in Castlecomer were focussed around car parking, provision of additional shops, and reduction in the number of vacant units. To this end, we provide a series of recommendations as outlined below. Common recommendations across each of the towns are included in the conclusions of this chapter.
- Work with management of the Castlecomer Discovery Park to prepare a strategy to incentivise visitors to that facility to also visit Castlecomer town centre – the construction of a pedestrian bridge to link the Discovery Park with the town centre as is currently planned would be a very important element of such a strategy.;
 - Work with local landlords to prepare a strategy for filling vacant units. Consider allowing 'pop-up stores' as a temporary solution in the short term to fill vacant units.

Ferrybank

Health Check Overview

Ferrybank District Centre Retail Snapshot

Designation	Ferrybank Shopping Centre designated as District Centre in Retail Hierarchy
Population	Estimated at 5,246 in 2017
Number of retail units	26 + 2x shopping centres
Major retailers	Aldi



Composition Summary

	No. of Units	Units %
Convenience	6	21.4
Comparison	5	17.9
Retail Services	6	21.4
Leisure Services	4	14.3
Financial and Business Services	2	7.1
Vacant	5	17.9
TOTAL	28	100

Viability and Vitality

- 3.98 Ferrybank is located in the far south of Kilkenny County, just north of the river and on the border with Waterford County. The vacant Ferrybank Shopping Centre was designated as a district centre in the retail hierarchy in the previous Development Plan. The area was designated as such on the basis of the anticipated growth in the area. For the purposes of this assessment, the existing retail and leisure offer in the area, including the core retail area over the border in Waterford has been taken into consideration.
- 3.99 In addition to the Ferrybank Shopping Centre, there is an almost entirely vacant shopping centre at Ross Abbey. One operating store, Mr Price, is located in the Ross Abbey centre. The main retail offer to the area is located in a parade of shops along Fountain Street, although it is noted that this parade of shops is located in the administrative area of Waterford City and County. The shops offer a basic range of convenience goods and services that were heavily frequented at the time of the assessment. Other shops and services, though disjointed, extend up towards the Aldi at the roundabout on Belmont Road, which marks the edge of the retail offer.
- 3.100 Ferrybank presents an interesting case in terms of viability and vitality, as it is not a typical district centre. The function of the retail provision at this location is very much local in nature, complementary to the larger city of Waterford located on the other side of the River Suir. The majority of units are either included in the convenience goods category or the retail services category. Notwithstanding the offer is clearly important to supplement other more comprehensive services further afield. The vacant Ferrybank Shopping Centre provides an imminent opportunity to create a genuine district centre for the area, and a substantial offer of comparison goods floorspace. We would expect that if the shopping centre floorspace was to be rejuvenated, this would have some impact on the existing units elsewhere in Ferrybank, although it is likely that these stores would provide different retail offers.
- 3.101 The complete health check for Ferrybank is provided at Appendix A. In order to provide an overview of the assessment of viability and vitality, an assessment against the four qualities that can be attributed to a healthy town centre as identified in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines is provided below.

Quality	Discussion
Attraction	Like most of the smaller centres in the study, Ferrybank's main attraction appears to be that it is convenient, particularly for doing grocery shopping. The majority of the shoppers interviewed lived either in Ferrybank or in Waterford, nearby.
Accessibility	The centre is easily accessible by car from the R711 which connects the N29 runs which runs through from the Port of Waterford until it join the N25. Car parking is available outside the Spar, though the car park was observed to be in poor condition. The vacant shopping centre also offers a sizable car park, and this is currently used by the Ferrybank Area Office and Library. Overall the centre is considered to be easily accessible by car, although there is limited opportunity to stop by the existing parade of shops.
Amenity	Ferrybank provides little in the way of public realm or high quality built environment. The car dominated environment presents an unpleasant setting for pedestrians, and there was little in the way of street furniture or landscaping.
Action	This quality relates to the centre being commercially viable and functioning effectively. At present, the shopping centre is vacant and therefore the centre is not functioning effectively. While fulfilling a role at present, the parade of shops and other units located further up Belmont Road, do not function as a district centre in isolation.

Shopper Survey

- 3.102 The 2010 shopper survey did not interview shoppers in Ferrybank, and therefore we are unable to provide a comparison of data and attitudes from 2010 as we were for Kilkenny City. Notwithstanding, we have provided an analysis of the results of the 2019 shopper survey for Ferrybank using a range of key topics.

Shopper Origin

- 3.103 Of those shoppers surveyed in Ferrybank, only 36% lived in Ferrybank. This is a stark contrast to the other towns in this survey, whereby generally at least 60% of respondents lived in or near the location they were being surveyed. In the case of Ferrybank, the response was far lower, and actually the survey identified that respondents were more likely to be from Waterford (46%) than Ferrybank.

Mode of Transport

- 3.104 The shopper survey has identified that 54% of shopper survey respondents in Ferrybank travelled by private car, whilst 45% walked. The breakdown is shown in Figure 4v. One shopper surveyed noted that they travelled by bus.
- 3.105 Of the respondents who did travel to the centre by car or other private vehicle, 90% parked their car using on street parking, suggesting there are limited other options in this area. This response was far higher than in any other centre. When asked if the availability of parking has an influence on whether to shop in Ferrybank, the responses were polarising, with 48% of respondents choosing 'to a large extent' and 43% choosing 'not at all'.

Figure 4v / Travel to Ferrybank (%)

Mode of Transport	Ferrybank 2019 (%)
Car	54
Walk	45
Bus	2
Bicycle	0
Van	0
Motorbike	0
Train	0
Tour Coach	0
Other	0

Frequency of Visits

- 3.106 Shopper survey participants in Ferrybank were asked to identify the frequency with which they visit the centre, whether to shop or just look around. Table 4w provides a breakdown for Ferrybank. The survey data shows that a very high proportion of respondents (64%) identified that they travelled to Ferrybank more than 3 times every week. In addition, another 16% of respondents noted that they visited 2-3 times per week, and 5% identified once week.

Figure 4w / Frequency of Visits (%)

Frequency of Visits	Ferrybank 2019 (%)
More than 3 times a week	64
2--3 times a week	16
Once a week	5
Less often	7
2--3 times a month	0
Once every 2 months	2
Once a month	2
First time	0
Work here	4
Total	100

Main Reason for Visiting

3.107 When asked to identify their main and secondary reasons for visiting Ferrybank, the most popular main reason for visiting was 'other grocery shopping' (20%). Considering the fairly high proportion of convenience goods units within the area surveyed, this is not surprising. When combining this figure with the 11% of respondents who noted their main reason for visiting was to undertake their 'main weekly shop', a picture of convenience shopping is presented. 'Other' reasons received 16% of responses, while 'work' was responsible for 11% of visits.

3.108 When asked for their secondary reason for visiting, the most common response was 'nothing in particular', which was generally the case across all survey locations. Further evidence to Ferrybank being a location for local residents to carry out their top up shopping, 14% stated 'other grocery shopping', 6% of respondents identified that their secondary reason for visiting was to visit a bank or financial institution, while 4% noted 'eating / meal out / snacks' and 4% noted 'meet friends / family'.

Table 4q | Reasons for Visiting the Centre

	Main Reason	Secondary Reasons*
1	Other grocery shopping (20%)	Nothing in particular (55%)
2	Other (16%)	Other grocery shopping (14%)
3	Work (11%)	Bank / financial services (6%)
4	Main weekly grocery shop (11%)	Eating / meal out / snack (4%)
5	Nothing in particular (9%)	Meet friends / family (4%)

* Respondents could select more than one answer and therefore percentage does not add up to 100%

Qualitative Review

- 3.109 Turning now to our qualitative factors, respondents were asked what they thought the main attraction of Ferrybank is, and what principle improvements would make them visit more often. Like most of the centres, one of the main attractions that was identified by respondents in Ferrybank was that the centre is close to their home (23%). However, the most popular response was 'no particular reason / don't know' (27%). This response was higher than in any other location, though we haven't included it in Figure 4r. The next most common main attraction was that the centre has free parking (11%) and 'other' (11%).
- 3.110 When asked about what principle improvements they would like to see, the most popular response was 'more shops,' which is interesting considering the vacant shopping centre located in Ferrybank and within close proximity of the main parade of shops in the centre. The next most popular responses were 'other' and 'more parking provision.

Table 4r | Main Attractions and Principle Improvements

	Main Attraction*	Principle Improvement*
1	Close to home (23%)	More shops (39%)
2	Free parking (11%)	Other (13%)
3	Other (11%)	More parking provision (5%)

*Not including the response 'don't know'

Opportunity Sites

3.111 Being a non-traditional centre, there are limited obvious opportunities for development in the same way that opportunity sites have been identified for Kilkenny city and the other country towns. However, it is noted that both the vacant Ferrybank Shopping Centre fronting Belmont Road, as well as the Ross Abbey shopping centre could be considered to be major opportunities for development. The Ross Abbey centre, which is partially in use, is likely to be less challenging than the Ferrybank shopping centre, as it is of a smaller scale. The Ferrybank shopping centre is far more challenging, and it is suggested that repurposing or alternative uses are considered, either in conjunction with the planned retail uses, or as a complete change of use.

Town Specific Recommendations

3.112 The shopper survey has identified that shoppers in Ferrybank desire additional shops as their principle improvement. We expect that this is in part a result of the vacant shopping centre, and a reflection of the impact that this vacancy has had on local residents, the 'potential' of which is constantly visible. In 2015 Waterford Council sought SDZ designation for the North Quay Area of the Waterford City, with is strategically linked to the wider Ferrybank settlement. The future redevelopment of this North Quay Area is expected to enhance and transform Waterford with major knock on effects for Ferrybank and Kilkenny County. In order to promote the vitality and viability of Ferrybank, we provide the following recommendations below. Common recommendations across each of the towns are included in the conclusions of this chapter.

- Continue to engage with Waterford City and County Council in the support of sustainable retail provision in the Ferrybank area, and in particular, as the North Quay Area comes forward for development;
- With the proposed link road between Belmont and Abbey road likely to come forward in the near future, Ferrybank has the potential to be an important retail location. Work with the ownership and management of the vacant shopping centres to formulate a strategy to bring the shopping centre into use as a shopping centre. Or alternatively if considered unviable, then consider how the shopping centre could be repurposed for alternative uses. Options that may be considered include residential, leisure or performing arts.

Conclusion

3.113 Throughout this chapter we have utilised survey data and health check information including observations, to provide an assessment of the vitality of Kilkenny City and each of the towns. As part of this assessment, town specific recommendations have been made that would help to create viable and vibrant places. In addition the town-specific recommendations, common recommendations for all towns within the County have been outlined below:

- Continue to ensure that future retail development is directed towards the core retail areas of each town as a first priority, and other parts of the existing retail footprint that are outside the core retail area next, in accordance with the Retail Planning Guidelines;
- Develop a strategy to incentivise filling vacant units, and particularly those units that have been vacant for a long period time. By way of example this could be achieved by formulating a programme to assist small businesses and start-ups to rent vacant units for cheaper than market rents, for an agreed period of time. Kilkenny County Council already has a scheme called the Small Business Vacant Premises Scheme, which assists small businesses by providing a grant to help pay rate charges, and programmes such as this one should continue to be supported in an attempt to reduce the overall vacancy rate across the County;
- Prepare a transport and mobility strategy to provide a platform for the improvement of accessibility, and having particular regard to the urban environment for pedestrians and cyclists. This is already underway in Kilkenny City;
- Improve on the already existing shop-front guidance, which provides advice to local retailers around the appropriate design of shopfronts in historic environments, and make it more widely available.

4.0 Retail Strategy

Introduction

4.1 Having undertaken detailed assessments of each of the listed towns within the County through the health check process, the following is a series of recommendations to Kilkenny County Council. Specifically, the Council's Brief asks us to comment on:

- The level and form of retail activity within different tiers of the settlement hierarchy;
- The definition of core retail areas;
- A comparative review of the retail performance of Kilkenny City against major competing centres;
- Analysis of the change that has occurred within the County since the last Retail Strategy was prepared;
- Out of centre retail in Kilkenny.

Review of Retail Hierarchy

4.2 As expected, Kilkenny City sits at the top of the hierarchy as a major town centre / county town. Ferrybank is included at the second tier as a district centre, the tier above the remaining district towns of Callan, Castlecomer, Graiguenamanagh and Thomastown. Based on our health check assessments, Ferrybank does not meet the criteria for a district centre at the current time. This is discussed further overleaf. As Ferrybank straddles the boundary between Kilkenny and Waterford Council's, any re-assessment in the hierarchy should be discussed in detail with Waterford CCC, through the joint retail strategy that is to be prepared. In particular, we are cognisant that there are plans to redevelop the North Quays, including the development of 60,000 sq m of retail units, leisure and office space. Tiers 4 and 5 are comprised of neighbourhood centres (defined) and small town/village centre / rural areas (various).

4.3 While the 2012 Retail Guidelines are silent on how to designate centres to the various tiers of a hierarchy, the National Planning Framework (2018)(NPF) provides some guidance. The table at Figure 4.1 is an extract from the NPF that identifies the appropriate level of commercial development within four tiers. The four tiers are cities, large towns, smaller towns and villages, and smaller settlements

and rural areas. We have therefore utilised these tiers as a broad guide to inform our assessment of the appropriate level of retailing activity appropriate within the County.

Figure 4.1 | NPF Guidance around appropriate level of commercial development

Tier	NPF Guidance for Commercial Development
1 – Cities	Department Stores Specialist shops Arts and cultural facilities
2 – Large towns	Shopping centres Retail warehousing Range of restaurants
3 – Smaller towns and villages	Supermarkets Restaurants Mix of retail facilities
4 – Smaller settlements and rural areas	Shop Pub Post office Petrol station

4.4 To start the exercise, we have conducted a high level assessment of the listed towns to establish the baseline situation (building on the work undertaken in section 3 of this report). In order to benchmark the level of retail activity against the NPF guidance, we have identified a set of ‘defining factors’ for each of the listed towns. Following this, we go on to provide commentary around each town.

Figure 4.2 | Assessment of Centre in Relation to Retail Hierarchy

Centre	Number of units ²⁴	Defining factors	NPF Tier	Commentary
Kilkenny City	450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main town and retail destination in the County • Department stores – Dunnes • Range of specialist shops • Arts and cultural facilities and centre of the County • Shopping centres • Series of supermarkets 	Large Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate offering in all retail categories • Possibly compromised by heritage aspects and smaller floorplates of older buildings • Larger floorplates may attract larger retailers • Additional convenience retailing within the town centre may assist with consumer choice and drive linked trip.

²⁴ Unit numbers comprised of all convenience, comparison, retail services, leisure services, financial and business services, and vacant units.

Centre	Number of units ²⁴	Defining factors	NPF Tier	Commentary
Ferrybank	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supermarket (Aldi) • Some restaurants and leisure services (limited) • Small range of retail • Fragmented retail offer, suffering as a result of the vacant shopping centre. If the shopping centre were to be in use, this centre may be elevated to tier 2 – large towns, in terms of its commercial offer as defined by the NPF. 	Currently operating within the smaller towns and villages category. Its future in the retail hierarchy should be decided as part of the joint retail strategy with Waterford CCC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ferrybank does not currently have a big enough offering of units to make it a retail destination. Missing a core offering of retail and leisure that draws consumers for more than just their top-up shop

Centre	Number of units ²⁴	Defining factors	NPF Tier	Commentary
Callan	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldi and Supervalu supermarkets make up main convenience retail offer • Offer of restaurants and other leisure services • Offers a mix of retail facilities serving the local population • Series of vacant units in the north of the commercial area 	Smaller towns and villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An improvement to the offering of comparison retail units within the town may assist in diversifying the current offer. • Reducing the overall proportion of vacant units would help improve the perception of certain parts of the town.
Castlecomer	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchored by a Eurospar and Londis supermarket • Offer of restaurants • Limited offer comparison goods • Retail offer local in nature 	Smaller town and villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to Callan, the current offer within Castlecomer is lacking in comparison goods.

Centre	Number of units ²⁴	Defining factors	NPF Tier	Commentary
Graiguenamanagh	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchored by SuperValu store in the centre of town • Aldi supermarket located on the edge of the town • Small offer of restaurants and other retail services • Suffers from high vacancy rate • Potential with key opportunity sites throughout the town 	Smaller town and villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing the number of vacant units within the town likely to assist in improving the overall perception of the town. • May benefit of increased leisure offer to improve footfall.
Thomastown	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lidl & SuperValu located on the edge of the town • Offer of leisure and retail local in nature • Mix of retail facilities 	Smaller town and villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a local but good mix of retail facilities and services.

Kilkenny City

- 4.5 Kilkenny City is the major centre and therefore focal point of retail activity in the County. In order to remain so, retail activity should continue to be directed towards Kilkenny City Centre in the future. This is particularly important to ensure that the centre can compete with other major cities in adjoining counties such as Waterford, Portlaoise, Clonmel and Carlow.
- 4.6 Comprised of 450 units, Kilkenny City Centre offers a range of shops, services and facilities, including Dunnes department store, of which there are two within the area surveyed. In addition to shops along the various main streets, there are also two shopping centres within the town centre, both attracting significant footfall. We noted during our site visits that the majority of units across the City were occupied by independent retailers, and there was a substantial offer of speciality shops. This is an important selling point for the city.
- 4.7 Kilkenny City is a popular tourist destination and is also the cultural hub of Kilkenny County. This is an important focal point and a key attractor of visitors from the County and from further afield. Kilkenny Castle attracts in the order of 800,000 visitors every year.
- 4.8 In July 2015, the Council approved an Urban Design Framework and Masterplan for the Abbey Creative Quarter on the west bank of the River Nore with a particular focus on the site of the former Smithwick's Brewery. This mixed use development is expected to increase the overall footfall within that part of the City Centre as well as providing public open space and beneficial urban realm.
- 4.9 Kilkenny's leisure service offer is also unrivalled across the County. The new IMC Cinema located at Barrack Street at the edge of the centre, is expected to enhance this leisure offer.
- 4.10 Kilkenny's retail offer is expected to continue to grow and improve over time, given its targeted growth in terms of both population and employment base in the NPF. The remaining district towns do not come close to competing with Kilkenny's offer, particularly in relation to comparison goods stores. Notwithstanding this dominance, Kilkenny has a lower proportion comparison goods stores and comparison goods floorspace compared with the Irish average (see Appendix A – 35% floorspace compared to the Irish average of 42%). To some extent, this indicates that the City offers a more diverse range of retail, leisure and financial and business services than is generally expected for a centre of this size.

Smaller Towns and Villages

- 4.11 The four district towns in the County are generally focussed around providing local shops and services that service the town's immediate catchment area. It is important that the district towns continue to support Kilkenny as the major town in the County, and do not grow large enough to compete.
- 4.12 Based on an assessment of the current district towns, we would generally expect the number of units within each district town to be within the order of 10 to 100 units. As per the NPF, we would expect such centres to be characterised by having at least one supermarket, as well as a range of restaurants and a broad mix of retail outlets. Such centres though, would not be expected to offer as diverse range of cultural and community facilities, or out of centre retail, as centres higher up the hierarchy. As detailed in Appendix A, the district towns were generally found to have a lower proportion of comparison goods stores compared with the Irish average, which is further testament to the fact that Kilkenny City is the major comparison goods destination in the County.

Callan

- 4.13 Callan is anchored by a SuperValu supermarket on Green Street and also has an Aldi store not far from the core retail area. This convenience offer is important, and the SuperValu in particular was observed as being very popular. There are 72 retail units in the centre. The remainder of the current retail offer in the town consists of primarily a mix of local services and facilities serving the local hinterland. There was a small proportion of leisure services identified, albeit a lower proportion than the Irish average. Increasing the number of comparison goods units may help to draw footfall to the town.

Castlecomer

- 4.14 Castlecomer consist of a total of 49 units, 7 of which were identified as convenience units. The largest convenience store in the centre is a Eurospar. The remainder of shops and services were mostly observed to be local in nature, serving the local hinterland, and there was a limited range of restaurants. As a result, Castlecomer is considered to meet the NPF's guidance around the level of commercial development of a smaller town and village. Similar to Callan, Castlecomer was observed to have a very limited offer of comparison goods units. An increase in the number of clothes and footwear stores, for example, may assist in drawing additional customers.

Graiguenamanagh

- 4.15 Graiguenamanagh is anchored by a SuperValu store in the centre of town. There is also an Aldi located outside the Core Retail Area (see Appendix E), which contributes to the overall convenience offer. Interestingly, these two units along with one other are the only two convenience goods units in the centre. While the proportion of comparison goods retailers is also low, Graiguenamanagh has a steady offer of both retail and leisure services serving the local population. While the centre suffers from a particularly high vacancy rate of 32.7%, this also presents a range of opportunity sites for future development and regeneration.

Thomastown

- 4.16 Thomastown, like the other district towns, provides shops and services that are local in nature and serve the local hinterland. The centre has a very limited offer of comparison goods and, as we have discussed, Kilkenny City is the dominant in this regard within the County.
- 4.17 In addition to the four convenience goods stores located within the core retail area of the town, a Lidl and a SuperValu are located further north of the centre. Their location outside of the town centre may have had a negative impact on the stores in the town centre themselves, drawing trade away from those stores. The centre was identified as having an abundance of leisure services in the form of cafes and restaurants which assists with footfall.

Ferrybank

- 4.18 Ferrybank is a particularly interesting centre. Whilst it is included within the district centre category of the retail hierarchy, the area is geographically divided by Kilkenny County and Waterford. If the shopping centre were to be active, Ferrybank's role in the wider retail hierarchy would improve substantially.
- 4.19 At present, Ferrybank offers a range of shops and services mostly local in nature. Its location in close proximity to Waterford City means that any retail development in this area is likely to complement Waterford's offer rather than compete. The current retail mix offers a range of convenience stores, leisure services and retail services, meaning Ferrybank currently falls neatly within the smaller towns and villages category of the NPF.

- 4.20 To fulfil its role as a district centre, one or both of the existing vacant shopping centres within the Ferrybank area would need to come into use. While the centre provides a basic level of retail service, the provision is currently disjointed, and would benefit from a focal point and improved public space, to make it a 'destination' rather than just a stopping point for a 'top-up' shop.

Smaller Settlements

- 4.21 Smaller settlements across the County in the likes of places such as Knocktopher, Glenmore and Kells generally offer very limited shops and services such as a convenience store, petrol filling station, pharmacy, and a pub or bar. We would not usually expect these smaller settlements to exceed more than 10 units. Further, the offer of these settlements should not compete with the offer of the District Towns.

Core Retail Areas

- 4.22 The brief asks us to define the extent of the Core Retail Areas (CRA) of the listed towns. This exercise provides us with the opportunity to review the geography of each town in terms of its retail offer. For each of the listed towns we provide a summary of the outcome of our review below. The mapping exercise for each centre is included at Appendix E.
- 4.23 Neither the Retail Planning Guidelines nor the NPF provide a specific definition of a CRA and therefore we refer to section 4 of the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020. That Plan designated a CRA for Kilkenny City and did not designate CRAs for the district towns as they were considered to be of insufficient scale to warrant such an approach.
- 4.24 The 'approach' in this case, refers to the sequential approach, whereby retail development is directed towards CRAs as a first priority, before being directed towards edge-of-centre sites, after which, out of centre sites may be considered. The 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines define the edge of centre area as between 300 and 400 metres of the CRA (to be confirmed in individual circumstances). In the case of Kilkenny City, the 2014 Development Plan designated a CRA and incorporated an isochrone of 400 metres around the CRA. There is a presumption against large, out-of-centre retail development.

Kilkenny City

- 4.25 Kilkenny City has by far the most extensive retail offer of any of the listed towns included in the study. The River Nore divides the city into two clear areas. The Kilkenny Castle and the main shopping streets of High Street / Parliament Street are located to the east bank of the River, whilst Lower and Upper John Street lead to the MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre and the train station on the opposite bank.
- 4.26 The Core Area for Kilkenny is clearly comprised of High Street (including Market Cross Shopping Centre), Rose Inn Street and St Kieran's Street, and our review finds that there has been limited change since the previous designation was made to warrant any major diversion from the previous CRA as identified in the 2014 Development Plan. Notwithstanding, we have provided a CRA plan at Appendix E.

- 4.27 The Development Plan provides that for all significant retail development, applications should be assessed against a range of criteria. In the case of Kilkenny City, the Plan identifies that for developments of 1,000 sq m (gross) convenience floorspace and 2,000 sq m (gross) comparison floorspace outside the CRA, the sequential approach should be demonstrated and the proposal assessed against a range of criteria.
- 4.28 We note that the Council has an adopted Masterplan for the Abbey Quarter area. For clarity, in keeping with Policy RPO55 of the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (2020), the sequential approach would apply to Kilkenny City and the CRA we have recommended would help structure that exercise. However, in further keeping with Section 4.4 of the Retail Planning Guidelines (2012) we would anticipate that the Council's policies would make it clear that application of the sequential test would exclude allocated and/or master planned sites, where planning applications are in accord with the policies and objectives of a development plan, in order that their delivery is unimpeded. The purpose of that exclusion is so that where a planning application comes forward for retail development that is in an edge-of-centre or out-of-centre location, but where the site has been allocated or planned by the Council for that particular retail use, the applicant should not have to carry out a sequential test. Where an application is coming forward on a separate edge-of-centre or out-of-centre site, the applicant would still have to consider an allocated or masterplanned site as part of their own sequential test.
- 4.29 We discuss the application of the sequential test further in our policy consideration at Section 5 (Policy 4).

District Towns

- 4.30 For the district towns, we recognise that the retail offer may not be large enough to warrant a CRA in the same way that a CRA is appropriate for Kilkenny. Notwithstanding, we consider there is value in some form of designation for a retail area within the district towns and that ideally, the focus for new retail development should be in that retail area. In the case of the district towns, the 2014 Development Plan identifies that all proposals for 500 sq m (net) convenience and comparison should be considered against the sequential approach criteria. At the present time, this is a blanket approach that does not prioritise sites in a central location (as no CRA was designated). We recommend that policies are incorporated that do prioritise sites in the main retail areas of the district towns. We envisage that this would provide a policy platform for regeneration in those district towns. As such,

recommendations for CRA designations in the district towns are provided at Appendix E and the discussion provided in the following sections. However, we recommend that the edge-of-centre area for the district towns is reduced substantially to 100m, to reflect the lesser retail offer.

Callan

- 4.31 The CRA of Callan is generally located around Green Street (the main shopping street), West Street, Mill Street and Upper Bridge Street. Notably, the Council has produced a draft Callan Town Improvement Plan (2018). This document details a number of proposed improvements to the town, including a regeneration strategy and masterplan for the under-utilised and/or derelict buildings on Bridge Street/Mill Street.
- 4.32 We therefore recommend that the CRA encompasses all retail units with frontage to Green Street, between Chapel Lane and West Street. We also recommend that the CRA comprise the units in use on the northern side of West Street both east and west of Green Street.
- 4.33 Further north of the junction of West Street and Green Street is Upper Bridge Street. This part of the town was obviously historically part of the town centre and used for retail, however at the present time, almost all were observed to be vacant units. There are also sporadic retail units further north of the Kings River. Overall, we recommend condensing the CRA to avoid the centre becoming needlessly elongated. While the vacant units along Upper Bridge Street offer an opportunity for regeneration, at present they provide limited contribution to the centre's retail offer. It is recommended that opportunities for niche shopping be explored in a Bridge Street rejuvenation project if the street is to remain part of the CRA.

Castlecomer

- 4.34 The commercial area of Castlecomer is centred on a crossroads with The Square (also known as the High Street), Barrack Street, Kilkenny Street and Chatsworth Street. This area is recommended to form the basis for the CRA. While the extent of the boundaries can be the subject of debate, our observations have shown that there is a clear natural break for the CRA along each street, generally marked by an in use retail unit.

Graiguenamanagh

- 4.35 Graiguenamanagh's main shopping street can very clearly be identified as being along Lower Main Street. The CRA is therefore recommended to include all units along Lower Main Street with street frontage. In addition, the CRA is recommended to include retail units with frontage to High Street up to the junction with Mill Road. In addition, we recommend including historical retailers such as Cushendale Woollen Mills and Duiske Glass Gift Shop. The area also encompasses the opportunity site identified on the northern side of Mill Road at the Junction with High Street. The vacant unit on Turf Market has not been incorporated. Units along The Quay have been incorporated, as the waterfront presents an opportunity for town centre development, particularly uses that are aimed at tourism.

Thomastown

- 4.36 The CRA of Thomastown is comprised primarily of Market Street, Pipe Street, Logan Street and Low Street, which are set out in a square formation. Our recommendation for designation of a CRA involves including all units with frontage to these roads, in addition to units just beyond the square formation in retail uses.
- 4.37 Further north of this area are a SuperValu and Lidl. These are not included in the CRA, as they are not located within easy walking distance of the remainder of the CRA. The availability of parking for these units is also likely to mean that customers are less likely to link their trips to others stores in the CRA.

Comparative Review of Kilkenny City

- 4.38 The brief has asked us to provide a comparative review of Kilkenny City with other major competing centres nearby. In evaluating the retail alternatives which currently exist within easy access to the main settlements of Kilkenny, such as Portlaoise, Waterford, Carlow, Clonmel and Wexford, it is clear that these regional retail attractors are amongst the biggest competition to the existing retail offer in the County.
- 4.39 In order to undertake this exercise we have examined a range of key indicators at Figure 4.3. We examine the classification and number of outlets in each centre in order to set the scale of each centre in context, whilst we examine vacancy rates and prime retail rents to characterise the demand for retail space in each centre. Population growth is considered in order to set the relevant growth strategies for each area in context, whilst we draw data from our empirical survey to understand the draw of visitors to Kilkenny City from each competing centre to understand the importance of 'inflow' in each case.

Figure 4.3 | Assessment of Major Competing Centres to Kilkenny City

Centre	2012 Retail Guidelines Classification	Drive-time ²⁵ (mins)	Vacancy Rate ²⁶	Number of Outlets ²⁷
Portlaoise	Regional	49	15.1%	373
Waterford	Metropolitan	43	17.1%	582
Carlow	Sub-regional	28	18.3%	439
Clonmel	Regional	46	18.3%	386
Wexford	Regional	76	12.3%	509
Kilkenny	Regional	0	14.7% ²⁸	450

²⁵ Google Maps

²⁶ Vacancy rates taken from 'Geoview Commercial Vacancy Rates – Q2 2019'.

²⁷ Experian Goad 2017, with the exception of Kilkenny which is Nexus 2019

²⁸ Kilkenny figure taken from Geoview, rather than the equivalent Nexus figure (16.9%). This is to ensure consistency of reporting basis (nb. Geoview draw their findings from areas beyond Town Centres).

Centre	Prime Retail ²⁹ Rents (sq m/per annum)	On-street Survey Visitors to Kilkenny City ³⁰	Planned Population Growth for County Areas to 2040 ³¹
Portlaoise	€500-€600	1.7%	11,000-13,000 ³²
Waterford	€300-€400	4.7%	21,000-28,000
Carlow	€300-€400	6.0%	7,000-8,500
Clonmel	€200-€300	0.3%	11,000-13,500
Wexford	€300-€400	2.7%	20,000-23,500
Kilkenny	€500-€600	n/a	13,000-15,500

4.40 The analysis suggests that Kilkenny sits healthily alongside its nearby competition. Only Wexford has a lower vacancy rate, and only Portlaoise has comparable prime retail rents.

4.41 We have also examined the responses to Question 2 of our on-street survey whereby we asked respondents where they had travelled to Kilkenny City from. This helps to build a picture regarding the relative appeal of Kilkenny to residents elsewhere. The results showed that 66.7% of visitors to the centre derived from Kilkenny County itself. Of the remaining 33.3% of visitors arriving from outside the County, the largest proportions, other than from international destinations (6.2%), were from Carlow (6.0%) and Waterford (4.7%). This is perhaps to be expected given their relative proximity to Kilkenny, especially Carlow, though it is also indicative of the relative pull of Kilkenny City Centre over the retail/leisure offer in both those destinations.

4.42 We go on to review each of the competing centres below in order to better understand their characteristics and the latest retail strategies of their Councils.

4.43 Portlaoise is identified as a Regional town (other large towns) in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines. The Laois County Retail Strategy 2017 notes that the composition of the retail provision is characterised by independent retailers, much like Kilkenny City. The heart of the retail offer is comprised of Main Street with offshoots onto Hinds Square, Lyster Square, Grattan Street, Church

²⁹ Based on Nexus research of a range of property websites

³⁰ Nexus Survey 2019

³¹ Draft RSES figures (2018)

³² County Laois figure is to 2031

Street, Railway Street, Bridge Street, Borris Road and Mountmellick Road. A large amount of retail floorspace has been developed in Kylekiproe just south of the main retail offer and is therefore beginning to compete with Portlaoise town centre. The Laois Shopping Centre containing Penneys and Tesco in addition to Dunnes, Lidl and Aldi Stores and retail warehousing are all based in Kylekiproe.

- 4.44 Waterford is identified in the metropolitan category of the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines, along with Cork, Limerick/Shannon and Galway. This provides an immediate indication that Waterford is a step above Kilkenny City in terms of its retail offer and therefore is potentially considered a more attractive investment and development opportunity. Notwithstanding, the Waterford City Retail Strategy notes that Waterford faces challenges regarding expanding its retail offer, due to geographical and archaeological constraints, and access issues. The Strategy also notes that the City faces pressure due to the improving retail offer of other competing town centres nearby, of which an example would be Kilkenny City.
- 4.45 Carlow is located 37 kilometres northeast of Kilkenny. The core town centre area has historically been located at Tullow Street and Dublin Street, although more recently development has been south east of the town centre. The centre is identified as a sub-regional town in the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines. The Carlow County Retail Strategy identifies that the centre provides a diverse range of retail and non-retail uses, along with a wide variety of services that complement the retail offer including independent boutiques, financial and business services, and other alternative retail provision.
- 4.46 Clonmel is a regional town located in County Tipperary, south west of Kilkenny. Its core retail area is comprised of O'Connell Street, Mitchell Street and Market Street. The County retail Strategy identifies that the town is well represented by national and multinational large format convenience stores. At the time of that Retail Strategy, the comparison goods offer in the town was considered to be poor.
- 4.47 Wexford is the administrative, retail and business capital of County Wexford, and is located on the south east coast. The town centre is formulated around the Main Street with a series of radial lanes and side streets linking to the waterfront and the High Street. The County Retail Strategy identifies that there is a mix of independent retailers and national multiples that contribute to the overall diversity of uses. Bulky goods retailers are located at retail parks at Drinagh, Clonard and Ardavan. There are also a range of leisure and culture facilities within the town. As Wexford is located slightly

further away than some of the other more accessible competing centres, we would expect less direct competition with Kilkenny.

Analysis of Change

4.48 The brief asks us to comment on how retailing in County Kilkenny has changed since the last Retail Strategy was prepared. This relates in particular to the shopper survey data that was collected by Ipsos MRBI, and the evaluation that was provided in section 3 of this report. In particular, we compared the results of the current survey against the results of the survey undertaken as part of the previous Retail Strategy.

4.49 In addition to providing analysis of the shopper survey data, we also undertook an exercise in comparing the composition of retail units in each of the six listed towns in the County against Irish averages. This exercise allows us to benchmark each centre against the national standard, based on Experian data, and provides a useful tool in appreciating what the 'norm' is at any given time.

4.50 In regard to delivery of retail floorspace, Table 4.4 of the 2014 Kilkenny County Development Plan provides final adjusted indicative floorspace capacity to 2020. The table identifies that by 2020 there would be capacity for 1,599 sq m of additional convenience floorspace, 16,502 sq m of additional comparison goods, and -4,391 sq m of bulky goods. While updating these figures was not part of the brief, it is still useful to be able to provide an evaluation of whether that floorspace has been delivered. The extracted details are contained at Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4 | Floorspace Requirements based on Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020

Table 4.7: Final adjusted Indicative Floor Space Requirements			
	2012	2014	2020
Convenience	3,497m ²	-1,409m ²	1,599m ²
Comparison	11,587m ²	8,525m ²	16,502m ²
Bulky Goods	- 6820m ²	-5992m ²	-4391m ²

4.51 We note that the figures have been adjusted based on floorspace that was extant at the time the last Retail Strategy was prepared. This included 4,577 sq m of convenience floorspace and 4,341 sq m of comparison floorspace within Ferrybank district centre. While the shopping centre has been

constructed, it remains vacant. However, considering that it could theoretically come into use at any stage, we have not amended the capacity figures based on the continued vacancy.

- 4.52 We have undertaken a review of all planning applications for new retail floorspace that have come forward since the Development Plan was adopted in 2014. A summary of the permissions is provided at Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5 | Extant retail planning permissions 2014 to present

Ref	Site Address	Description	Status	Retail Floorspace (sq m)
15103	Treacy's Homevalue Hardware, Kilkenny Road, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny (out of centre)	For the development of two store units for commercial stock (450 sq m) and alterations to the existing commercial building, to include the demolition of the existing front porch, the construction of a new front porch and entrance (13 sq m), the alteration of the existing facade finish and signage, creation of 107 sq m of additional retail space within the existing building, the retention of the existing shed unit (38 sq m) and retention of the extension to retail and storage space (117 sq m)	Condition Permission Granted 22/05/2015	An additional 107 m sq comparison floorspace
15180	Kilkenny Street, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny	Demolition of existing motor services and the construction of a new petrol service and convenience store building.	Conditional Permission Granted 25/01/2016	167 sq m convenience floorspace

Ref	Site Address	Description	Status	Retail Floorpace (sq m)
1527	Cillin Hill, Leggetsrath East, Dublin Road, Kilkenny	a. Single storey warehouse for agricultural related products. b. Agri-retail shop with ancillary offices and storage over-head in two storey block. c. Car parking areas, goods yards and set down areas. d. Free standing totem advertising pole sign and building mounted signage. e. All associated site development works and boundary treatments.	Conditional Permission Granted 12/06/2015	543 sq m comparison floorpace
15538	Centra Supermarket, Main Street, Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny	The demolition of the adjoining dwelling house on the Southern side and for the construction and amalgamation of a new building consisting of Retail Area (151 sq m) and Stores Area (52 sq m) into the existing Supermarket at Ground floor level and First floor level (51 sq m) to the front of the new building and all associated signage and site works	Conditional Permission Granted 31/03/2016	151 sq m convenience floorpace
16286	Centra Supermarket Main Street, Urlingford Co. Kilkenny	Permission sought for; (1) the construction a single storey Extension on the Northern side of the existing Supermarket building, (2) Change of use from Stores to Retail area at the rear of the existing Supermarket, (3) Change of use of part of the Ground	Conditional Permission Granted 16/12/2016	260 sq m convenience floorpace

Ref	Site Address	Description	Status	Retail Floorpsace (sq m)
		<p>floor of the existing AIB building (which is a Protected Structure) to Retail use and amalgamation of this area into the existing Supermarket building with associated signage, (4) Demolition of the existing northern boundary wall and the extension of the existing Car Park into rear of the AIB site and all associated site works at the Centra Supermarket, Main Street, Urlingford, Co. Kilkenny.</p>		
16327	Cillin Hill Leggetsrath East Dublin Road Kilkenny	<p>To construct a 2 storey commercial building with 3 no. agri-business retail units/showrooms at ground floor level with office accommodation at first floor level, building mounted signage, car parking areas, service yard and set down areas and associated site development works</p>	<p>Conditional Permission Granted 10/10/2016</p>	866 sq m comparison floorspace

Ref	Site Address	Description	Status	Retail Floorpace (sq m)
16369	Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny	For development at the former Cullen Steel Site. The development will consist of the demolition of the existing buildings on site with a floor area of 1,367 sq. metres and the construction of a single storey discount foodstore, to include off-licence use with a gross floor area of 1,608 sq. metres (net retail area of 1,140 sq. metres).	Conditional Permission Granted 15/02/2017	1,140 sq m convenience floorspace
17535	Former AutoBoland Garage, Newrath, Co. Kilkenny	For a Service Station with associated retail outlet with net retail area of 100sq.m.	Conditional Permission Granted 23/02/2018	100 sq m convenience floorspace
18328	Eurospar, The Square, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny R95 K038	For a single storey extension (134 sq m) to the existing Eurospar building and associated works	Conditional Permission Granted 13/02/2019	134 sq m convenience floorspace
1765	Units 9 and 10, Kilkenny Retail Park, Springhill	Amalgamation and construction of mezzanine floor.	Conditional Permission Granted 13/07/2017	650 sq m bulky goods floorspace

4.53 Based on the data collected in Figure 4.8, the approximate adjusted floorspace requirements are provided at Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6 | Adjusted floorspace capacity based on delivered and extant planning permissions (sq m)

	Capacity as projected to 2020	Delivered or extant floorspace	Adjusted
Convenience	1,599	1,952	-353
Comparison	16,502	1,516	14,986
Bulky Goods	-4,391	650	-5,041

4.54 The outcome of this exercise is that while the County appears to have negative capacity for convenience and bulky goods floorspace, there is still reasonably substantial capacity for comparison goods floorspace. Here, we have identified that based on the capacity assessment that was undertaken for the previous Development Plan, there is still floorspace capacity remaining for new retail comparison floorspace at the current time. This floorspace should ideally be directed towards the opportunity sites where they are suited and appropriate for comparison goods, or other locations within core retail areas.

Out of Centre Retail

Retail Parks

4.55 Out of centre retailing is predominantly relevant to Kilkenny City, whereby there are a number of small out of centre retail locations. In addition, there is a large retail park on the outskirts and south of the city. The Kilkenny Retail Park is comprised of large units mostly for the sale of bulky goods. At the time of assessment, the following retailers were present:

- Woodies;
- Carpet Right;
- DD Electrical;
- Home Focus;
- Halfords;

- Sherwoods Electronics;
- Ken Black Toy and Nursery;
- Petmania;
- EZ Living;
- Harry Corry Interiors;
- Meubles Furniture Store.

4.56 There was also one vacant unit identified at the time of the Nexus site visits, and two supporting leisure services (Costa Coffee and KFC). The Hoban Hotel is also located on the western side of the complex.

4.57 At the time of assessment the car park at the Retail Park was well utilised and the stores are clearly popular. As there is limited opportunity for bulky goods retailing within the CRA or city centre, the expectation is that the Kilkenny Retail Park will continue to operate as the primary bulky goods retail destination in the County. Based on the negative capacity for bulky goods identified to 2020 in the previous Retail Strategy, we do not recommend the Council actively promote the development of additional out of centre bulky goods retail floorspace.

Local Centres

4.58 In addition to the retail park, there are a number of local neighbourhood centres located within the bounds of Kilkenny that provide a supporting role to the retail and services offer of Kilkenny City Centre. While these shops and services are important, their growth should continue to be carefully managed so as to ensure that they would not ever have the opportunity to compete with Kilkenny City Centre. Recommendations for development management in this regard are included in section 5.

4.59 The local centres within the bounds of Kilkenny include:

- Newpark Shopping Centre (19 units);
- Loughboy Shopping Centre (12 units);
- Waterford Road (11 units);
- Lidl on Johnswell Road;
- Aldi at Hebron Industrial Estate;

- 4.60 These local centre locations provide an important convenience goods offer and a limited range of services for local residents and should continue to be supported albeit given limited opportunity to expand.
- 4.61 Outside of Kilkenny City, there are some out of centre retail locations, particularly where stores such as Aldi and Lidl have come forward. For the most part these stores are located outside of the CRA in each centre, and are therefore likely to have had a direct impact on the vitality of those centres. For example, to the north of the CRA in Thomastown, there is a Lidl and a SuperValu and associated car parking. In combination with the relocation of the Post Office to this location, this development is very likely to have had a negative impact on the shops within the Thomastown CRA. We recommend utilising the sequential approach in the district towns in the future to avoid exacerbating this trend. This is picked up in more detail in section 5 of this report.

5.0 Recommendations and Policy Guidance

Introduction

5.1 This section of the Strategy contains key retail objectives to encourage and accommodate future retail and town centre development in Kilkenny County. It also sets out policies for the assessment of future retail and town centre proposals, in accordance with the overall aims of the Development Plan and the requirements of the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines.

5.2 The Retail Planning Guidelines set out the following as the policy objectives that must guide each planning authority in addressing retail development issues:

- *Ensuring that retail development is plan-led;*
- *Promoting city/town centre vitality through a sequential approach to development;*
- *Securing competitiveness in the retail sector by actively enabling good quality development proposals to come forward in suitable locations;*
- *Facilitating a shift towards increased access to retailing by public transport, cycling and walking in accordance with the Smarter Travel strategy; and*
- *Delivering quality urban design outcomes.*

5.3 The retail objectives and policies for Kilkenny City and County have been prepared with regard for the policy objectives as outlined in the Retail Planning Guidelines. The retail objectives and policies have also been prepared having undertaken consultation with Kilkenny's retailers. Retailers were given the opportunity to provide comments to assist in the preparation of the Strategy.

5.4 The remainder of this chapter sets out the headline issues facing the County from a retail and town centre perspective, a series of overarching retail objectives, and a suite of development management policies designed to deliver those objectives.

Headline Challenges

5.5 Based on the assessment of retail trends, the baseline assessment, discussion of retail strategy, feedback from town centre business, and discussions with Council Officers, the headline issues facing Kilkenny County's town centres have been identified as per the below.

a. Reducing the proportion of vacant units

While the proportion of vacant units in Kilkenny City is directly comparable to the Irish average, vacancies within the City Centre has been an issue identified by stakeholders and town centre business owners. A review of regional and national trends in this regard has established that the proportion of occupied units in Ireland's Town Centres have not been able to return to pre-recession levels. However, it is important to note that this is not an isolated issue facing Kilkenny County's centres, but an issue felt in town centres across Ireland and the UK. Notwithstanding, there are a number of key objectives and policies that can be included as a direct attempt to reduce the number of vacant units in Kilkenny, including:

- (1) Prioritising retail development in Core Retail Areas, by strictly implementing the application of the Sequential Test;
- (2) Implementing a policy that provides a requirement for a Retail Impact Assessment to be submitted for retail development over a certain threshold. The thresholds may vary for different parts of the County. For example in the area around Kilkenny, the threshold may be 1,000 sq m, while in the remainder of the County it might be 500 sq m. The Retail Impact Assessment shall at a minimum include the following:
 - (i) Identification of catchment or study area;
 - (ii) Estimation of expenditure available within the defined catchment or study area;
 - (iii) Estimation of the turnover of existing centres within the catchment area which is likely to be affected by a new development;
 - (iv) Estimation of the turnover of the new development for which a planning application is being lodged; and
 - (v) Estimation of the quantum of consumer retail spending available in the catchment area which will be diverted from existing centres to the new retail development.
- (3) Allowing flexibility in the type of uses permitted within Core Retail, in light of the ever changing nature of retail, and the requirement to adapt to changes in trends. While there are a range of uses permitted within the General Business Zone, it is important

that the community, businesses and other stakeholders recognise that having a diverse range of uses within Kilkenny City Centre will assist in ensuring the centre remains vital and viable.

- (4) Promoting alternative uses such as office floorspace and residential development in Town Centres, to increase the population and therefore daily footfall. The council should continue to work proactively with developers to promote mixed use developments in Kilkenny City Centre with a residential aspect in addition to retail or leisure floorspace that contributes to the vitality and viability of the centre. .
- (5) Identifying specific regeneration projects within the CRA's off the district towns, including for example exploring opportunities for niche shopping in certain locations such as Bridge Street in Callen, where rejuvenation of certain areas may act as a catalyst for further change.

b. Working to improve accessibility

The availability, cost and quality of car parking has continuously come up during discussions with stakeholders as a barrier for retail operators to operate their businesses successfully. Council owned and operated car parks currently generate revenue for the Council and is utilised on projects across the County. Whilst issues such as cost of car parking and the existing quantity of parking cannot be directly altered through retail policies, it is important that these issues continue to be monitored and managed by the Council as before.

In order to combat any potential future issues related to exacerbated car parking pressures due to retail development, planning policy can come into play. The Retail Planning Guidelines provide that where a new major retail development over a certain threshold is proposed that is likely to have an impact on highways, access and parking, a policy can be included that would trigger the requirement for a Transport and Traffic Assessment. This Assessment would have to demonstrate how the proposed development would remedy any predicted traffic issues caused by the proposal. The introduction of the City Bus service now offers additional opportunities for modal shift, which retail policy should reinforce.

Retail development should also consider how the development can be accessed by methods of active travel including walking and cycling, and public transport. Travelling by methods other than private car are increasingly becoming more popular in Kilkenny City, as shown in the results of the shopper survey, and therefore it is important that retail policy supports that modal shift.

c. Enhancing the historic environment

Kilkenny City is an attractive, historic centre, filled with character, and this has regularly been identified by shoppers and business owners as a draw card, helping to attract visitors to the Centre. It is therefore important that all future development within the City Centre is required to retain, complement and where possible enhance the important aspects of the historic environment. The Council has already made this a focus for Kilkenny City, through promotion of the Medieval Mile and its associated projects as a historic discovery trail through the centre of town. An important balance must be struck between creating a dynamic and commercially successful retailing environment and protecting the historic setting of the centre. Separately of the Retail Strategy, easily accessible guidance is required to assist shops owners with understanding the appropriate design of shopfronts, particularly in the historic core of the City³³.

d. Taking advantage of Kilkenny's tourism potential

Kilkenny City Centre welcomes thousands of tourists to the City Centre every year, and the industry is an important economic driver for the City and the wider County. It is important therefore that businesses are able to take advantage of the industry, particularly in relation to retailing in the historic core of the City Centre. Actions and policy interventions that support the synergies between the tourism and retail industries may assist businesses in tapping further into the tourism industry. Having adequate and high quality tourist and staff accommodation is, for example, an important aspect of a successful tourism offer. In the district towns, the key issue for the council to overcome is the high proportion of vacant units within each centre. On street surveys of the composition of the centres of each District Town identified a proportion of vacancy that was well above the Irish average. This high level of vacancy not only

³³ Kilkenny County Council has developed a revised shopfront guidance document in 2020

has a detrimental impact on the commercial success of the centres, but also on the public perception of each town. It is therefore important that retail policies are designed to support the ability for vacant units in the Core Retail Areas of each town centre to come back into use. Specific regeneration projects aimed at catalysing further rejuvenation may assist in reducing the quantum of vacant units within the CRAs of each District Town.

Retail Objectives

- 5.6 Having regard for the information presented in the earlier chapters of this Strategy, a series of retail objectives have been drafted. The primary purpose of these objectives is to inform the development of a suite of retail policies that will guide development in Kilkenny County's town centres. Following the objectives, a set of retail policies have been drafted.
- 5.7 The proposed retail objectives are outlined below:
- (i) To ensure that Kilkenny County possesses a clear policy framework that can adequately meet the retail needs of the County's residents over the plan period, and that will inform the preparation and assessment of retail proposals;
 - (ii) To enhance and promote the vitality and viability of Kilkenny City Centre, and to support the centre's role as the dominant retail destination within the County;
 - (iii) Promote Kilkenny City Centre as a shopping destination that is competitive with other comparable shopping destinations in the South East of Ireland and further afield;
 - (iv) To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of the four District Towns and their retail offer, and to support their continued growth in accordance with the Core Strategy;
 - (v) To ensure Kilkenny City Centre and the four District Town Centres are resilient to change in the context of the global economic climate;
 - (vi) To ensure a town centre first approach is adopted for all future retail development across the County, whereby the order of priority for the sequential approach will be City and Town Centre sites, edge-of-centre sites, and out-of-centre sites;
 - (vii) To promote flexibility mix of uses within the County's centres, and in particular, promote residential development on upper floors;
 - (viii) To encourage the reduction in vacant floorspace, taking into account suitability, obsolescence, and the identification of alternative uses that may be appropriate within the City and County

- Towns. where possible, facilitate the regeneration and reuse of derelict buildings in appropriate location for town centre uses;
- (ix) To improve the accessibility of each of the County's centres and promote all modes of transport;
 - (x) To appropriately manage car parking and accessibility for the short term, whilst also planning ahead to a future where private vehicle travel may not be the dominant form of transport;
 - (xi) To promote the development of high quality public realm through new development, and the enhancement of existing public realm throughout the County's centres;
 - (xii) Ensure all new development respects and enhances the historic environment;
 - (xiii) Enact a policy of town centre consolidation, by promoting the adaptive reuse of existing units as a priority ahead of developing sites for additional retail floorspace, unless there is a demonstrated need; and
 - (xiv) To ensure that public perception of Kilkenny City Centre and County remains positive, and that the synergies between tourism and retailing are taken advantage of.
 - (xv) A joint Retail Strategy shall be undertaken between Kilkenny County Council and Waterford City and County Council for the area covered by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) in accordance with the retail guidelines and RSES.
- 5.8 The retail planning objectives provide an overarching guide for the future of retail and town centre development in the county's town centres, and in exceptional circumstances, other destinations within the County. In following these objectives, the goal of the Kilkenny City and County Retail Strategy 2021-2027, will be to encourage the growth of healthy, vibrant and resilient city and town centres.

Recommended Retail Policies

- 5.9 Having regard for the retail objectives outlined above, a set of retail policies have been drafted that are designed to deliver those objectives. In formulating and adhering to these policies, Kilkenny County Council will look to ensure that the development of all future retail floorspace is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the 2012 Retail Planning Guidelines. Similarly, any proposed future town centre development within Kilkenny City or the County Towns should be formed with due regard for the objectives and policies. As such all proposals for new commercial developments

will have to demonstrate how they would contribute towards and support the achievement compact growth and revitalisation/rejuvenation of city or town centres as envisaged in NPO 3c, 4 and 6 of the National Planning Framework,

5.10 In addition, these policies, as part of the overall Kilkenny County Development Plan 2021-2027, can be seen to form a single integrated and coherent strategic policy framework, designed to ensure that all development within the County is carried out in keeping with the ideals of sustainable development.

5.11 The policies are included below:

- Policy 1: Plan-led approach

All proposals for retail floorspace and town centre uses, must accord with the relevant requirements of the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2012 and the Kilkenny County Retail Strategy 2020-2026.

- Policy 2: Retail hierarchy

Development in the County's centres should be of a type, size and scale appropriate to the centre, having due regard for the retail hierarchy and the appropriate level of development at each tier. The appropriate level of level of development at each tier is defined at Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 | Summary of Appropriate Level of Retail Development

Tier	Settlement Type	County Towns	Appropriate Level of Retail Development
1	Cities	None at present	Major retail destination within the County, offering a wide variety of convenience and comparison goods along with an extensive offer of retail, financial and business, leisure services including arts and cultural facilities. Provides a range independent and specialist shops.

Tier	Settlement Type	County Towns	Appropriate Level of Retail Development
2	Large towns	Kilkenny City	Key shopping destination offering a variety of convenience and comparison goods, along with a range of retail and leisure services and some financial and business services.
3	Smaller towns and villages	Callan Castlecomer Graigueamanagh Thomastown [Ferrybank] ³⁴	Local shopping destination serving the surrounding hinterland with a limited offer of convenience and comparison goods, and retail and leisure services.
4	Smaller settlements and rural areas	Various	Limited retail offer generally comprising a local convenience store, public house, fuel filling station and post office.

- Policy 3: Town centre vitality and viability

Within the Core Retail Areas in Kilkenny City and the District Towns, development proposals that will make a contribution to the vitality and viability of the town centre will be permitted.

Residential development will be encouraged on the upper floors of town centre properties.

- Policy 4: City/Town centre first

In addition to the sequential approach outlined in the Retail Planning Guidelines, Kilkenny County Council will adopt a City/Town centre first policy. Where the location of a proposed retail development is in an edge-of-centre or out-of-centre location, a sequential test must be applied in line with the Retail Planning Guidelines. The order of priority for the sequential approach is to locate retail development in Kilkenny City Centre CRA, the District Town Centre CRAs and village centres, and only to allow retail development in edge-of-centre or out-of-centre locations where all other options have been exhausted. The sequential test should be strictly applied and applicants will be required to consider altering their formats and

³⁴ The entry for Ferrybank is purely indicative as the centre partly sites within the Waterford CCC area and would need agreeing with Waterford CCC in due course.

considering smaller sites and multi-storey options. In accordance with RPO 151(f) and (g) of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, adequacy of parking provision at non-residential sites will not be considered as a measure for site suitability in sequential tests.

Where retail development at an edge-of-centre site is being proposed, permission will only be granted where the applicant can demonstrate that there are no sites or potential sites including vacant units within the city/town/village centres that are (a) suitable (b) available and (c) viable, as defined at Paragraph 4.4.2 of the Retail Planning Guidelines.

Where no town centre or edge of centre sites are available, the Planning Authority must not approve development unless it is satisfied that there will be no negative impact on the viability or vitality of the city/town centre. Where retail development at an out-of-centre site is being proposed, the site will only be considered where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- a) there are no sites or potential sites either within, or on the edge of, Kilkenny City Centre, the District Town Centres and village centres that are (a) suitable (b) available and (c) viable.; and
- b) they would contribute towards and support the achievement of compact growth and revitalisation/rejuvenation of city or town centre as envisaged in objectives 3c, 4 and 6 of the National Planning Framework in order to allow a positive presumption in favour of the application under NPO 11 of the NPF.

- Policy 5: Retail Impact Assessment

A Retail Impact Assessment will be required for development for development which features:

- a) Proposals of greater than 1,000 sq m of net floorspace in Kilkenny city, including extensions to existing units; or
- b) Proposals of greater than 500 sq m of net retail floorspace in all other settlements, including extensions to existing units.

As described at Paragraph 4.9 and Annexe 5 of the Retail Planning Guidelines, the Retail Impact Assessment shall at a minimum include the following:

- (i) Identification of catchment or study area;

- (ii) Estimation of expenditure available within the defined catchment or study area;
- (iii) Estimation of the turnover of existing centres within the catchment area which is likely to be affected by a new development;
- (iv) Estimation of the turnover of the new development for which a planning application is being lodged; and
- (v) Estimation of the quantum of consumer retail spending available in the catchment area which will be diverted from existing centres to the new retail development.

In addition to the above, the Retail Impact Assessment shall demonstrate how the development proposal would contribute towards and support the achievement compact growth and revitalisation/rejuvenation of city or town centres as envisaged in objectives 3c, 4 and 6, 11 and 27 of the National Planning Framework.

- Policy 6: Kilkenny City Centre

In order to ensure the retail function, profile and competitiveness of Kilkenny City is retained, applications for retail development and other town centre uses that will make a contribution to retaining Kilkenny's role as the dominant retail destination within the County will be supported.

Retail development and other main town centre uses should be prioritised to be located within Kilkenny's Core Retail Area to ensure the vitality and viability of the historic core is protected and promoted. Similarly, it is of great importance to ensure that the historic character of the Core Retail Area is protected. An important balance must be struck between creating a dynamic and commercially successful retailing environment and an attractive historic setting. Proposals that incorporate improvements to the City's laneways will be supported by the Council, particularly where involving creative solutions designed to activate redundant spaces.

- Policy 7: Town centre accessibility

Improvements to the accessibility of each of the centres will be supported. In particular, proposals that include developing a pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment, and/or

improve safety and limit traffic congestion will be prioritised. Wherever possible, development that encourages a shift towards sustainable modes of transport will be encouraged.

- Policy 8: High quality public realm

Development proposals that incorporate improvements to high quality public realm within town centres, and particularly within the Core Retail Areas, shall be supported by the council.

- Policy 9: Historic environment;

Development within each of the centres should be designed to respect and enhance the character of the historic environment. Proposals that would detract from the character of the centre will not be permitted.

- Policy 10: Amalgamation of units

The Council may accept proposals for the amalgamation of two or more units within a centre where the applicant can demonstrate:

- a) There is no alternative vacant unit of an appropriate size and location for the proposal ;
and
- b) The proposal would not detract from the overall vitality and viability of the centre; and
- c) Where relevant, the proposal has been designed using appropriate conservation principles and expertise to adapt an historic building, thereby retaining the building in use and maintaining the essential character of the streetscape.

- Policy 11: Traffic and Transport Assessment

Applications for retail development proposals for more than 1,000 sq m net floorspace shall be required to submit a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA). As required by the Retail Planning Guidelines, the TTA must examine the transport impacts of a proposed development, incorporating any subsequent measures necessary to ensure roads and junctions and other transport infrastructure, including car parks, in the vicinity of the development are adequate to accommodate the proposed development without causing additional delays or issues to existing and future road based traffic. Most importantly, a TTA will be required to demonstrate how to encourage a shift towards sustainable travel modes by those using the retail development in question.

- Policy 12: Tourism, Markets and Events

Development proposals within the County's centres that seek to improve the tourism offer will be supported. Tourism proposals should contribute to improving a positive public perception. Proposals that form a link between tourism and the offer of the town centre will be looked upon favourably by the Council. Similarly, markets and public events that are expected to have a positive influence on public perception of a centre will be supported.

Within Kilkenny City Centre, proposals that would make a positive contribution to the function of the Medieval Mile will be supported.

- Policy 13: Retail Parks

No further retail parks will be granted permission in and around Kilkenny City and Environs over the period of the next City and County Development Plan.

- Policy 14 The Abbey Quarter

The Abbey Quarter lands, the subject of the masterplan, will be the focus for city centre expansion (including convenience and comparison retailing) in the City & Environs over the plan period and City Centre expansion shall take place in phased approach. The following phasing of development lands within the City & Environs is proposed:

- Phase 1: Abbey Quarter lands the subject of the masterplan and, at an appropriate scale, MacDonagh Junction;
- Phase 2: The former mart site at the Castlecomer Road.

The release of phase 2 lands for major retailing will only be considered where the local authority is satisfied that planning permission is granted, and/or significant expansion has already occurred on the phase 1 lands and that any additional retailing on the phase 2 lands will not have a negative impact on the vitality or viability of the retail core or other centre. It is considered that the definition of major retail expansion for the purposes of this section of the City & Environs is 1,000 sq m for convenience goods and 2,000 sq m for comparison goods.

Delivery, Monitoring and Review

- 5.12 The Retail Planning Guidelines advise that planning authorities should monitor trends in their areas, and update retail policies as and when required. As the retail sector is one of the most dynamic sectors in the economy, it is important to recognise that the issues and faced and current trends can change over time. This has been exacerbated by the recent COVID-19 pandemic. The Council shall therefore continue to regularly monitor the contents of this strategy to ensure that:
- a. The Retail Strategy and its baseline data are kept up to date;
 - b. Mechanisms are in place to monitor the progress of the strategy; and
 - c. The Council can intervene in a positive and timely manner to address changing circumstances in its centres, as necessary.
- 5.13 To assist with monitoring, Table 5.2 sets out how each objective can be delivered through the policies proposed.

Table 5.2 | Objective and Policy Monitoring

Objective	Policies
(i) To ensure that Kilkenny County possesses a clear policy framework that can adequately meet the retail needs of the County's residents over the plan period, and will inform the preparation and assessment of retail proposals;	P1
	P2
	P3
	P4
	P5
	P6
	P7
	P8
	P9
	P10
	P11
	P12
	P13
	P14
	P15

Objective	Policies
(ii) To enhance and promote the vitality and viability of Kilkenny City Centre, and to support the centre's role as the dominant retail destination within the County;	p2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P12
(iii) Promote Kilkenny City Centre as a shopping destination that is competitive with other comparable shopping destinations in the South East of Ireland and further afield;	p2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P12 P13
(iv) To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of the four District Towns and their retail offer, and to support their continued growth in accordance with the Core Strategy;	p2 P3 P4
(v) To ensure Kilkenny City Centre and the four District Town Centres are resilient to change in the context of the global economic climate;	p1 P2 P3 P13 P14
(vi) To ensure a town centre first approach is adopted for all future retail development across the County, whereby the order of priority for the sequential approach will be City and Town Centre sites, edge-of-centre sites, and out-of-centre sites;	p4
(vii) To promote flexibility mix of uses within the County's centres, and in particular, promote residential development on upper floors;	p3

Objective	Policies
(viii) To encourage the reduction in vacant floorspace, taking into account suitability, obsolescence, and the identification of alternative uses that may be appropriate within the City and County Towns. Facilitate the regeneration and reuse of derelict buildings in appropriate location for town centre uses	P4 P6
(ix) To improve the accessibility of each of the County's centres and promote all modes of transport. This shall include management measures for access by car, public transport, walking and cycling;	P7 P8 P11
(x) To appropriately manage car parking for the short term, whilst also planning ahead to a future where private vehicle travel may not be the dominant form of transport;	P7 P11
(xi) To promote the development of high quality public realm through new development, and the enhancement of existing public realm throughout the County's centres;	P8
(xii) Ensure all new development respects and enhances the historic environment;	P9
(xiii) Enact a policy of town centre consolidation, by promoting the adaptive reuse of existing units as a priority ahead of developing sites for additional retail floorspace, unless there is a demonstrated need;	P4 P5 P6 P10
(xiv) To ensure that public perception of Kilkenny City Centre and County remains positive, and that the synergies between tourism and retailing are taken advantage of;	P12
(xv) A joint Retail Strategy shall be undertaken between Kilkenny County Council and Waterford City and County Council for the area covered by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) in accordance with the retail guidelines and RSES;	

Glossary of Terms

Bulky Goods:

Goods generally sold from retail warehouses – where DIY goods or goods such as flatpack furniture are of such size that they would normally be taken away by car and not be portable by customers travelling by foot, cycle or bus, or that large floorspace would be required to display them e.g. Goods of a large physical nature (for example DIY, furniture, carpets) that sometimes require large areas for storage or display.

Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012

Capacity:

Forecast resident spending within the catchment area, with which to support existing and additional retail floorspace

Centre:

A centre refers to a city or town centre and can also, refer to the centre of a district or neighbourhood centre which has been identified in the settlement hierarchy of a development plan.

Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012

Comparison Goods:

Clothing and footwear; furniture, furnishings and household equipment (excluding non-durable household goods); medical and pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment; educational and recreation equipment and accessories; books, newspapers and magazines; goods for personal care; goods not elsewhere classified; bulky goods.

Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012

Convenience Goods:

Food; alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages; tobacco; non-durable household items

Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012

Core Retail Area:

Defined area where retail development is concentrated within a town centre

- Edge-of-Centre:** For retail purposes, a location that is well connected and up to 300 metres from the CRAs. In determining whether a site falls within the definition of edge-of-centre, account should be taken of local circumstances.
- Experian Goad:** Experian Goad is a retail property intelligence system that helps retail developers, property investors, planning professionals, and commercial agents to identify profitable locations for retail property development and investment projects. It offers comprehensive retail location plans and easy to use reports covering over 3,000 shopping areas in the UK and Ireland.
- Financial & Business Services:** An Experian Goad category comprising the likes of banks, building societies, employment agencies, legal services, estate agents and business services.
Source: Experian Goad
- Gross Retail Floorspace:** The total floorspace, as measured from inside the shop • walls, which includes sales space, plus storage space, offices, toilets, canteen, and circulation space.
Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012
- Independent Retailers:** Retailers with less than 10 outlets/ stores
Source: Experian
- Leisure Services:** An Experian Goad category for town centre leisure units which includes bars, cafes, cinemas, nightclubs, take-aways, hotels, public houses and restaurants. For clarity, it does not include facilities for leisure pursuits e.g. sports centres, swimming pools or health & fitness clubs.
Source: Experian Goad

- Main Town Centre Uses:** Retail development; leisure, entertainment facilities, the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture, tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities); and residential
- National Multiple:** Defined as retailers with ten or more stores/ outlets
Source: Experian
- Net Retail Floorspace:** The area within the shop or store which is visible to the public and to which the public has access including fitting rooms, checkouts, the area in front of checkouts, serving counters and the area behind used by serving staff, areas occupied by retail concessionaires, customer service areas, and internal lobbies in which goods are displayed, but excluding storage areas, circulation space to which the public does not have access to, cafes, and customer toilets
Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012
- Retail Floorspace:** Refer to definition of either Shopping Centre Floorspace, Gross Retail Floorspace, or Net retail Floorspace.)
Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012
- Retail Impact:** The potential effects of proposed retail development upon existing shops
Source: Planning Portal
- Retail Services:** An Experian Goad category comprising the likes of dry cleaners, health & beauty, opticians, photo processing, post offices and travel agents.
Source: Experian Goad

Shopping Centre Floorspace: Internal space (measured from inside walls) of • a covered shopping centre including circulation space toilets, lifts and escalators gross retail area, gross non-retail area floorspace devoted to incidental activities such as foodcourt, administrative offices, walkways, car parking both integrated and surface

Source: Retail Planning Guidelines 2012

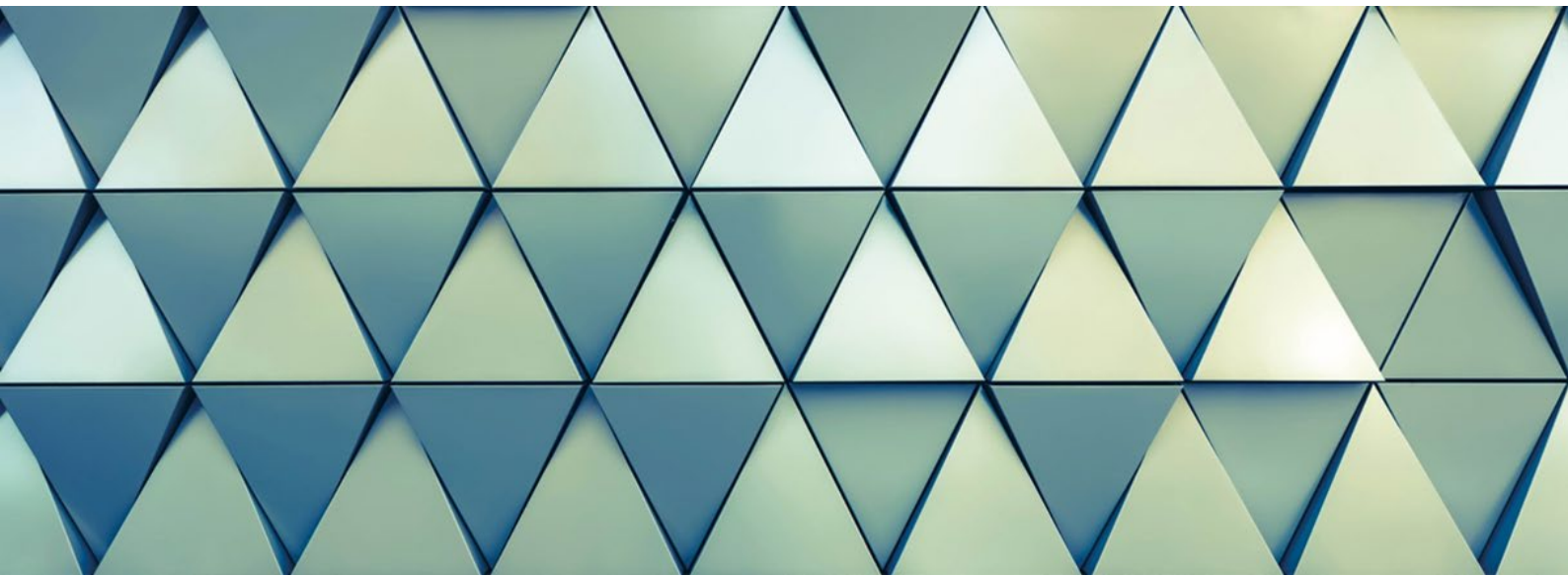
Special Forms of Trading: Special forms of trading (SFT) are defined as sales via the internet, mail order, stalls and markets, vending machines, door-to-door and telephone sales, including online sales by supermarkets, department stores and catalogue companies

Source: Experian

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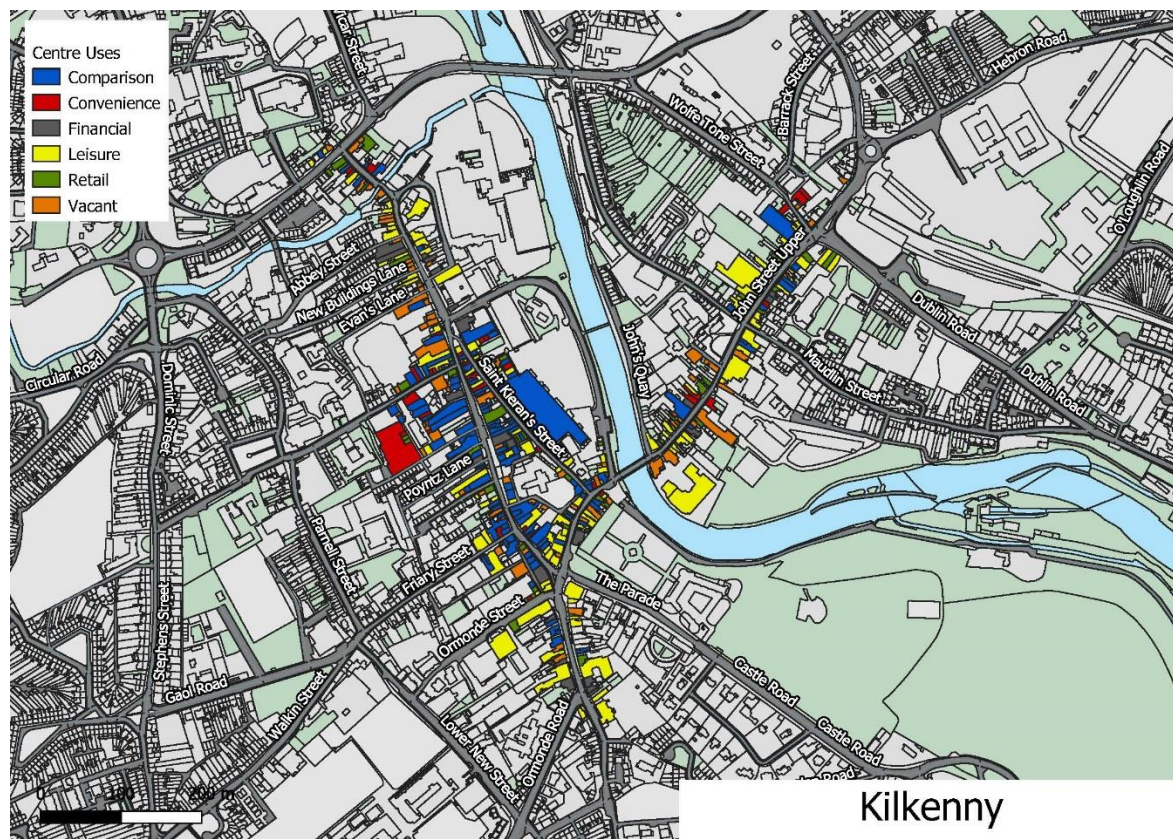


Kilkenny County & City Development Plan Retail Strategy 2019

Appendix A: Health Checks

Kilkenny City Centre

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Kilkenny City Centre	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sqm	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	37	8.2	9.4	5,441	7.2	9.9
Comparison	138	30.7	37.9	26,916	35.4	42.3
Retail Services	55	12.2	10.2	4,914	6.5	5.8
Leisure Services	116	25.8	22.7	24,880	32.7	22.6
Financial and Business Services	28	6.2	4.3	4,504	5.9	6.2
Vacant	76	16.9	15.3	9,422	12.4	12.7
TOTAL	450	100	100	76,077	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Kilkenny City Centre

Category

Findings

Description

Kilkenny City Centre is located within the Leinster Province in the south-east Region of Ireland.

The River Nore divides the city, the Castle and the main shopping streets of High Street / Parliament Street to the east bank of the River, whilst Lower and Upper John Street lead to the MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre and the train station on the opposite bank.

The City Centre is medieval in character and can be dated as far back as the 5th century.

The majority of the study area falls within a Zone of Archaeological Potential, with the exception of Upper John Street and the MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre. There are a number of Architectural Conservation Areas in Kilkenny including City Centre, Kilkenny Castle, St. Canice's, John Street, Patrick Street, Michael Street and Wolfe Tone Street. There are also many buildings on the Record of Protected Structures throughout the City Centre.



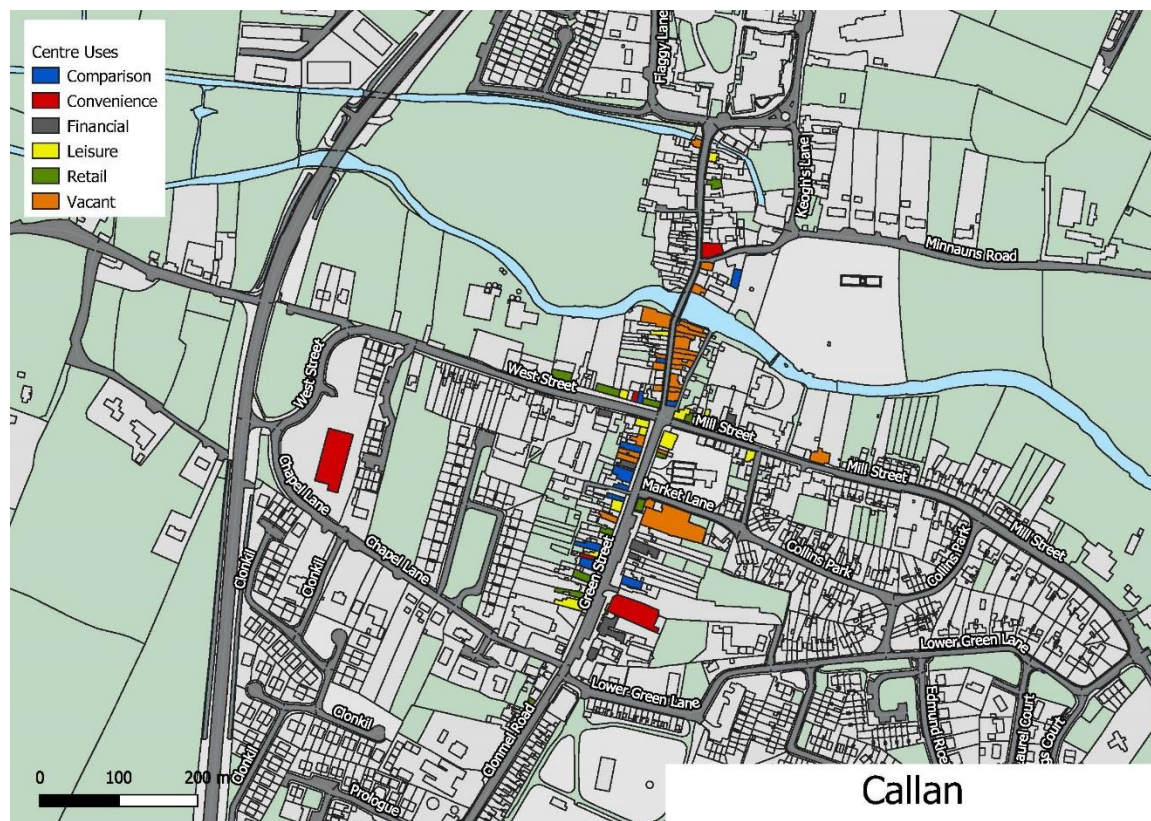
<p>Diversity of uses / competitiveness</p>	<p>Our composition survey (above) finds that there are 450 units in the centre, with a total floorspace of 76,077 sq m gross.</p> <p>The composition of the centre differs in several respects to the national averages. There was a slightly lower proportion of convenience goods retailers (8.2% compared to 9.4%), and a lower proportion of comparison goods retailers (30.7% compared to 37.9%). However, leisure services exceed the national average (25.8% compared to 22.7%). This would be as expected due to Kilkenny's status as a tourist destination and as the dominant centre in the County. Retail services in the centre are comparable with the national average (12.2% compared to 10.2%).</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report identifies a list of 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre. In Kilkenny (including MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre) 10 of these retailers can be found including, Dunnes (x 2 large stores), Argos, Boots the Chemist, Carphone Warehouse, Dealz, Eason, H&M, Next, River Island and TK Maxx.</p> <p>There are a large number of independent retailers throughout Kilkenny, as well as many other national retailers providing a wide range of comparison goods.</p>
<p>Shopping rents</p>	<p>Desktop research has found that rents vary throughout Kilkenny City Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Cross Shopping Centre – Average €388 per square metre • High Street – Average €501 per square metre <p>Source: www.daft.ie</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>At the time of assessment, 76 vacant units were identified. In line with Experian classifications this figure also includes those units currently under alteration.</p> <p>The level of vacant units in the centre (16.9%) marginally exceeds the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 12.4% compared to the national average of 12.7%</p> <p>Vacant units can be found throughout the City Centre, however a large cluster of vacant units were identified on Parliament Street (from St John's Bridge) on towards Irishtown, located to the north of the centre. Further vacancies can be found along John Street. One particularly interesting vacancy is the hotel by the riverside, which was being redeveloped at the time of the survey. The opportunity to bring this location into active use at an important gateway and attractive location within Kilkenny is to be encouraged, primarily as a leisure use.</p>

<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>MacDonagh Station is located by MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre to the north east of the City Centre and is approximately a 10 minute walk to the centre of Kilkenny. The station is on a railway route connecting Dublin to Waterford. The station is connected to the MacDonagh Junction shopping centre providing an important link.</p> <p>Kilkenny is well connected by bus. Buses service numerous locations locally and nationally and bus stops are located throughout the City.</p> <p>Kilkenny is easily accessible by road with the N77 linking to the City to the north, the N10 to the east and south and N76 to the south-west.</p> <p>In addition to short stay on-street parking that is available in a number of locations, car parking is available in the following car parks throughout Kilkenny, according to Parkopedia (September 2019) information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathedral Square – 104 spaces • Dean Street – 28 Spaces • Fair Green – 67 spaces • Friary Street – 42 spaces • MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre – 1100 spaces • Market Cross Shopping Centre – 500 spaces • Market Yard – 420 spaces • St Canice's – 88 spaces • Watergate – 14 spaces • Wolfe Tone Street – 127 spaces <p>Opportunities for parking appear to be plentiful and the centre is easily accessible by car.</p>
<p>Environmental quality / public realm</p>	<p>Overall, the built environment in Kilkenny is considered to be of a high quality, largely due to the attractive buildings, shopfronts and urban realm throughout the centre.</p> <p>Evidence of good quality hard and soft landscaping was observed in several locations, notably at the end of Patrick Street outside the Hibernian Hotel, on The Parade, at the entrance of St Kieran's Street outside the Bank of Ireland and at Canal Square.</p> <p>The pavements were generally uncluttered with regards to unnecessary street furniture and little rubbish was noted. In addition, evidence of high quality wayfinding signage was found in several locations.</p> <p>In contrast, towards the end of Parliament Street and heading onto Irishtown, the amount of vacant shops along with some examples of modern shopfronts, which appear out of character with the surrounding shops, have a negative effect on the route towards St Canice's Cathedral.</p> <p>After crossing the river to John Street, the pavements become narrow, reducing the opportunity for public realm improvements, and as such, limited tree planting or soft landscaping was found in this part of Kilkenny.</p>

	<p>Although clearly busy at the time of assessment, little pedestrian flow was observed between the MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre and the City Centre and the large amount of available car parking below the complex itself was being well utilised. This, along with the lack of active frontage around the edge of the shopping centre itself, leaves a quiet, underutilised space outside. Although public art was evident at the centre, there is an opportunity to provide an active, vibrant space in this location.</p>
Customer views and behaviour	<p>Customer views and behaviours are detailed in Chapter 4 of the main report.</p>
Perception of safety and occurrence of crime	<p>At the time of assessment the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed, and there was regular footfall throughout the centre during the day and into the evening.</p>
Commercial yields on non-domestic property	<p>Data on commercial yields for the City Centre is not publically available at this time.</p>
Pedestrian flows:	<p>Footfall counts were undertaken in several locations as part of the assessment. Between 11.30am and 12.00pm, 1,251 people were observed passing by the mid-point on the High Street by Argos. A large amount of footfall was witnessed going in both directions suggesting that this is a vibrant part of the Centre.</p> <p>A count was also undertaken at MacDonagh Junction between 2.00pm and 2.30pm, outside both Dunnes Department Store and Boots. Footfall was significantly higher outside Dunnes (639 people), which is also an access point for the car park. In comparison, 327 people were counted at the opposite end of the shopping centre.</p> <p>Pedestrian flows were witnessed to be much lower in several locations in Kilkenny, particularly to the north of Parliament Street and along John Street.</p>

Callan

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Callan District Centre	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sqm	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	5	6.8	9.4	3,014	22.8	9.9
Comparison	11	15.1	37.9	1,420	10.7	42.3
Retail Services	11	15.1	10.2	1,386	10.5	5.8
Leisure Services	12	16.	22.7	1,562	11.8	22.6
Financial and Business Services	7	9.6%	4.3	1,235	9.3	6.2
Vacant	27	37.0	15.3	4,607	34.8	12.7
TOTAL	73	100	100	13,224	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Callan District Centre

Category

Findings

Description

Callan is the largest town in County Kilkenny and is allocated as a District Town in the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020. The town is located 16km from Kilkenny City Centre.

The centre of the town is of a cross formation where Green Street (the main shopping street) meets West Street, Mill Street and Upper Bridge Street.

Callan is an historic town, the medieval core of which dates back to the 13th century. The core is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (encompassing Mill Street, Upper Bridge Street, Lower Bridge Street, Coyne Street Mill and Clodeen Lane). Green Street forms part of a 19th century extension to the Centre.

The King's River flows through the northern part of the town.



Diversity of uses / Competitiveness

Based on a visual inspection and subsequent calculation, the composition survey found that there are currently 73 units in Callan with floorspace totalling 13,224 sqm.

The composition of the centre differs in several respects to the national averages. There was a lower proportion of convenience goods retail units (6.8% compared to 9.4%), however in terms of floorspace the figure alters to 22.8% compared to 9.9%, which is due to the large amount of floorspace attributed to the SuperValu and Aldi stores compared with other units within this centre. The Aldi store is in an edge of centre location, and has therefore been included within the composition table above, although it should be

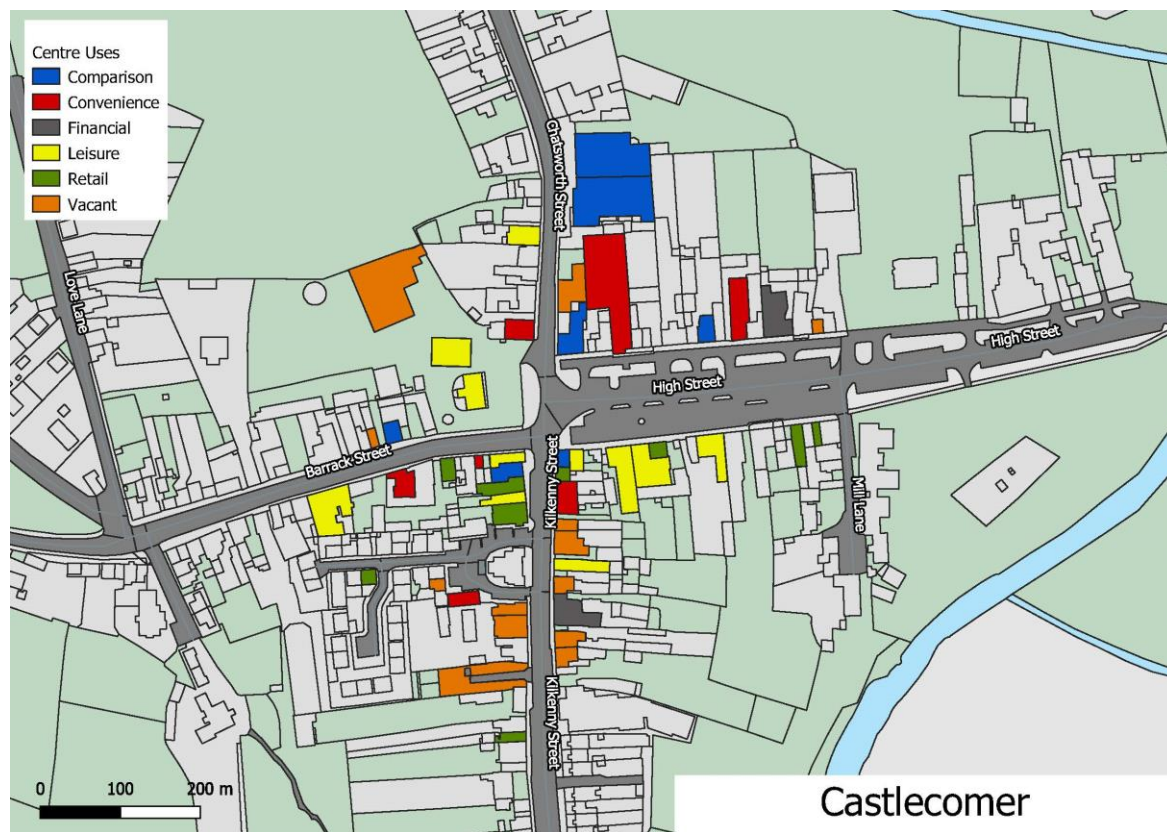
	<p>noted that the store is not within what has been observed as the Core Retail Area.</p> <p>A significantly lower proportion of comparison goods retailers were identified in in Callan compared with the Irish average (15.3% compared to 37.9%), suggesting that residents need to travel to other destinations to purchase comparison goods. The proportion of leisure services was also identified to be under the national average (16.4% compared to 22.6%), while retail services were higher than average (15.1% compared to 10.2%) indicating that the function of this centre is to support residents in this regard. The number of vacant units was far in excess of the national average. To this end, it may be pertinent to consider the extent of the district centre boundary of Callan, with many of the vacancies located at Upper and Lower Bridge Street. This will be further discussed in the main body of the report.</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report's lists 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre. None of these retailers are however present in Callan.</p> <p>The units within Callan are predominantly independent retailers with the exception of the convenience stores SuperValu and Aldi, which are located outside the core retail area of Callan.</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>The level of vacant units in the centre (37.0%) significantly exceeds the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 34.8% compared to the national average of 12.7%. This is largely attributable to the number of vacancies within Upper and Lower Bridge Street. At the time of the Planning survey, 18 of the centre's 27 vacant units were found within that area.</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>Callan District Centre is easily accessible by car from the N76 running from Clonmel towards Kilkenny City Centre. Traffic enters Callan via West Street, and at the time of the site visit at approximately 11.00am, moderate traffic was witnessed at this crossroads.</p> <p>Car parking is available at the car park to the rear of SuperValu on Green Street, at the Church of the Assumption accessed off Chapel Lane and at the Arts Centre accessed via Lower Bridge Street. There is also on-street parking available along the length of the main shopping area on Green Street. All parking is free in Callan and spaces were available at the time of the site visit.</p> <p>The Ipsos MRBI shopper survey identified that the most popular location respondents parked their cars in Callan was at the SuperValu (46%).</p> <p>Callan is served by a bus service, the 717, which runs every 2 hours between Clonmel and Dublin Airport via Kilkenny. There is a further service which runs once daily (weekdays only) to Carrick-on-Suir. There is no train station in Callan.</p>

<p>Environmental quality and Public realm</p>	<p>The environmental quality varies in Callan. The main shopping street, Green Street, appeared to be an active, vibrant and pleasant area in Callan extending from SuperValu to the crossroads. The retail units are colourful and the majority units have attractive shop frontages.</p> <p>Street furniture is uncluttered and the pavements were clean with no litter visible. Tree planting was evident through this section of the centre creating a pleasant environment. Street art was evident on a building beside Café L'Arche, adding to the character of the area.</p> <p>In other parts of Callan, notably Upper Bridge Street, the environmental quality suffers due to the large proportion of vacant units giving a neglected feel to this part of the centre. Pavements are narrow in this area allowing limited opportunity for planting, street furniture and signage.</p> <p>Street art has been created on the corner of Upper Bridge Street masking vacant units.</p> <p>In Green Street, good quality hard standing seating is available in several places and a memorial to James Hoban, designer of the White House born near Callan can be found which adds to a feeling of local character.</p>
<p>Customer views and behaviour</p>	<p>The Ipsos MRBI Shopper Survey asked a range of questions to ascertain what shoppers liked and disliked about Callan, and what would improve the centre as a destination. When asked what they liked about Callan, 40% of respondents identified that it was 'convenient to home', 22% suggested 'nothing', and 16% identified that they liked good / cheap parking. These responses indicate that the attraction of Callan to many is that it is convenient.</p> <p>When asked what they disliked about Callan, the most popular responses were 'nothing' (55%), and 'poor range of shops' (24%).</p> <p>When asked what the main purpose of their trip to Callan was for, 50% of respondents identified that they were visiting the Supervalu, further consolidating this store's role as one of the most important stores within the centre. In addition, 12% of respondents were visiting Aldi, and 12% were visiting the bank.</p> <p>When asked what shops or services are not currently available in Callan, 47 people identified that they would like to see more clothing and shoe shops, giving a fair indication that the current offer of clothing and shoe shops is not satisfactory, and shoppers are having to go elsewhere.</p>
<p>Perception of safety and</p>	<p>During the site visit, the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed and pedestrians were present along Green Street.</p>

occurrence of crime	
Commercial yields on non-domestic property	Data on commercial yields for the centre is not publically available at this time.
Pedestrian flows	<p>A footfall count was undertaken at the time of the site visit, between 11.00 and 11.30am, 108 people were observed passing by from our location just to the south of SuperValu. This would be considered to be the busiest point in Callan.</p> <p>Pedestrian flows were lower to the north of Callan where limited footfall was witnessed along Mill Street, Upper Bridge Street and West Street.</p>

Castlecomer

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Castlecomer District Centre	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sqm	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	7	14.3	9.4	1,794	18.0	9.9
Comparison	7	14.3	37.9	2,124	21.3	42.3
Retail Services	9	18.4	10.2	791	7.9	5.8
Leisure Services	11	22.4	22.7	2,212	22.2	22.6
Financial and Business Services	2	4.1	4.3	545	5.5	6.2
Vacant	13	26.5	15.3	2,490	25.0	12.7
TOTAL	49	100	100	9,956	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Castlecomer District Centre

Category

Findings

Description

Castlecomer is located in the north of County Kilkenny and is allocated as a District Town in the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020. The town is located 20km north from Kilkenny City Centre.

The commercial area of Castlecomer is centred on a crossroads with The Square (also known as the High Street), Barrack Street, Kilkenny Street and Chatsworth Street.

Castlecomer is an historic town, the earliest record of which dates back to 1200 when a Motte and Norman Castle was built, however, the construction of the town began much later in the mid-17th century. The centre is covered by an Architectural Conservation Area and a large portion of the town has been designated as a Zone of Archaeological Potential. Castlecomer also contains many buildings on the Record of Protected Structures, examples including the Bank of Ireland building and Avalon Inn.

The River Dinin passes the eastern edge of the centre.



Diversity of uses / Competitiveness

Based on a visual inspection and subsequent calculation, the composition survey identified that there are currently 49 units in Castlecomer with floorspace totalling 9,956 sq m.

The composition of the centre differs in several respects to the national averages. There were a higher proportion of convenience goods retailers (14.3% compared to 9.4%), but a significantly lower proportion of comparison goods retailers (14.3% compared to 37.9%), suggesting that residents are likely to travel further afield to other destinations such as Kilkenny City Centre to purchase comparison goods.

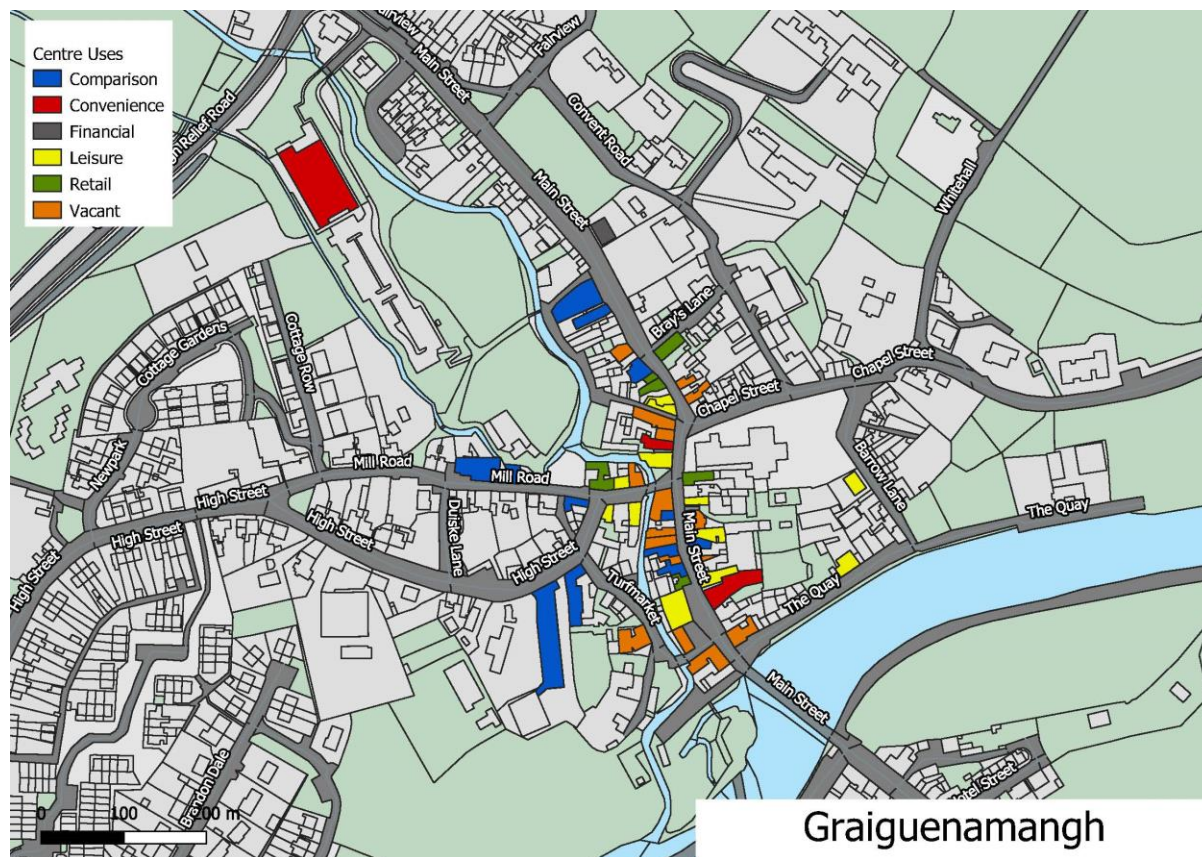
	<p>The amount of leisure floorspace is comparable with the national average (22.2% compared to 22.6%) and the number of units offering retail services was lower than the national average (7.9% compared to 10.2%).</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report lists 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre. None of these retailers are however present in Castlecomer.</p> <p>The units within Castlecomer are predominately independent retailers with the exception of the convenience stores Eurospar and Londis.</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>The proportion of vacant units in the centre (35.7%) significantly exceeds the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 25.0% compared to the national average of 12.7%. This is largely attributable to a number of small vacant retail units off Kilkenny Road. At the time of our survey, 8 of the centre's 19 vacant units were found within that area.</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>The centre is easily accessible by car from the N78 which runs through the centre of Castlecomer along The Square and Kilkenny Street. The N78 links to the M9 to the north and connects to the N77 close to Kilkenny City Centre to the south. At the time of the site visit at approximately 3.00pm, moderate traffic was witnessed at this crossroads.</p> <p>Car parking is available to the side of The Square. On-street parking bays are also evident along Kilkenny Street. A small area for parking also exists in Market Square. Parking is free in the Centre and spaces were available at the time of the site visit.</p> <p>Castlecomer is served by a number of bus services, including the 717, which runs every 2 hours between Clonmel and Dublin Airport via Kilkenny, the 890 between Kilkenny Castle and Castlecomer twice daily and 891 between Castlecomer and Loughboy, also twice daily.</p> <p>There is no train station in Castlecomer, although historically a passenger service ran between Castlecomer and Kilkenny. This has, however, been closed since 1931.</p>
<p>Environmental quality and Public realm</p>	<p>The environmental quality of Castlecomer, while perfectly adequate, is less attractive than some of the other centres in Kilkenny County. The centre is dominated by the road system and there is limited street furniture at locations where the pavement is narrow.</p> <p>The Square is a wide road allowing for parking in allocated areas and benefitting from a number of mature trees, grass verges and planting and contributes positively to the Centre.</p>

	<p>The pavements along Barrack Street and Chatsworth Street are narrow and do not offer an opportunity for public realm improvements. However, Market Square, with the attractive former Court house building, would lend itself to an area for landscaping and public realm improvements.</p> <p>While many of the shop frontages within Castlecomer are attractive, there exists opportunity for shop front improvements throughout the centre to ensure consistency in local character.</p> <p>Signage within the centre is evident, particularly at the crossroads, however it lacks consistency and an effort to provide more attractive signage would positively contribute to the area.</p> <p>The area in front of the Restaurant Lady Anne, under refurbishment at the time of the site visit, could benefit from hardstanding landscaping and improved public realm. A lack of seating was found within Castlecomer.</p>
<p>Customer views and behaviour</p>	<p>The Ipsos MRBI Shopper Survey asked a range of questions to identify what shoppers liked and disliked about Castlecomer, the main drivers for bring them to the centre, and what would improve the centre as a destination. When asked what they liked about Castlecomer, the three most popular responses were the 'appearance or character of the centre' (43%), that it is 'convenient to home' (38%), and the 'cleanliness of the town centre' (36%).</p> <p>When asked what they disliked about Castlecomer, the most popular responses other than 'nothing', were 'congestion' (21%), and 'poor range of shops' (16%).</p> <p>When asked what shops or services are not currently available in Castlecomer, 38 people identified that they would like to see more clothing and shoe shops, giving a fair indication that the current offer of clothing and shoe shops is not satisfactory, and shoppers are having to go elsewhere. The next most common response was 'supermarkets / grocery stores', with 16 respondents.</p>
<p>Perception of safety and occurrence of crime</p>	<p>During the site visit, the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed and limited footfall was generally noted throughout the centre.</p>
<p>Commercial yields on non-domestic property</p>	<p>Data on commercial yields for the centre is not publically available at this time.</p>
<p>Pedestrian flows</p>	<p>A footfall count was undertaken, and between 3.00 and 3.30pm, 108 people were observed at our location just outside Eurospar. This would be considered</p>

	to be the busiest point in Castlecomer. Pedestrian flows witnessed were far lower in other locations throughout the Centre.
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Graiguenamanagh

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Graiguenamanagh District Centre	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sqm	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	3	6.1	9.4	2,324	20.1	9.9
Comparison	11	22.4	37.9	3,606	31.3	42.3
Retail Services	6	12.2	10.2	856	7.4	5.8
Leisure Services	12	24.5	22.7	1,975	17.1	22.6
Financial and Business Services	1	2.0	4.3	181	1.6	6.2
Vacant	16	32.7	15.3	2,593	22.5	12.7
TOTAL	49	100	100	11,535	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Graigenamanagh District Centre

Category

Findings

Description

Graigenamanagh can be found in the south east of County Kilkenny and is allocated as a District Town in the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020. The town is located 33km from Kilkenny City Centre.

The commercial area of Graigenamanagh is predominately found along Main Street.

Graigenamanagh is an historic town, the earliest record of which dates back to 1204 and the founding of Duiske Abbey. The Centre of the town has been designated as a Zone of Archaeological Potential and is within an Architectural Conservation Area. Graigenamanagh also contains many buildings on the Record of Protected Structures, examples including the vacant Anchor Public House, Graigenamanagh Bridge and Duiske Abbey.

The River Barrow passes the southern edge of the centre and is close to the County Carlow border.



Diversity of uses / Competitiveness

Based on a visual inspection and subsequent calculation, our composition survey found that there are currently 49 units in Graigenamanagh with floorspace totalling approximately 11,535 sq m.

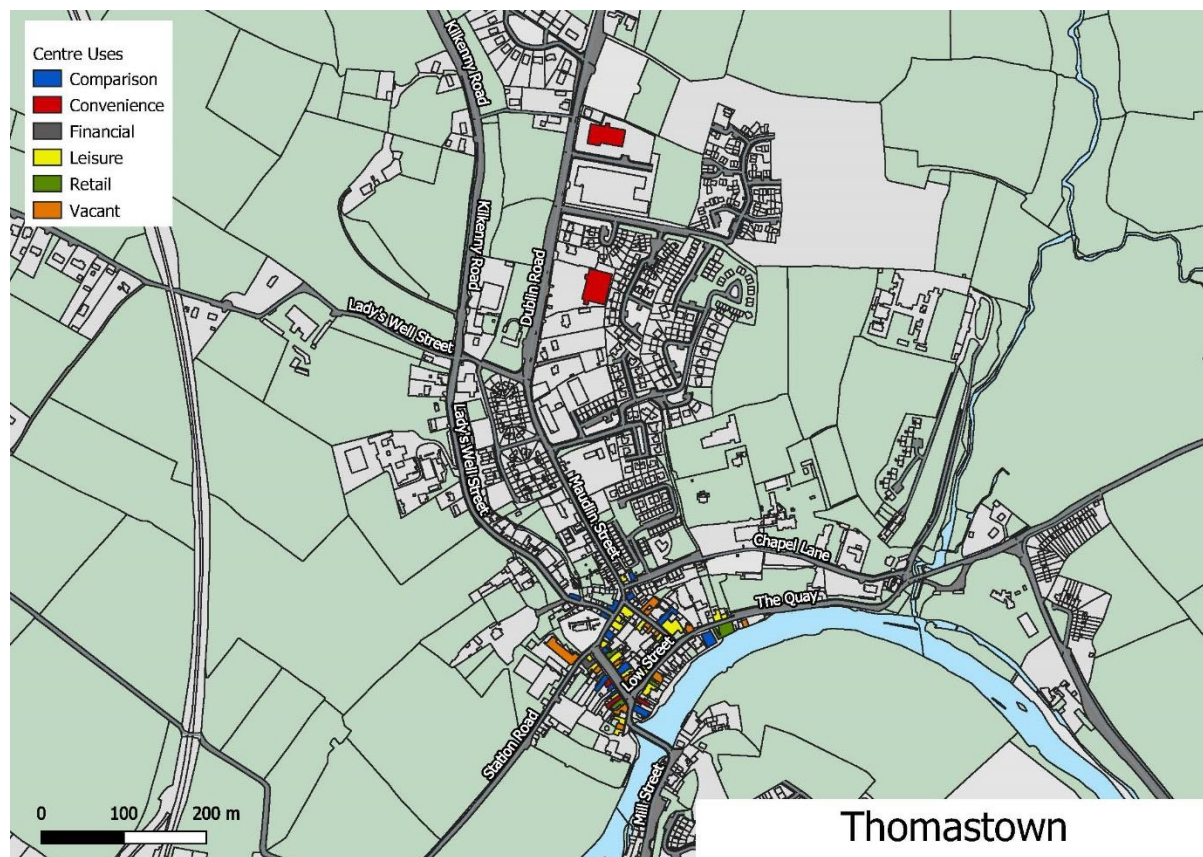
The composition of the centre differs in several respects to the national averages. The survey observed a lower proportion of convenience goods retailers in Graigenamanagh than the Irish average (6.1% compared to 9.4%). For the purposes of this Study the Aldi store has been included within the unit and floorspace count, although it is noted that the store is located at an edge of centre site, rather than within the Core Retail Area. Floorspace for comparison goods retailers in the centre was found to be nearer the national

	<p>average than any other district centre included in this study (31.3% compared to 42.3%), which is encouraging for a town of this size. Other services remain largely consistent with the national average.</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report's lists 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre. None of these retailers are however present in Graiguenamanagh.</p> <p>The units within the centre are predominately independent retailers with the exception of the convenience stores SuperValu and Aldi, which is located to the north east of Graiguenamanagh's Core Retail Area, but connected by a pedestrian walkway.</p>
<p>Shopping rents</p>	<p>Online information regarding shops available to let in Graiguenamanagh is currently unavailable.</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>At the time of the site visit 16 vacant units were identified and spread throughout the centre.</p> <p>The level of vacant units (32.7%) significantly exceeds the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 22.5% compared to the national average of 12.7%.</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>The centre is accessible by road via R703 (Graiguenamanagh to Thomastown) and R705 (Carlow to New Ross) which converge to the north of the town at the top of Upper Main Street. At the time of the site visit, approximately 3.30pm, moderate traffic was witnessed along Upper Main Street.</p> <p>Car parking is available in the form of on-street parking however no car parks could be found to facilitate visits to the town.</p> <p>The town is served by bus service 881 which runs twice daily between Graiguenamanagh and Kilkenny Castle. There is no train station in Graiguenamanagh.</p>
<p>Environmental quality and Public realm</p>	<p>The environmental quality is generally considered to be of a high quality throughout Graiguenamanagh, the town appearing to be well-kept.</p> <p>The pavements throughout the centre were observed to be narrow and do not offer an opportunity for public realm improvements. However several areas, including Market Square and outside Duske Abbey, could offer an opportunity for public realm improvements. Public art is evident throughout the centre with life-size statues of Cistercian Monks found in several locations and large murals to be found by the river.</p> <p>While many of the shop frontages are attractive, vacant units within the centre give the town a deserted feel in some places. However, some of these units</p>

	<p>have been made to appear 'occupied' with the addition of images or displays in the windows (see the photo of the Book Market above) which improves the appearance at a glance.</p>
<p>Customer views and behaviour</p>	<p>The Ipsos MRBI Shopper Survey asked a range of questions to identify what shoppers liked and disliked about Graiguenamanagh, and what would improve the centre as a destination for both local residents and those from further afield. When asked what they liked about Graiguenamanagh, the overwhelming response by 78% of respondents was 'appearance or character of the town centre'. Meanwhile, 38% suggested that they like it as a result of the 'cleanliness of the town centre', while 36% suggested they like it because it is 'convenient to home'.</p> <p>When asked what they disliked about Graiguenamanagh, the most popular responses other than 'nothing', was 'derelict buildings / empty shops' (12%).</p> <p>When asked what shops or services are not currently available in Graiguenamanagh, 18 people identified that they would like to see more clothing and shoe shops, while 14 people suggested they would like to see a cinema in town.</p>
<p>Perception of safety and occurrence of crime</p>	<p>During the site visit, the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed however a limited number of pedestrians were present at this time.</p>
<p>Commercial yields on non-domestic property</p>	<p>Data on commercial yields for the centre is not publically available at this time.</p>
<p>Pedestrian flows</p>	<p>A footfall count was undertaken at the time of the site visit, and it was observed that between 3.30pm and 4.00pm, 45 people walked past the footfall count location at the top end of Upper Main Street. Pedestrian flows witnessed were similar at the opposite end of Lower Main Street by SuperValu.</p>

Thomastown

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Thomastown District Centre	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sqm	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	4	6.3	9.4	415	4.2	9.9
Comparison	15	23.4	37.9	2,289	23.5	42.3
Retail Services	4	6.3	10.2	899	9.2	5.8
Leisure Services	22	34.4	22.7	3,108	31.9	22.6
Financial and Business Services	2	3.1	4.3	322	3.3	6.2
Vacant	17	26.6	15.3	2,710	27.8	12.7
TOTAL	64	100	100	9,743	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Thomastown District Centre

Category

Findings

Description

Thomastown is located in the south of County Kilkenny and is allocated as a District Town in the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020. The town is located 16km from Kilkenny City Centre.

The main commercial area of Thomastown is predominately found along Market Street, Pipe Street, Logan Street and Low Street, which is set out in a square formation.

Thomastown is a medieval town, the earliest record of which dates back to the 13th century and the ruins of the 12th century Jerpoint Abbey can be found to the south of the town. The town centre is identified as an Architectural Conservation Areas and includes many buildings on the Record of Protected Structures, examples including many of the shops within the town centre.

The River Nore passes the southern edge of the centre.



Diversity of uses / Competitiveness

Based on a visual inspection and subsequent calculation, the composition survey found that there were 64 units in Thomastown at the time of the site visit with floorspace totalling 9,743sqm.

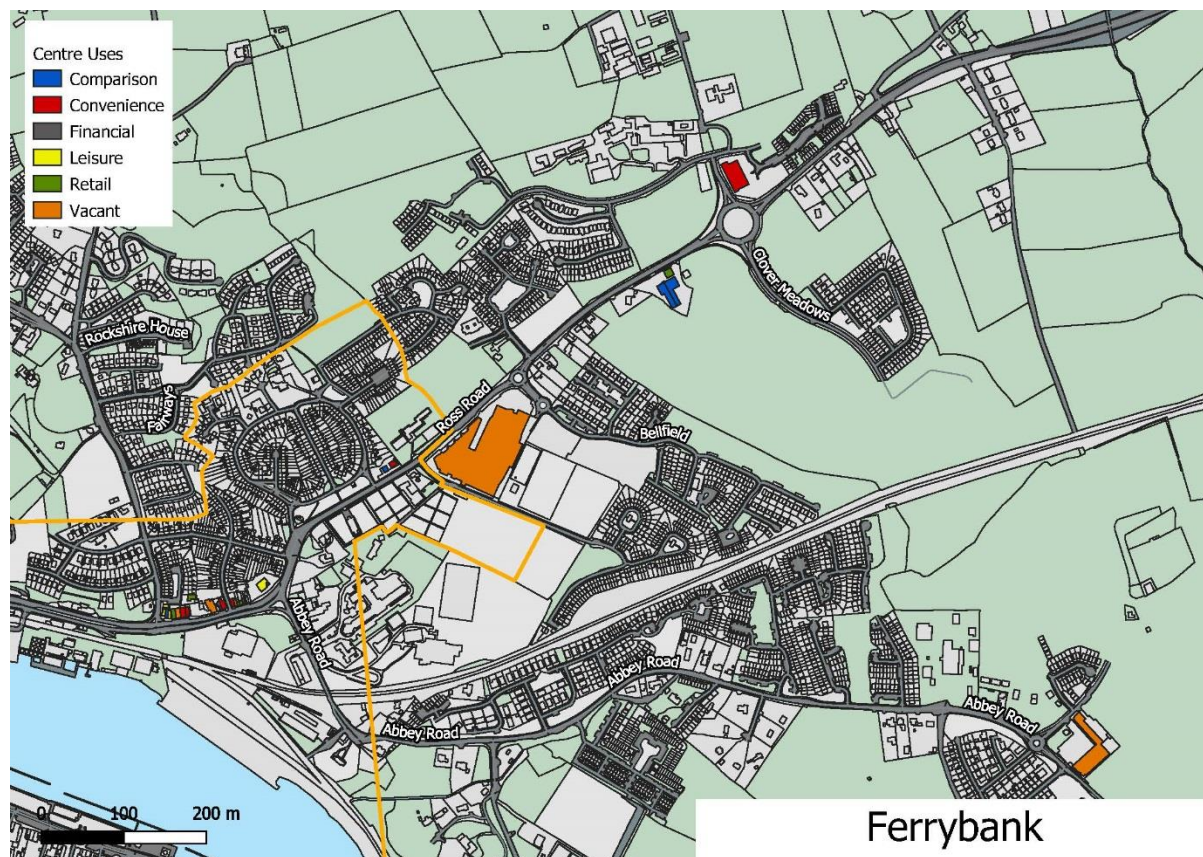
The composition of the centre differs in several respects to the national averages. A lower than average proportion of convenience goods retailers was observed within the centre (6.3% compared to 9.35%), however a SuperValu and Lidl are located outside of the centre that have not been included within

	<p>the composition table (shown on the map for information purposes only). There is also a significantly lower offer regarding comparison goods retailers (23.4% compared to 37.9%), suggesting that residents need to travel elsewhere for comparison goods. The proportion of leisure services units was higher than average (34.4% compared to 22.7%) indicating that Thomastown is fulfilling a role as a leisure destination for the local hinterland. Retail services were lower than the national average 6.3% compared to 10.2%).</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report lists 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre. None of these retailers are however found in Thomastown</p> <p>The units found within the centre were generally observed to primarily be independent retailers, with the exception of SuperValu and the Lidl store located to the north of the centre.</p>
<p>Shopping rents</p>	<p>Desktop research has found that rents average at €20 per square metre.</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>At the time of the site visit 17 vacant units were identified and spread throughout the centre.</p> <p>The proportion of vacant units (26.6%) significantly exceeds the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 27.9% compared to the national average of 12.7%. This is an indication that the centre may be struggling to attract and retailers.</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>The Town Centre is accessible by road via the R448 (Naas to Waterford) and R700 (Kilkenny to New Ross). Traffic travels through the town on a one-way system, in a square formation along Market Street, Pipe Street, Logan Street and Low Street.</p> <p>Car parking is available in the form of on-street parking along Market Street. Car parks are found at Marshes Street/Station Road and the Quay Car Park on the north-eastern outskirts of the centre.</p> <p>The town is served by Bus Éireann, a Route 4 Expressway service between Waterford and Dublin. A service also runs twice daily between New Ross and Kilkenny.</p> <p>Thomastown does have a train station, however this is located outside the centre and not conveniently accessible without a car. Train services run between Waterford and Dublin.</p>
<p>Environmental quality and Public realm</p>	<p>The environmental quality is largely pleasant throughout Thomastown. Overall, the town appeared to be well-kept at the time of the site visit.</p>

	<p>The pavements throughout much of the centre were observed as narrow and therefore offered limited opportunity for public realm improvements, with the exception of Market Square where tree planting is evident.</p> <p>No public art or soft landscaping was identified at the time of the site visit which may contribute to improving the attractiveness of the centre.</p> <p>Many of the shop frontages are attractive, traditional shop fronts, some of which are listed on the Record of Protected Structures.</p>
Customer views and behaviour	<p>The Ipsos MRBI Shopper Survey asked a range of questions to ascertain what shoppers liked and disliked about Thomastown, and what would improve the centre as a destination. When asked what they liked about Thomastown, 43% of respondents identified that it was 'convenient to home', and 12% suggested that they like it because it is a 'habit / always used it / familiar'. These responses indicate that the attraction of Thomastown is that it is convenient to drop into.</p> <p>When asked what they disliked about Thomastown, the most popular response other than 'nothing', was 'lack of cleanliness of the town' (12%).</p> <p>When asked what shops or services are not currently available in Thomastown, 33 people identified that they would like to see more clothing and shoe shops, giving a fair indication that the current offer of clothing and shoe shops is not satisfactory, and shoppers are having to go elsewhere.</p>
Perception of safety and occurrence of crime	<p>During the site visit, the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed and pedestrians were witnessed throughout the centre.</p>
Commercial yields on non-domestic property	<p>Data on commercial yields for the centre is not publically available at this time.</p>
Pedestrian flows	<p>A footfall count was undertaken at the time of the site visit, between 1.00pm and 1.30pm, 90 people were observed at the survey location on Market Street, the busiest road within the centre.</p>

Ferrybank

Composition Plan



Please refer to Appendix D for a fully readable version of this plan.

Ferrybank	No. of Units	Units %	Ireland Average Units %	Floorspace sq m	Floorspace %	Ireland Average floor space %
Convenience	6	21.4	9.4	2,374	9.6	9.9
Comparison	5	17.9	37.9	1,520	6.2	42.3
Retail Services	6	21.4	10.2	624	2.5	5.8
Leisure Services	4	14.3	22.7	526	2.1	22.6
Financial and Business Services	2	7.1	4.3	74	0.3	6.2
Vacant	5	17.9	15.3	19,527	79.2	12.7
TOTAL	28	100	100	24,645	100	100

Source: Nexus Planning

Note: Data analysed uses the current Goad category definitions

Ferrybank

Category Findings

Description

Ferrybank is located at the southernmost point of Kilkenny County on the border with Waterford. While the local shops that service residents of Ferrybank are actually located across the border in Waterford County, a health check has still been conducted that has taken into account the vacant shopping centres as well as the active shops along Belmont Road and Fountain Street.

Ferrybank is primarily a residential area, with the main series of shops being located along Fountain Street. Ferrybank Shopping Centre was built more than ten years ago but has never been actively used as a shopping centre. The shopping centre remains vacant.

The River Suir runs along the southern edge of the area.



Diversity of uses / Competitiveness

Based on visual inspection and subsequent calculation, the composition survey has identified that at the time of the survey there were 28 units in Ferrybank with floorspace totalling 24,645 sq m. For the purposes of this assessment the vacant shopping centres have been included as one unit each.

The composition of the centre differs in several respects to Irish averages. The floorspace figures are skewed by the large vacant floorplates of the each of the shopping centres in Ferrybank that remain vacant. Even disregarding the vacant floorspace, there was also a lower proportion of comparison goods floorspace (26.6% compared to 42.3%), suggesting that residents are likely to travel to nearby Waterford to purchase comparison goods.

	<p>A high proportion of retail services units were also identified (24.5% of units) compared to the Irish average of 10.2% which indicates that the role of the centre is geared towards retail services and convenience, rather than comparison goods and leisure.</p>
<p>Retailer representation and intentions to change representations</p>	<p>Experian's Goad Category Report's lists 31 national multiples that have been identified as major retailers. These are considered to be retailers that are most likely to improve the consumer appeal of a centre, these retailers are not found in Ferrybank.</p> <p>The units within the centre are predominately independent retailers with the exception of the convenience store Aldi.</p>
<p>Shopping rents</p>	<p>Online information regarding shops available to let in Ferrybank is currently unavailable.</p>
<p>Proportion of vacant street level property</p>	<p>At the time of the site visit 5 vacant units were identified and spread throughout the centre. This figure includes the Ferrybank Centre and Ross Abbey Town Centre Shopping Complex which has remained unoccupied since it was built in 2008. (For the purpose of this study, these have both been counted as one unit)</p> <p>The level of vacant units (11.5%) is lower than the national average (15.3%) and in terms of floorspace, 10.4% compared to the national average of 12.7%.</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>The centre is easily accessible by car from the R711 which connects the N29 which runs through from the Port of Waterford until it joins the N25.</p> <p>Car parking is available outside the Spar, although it was observed that this car park was in fairly poor condition. On-street parking bays are also evident outside the retail units.</p> <p>Ferrybank is connected to Waterford by the 617 bus service which runs on an hourly basis throughout the day. There is no train station in Ferrybank.</p>
<p>Environmental quality and Public realm</p>	<p>On inspection it was found that the environmental quality of Ferrybank was, in comparison with other centres, somewhat poorer.. The main parade of shops, located on a major road offered little in the way of landscaping or inviting public realm. Poor quality pavements were also found in this centre, however the streets were free from litter.</p> <p>An eye-catching piece of street art was observed on the side of a derelict building in the car park outside Spar. The car park itself is poorly surfaced and in need of improvement.</p> <p>Several attractive examples of shopfronts, including Shades (a hairdresser) and The Jolly Barber, were observed and should be encouraged in this location.</p>

<p>Customer views and behaviour</p>	<p>The Ipsos MRBI Shopper Survey asked a range of questions linked to what shoppers liked about Ferrybank, and what would improve the centre as a destination. When asked what they liked about Ferrybank, 46% of respondents identified 'appearance or character of the centre', while 18% identified that it was 'convenient to home'.</p> <p>When asked what the main shop or service they were visiting was, 20% of respondents identified the SPAR, while 21% identified that they were visiting the Aldi.</p> <p>When asked what shops or services are not currently available in Ferrybank, a series of responses were received identifying a range of shops and services. The items that more than 30% of the respondents from Ferrybank identified included clothing and shoe shops, furniture and household goods, cinema, electronics store, theatre, DIY store, and a gym/leisure centre.</p>
<p>Perception of safety and occurrence of crime</p>	<p>During the site visit, the perception of safety was high. No anti-social behaviour was observed.</p>
<p>Commercial yields on non-domestic property</p>	<p>Data on commercial yields for the centre is not publically available at this time.</p>
<p>Pedestrian flows</p>	<p>A footfall count was undertaken at the time of the site visit, between 2.30pm and 3.00pm, 117 people were observed at the footfall count location just outside Spar. This would be considered to be the busiest point in Ferrybank. Pedestrian flows witnessed elsewhere in the centre were far lower.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Hello, I'm _____ from Ipsos MRBI. We are carrying out a very quick survey on people's shopping habits in this area as part of the review of the Kilkenny Retail Strategy. I would be grateful if you could spend about 6-7 minutes of your time to answer a few short questions.

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE, CLOSE IF CODE 2 NO SELECTED

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.A Initially, can I ask if you've already been interviewed today?

Yes	1	CLOSE
No	2	CONTINUE

SCRIPTER: NOTE: CODES 1-5 TO BE AUTOCODED AS 'KILKENNY CITY'

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ASK RESPONDENT, CODE FROM LOCATION

Q.B INTERVIEW LOCATION

High Street.....	1
Dunnes on St Kieran St	2
AIB oppostie the Left Bank	3
Market Cross Shopping centre	4
McDonagh Junction shopping centre	5
Ferrybank	6
Callan	7
Thomastown.....	8
Graiguenamanagh	9
Castlecomer.....	10

SCRIPTER: MULTICODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: MULTIPLE OPTIONS CAN BE SELECTED

Q.1 Do you live, work or shop regularly in <insert option from Q.B> or are you on holiday here?

Live here	1
Work here.....	2
Shop regularly	3
On holiday	4
Shop occasionally	5
College/school	6

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.2 What town/area do you live in/near?

Kilkenny town.....	1
Callan	2
Castlecomer.....	3
Graiguenamanagh	4
Thomastown.....	5



Ferrybank	6
New Ross	7
Carlow	8
Wexford.....	9
Waterford.....	10
Other (specify _____)	11

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: SHOW SCREEN

Q.3 Which of the following best describes the place you travelled **from** today?

Where I live	1
Where I work.....	2
Where I socialise	3
Where I visit for business purposes	4
Hotel/B & B/Hostel.....	5
Other (specify _____)	6

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.4 What was your main method of travel **to** <insert option from Q.B> today?

Car	1
Walk.....	2
Bus	3
Bicycle.....	4
Motorbike.....	5
Train	6
Coach.....	7
Van	8
Other (specify _____)	9

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK CODE 1,5,8 at Q.4

INTERVIEWER:

Q.5 Where did you park today?

On street.....	1
Ormonde Street multi-storey	2
Dunnes Stores car park	3
Macdonagh Junction car park	4
Market Cross car park	5
Parnell Street car park.....	6
Fair Green car park.....	7
Other (specify _____)	8

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE. FLIP SCALE ON EVERY 2ND INTERVIEW

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.6 To what extent, if at all, does the availability of parking influence your decision to shop in <insert option from Q.B>?

To a large extent.....	1
To some extent.....	2
No opinion either way	3
Not that much	4
Not at all.....	5



SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.7 Generally speaking, how far are you willing to walk from where you park, to the shops or services you intend to visit in <insert option from Q.B>?

- 0-1 minute 1
- 2-4 minutes 2
- 5-7 minutes 3
- 8-10 minutes 4
- 11-15 minutes 5
- 16+ minutes..... 6
- Other (specify _____) 7
- I never drive/require parking 8

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER:

Q.8 How often do you come to <insert option from Q.B> nowadays, whether to shop or just to look around?

- More than 3 times a week 1
- 2-3 times a week 2
- Once a week 3
- 2-3 times a month 4
- Once a month 5
- Once every 2 months 6
- Less often 7
- First time 8
- Work here..... 9

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE IF POSSIBLE.

Q.9 How long will you spend in <insert option from Q.B> today?

- Less than half an hour 1
- Between half an hour and 1 hour 2
- About 1 hour 3
- Between 1 and 2 hours 4
- Over 2, up to 3 hours..... 5
- Over 3 up to 4 hours..... 6
- Over 4, up to 6 hours..... 7
- More than 6 hours..... 8
- Don't know 9



SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: SHOW SCREEN

Q.10 What was your main reason for visiting <insert option from Q.B> today? **SINGLE CODE**

SCRIPTER: MULTICODE. REMOVE OPTION SELECTED AT Q.10

FILTER: ASK ALL EXCEPT CODE 21 NOTHING AT Q.10

INTERVIEWER: SHOW SCREEN

Q.11 What other reasons did you have for visiting <insert option from Q.B> today? Any others?

	Q.10 Main Reason	Q.11 Other Reasons
Main weekly grocery shopping.....	1	1
Other grocery shopping.....	2	2
Clothes/Footwear		
- women.....	3	3
- men.....	4	4
- children.....	5	5
Accessories.....	6	6
Furnishing/Household.....	7	7
Electrical goods.....	8	8
Baby items.....	9	9
Hair/beauty.....	10	10
Toiletries/chemist.....	11	11
CD's DVD's etc.....	12	12
Bank/financial services.....	13	13
On business.....	14	14
Eating/meal out/snack.....	15	15
Drinking/Visiting a Pub.....	16	16
Browse.....	17	17
Tourist/Day Trip.....	18	18
Meet friends/family.....	19	19
Work.....	20	20
Nothing in particular.....	21	21
Other (specify.....).....	22	22

SCRIPTER: SHOW ANSWER LIST BELOW FOR EACH, REMOVE OPTION SELECTED AT Q12A IN ANSWER LIST AT Q.12B.

SINGLE CODE FOR EACH.

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT

Q.12 In your opinion, what are the two main attractions, if any, of <insert option from Q.B> ?

	Q.12a	Q.12b
Close to home.....	1	1
Close to work.....	2	2
Close to hotel.....	3	3
Easy to get to by bus.....	4	4
Easy to get to by car.....	5	5
Easy to get to by train.....	6	6
Good and extensive parking provision.....	7	7
Free parking.....	8	8
Good choice of clothing & footwear shops.....	9	9
Good choice of quality/designer shops.....	10	10
Good choice of cheap/discount shops.....	11	11
Good choice of variety stores.....	12	12
Good choices of places to eat & drink.....	13	13
Pedestrianised streets.....	14	14

Safe environment/no crime.....	15	15
Covered shopping malls.....	16	16
Attractive shopping environment.....	17	17
Good facilities for children	18	18
Good facilities for people with disabilities	19	19
A particular store (Record Name _____)	20	20
No particular reason/don't know	21	21
Other (specify _____).....	22	22

SHOW ANSWER LIST BELOW FOR EACH, REMOVE OPTION SELECTED AT Q.13A IN ANSWER LIST AT Q.13B. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH.

ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FOR AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE. USE OTHER SPECIFY BOX.

Q.13 In your opinion, what improvements, to <insert option from Q.B> , if any, would encourage you to visit or shop more often than you currently do?

IF NOTHING/DON'T KNOW GIVEN AS ANSWER, SAY:

"ANYTHING AT ALL THAT YOU CAN THINK WOULD BE AN IMPROVEMENT?"

	Q13a	Q13b
Close to home.....	1	1
Better/more frequent bus service.....	1	1
Better/more frequent train service.....	2	2
Improve access by car.....	3	3
More parking provision	4	4
Cheaper/free parking	5	5
More shops.....	6	6
More designer shops/boutiques	7	7
More/larger covered shopping malls	8	8
Fewer empty shops	9	9
Improvements to shopping environment /urban design	10	10
More Pedestrianised Streets	11	11
Improved safety/security during day/night.....	12	12
More cafes.....	13	13
More bars and/or restaurants.....	14	14
More facilities for children	15	15
More crèches.....	16	16
More facilities for people with disabilities	17	17
More toilets	18	18
More seating areas/benches.....	19	19
More cash machines.....	20	20
More promotions/events	21	21
More gyms/health club	22	22
Nothing/don't know	23	23
Other (specify _____).....	24	24

SCRIPTER: MULTICODE.

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FULLY.

Q.14 What do you currently like about <insert option from Q.B>, if anything? What else?

Appearance or character of the town centre.....	1
Cleanliness of the town centre.....	2
Convenient to home.....	3
Convenient to work.....	4
Affordability/good prices	5
Good deals/promotions	6
Good / cheap parking.....	7
Habit / always used it / familiar	8
It is easy to walk / cycle around	9
It is easy to get to by bus.....	10
It is easy to get to by train.....	12
Quality of shops or markets	12
Range of shops or markets.....	13
Range or quality of leisure facilities (e.g. cinema, theatre etc.).....	14
Range or quality of places to eat.....	15
Range or quality of pubs or bars	16
Range or quality of services (e.g. banks, hairdressers etc.)	17
Visitor accommodation or facilities.....	18
Safety of the town centre.....	19
Parks or open spaces.....	20
Other (Please Write In _____)	21
Nothing.....	22
Don't know	23

SCRIPTER: MULTICODE.

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FULLY.

Q.15 What do you currently dislike about <insert option from Q.B>, if anything? What else?

Appearance or character of the town centre.....	1
Lack of cleanliness of the town centre.....	2
Difficult / expensive parking.....	3
Congestion.....	4
Too expensive.....	5
No deals/no promotions	6
It is hard to walk / cycle around	7
Poor quality of shops.....	8
Poor range of shops	9
Poor range of leisure facilities (e.g. cinema, theatre etc.)	10
Poor range or quality places to eat	11
Poor range or quality of pubs or bars.....	12
Poor range or quality of services (e.g. banks, hairdressers etc.).....	13
It is difficult to get to by bus.....	14
It is difficult to get to by train.....	15
Lack of safety of the town centre.....	16
Lack of parks or open spaces.....	17
Lack of visitor accommodation or facilities.....	18
Other (Please Write In _____)	19
Nothing.....	20
Don't know	21

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE

FILTER: ASK ALL IN KILKENNY (CODES 1-5 FROM Q.B)

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. RECORD FIRST MENTION ONLY, PLEASE RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE.

Q.16 Which street/Shopping Area/area of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city)

- High Street/Main Street 1
- MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre 2
- Market Cross Shopping Centre..... 3
- Newpark Shopping Centre 4
- St Kieran’s Street 5
- Other (specify _____) 6
- Don’t know/refused 7

SCRIPTER: MULTICODE. EXCLUDE ANSWER GIVEN AT Q.16

FILTER: ASK ALL IN KILKENNY (CODES 1-5 FROM Q.B) EXCLUDING DON’T KNOW/REFUSED AT Q.16

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. RECORD ALL OTHER RESPONSES NOT MENTIONED AT PREVIOUS QUESTION

Q.17 Which other streets/Shopping Areas/areas of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city) . Any others?

- High Street/Main Street 1
- MacDonagh Junction Shopping Centre 2
- Market Cross Shopping Centre..... 3
- Newpark Shopping Centre 4
- St Kieran’ Street..... 5
- Other (specify _____) 6
- Don’t know/refused 7

SCRIPTER: OPEN END

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. RECORD FIRST MENTION, PLEASE RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE. IF MORE THAN ONE BRANCH IN THE CITY E.G. DUNNES STORES, WRITE IN LOCATION.

Q.18 What is the main shop and/or service, if any, you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?

1st Shop/Service

Don’t know/refused 98

SCRIPTER: OPEN END

FILTER: ASK ALL EXCLUDING A)DON’T KNOW AT Q18

INTERVIEWER: RECORD SECOND MENTION, PLEASE RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE. IF MORE THAN ONE BRANCH IN THE CITY E.G. DUNNES STORES, WRITE IN LOCATION.

Q.19 Is there a second shop and/or service you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?

2nd Shop/Service

Don’t know/refused 98
 No further shops 99



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SCRIPTER: OPEN END

FILTER: ASK ALL EXCLUDING DON'T KNOW/REFUSED OR NO FURTHER SHOPS AT Q.19

INTERVIEWER: RECORD SECOND MENTION, PLEASE RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE. IF MORE THAN ONE BRANCH IN THE CITY E.G. DUNNES STORES, WRITE IN LOCATION.

Q.20 Lastly is there a third shop and/or service you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?

3rd Shop/Service

- Don't know/refused 98
- No further shops 99

SCRIPTER: OPEN END

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER

Q.21 Which shops/services, if any, are not currently available/open in <insert option from Q.B> that you travel to another location to visit?

- Supermarket/grocery stores 1
- Cafes 2
- Restaurants 3
- Bars/pubs 4
- Clothing and shoe shops 5
- DIY stores..... 6
- Electronics 7
- Furniture and household goods 8
- Hairdresser/barber 9
- Cinema..... 10
- Theatre 11
- Gym/leisure centre..... 12
- Promotions/events..... 13
- A particular store (record name _____) 14
- Other (please specify _____)..... 15
- Don't know/refused 98
- No shop/service..... 99

SCRIPTER: SHOW BOX FOR EACH ANSWER, ALLOW NUMERIC VALUE 0 – 5000. WHOLE NUMBERS ONLY.

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: RECORD TO THE NEAREST EURO. ENTER 0 IF NO MONEY SPENT.

Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in <insert option from Q.B> on each of the following today ...?

	Groceries	Clothes/household items/furniture	Other including eating out/ hairdresser etc.
€			

ALLOW A DON'T KNOW OPTION FOR EACH, IF DON'T KNOW SELECTED SHOW ANSWER LIST BELOW:

INTERVIEWER: WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO ESTIMATE HOW MUCH YOU SPENT/INTEND TO SPEND USING THE FOLLOWING SCALE?

	Groceries	Clothes/household items/furniture	Other including eating out/ hairdresser etc.
Less than €20.....			



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€20-€49.....			
€50 to €99.....			
€100 to €199.....			
€200 to €499.....			
€500 to €999.....			
€1,000 or more.....			
Nothing.....			
Refused/Don't know.....			

SCRIPTER: SINGLE CODE.

FILTER: ASK ALL

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT.

Q.23 Thinking about a different topic. Online shopping includes purchasing goods or services on either laptop/PC or Smartphone. How often, if at all, would shop online?

- Daily..... 1
- Weekly..... 2
- Monthly..... 3
- Less often 4
- Never 5

CLASSIFICATION DETAILS:

Lastly just two questions to ensure we interview a broad cross section of the general public in this area.

Q.24 RECORD GENDER

- Male 1
- Female 2

Q.25 RECORD AGE

- Less than 20..... 1
- 20-39 2
- 40-59 3
- 60 or over 4

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Table No.	Table Title	Breakdown	Base
Table_1	Q.A Initially can I ask if you've already been interviewed today		All Respondents
Table_2	Q.B Interview Location		All Respondents
Table_3	Q.1 Do you live, work or shop regularly in option from Q.B or are you on holiday here?		All Respondents
Table_4	Q.2 What town/area do you live in/near?		All Respondents
Table_5	Q.3 Which of the following best describes the place you travelled from today?		All Respondents
Table_6	Q.4 What was your main method of travel to option from Q.B today?		All Respondents
Table_7	Q.5 Where did you park today?		All who drove car/motorbike/van
Table_8	Q.6 To what extent, if at all, does the availability of parking influence your decision to shop in option from Q.B?		All Respondents
Table_9	Q.7 Generally speaking, how far are you willing to walk from where you park, to the shops or services you intend to visit in option from Q.B?		All Respondents
Table_10	Q.8 How often do you come to option from Q.B nowadays, whether to shop or just to look around?		All Respondents
Table_11	Q.9 How long will you spend in option from Q.B today?		All Respondents
Table_12	Q.10 What was your main reason for visiting option from Q.B today?		All Respondents
Table_13	Q.11 What other reasons did you have for visiting option from Q.B today? Any others?		All except those with no main reason for visiting
Table_14	Q.12a In your opinion, what are the two main attractions, if any, of option from Q.B?		All Respondents
Table_15	Q.12b In your opinion, what are the two main attractions, if any, of option from Q.B?		All except those with no main attraction
Table_16	Q.13a In your opinion, what improvements, to option from Q.B, if any, would encourage you to visit or shop more often than you currently do?		All Respondents
Table_17	Q.13b In your opinion what improvements if any would encourage you to visit or shop more often than you currently do?		All except those with no main attraction
Table_18	Q.14 What do you currently like about option from Q.B, if anything? What else?		All Respondents
Table_19	Q.15 What do you currently dislike about option from Q.B, if anything? What else?		All Respondents
Table_20	Q.16 Which street/Shopping Area/area of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city)		All in Kilkenny
Table_21	Q.17 Which other streets/Shopping Areas/areas of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city). Any others?		All in Kilkenny except those that Don't Know which streets or shopping areas they have/will visit
Table_22	Q.18 What is the main shop and/or service, if any, you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?		All Respondents
Table_23	Q.19 Is there a second shop and/or service you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?		All respondents except those that Don't Know which shop or service they have/will visit
Table_24	Q.20 Lastly is there a third shop and/or service you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today		All respondents except those that Don't Know which shops/services they have/will visit or have No further shops
Table_25	Q.21 Which shops/services, if any, are not currently available/open in option from Q.B that you travel to another location to visit?		All Respondents
Table_26	Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in option from Q.B on Groceries?		All Respondents
Table_27	Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in option from Q.B on Clothes/household items/furniture?		All Respondents
Table_28	Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in option from Q.B on Other including eating out/ hairdresser etc?		All Respondents
Table_29	Q.23 Thinking about a different topic. Online shopping includes purchasing goods or services on either laptop/PC or Smartphone. How often, if at all, would shop online?		All Respondents
Table_30	Q.24 Gender		All Respondents
Table_31	Q.25 Age		All Respondents
Table_32	Analysis of Sample		All Respondents

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Q.A Initially can I ask if you've already been interviewed today

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguenai	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
No	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		52%	14%	9%	9%	6%	15%	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	49%	51%	11%	28%	27%	33%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

Castlecom	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	28	30	4	16	16	22
	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	10%	6%	10%	10%	12%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	100%	48%	52%	7%	28%	28%	38%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

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Q.1 Do you live, work or shop regularly in option from Q.B or are you on holiday here?

All Respondents

	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Live here	339	179	46	30	34	17	52	36	34	23	35	32	172	167	48	89	99	103
	59%	60%	58%	58%	67%	52%	62%	64%	59%	46%	64%	55%	61%	56%	74%	54%	63%	54%
		53%	14%	9%	10%	5%	15%	11%	10%	7%	10%	9%	51%	49%	14%	26%	29%	30%
														**				
Shop regul	181	94	29	29	14	6	16	16	13	12	20	26	86	95	10	42	55	74
	31%	31%	36%	56%	27%	18%	19%	29%	22%	24%	36%	45%	31%	32%	15%	26%	35%	39%
		52%	16%	**	16%	8%	3%	**	9%	9%	7%	7%	11%	14%	48%	52%	**	6%
					*						*				**	6%	23%	30%
																	**	41%
Work here	109	72	33	12	8	5	14	5	7	6	9	10	57	52	8	56	33	12
	19%	24%	41%	23%	16%	15%	17%	9%	12%	12%	16%	17%	20%	18%	12%	34%	21%	6%
		66%	**	30%	11%	7%	5%	13%	**	5%	6%	6%	8%	9%	52%	48%	7%	51%
		**	**												**	7%	51%	30%
																	**	11%
Shop occa:	88	49	9	8	11	7	14	11	7	5	8	8	43	45	10	26	18	34
	15%	16%	11%	15%	22%	21%	17%	20%	12%	10%	15%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	11%	18%
		56%	10%	9%	13%	8%	16%	13%	8%	6%	9%	9%	49%	51%	11%	30%	20%	39%
On holiday	40	29	12	5	4	2	6	1	0	4	4	2	18	22	0	15	10	15
	7%	10%	15%	10%	8%	6%	7%	2%	0%	8%	7%	3%	6%	7%	0%	9%	6%	8%
		73%	*	30%	13%	10%	5%	15%	**	3%	**	0%	10%	10%	5%	45%	55%	**
		**															**	0%
College/scl	28	21	6	2	11	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	9	19	25	1	2	0
	5%	7%	8%	4%	22%	0%	2%	7%	0%	4%	2%	0%	3%	6%	38%	1%	1%	0%
		* 75%	21%	7%	39%	**	0%	7%	14%	**	4%	**	0%	32%	68%	**	89%	**
					**	**									**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.2 What town/area do you live in/near?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguenai	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Kilkenny to	161 28%	153 51%	40 50%	25 48%	30 59%	17 52%	41 49%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	5 9%	83 30%	78 26%	28 43%	48 29%	50 32%	35 18%
	**	95% **	25% **	16% **	19% **	11% **	25% **	1% **	0% **	1% **	1% **	3% **	52% **	48% **	17% **	30% **	31% **	22% **
Callan	76 13%	22 7%	11 14%	0 0%	4 8%	2 6%	5 6%	0 0%	52 90%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	34 12%	42 14%	8 12%	19 12%	21 13%	28 15%
	**	29% **	14% **	0% **	5% **	3% **	7% **	0% **	68% **	1% **	1% **	0% **	45% **	55% **	11% **	25% **	28% **	37% **
Castlecom	51 9%	8 3%	2 3%	1 2%	2 4%	1 3%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	43 74%	26 9%	25 8%	6 9%	13 8%	11 7%	21 11%
	**	16% **	4% **	2% **	4% **	2% **	4% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	84% **	51% **	49% **	12% **	25% **	22% **	41% **
Graiguenai	50 9%	5 2%	1 1%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	42 76%	1 2%	23 8%	27 9%	4 6%	10 6%	15 10%	21 11%
	**	10% **	2% **	4% **	2% **	0% **	2% **	0% **	0% **	4% **	84% **	2% **	46% **	54% **	8% **	20% **	30% **	42% **
Thomastov	48 8%	12 4%	2 3%	4 8%	3 6%	0 0%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	35 70%	1 2%	0 0%	23 8%	25 8%	3 5%	13 8%	14 9%	18 9%
	**	25% **	4% **	8% **	6% **	0% **	6% **	0% **	0% **	73% **	2% **	0% **	48% **	52% **	6% **	27% **	29% **	38% **
Waterford	43 7%	14 5%	8 10%	1 2%	1 2%	1 3%	3 4%	26 46%	0 0%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	23 8%	20 7%	2 3%	15 9%	9 6%	17 9%
	**	33% **	19% **	2% **	2% **	2% **	7% **	60% **	0% **	5% **	2% **	0% **	53% **	47% **	5% **	35% **	21% **	40% **
Carlow	22 4%	18 6%	2 3%	5 10%	1 2%	5 15%	5 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	1 2%	16 6%	6 2%	4 6%	6 4%	5 3%	7 4%
	**	82% **	9% **	23% **	5% **	23% **	23% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	14% **	5% **	73% **	27% **	18% **	27% **	23% **	32% **
Ferrybank	20 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	20 36%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	12 4%	8 3%	3 5%	3 2%	8 5%	6 3%
	**	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	100% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	60% **	40% **	15% **	15% **	40% **	30% **
New Ross	10 2%	2 1%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	5 9%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	5 2%	5 2%	0 0%	5 3%	2 1%	3 2%
	*	20% **	10% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	10% **	50% **	0% **	0% **	30% **	0% **	50% **	50% **	0% **	50% **	20% **	30% **
Wexford	10 2%	8 3%	1 1%	2 4%	2 4%	2 6%	1 1%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 1%	6 2%	0 0%	2 1%	3 2%	5 3%
	**	80% **	10% **	20% **	20% **	20% **	10% **	20% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	40% **	60% **	0% **	20% **	30% **	50% **

Dublin	7 1%	6 2% 86%	2 3% 29%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	4 5% 57%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 14%	3 1% 43%	4 1% 57%	1 2% 14%	2 1% 29%	0 0% 0%	4 2% 57%
			**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**					**		
Tipperary	7 1%	6 2% 86%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 14%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	5 6% 71%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 14%	4 1% 57%	3 1% 43%	0 0% 0%	3 2% 43%	0 0% 0%	4 2% 57%
		**		**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**			**		**		
Laois	7 1%	5 2% 71%	2 3% 29%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	3 4% 43%	1 2% 14%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 14%	3 1% 43%	4 1% 57%	1 2% 14%	3 2% 43%	1 1% 14%	2 1% 29%
			**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**							
Gowran	5 1%	4 1% 80%	1 1% 20%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 20%	2 6% 40%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 20%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 20%	4 1% 80%	2 3% 40%	2 1% 40%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 20%
			*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*		*		
Other	59 10%	37 12% 63%	7 9% 12%	11 21% 19%	6 12% 10%	3 9% 5%	10 12% 17%	1 2% 2%	6 10% 10%	7 14% 12%	3 5% 5%	5 9% 8%	21 7% 36%	38 13% 64%	3 5% 5%	19 12% 32%	18 11% 31%	19 10% 32%
			*			**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*				
None	1 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%

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Q.3 Which of the following best describes the place you travelled from today?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191	
Where I liv	486 84%	237 79%	55 69%	40 77%	36 71%	26 79%	80 95%	54 96%	54 93%	40 80%	48 87%	53 91%	234 83%	252 85%	53 82%	135 82%	131 83%	167 87%	
		**	**	*		**	**	**	**		*								
Where I wc	34 6%	20 7%	6 8%	6 12%	2 4%	3 9%	3 4%	1 2%	2 3%	4 8%	4 7%	3 5%	20 7%	14 5%	1 2%	15 9%	11 7%	7 4%	
		59%	18%	18%	6%	9%	9%	3%	6%	12%	12%	9%	59%	41%	**	3%	44%	32%	21%
Hotel/B & E	24 4%	18 6%	9 11%	4 8%	2 4%	2 6%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	2 4%	1 2%	9 3%	15 5%	1 2%	9 5%	6 4%	8 4%	
	*	*				*	**	**	**				38%	63%	4%	38%	25%	33%	
Where I so	22 4%	21 7%	8 10%	1 2%	10 20%	2 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	12 4%	10 3%	9 14%	4 2%	3 2%	6 3%	
	**	95%	*	36%	5%	**	45%	9%	**	0%	**	**	5%	55%	**	41%	18%	14%	27%
Where I vis	2 0%	1 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	
		50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	50%	
Other	9 2%	3 1%	1 1%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	2 3%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	5 2%	4 1%	1 2%	1 1%	5 3%	2 1%	
		33%	11%	11%	11%	**	0%	**	11%	22%	22%	**	11%	56%	44%	11%	11%	56%	22%

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Q.4 What was your main method of travel to option from Q.B today?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Car	339 59%	163 54%	51 64%	28 54%	19 37%	13 39%	52 62%	30 54%	39 67%	37 74%	33 60%	37 64%	151 54%	188 64%	23 35%	95 58%	93 59%	128 67%
	*	48%	15%	8%	6%	4%	15%	9%	12%	11%	10%	11%	45%	55%	7%	28%	27%	38%
		**		*					*			*	*	**			**	
Walk	183 32%	89 30%	11 14%	17 33%	22 43%	15 45%	24 29%	25 45%	18 31%	11 22%	21 38%	19 33%	99 35%	84 28%	32 49%	53 32%	52 33%	46 24%
		49%	6%	9%	12%	8%	13%	14%	10%	6%	11%	10%	54%	46%	17%	29%	28%	25%
		**					*						**	**			**	
Bus	20 3%	18 6%	3 4%	2 4%	5 10%	3 9%	5 6%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	8 3%	12 4%	7 11%	6 4%	3 2%	4 2%
	**	90%	15%	10%	25%	15%	25%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	40%	60%	35%	30%	15%	20%
		**			**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*				
Train	12 2%	12 4%	9 11%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	7 2%	5 2%	1 2%	6 4%	3 2%	2 1%
	**	100%	75%	8%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	42%	8%	50%	25%	17%
		**	**		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**			**	
Bicycle	7 1%	5 2%	1 1%	0 0%	4 8%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	5 2%	2 1%	2 3%	1 1%	1 1%	3 2%
		71%	14%	0%	57%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	14%	71%	29%	29%	14%	14%	43%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**			**	
Van	6 1%	4 1%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	6 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 2%	3 2%
		67%	50%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Motorbike	2 0%	2 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	1 1%
		100%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%
Coach	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%
		100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Other	7 1%	6 2%	2 3%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	4 1%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	4 2%
		86%	29%	43%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	43%	57%	0%	14%	29%	57%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

Aldi	8 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	8 24%	0 0%	1 1%	7 4%	0 0%	2 2%	2 2%	4 3%
	**	**				**	**	**	**	**	**	100%	**	*	*				
Ormonde €	6 2%	6 4%	2 4%	2 7%	0 0%	1 7%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	4 2%	0 0%	1 1%	2 2%	3 2%
	*	100%	33%	33%	0%	17%	17%	*	*	*	*	*	*	33%	67%	0%	17%	33%	50%
Car Park (l	6 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 7%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 9%	1 3%	3 2%	3 2%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	4 3%
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Parnell Str	5 1%	5 3%	5 9%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	3 2%	1 4%	3 3%	0 0%	1 1%
	*	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%	60%	20%	60%	*	0%
Got a taxi	5 1%	4 2%	3 6%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 2%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	3 2%
		80%	60%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%	40%	60%

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Q.6 To what extent, if at all, does the availability of parking influence your decision to shop in option from Q.B?

All Respondents

	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
To a large	161 28%	78 26%	17 21%	14 27%	5 10%	5 15%	37 44%	27 48%	16 28%	13 26%	18 33%	9 16%	82 29%	79 27%	8 12%	47 29%	49 31%	57 30%
		48%	11%	9%	3%	3%	23%	17%	10%	8%	11%	6%	51%	49%	5%	29%	30%	35%
			**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	*	*
To some e	90 16%	40 13%	7 9%	15 29%	6 12%	2 6%	10 12%	4 7%	18 31%	16 32%	3 5%	9 16%	33 12%	57 19%	4 6%	28 17%	27 17%	31 16%
		44%	8%	17%	7%	2%	11%	4%	20%	18%	3%	10%	37%	63%	4%	31%	30%	34%
		*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	**	*	*
No opinion	75 13%	57 19%	31 39%	0 0%	16 31%	7 21%	3 4%	1 2%	5 9%	6 12%	6 11%	0 0%	40 14%	35 12%	26 40%	22 13%	11 7%	16 8%
		76%	41%	0%	21%	9%	4%	1%	7%	8%	8%	0%	53%	47%	35%	29%	15%	21%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*
Not that m	57 10%	33 11%	10 13%	5 10%	8 16%	6 18%	4 5%	0 0%	4 7%	6 12%	4 7%	10 17%	33 12%	24 8%	4 6%	20 12%	13 8%	20 10%
		58%	18%	9%	14%	11%	7%	0%	7%	11%	7%	18%	58%	42%	7%	35%	23%	35%
				*	**	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not at all	194 34%	92 31%	15 19%	18 35%	16 31%	13 39%	30 36%	24 43%	15 26%	9 18%	24 44%	30 52%	93 33%	101 34%	23 35%	47 29%	57 36%	67 35%
		47%	8%	9%	8%	7%	15%	12%	8%	5%	12%	15%	48%	52%	12%	24%	29%	35%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.7 Generally speaking, how far are you willing to walk from where you park, to the shops or services you intend to visit in option from Q.B?

All Respondents

	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
0--1 minute	26 5%	5 2%	1 1%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	2 2%	5 9%	1 2%	7 14%	2 4%	6 10%	13 5%	13 4%	3 5%	3 2%	8 5%	12 6%
	**	19%	4%	4%	4%	0%	8%	19%	4%	27%	8%	23%	50%	50%	12%	12%	31%	46%
		*			**				*						*			
2--4 minute	158 27%	38 13%	6 8%	7 13%	4 8%	2 6%	19 23%	30 54%	26 45%	18 36%	21 38%	25 43%	86 31%	72 24%	9 14%	39 24%	45 29%	65 34%
	**	24%	4%	4%	3%	1%	12%	19%	16%	11%	13%	16%	54%	46%	6%	25%	28%	41%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	
5--7 minute	157 27%	75 25%	23 29%	9 17%	10 20%	9 27%	24 29%	9 16%	23 40%	18 36%	15 27%	17 29%	66 23%	91 31%	16 25%	50 30%	43 27%	48 25%
		48%	15%	6%	6%	6%	15%	6%	15%	11%	10%	11%	42%	58%	10%	32%	27%	31%
		*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
8--10 minu	106 18%	83 28%	30 38%	12 23%	19 37%	6 18%	16 19%	6 11%	2 3%	3 6%	6 11%	6 10%	56 20%	50 17%	20 31%	32 20%	26 17%	28 15%
	**	78%	28%	11%	18%	6%	15%	6%	2%	**	3%	6%	53%	47%	19%	30%	25%	26%
	**	**	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11--15 min	40 7%	35 12%	11 14%	10 19%	5 10%	6 18%	3 4%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	1 2%	2 3%	17 6%	23 8%	4 6%	13 8%	13 8%	10 5%
	**	88%	28%	25%	13%	15%	8%	0%	5%	0%	3%	5%	43%	58%	10%	33%	33%	25%
	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16+ minute	21 4%	18 6%	4 5%	3 6%	3 6%	0 0%	8 10%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	7 2%	14 5%	1 2%	4 2%	7 4%	9 5%
	**	86%	19%	14%	14%	0%	38%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	33%	67%	5%	19%	33%	43%
	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	2 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	1 1%
		50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	0%	50%
I never driv	67 12%	45 15%	5 6%	10 19%	9 18%	9 27%	12 14%	6 11%	4 7%	3 6%	8 15%	1 2%	35 12%	32 11%	12 18%	22 13%	15 10%	18 9%
	**	67%	7%	15%	13%	13%	18%	9%	6%	4%	12%	1%	52%	48%	18%	33%	22%	27%
	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Up to 7 mir	341 59%	118 39%	30 38%	17 33%	15 29%	11 33%	45 54%	44 79%	50 86%	43 86%	38 69%	48 83%	165 59%	176 59%	28 43%	92 56%	96 61%	125 65%
	**	35%	9%	5%	4%	3%	13%	13%	15%	13%	11%	14%	48%	52%	8%	27%	28%	37%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*

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Q.8 How often do you come to option from Q.B nowadays, whether to shop or just to look around?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION									GENDER			AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
More than	269	108	18	14	20	17	39	36	31	22	33	39	140	129	35	71	76	87
	47%	36%	23%	27%	39%	52%	46%	64%	53%	44%	60%	67%	50%	44%	54%	43%	48%	46%
		40%	7%	5%	7%	6%	14%	13%	12%	8%	12%	14%	52%	48%	13%	26%	28%	32%
	**	**	**				**			*	**							
2-3 times	96	54	11	16	13	1	13	9	12	6	9	6	42	54	12	26	24	34
	17%	18%	14%	31%	25%	3%	15%	16%	21%	12%	16%	10%	15%	18%	18%	16%	15%	18%
		56%	11%	17%	14%	1%	14%	9%	13%	6%	9%	6%	44%	56%	13%	27%	25%	35%
			*		**													
Once a we	67	37	14	7	5	4	7	3	6	11	4	6	27	40	5	23	14	25
	12%	12%	18%	13%	10%	12%	8%	5%	10%	22%	7%	10%	10%	14%	8%	14%	9%	13%
		55%	21%	10%	7%	6%	10%	4%	9%	16%	6%	9%	40%	60%	7%	34%	21%	37%
							*											
Less often	40	28	5	5	4	3	11	4	1	3	1	3	20	20	4	9	9	18
	7%	9%	6%	10%	8%	9%	13%	7%	2%	6%	2%	5%	7%	7%	6%	5%	6%	9%
		70%	13%	13%	10%	8%	28%	10%	3%	8%	3%	8%	50%	50%	10%	23%	23%	45%
	*						**	**		**								
Once even	28	22	6	4	4	2	6	0	0	1	4	1	17	11	5	11	5	7
	5%	7%	8%	8%	8%	6%	7%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%	6%	4%	8%	7%	3%	4%
		79%	21%	14%	14%	7%	21%	0%	0%	4%	14%	4%	61%	39%	18%	39%	18%	25%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-3 times	27	21	10	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	12	15	3	6	12	6
	5%	7%	13%	2%	4%	9%	6%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	4%	8%	3%
		78%	37%	4%	7%	11%	19%	4%	4%	4%	7%	4%	44%	56%	11%	22%	44%	22%
	**	*																
Once a mc	24	17	11	2	0	1	3	1	3	0	1	2	13	11	1	9	6	8
	4%	6%	14%	4%	0%	3%	4%	2%	5%	0%	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%	5%	4%	4%
		71%	46%	8%	0%	4%	13%	4%	13%	0%	4%	8%	54%	46%	4%	38%	25%	33%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
First time	13	11	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	8	0	5	5	3
	2%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%	3%	3%	2%
		85%	23%	23%	23%	15%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	38%	62%	0%	38%	38%	23%
	*					**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Work here	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	0	0	5	8	0	4	6	3
	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	10%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	2%	4%	2%
		15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	31%	38%	0%	0%	38%	62%	0%	31%	46%	23%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.9 How long will you spend in option from Q.B today?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
More than	97	59	13	7	11	9	19	10	10	9	5	4	50	47	10	46	30	11
	17%	20%	16%	13%	22%	27%	23%	18%	17%	18%	9%	7%	18%	16%	15%	28%	19%	6%
		61%	13%	7%	11%	9%	20%	10%	10%	9%	5%	4%	52%	48%	10%	47%	31%	11%
										*	**				**		**	
Over 2 up i	92	64	17	13	15	4	15	5	1	0	13	9	45	47	12	24	21	35
	16%	21%	21%	25%	29%	12%	18%	9%	2%	0%	24%	16%	16%	16%	18%	15%	13%	18%
	**	70%	18%	14%	16%	4%	16%	5%	1%	0%	14%	10%	49%	51%	13%	26%	23%	38%
				*				**	**									
Between 1	87	47	12	11	4	6	14	6	8	7	11	8	41	46	8	24	26	29
	15%	16%	15%	21%	8%	18%	17%	11%	14%	14%	20%	14%	15%	16%	12%	15%	17%	15%
		54%	14%	13%	5%	7%	16%	7%	9%	8%	13%	9%	47%	53%	9%	28%	30%	33%
About 1 ho	76	35	10	7	3	6	9	13	5	5	8	10	32	44	6	23	14	33
	13%	12%	13%	13%	6%	18%	11%	23%	9%	10%	15%	17%	11%	15%	9%	14%	9%	17%
		46%	13%	9%	4%	8%	12%	17%	7%	7%	11%	13%	42%	58%	8%	30%	18%	43%
				*												*		
Between h:	71	13	4	2	1	1	5	9	15	13	8	13	35	36	2	13	25	31
	12%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	6%	16%	26%	26%	15%	22%	12%	12%	3%	8%	16%	16%
	**	18%	6%	3%	1%	1%	7%	13%	21%	18%	11%	18%	49%	51%	3%	18%	35%	44%
		**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*
Less than l	60	3	1	0	0	0	2	9	16	13	7	12	31	29	3	11	18	28
	10%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	16%	28%	26%	13%	21%	11%	10%	5%	7%	11%	15%
	**	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	15%	27%	22%	12%	20%	52%	48%	5%	18%	30%	47%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Over 3 up i	56	51	14	6	14	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	27	29	13	14	13	16
	10%	17%	18%	12%	27%	9%	17%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	10%	10%	20%	9%	8%	8%
	**	91%	25%	11%	25%	5%	25%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	48%	52%	23%	25%	23%	29%
		**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*
Over 4 up i	34	25	6	6	3	4	6	3	2	1	2	1	17	17	10	7	10	7
	6%	8%	8%	12%	6%	12%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%	2%	6%	6%	15%	4%	6%	4%
	**	74%	18%	18%	9%	12%	18%	9%	6%	3%	6%	3%	50%	50%	29%	21%	29%	21%
		**							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	0	1
	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%
		75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	75%	25%	25%	50%	0%	25%
			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.10 What was your main reason for visiting option from Q.B today?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Work	93	54	17	7	6	7	17	6	10	8	5	10	45	48	9	46	28	10
	16%	18%	21%	13%	12%	21%	20%	11%	17%	16%	9%	17%	16%	16%	14%	28%	18%	5%
		58%	18%	8%	6%	8%	18%	6%	11%	9%	5%	11%	48%	52%	10%	49%	30%	11%
															**		**	
Other groc	80	19	2	7	0	3	7	11	16	4	10	20	31	49	2	12	31	35
	14%	6%	3%	13%	0%	9%	8%	20%	28%	8%	18%	34%	11%	17%	3%	7%	20%	18%
	**	24%	**	3%	9%	0%	4%	9%	14%	*	20%	5%	13%	**	25%	39%	61%	**
															**	**	15%	*
															**	**	39%	*
															**	**	44%	*
Main week	60	19	2	9	0	2	6	6	7	4	18	6	18	42	1	17	20	22
	10%	6%	3%	17%	0%	6%	7%	11%	12%	8%	33%	10%	6%	14%	2%	10%	13%	12%
	**	32%	**	3%	15%	0%	3%	10%	10%	12%	7%	**	30%	**	30%	**	70%	**
															**	**	2%	28%
															**	**	33%	37%
Meet frienc	56	39	9	7	16	1	6	5	2	4	3	3	26	30	17	7	13	19
	10%	13%	11%	13%	31%	3%	7%	9%	3%	8%	5%	5%	9%	10%	26%	4%	8%	10%
	**	70%	16%	13%	**	29%	2%	11%	9%	4%	7%	5%	46%	54%	**	30%	**	13%
															**	**	23%	34%
Browse	36	31	5	4	8	3	11	0	1	1	2	1	18	18	8	7	10	11
	6%	10%	6%	8%	16%	9%	13%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%	6%	6%	12%	4%	6%	6%
	**	86%	14%	11%	22%	8%	31%	0%	3%	3%	6%	3%	50%	50%	22%	19%	28%	31%
															**	**	28%	31%
Eating/mez	30	14	3	0	4	3	4	2	0	4	6	4	21	9	6	9	5	10
	5%	5%	4%	0%	8%	9%	5%	4%	0%	8%	11%	7%	7%	3%	9%	5%	3%	5%
	**	47%	10%	**	0%	13%	10%	13%	7%	**	0%	13%	20%	13%	*	70%	*	30%
															**	**	20%	30%
															**	**	17%	33%
Nothing in	27	13	10	0	0	1	2	5	2	3	2	2	20	7	1	12	3	11
	5%	4%	13%	0%	0%	3%	2%	9%	3%	6%	4%	3%	7%	2%	2%	7%	2%	6%
	*	48%	*	37%	**	0%	4%	7%	19%	7%	11%	7%	**	74%	**	26%	4%	44%
															**	**	11%	41%
Clothes/Fo	26	26	9	5	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	6	9	5	6
	5%	9%	11%	10%	4%	12%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	9%	5%	3%	3%
	**	100%	*	35%	19%	8%	15%	23%	**	0%	**	**	0%	0%	12%	88%	23%	35%
															**	**	19%	23%
Clothes/Fo	23	23	6	1	3	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	4	10	4	5
	4%	8%	8%	2%	6%	12%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	1%	6%	6%	3%	3%
	**	100%	26%	4%	13%	17%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	**	9%	17%	43%	17%
														**	**	17%	43%	17%
Bank/finan	20	5	2	1	0	0	2	2	7	5	1	0	10	10	1	2	5	12
	3%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	4%	12%	10%	2%	0%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	6%
	*	25%	10%	5%	0%	0%	10%	10%	35%	25%	5%	0%	50%	50%	5%	10%	25%	60%
					**	**		*		**	**			*		*		*

Accessorie	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Baby items	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
		100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Other	26	2	1	0	0	0	1	9	4	7	2	2	11	15	2	5	9	10
	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	7%	14%	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	5%
		8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	35%	15%	27%	8%	8%	42%	58%	8%	19%	35%	38%
	**	*	**	**	**	*	**	*										

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.11 What other reasons did you have for visiting option from Q.B today? Any others?

All except those with no main reason for visiting

	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	550	287	70	52	51	32	82	51	56	47	53	56	261	289	64	152	154	180
Nothing in	184 33%	58 20%	15 21%	6 12%	6 12%	9 28%	22 27%	28 55%	28 50%	25 53%	20 38%	25 45%	93 36%	91 31%	20 31%	43 28%	51 33%	70 39%
	**	32% *	8% **	3% **	3% **	5% **	12% **	15% **	15% **	14% **	11% **	14% **	51% **	49% **	11% **	23% **	28% **	38% **
Other groc	83 15%	35 12%	6 9%	14 27%	4 8%	1 3%	10 12%	7 14%	14 25%	11 23%	8 15%	8 14%	27 10%	56 19%	1 2%	21 14%	30 19%	31 17%
	*	42% *	7% *	17% *	5% **	1% **	12% **	8% **	17% **	13% **	10% **	10% **	33% **	67% **	1% **	25% **	36% **	37% **
Eating/mea	82 15%	62 22%	18 26%	8 15%	14 27%	3 9%	19 23%	2 4%	4 7%	4 9%	7 13%	3 5%	34 13%	48 17%	14 22%	26 17%	14 9%	28 16%
	**	76% *	22% **	10% *	17% *	4% *	23% **	2% *	5% *	5% **	9% **	4% **	41% **	59% **	17% **	32% **	17% **	34% **
Browse	80 15%	72 25%	16 23%	12 23%	21 41%	8 25%	15 18%	1 2%	0 0%	3 6%	2 4%	2 4%	41 16%	39 13%	19 30%	23 15%	17 11%	21 12%
	**	90% **	20% **	15% **	26% **	10% **	19% **	1% **	0% *	4% **	3% **	3% **	51% **	49% **	24% **	29% **	21% **	26% **
Meet frienc	49 9%	33 11%	8 11%	6 12%	8 16%	4 13%	7 9%	2 4%	3 5%	2 4%	3 6%	6 11%	25 10%	24 8%	13 20%	19 13%	7 5%	10 6%
	*	67% *	16% *	12% *	16% *	8% *	14% *	4% *	6% *	4% *	6% *	12% **	51% **	49% **	27% **	39% **	14% **	20% **
Clothes/Fo	31 6%	28 10%	3 4%	8 15%	3 6%	2 6%	12 15%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	4 2%	27 9%	2 3%	10 7%	9 6%	10 6%
	**	90% *	10% *	26% *	10% **	6% **	39% **	3% *	3% **	3% **	0% **	0% **	13% **	87% **	6% **	32% **	29% **	32% **
Drinking/Vi	31 6%	27 9%	13 19%	3 6%	3 6%	6 19%	2 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	22 8%	9 3%	5 8%	13 9%	5 3%	8 4%
	**	87% **	42% **	10% *	10% *	19% *	6% *	3% *	3% **	0% **	3% *	3% **	71% **	29% **	16% **	42% **	16% **	26% **
Clothes/Fo	25 5%	24 8%	9 13%	2 4%	4 8%	2 6%	7 9%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	19 7%	6 2%	1 2%	12 8%	8 5%	4 2%
	**	96% *	36% *	8% **	16% **	8% **	28% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	4% **	0% **	76% **	24% **	4% **	48% **	32% **	16% *
Bank/finan	21 4%	5 2%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	3 6%	2 4%	1 2%	4 8%	6 11%	7 3%	14 5%	0 0%	7 5%	7 5%	7 4%
	**	24% **	14% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	10% **	14% **	10% **	5% **	19% **	29% **	33% **	67% **	0% **	33% **	33% **	33% **
Toiletries/c	13 2%	6 46%	4 31%	1 8%	0 0%	0 0%	1 8%	0 0%	4 31%	0 0%	3 23%	0 0%	3 23%	10 77%	0 0%	6 46%	4 31%	3 23%
	**	46% **	31% **	8% **	0% **	0% **	8% **	0% **	31% **	0% **	23% **	0% **	23% **	77% **	0% **	46% **	31% **	23% **

Work	13 2%	10 3%	6 9%	1 2%	1 2%	2 6%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	8 3%	2 3%	8 5%	2 1%	1 1%
		77%*	46%	8%	8%	15%**	0%	8%	8%	8%**	0%**	0%**	38%	62%*	15%*	62%*	15%*	8%
Main week	11 2%	6 2%	2 3%	1 2%	1 2%	2 6%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	8 3%	3 1%	0 0%	4 3%	3 2%	4 2%
		55%	18%	9%	9%	18%**	0%	18%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	27%	73%	27%**	0%	36%	27%	36%
Accessorie	11 2%	11 4%	7 10%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	9 3%	1 2%	4 3%	3 2%	3 2%
	**	100%*	64%	9%	18%**	0%	9%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	18%*	82%*	9%	36%	27%	27%
On busines	11 2%	5 2%	2 3%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	3 5%	7 3%	4 1%	0 0%	5 3%	4 3%	2 1%
		45%	18%	9%**	9%**	0%	9%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	27%**	27%**	64%*	36%**	0%	45%*	36%*	18%
Furnishing	9 2%	9 3%	3 4%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	8 3%	2 3%	3 2%	2 1%	2 1%
	**	100%	33%	33%**	0%**	0%**	33%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	11%*	89%*	22%*	33%*	22%*	22%*
Hair/beaut	9 2%	8 3%	6 9%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 2%	5 2%	4 6%	4 4%	1 3%	0 0%
	*	89%*	67%	11%**	0%**	0%**	11%**	0%**	11%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	44%*	56%*	44%*	44%*	11%**	0%**
Electrical g	8 1%	7 2%	5 7%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	7 3%	1 0%	0 0%	3 2%	2 1%	3 2%
	*	88%*	63%	13%**	0%**	0%**	13%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	13%**	0%**	88%*	13%**	0%**	38%*	25%*	38%*
CD's DVD'	8 1%	7 2%	5 7%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	3 1%	1 2%	4 3%	2 1%	1 1%
	*	88%*	63%	13%**	13%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	13%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	63%*	38%*	13%*	50%*	25%*	13%*
Clothes/Fo	7 1%	7 2%	2 3%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	6 2%	0 0%	3 2%	3 2%	1 1%
	**	100%	29%	43%**	0%**	0%**	29%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	0%**	14%*	86%**	0%**	43%*	43%*	14%*
Tourist/Da	6 1%	6 2%	4 6%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	1 0%	2 3%	2 1%	0 0%	2 1%
	*	100%	67%	17%**	17%**	0%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	83%*	17%*	33%*	33%*	0%*	33%*
post office	4 1%	1 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	3 1%	0 0%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%
		25%	25%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	25%*	50%*	0%*	0%*	0%*	25%*	75%*	0%*	50%*	25%*	25%*

medical	4 1%	1 0% 25%	1 1% 25% *	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0% *	0 0% 0% *	0 0% 0% *	0 0% 0% *	0 0% 0% *	1 2% 25%	1 2% 25%	1 2% 25%	2 1% 50%	2 1% 50% *	0 0% 0%	1 1% 25% *	0 0% 0%	3 2% 75%
Baby items	1 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 3% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%
Other	15 3% *	4 1% 27% **	0 0% 0%	1 2% 7%	1 2% 7% **	0 0% 0%	2 2% 13%	2 4% 13%	1 2% 7%	2 4% 13%	3 6% 20%	3 5% 20%	7 3% 47%	8 3% 53%	2 3% 13% **	0 0% 0%	5 3% 33%	8 4% 53%
None	1 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

Discovery I	16 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	3 6%	0 0%	11 19%	10 4%	6 2%	2 3%	1 1%	4 3%	9 5%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Good choic	15 3%	12 4%	1 1%	1 2%	3 6%	3 9%	4 5%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	6 2%	9 3%	3 5%	4 2%	6 4%	2 1%
	*	80%	7%	7%	20%	20%	27%	**	**	0%	0%	0%	40%	60%	20%	27%	40%	*
Friendly Pe	13 2%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	1 1%	5 9%	2 3%	2 4%	0 0%	1 2%	5 2%	8 3%	0 0%	2 1%	5 3%	6 3%
	*	23%	**	**	15%	**	8%	38%	15%	15%	**	0%	8%	38%	**	0%	15%	38%
A particula	11 2%	4 1%	1 1%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	4 7%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	8 3%	3 1%	1 2%	3 2%	2 1%	5 3%
		36%	9%	**	18%	**	9%	**	0%	36%	9%	9%	9%	73%	27%	9%	27%	18%
Good choic	10 2%	9 3%	3 4%	3 6%	0 0%	2 6%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	3 1%	7 2%	2 3%	3 2%	2 1%	3 2%
	*	90%	30%	30%	**	0%	20%	10%	**	**	**	0%	10%	30%	70%	20%	30%	20%
Pedestrian	8 1%	8 3%	2 3%	1 2%	4 8%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	5 2%	5 8%	1 13%	1 13%	1 13%
	**	100%	25%	13%	50%	13%	**	**	**	**	**	**	38%	63%	*	63%	13%	13%
The River	6 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	6 11%	0 0%	4 1%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	3 2%	3 2%
	*	0%	*	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**	100%	0%	67%	33%	*	0%	50%
Covered st	5 1%	5 2%	0 0%	3 6%	1 2%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	4 1%	1 2%	2 1%	0 0%	2 1%
	*	100%	*	60%	20%	0%	20%	*	*	*	*	*	0%	20%	80%	20%	40%	*
Easy to ge	4 1%	4 1%	2 3%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	2 1%	2 3%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%
	*	100%	50%	25%	25%	*	0%	*	0%	*	0%	*	0%	50%	50%	50%	50%	*
Easy to ge	4 1%	4 1%	1 1%	0 0%	1 2%	1 3%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	3 1%	1 2%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%
	*	100%	25%	0%	25%	25%	25%	*	*	*	*	*	25%	75%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Good and r	4 1%	3 1%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	4 1%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%
		75%	25%	*	0%	0%	50%	*	0%	*	0%	*	0%	100%	*	0%	25%	50%

Hotels	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 7%	3 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100%	75%	25%	*	25%	50%	25%
Close to hc	3 1%	2 1%	1 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	1 0%	1 2%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%
		67%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	67%	33%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Good facili	3 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	3 1%	0 0%	3 2%	0 0%	0 0%
		33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Aldi	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	2 1%	0 0%	2 1%	1 1%	0 0%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Location	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	0 0%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	33%	67%	0%
Good choic	2 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	0 0%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Other	31 5%	10 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	9 11%	7 13%	4 7%	3 6%	5 9%	2 3%	17 6%	14 5%	3 5%	9 5%	7 4%	12 6%
	*	**	**	**	**													
None	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

Good choic	17 3%	16 6%	4 6%	2 4%	3 6%	2 6%	5 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	8 3%	9 3%	2 3%	5 3%	7 5%	3 2%
	**	94%	24%	12%	18%	12%	29%	**	**	**	**	6%	47%	53%	12%	29%	41%	18%
Covered st	13 3%	13 5%	3 5%	1 2%	3 6%	2 6%	4 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	8 3%	5 2%	3 5%	3 2%	3 2%	4 2%
	**	100%	23%	8%	23%	15%	31%	**	**	**	**	**	62%	38%	23%	23%	23%	31%
Good choic	12 2%	12 4%	3 5%	1 2%	0 0%	4 13%	4 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	7 3%	2 3%	5 3%	2 1%	3 2%
	**	100%	25%	8%	**	33%	33%	**	**	**	**	**	42%	58%	17%	42%	17%	25%
Pedestrian	11 2%	10 4%	5 8%	0 0%	4 8%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	5 2%	6 2%	4 7%	0 0%	5 4%	2 1%
	**	91%	45%	**	36%	**	9%	**	**	**	**	9%	45%	55%	36%	**	45%	18%
Good and i	10 2%	3 1%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 9%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	4 2%	6 2%	2 3%	4 3%	2 1%	2 1%
	**	30%	10%	10%	10%	**	0%	**	40%	10%	10%	10%	40%	60%	20%	40%	20%	20%
Good choic	7 1%	6 2%	0 0%	3 6%	0 0%	1 3%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	3 1%	4 2%	1 2%	4 3%	2 1%	0 0%
	**	86%	0%	43%	**	14%	29%	**	**	**	**	14%	43%	57%	14%	57%	29%	**
Good facili	7 1%	4 1%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 3%	1 1%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	2 1%	5 2%	1 2%	5 3%	0 0%	1 1%
	**	57%	0%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	**	**	14%	14%	29%	71%	14%	71%	**	14%
Discovery I	6 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	2 5%	0 0%	2 4%	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	5 3%
	*	17%	0%	17%	*	*	*	*	17%	33%	*	33%	50%	50%	*	*	17%	83%
Good facili	5 1%	5 2%	2 3%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	4 2%	2 3%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%
	*	100%	40%	20%	20%	*	20%	*	0%	*	0%	0%	20%	80%	40%	20%	20%	20%
The Castle	5 1%	5 2%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 3%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	4 2%	1 2%	1 1%	2 1%	1 1%
	*	100%	0%	20%	0%	20%	60%	*	*	*	*	0%	20%	80%	20%	20%	40%	20%
Easy to ge	4 1%	2 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	2 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	3 1%	0 0%	2 1%	2 1%	0 0%
	*	50%	0%	25%	*	25%	0%	50%	*	*	*	0%	25%	75%	*	0%	50%	50%

Close to hc	3 1%	2 1% 67%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2% 33%	0 0%	1 1% 33%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2% 33%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1% 67%	1 0% 33%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1% 33%	2 1% 67%
Friendly Pe	3 1%	1 0% 33%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1% 33%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2% 33%	1 2% 33%	0 0%	1 0% 33%	2 1% 67%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1% 67%	1 1% 33%
Aldi	2 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 5% 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0% 50%	1 0% 50%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1% 50%	1 1% 50%
The Abbey	2 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4% 100%	0 0%	1 0% 50%	1 0% 50%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1% 100%
Location	2 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 5% 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1% 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1% 50%	0 0%	1 1% 50%
Hotels	1 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2% 100%	0 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0%	0 0%
The River	1 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2% 100%	0 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0%
Other	27 5%	10 4% 37%	0 0%	1 2% 4%	1 2% 4%	1 3% 4%	7 8% 26%	4 10% 15%	2 4% 7%	1 2% 4%	4 8% 15%	6 11% 22%	13 5% 48%	14 5% 52%	2 3% 7%	3 2% 11%	10 7% 37%	12 7% 44%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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19022764 : NEXUS PLANNING KILKENNY TOWN<JC><U>

Q.13a In your opinion, what improvements, to option from Q.B, if any, would encourage you to visit or shop more often than you currently do?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Nothing/do	124 21%	57 19%	6 8%	4 8%	10 20%	10 30%	27 32%	7 13%	18 31%	21 42%	9 16%	12 21%	73 26%	51 17%	8 12%	24 15%	35 22%	57 30%
		46% **	5% **	3% **	8% *	8% *	22% *	6% *	15% **	17% **	7% *	10% *	59% *	41% *	6% **	19% **	28% **	46% **
More shop	90 16%	26 9%	11 14%	8 15%	3 6%	2 6%	2 2%	22 39%	15 26%	9 18%	8 15%	10 17%	31 11%	59 20%	9 14%	31 19%	27 17%	23 12%
		29% **	12% **	9% **	3% *	2% **	2% **	24% **	17% **	10% **	9% **	11% **	34% **	66% **	10% **	34% **	30% **	26% **
Cheaper/fr	53 9%	52 17%	8 10%	6 12%	8 16%	1 3%	29 35%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	23 8%	30 10%	7 11%	22 13%	12 8%	12 6%
		98% **	15% **	11% **	15% *	2% **	55% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	2% **	0% **	43% **	57% **	13% *	42% *	23% *	23% *
Fewer emp	53 9%	24 8%	7 9%	8 15%	4 8%	3 6%	2 4%	1 2%	5 9%	1 2%	18 33%	4 7%	26 9%	27 9%	3 5%	13 8%	13 8%	24 13%
		45% **	13% **	15% **	8% **	6% **	4% **	2% **	9% **	2% **	34% **	8% **	49% **	51% **	6% **	25% **	25% **	45% **
More parki	40 7%	10 3%	2 3%	2 4%	1 2%	2 6%	3 4%	3 5%	0 0%	5 10%	7 13%	15 26%	18 6%	22 7%	2 3%	12 7%	14 9%	12 6%
		25% **	5% *	5% *	3% *	5% **	8% **	8% **	0% **	13% **	18% **	38% **	45% **	55% **	5% **	30% **	35% **	30% **
More desig	21 4%	6 2%	3 4%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	2 4%	3 5%	5 10%	3 5%	2 3%	6 2%	15 5%	2 3%	4 2%	6 4%	9 5%
		29% *	14% **	5% **	0% **	0% **	10% **	10% **	14% **	24% **	14% **	10% **	29% **	71% **	10% **	19% **	29% **	43% **
Better/mor	19 3%	16 5%	4 5%	2 4%	5 10%	1 3%	4 5%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	11 4%	8 3%	5 8%	5 3%	6 4%	3 2%
		84% **	21% **	11% **	26% **	5% **	21% **	0% **	5% **	0% **	5% **	5% **	58% **	42% **	26% **	26% **	32% **	16% **
More Pede	17 3%	16 5%	7 9%	1 2%	2 4%	4 12%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	6 2%	11 4%	2 3%	4 2%	4 3%	7 4%
		94% **	41% *	6% **	12% **	24% **	12% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	6% **	35% **	65% **	12% **	24% **	24% **	41% **
Improve ac	15 3%	10 3%	4 5%	2 4%	3 6%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	2 3%	8 3%	7 2%	2 3%	2 1%	3 2%	8 4%
		67% **	27% **	13% **	20% **	0% **	7% **	0% **	7% **	7% **	7% **	13% **	53% **	47% **	13% **	13% **	20% **	53% **
More facilit	15 3%	6 2%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	2 6%	1 7%	5 33%	2 13%	0 0%	0 0%	2 13%	8 53%	7 47%	3 20%	6 40%	5 33%	1 7%
		40% **	20% **	0% **	0% **	13% **	7% **	33% **	13% **	0% **	0% **	13% **	53% **	47% **	20% **	40% **	33% **	7% **

More toilet:	15 3%	10 3%	1 7%	6 40%	3 20%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 13%	1 7%	2 13%	3 20%	12 80%	1 7%	2 13%	5 33%	7 47%
		67%	*	**	**	**	**	**	**			*	*					
Improve	14 2%	9 3%	0 0%	4 29%	2 14%	2 14%	1 7%	1 7%	2 14%	0 0%	1 7%	1 7%	7 50%	7 50%	2 14%	2 14%	5 36%	5 36%
		64%	**						**									
More bars	12 2%	9 3%	5 6%	1 2%	1 2%	1 3%	1 1%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	7 2%	5 2%	1 2%	8 5%	1 1%	2 1%
		75%	42%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	**	**		58%	42%	*	*	8%	17%
Close to hc	11 2%	9 3%	7 9%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	1 1%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	9 3%	2 1%	3 5%	3 2%	4 3%	1 1%
	*	82%	*	64%	**	0%	**	9%	9%	**	0%	**	0%	*	82%	*	18%	27%
More cafes	10 2%	6 2%	2 3%	1 2%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	1 2%	7 2%	3 1%	4 6%	4 2%	1 1%	1 1%
		60%	20%	10%	30%	**	**	**	0%	10%	**	0%	10%	70%	30%	40%	40%	10%
More seati	10 2%	6 2%	0 0%	1 10%	1 10%	2 6%	2 20%	0 0%	1 10%	0 0%	1 10%	2 20%	4 40%	6 60%	2 20%	3 30%	2 20%	3 30%
		60%	**				**		**		**							
More facilit	8 1%	8 3%	3 4%	2 4%	2 4%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	6 2%	3 5%	1 1%	2 1%	2 1%
	**	100%	38%	25%	25%	13%	**	0%	**	0%	**	0%	**	0%	25%	75%	38%	13%
Improved s	7 1%	4 1%	2 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 29%	2 29%	0 0%	1 14%	0 0%	0 0%	4 57%	3 43%	1 14%	2 29%	2 29%	2 29%
		57%	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**	**						
Litter/clean	6 1%	2 1%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	3 1%	2 3%	2 3%	0 0%	2 1%
		33%	*	0%	33%	*	0%	0%	17%	50%	*	0%	*	0%	50%	50%	33%	33%
More/large	5 1%	3 1%	1 1%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 1%	1 0%	1 2%	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%
		60%	20%	*	0%	40%	*	0%	40%	*	0%	*	0%	80%	20%	20%	40%	20%
More gyms	5 1%	1 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	3 1%	2 1%	0 0%	3 2%	1 1%	1 1%
		20%	20%	*	0%	0%	*	0%	20%	20%	20%	*	0%	60%	40%	*	0%	60%

More crèct	4 1%	3 1% 75%	2 3% 50%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 3% 25%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 25%	2 1% 50%	2 1% 50%	0 0% 0%	2 1% 50%	2 1% 50%	0 0% 0%
			*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*			*	
More prom	2 0%	1 0% 50%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 50%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 50%	2 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 50%	1 1% 50%	0 0% 0%
Better/mon	1 0%	1 0% 100%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%
Other	19 3%	4 1% 21%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 5%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	3 4% 16%	7 13% 37%	4 7% 21%	0 0% 0%	3 5% 16%	1 2% 5%	12 4% 63%	7 2% 37%	2 3% 11%	5 3% 26%	5 3% 26%	7 4% 37%
		**	**	**	**		*	**	**	**	**							
None	1 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.13b In your opinion what improvements if any would encourage you to visit or shop more often than you currently do?

All except those with no main attraction

	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	452	242	74	48	41	23	56	49	40	29	46	46	207	245	57	140	122	133
More shop	105 23%	56 23%	17 23%	13 27%	9 22%	2 9%	15 27%	9 18%	6 15%	9 31%	13 28%	12 26%	47 23%	58 24%	15 26%	30 21%	37 30%	23 17%
		53%	16%	12%	9%	2%	14%	9%	6%	9%	12%	11%	45%	55%	14%	29%	35%	22%
Fewer emp	104 23%	65 27%	20 27%	15 31%	13 32%	2 9%	15 27%	3 6%	8 20%	3 10%	13 28%	12 26%	42 20%	62 25%	17 30%	26 19%	34 28%	27 20%
	*	63%	19%	14%	13%	2%	14%	3%	8%	3%	13%	12%	40%	60%	16%	25%	33%	26%
Nothing/do	75 17%	30 12%	6 8%	3 6%	2 5%	7 30%	12 21%	10 20%	11 28%	10 34%	6 13%	8 17%	33 16%	42 17%	10 18%	24 17%	12 10%	29 22%
	*	40%	8%	4%	3%	9%	16%	13%	15%	13%	8%	11%	44%	56%	13%	32%	16%	39%
More toilet	71 16%	49 20%	12 16%	19 40%	10 24%	1 4%	7 13%	0 0%	2 5%	5 17%	10 22%	5 11%	21 10%	50 20%	13 23%	15 11%	18 15%	25 19%
	**	69%	17%	27%	14%	1%	10%	0%	3%	7%	14%	7%	30%	70%	18%	21%	25%	35%
Improveme	57 13%	30 12%	11 15%	5 10%	8 20%	2 9%	4 7%	7 14%	1 3%	5 17%	11 24%	3 7%	25 12%	32 13%	6 11%	19 14%	15 12%	17 13%
		53%	19%	9%	14%	4%	7%	12%	2%	9%	19%	5%	44%	56%	11%	33%	26%	30%
More parki	49 11%	38 16%	14 19%	6 13%	5 12%	2 9%	11 20%	0 0%	1 3%	1 3%	3 7%	6 13%	23 11%	26 11%	9 16%	13 9%	14 11%	13 10%
	**	78%	29%	12%	10%	4%	22%	0%	2%	2%	6%	12%	47%	53%	18%	27%	29%	27%
Cheaper/fr	49 11%	44 18%	15 20%	13 27%	7 17%	3 13%	6 11%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	3 7%	23 11%	26 11%	5 9%	13 9%	16 13%	15 11%
	**	90%	31%	27%	14%	6%	12%	0%	0%	0%	4%	6%	47%	53%	10%	27%	33%	31%
More Pede	44 10%	43 18%	19 26%	11 23%	10 24%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	25 12%	19 8%	8 14%	8 6%	19 16%	9 7%
	**	98%	43%	25%	23%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	57%	43%	18%	18%	43%	20%
More desic	39 9%	20 8%	8 11%	4 8%	2 5%	0 0%	6 11%	4 8%	1 3%	3 10%	3 7%	8 17%	14 7%	25 10%	6 11%	20 14%	8 7%	5 4%
		51%	21%	10%	5%	0%	15%	10%	3%	8%	8%	21%	36%	64%	15%	51%	21%	13%
More seati	36 8%	31 13%	17 23%	7 15%	7 17%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 7%	2 4%	1 2%	18 9%	18 7%	10 18%	9 6%	7 6%	10 8%
	**	86%	47%	19%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	3%	50%	50%	28%	25%	19%	28%

More/large	33 7%	19 8%	6 8%	1 2%	6 15%	1 4%	5 9%	10 20%	0 0%	2 7%	0 0%	2 4%	17 8%	16 7%	6 11%	9 6%	11 9%	7 5%
		58%	18%	3%	18%	3%	15%	30%	0%	6%	0%	6%	52%	48%	18%	27%	33%	21%
			*				*	**		**								
More cafes	30 7%	15 6%	10 14%	1 2%	4 10%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	9 23%	1 3%	2 4%	2 4%	11 5%	19 8%	5 9%	7 5%	9 7%	9 7%
		50%	33%	3%	13%	0%	0%	3%	30%	3%	7%	7%	37%	63%	17%	23%	30%	30%
		*	*			**	*	**										
More bars	25 6%	15 6%	6 8%	1 2%	7 17%	1 4%	0 0%	3 6%	5 13%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	12 6%	13 5%	6 11%	6 4%	4 3%	9 7%
		60%	24%	4%	28%	4%	0%	12%	20%	0%	0%	8%	48%	52%	24%	24%	16%	36%
				*		**				**								
More facilit	23 5%	19 8%	9 12%	6 13%	3 7%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	2 4%	1 2%	11 5%	12 5%	6 11%	4 3%	5 4%	8 6%
		83%	39%	26%	13%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	9%	4%	48%	52%	26%	17%	22%	35%
	**	*					**	**										
Improve ac	21 5%	19 8%	9 12%	4 8%	6 15%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	16 8%	5 2%	5 9%	7 5%	5 4%	4 3%
		90%	43%	19%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	76%	24%	24%	33%	24%	19%
	**	*		*		**	**	**				**	**					
More prom	21 5%	17 7%	6 8%	1 2%	10 24%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	1 2%	2 4%	14 7%	7 3%	8 14%	4 3%	3 2%	6 5%
		81%	29%	5%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	67%	33%	38%	19%	14%	29%
	**			**		**	**	**						*				
Improved s	20 4%	18 7%	9 12%	3 6%	4 10%	0 0%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	9 4%	11 4%	7 12%	4 3%	3 2%	6 5%
		90%	45%	15%	20%	0%	10%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	45%	55%	35%	20%	15%	30%
	**	*					**	**		**				*				
More cash	20 4%	18 7%	3 4%	6 13%	6 15%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	1 2%	8 4%	12 5%	6 11%	5 4%	6 5%	3 2%
		90%	15%	30%	30%	0%	15%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	40%	60%	30%	25%	30%	15%
	**		*				**	**		**								
Better/mon	20 4%	16 7%	4 5%	3 6%	6 15%	1 4%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	2 4%	9 4%	11 4%	5 9%	7 5%	3 2%	5 4%
		80%	20%	15%	30%	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	45%	55%	25%	35%	15%	25%
	*			*			**	**										
More facilit	17 4%	11 5%	1 1%	2 4%	4 10%	3 13%	1 2%	5 10%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	6 3%	11 4%	6 11%	5 4%	4 3%	2 2%
		65%	6%	12%	24%	18%	6%	29%	0%	0%	0%	6%	35%	65%	35%	29%	24%	12%
								**		**							*	
Close to hc	15 3%	15 6%	10 14%	0 0%	3 7%	1 4%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	8 4%	7 3%	6 11%	3 2%	3 2%	3 2%
		100%	67%	0%	20%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	47%	40%	20%	20%	20%
	**	**	**				**	**		**	**			*				

More gyms	15 3%	7 3% 47%	2 3% 13%	1 2% 7%	4 10% 27%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	2 4% 13%	1 3% 7%	1 3% 7%	3 7% 20%	1 2% 7%	9 4% 60%	6 2% 40%	7 12% 47%	5 4% 33%	0 0% 0%	3 2% 20%
						**								*		**		
More crèct	9 2%	7 3% 78%	0 0% 0%	3 6% 33%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	4 7% 44%	0 0% 0%	1 3% 11%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 11%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 11%	8 3% 89%	0 0% 0%	3 2% 33%	4 3% 44%	2 2% 22%
		**		**			**		**		**	*	*	**				
Better/mon	7 2%	7 3% 100%	3 4% 43%	0 0% 0%	3 7% 43%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 14%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	5 2% 71%	2 1% 29%	2 4% 29%	2 1% 29%	0 0% 0%	3 2% 43%
	**		**				**	**		**	**					**		
Other	10 2%	5 2% 50%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 10%	0 0% 0%	1 4% 10%	3 5% 30%	1 2% 10%	1 3% 10%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 10%	2 4% 20%	3 1% 30%	7 3% 70%	0 0% 0%	4 3% 40%	2 2% 20%	4 3% 40%
		**		**										**				
None	1 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 3% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 0% 100%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 100%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

Quality of s	89 15%	72 24%	15 19%	10 19%	13 25%	10 30%	24 29%	4 7%	2 3%	0 0%	8 15%	3 5%	42 15%	47 16%	6 9%	31 19%	26 17%	26 14%
	**	81%	17%	11%	15%	11%	27%	4%	2%	0%	9%	3%	47%	53%	7%	35%	29%	29%
Visitor acc	84 15%	79 26%	6 8%	17 33%	16 31%	15 45%	25 30%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	3 5%	45 16%	39 13%	6 9%	35 21%	19 12%	24 13%
	**	94%	7%	20%	19%	18%	30%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	54%	46%	7%	42%	23%	29%
Range of s	79 14%	76 25%	10 13%	12 23%	14 27%	13 39%	27 32%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	43 15%	36 12%	5 8%	31 19%	21 13%	22 12%
	**	96%	13%	15%	18%	16%	34%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	54%	46%	6%	39%	27%	28%
Convenien	75 13%	51 17%	23 29%	5 10%	8 16%	3 9%	12 14%	0 0%	5 9%	4 8%	6 11%	9 16%	41 15%	34 11%	5 8%	36 22%	25 16%	9 5%
	**	68%	31%	7%	11%	4%	16%	0%	7%	5%	8%	12%	55%	45%	7%	48%	33%	12%
Affordabilit	73 13%	57 19%	12 15%	9 17%	15 29%	1 3%	20 24%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	9 16%	5 9%	34 12%	39 13%	15 23%	22 13%	21 13%	15 8%
	**	78%	16%	12%	21%	1%	27%	0%	3%	0%	12%	7%	47%	53%	21%	30%	29%	21%
Range or c	59 10%	57 19%	2 3%	5 10%	13 25%	15 45%	22 26%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	38 14%	21 7%	7 11%	26 16%	13 8%	13 7%
	**	97%	3%	8%	22%	25%	37%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	64%	36%	12%	44%	22%	22%
Good / che	47 8%	13 4%	7 9%	1 2%	1 2%	2 6%	2 2%	3 5%	9 16%	3 6%	8 15%	11 19%	21 7%	26 9%	3 5%	19 12%	12 8%	13 7%
	**	28%	15%	2%	2%	4%	4%	6%	19%	6%	17%	23%	45%	55%	6%	40%	26%	28%
Good deak	32 6%	29 10%	7 9%	3 6%	6 12%	2 6%	11 13%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	17 6%	15 5%	5 8%	9 5%	10 6%	8 4%
	**	91%	22%	9%	19%	6%	34%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%	53%	47%	16%	28%	31%	25%
Friendly Pe	26 5%	5 2%	1 1%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	3 4%	7 13%	5 9%	3 6%	0 0%	6 10%	5 2%	21 7%	3 5%	6 4%	8 5%	9 5%
	**	19%	4%	4%	0%	0%	12%	27%	19%	12%	0%	23%	19%	81%	12%	23%	31%	35%
It is easy tc	13 2%	12 4%	2 3%	3 6%	5 10%	1 3%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	8 3%	5 2%	4 6%	3 2%	3 2%	3 2%
	**	92%	15%	23%	38%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	62%	38%	31%	23%	23%	23%
It is easy tc	11 2%	10 3%	6 8%	0 0%	3 6%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	8 3%	3 1%	3 5%	5 3%	0 0%	3 2%
	**	91%	55%	0%	27%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	73%	27%	27%	45%	0%	27%

Other	31	9	0	1	0	0	8	5	2	7	5	3	14	17	1	7	6	17	
	5%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	10%	9%	3%	14%	9%	5%	5%	6%	2%	4%	4%	9%	
	**	**	0%	3%	**	**	26%	16%	6%	23%	16%	10%	45%	55%	*	3%	23%	19%	*
Nothing	34	11	5	1	0	1	4	2	13	5	2	1	15	19	3	10	8	13	
	6%	4%	6%	2%	0%	3%	5%	4%	22%	10%	4%	2%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	7%	
	*	32%	15%	3%	0%	3%	12%	6%	**	38%	15%	6%	44%	56%	9%	29%	24%	38%	
Don't know	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	
		50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	50%	

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

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Q.15 What do you currently dislike about option from Q.B, if anything? What else?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Congestior	103 18%	80 27% 78%	39 49% 38%	12 23% 12%	16 31% 16%	5 15% 5%	8 10% 8%	5 9% 5%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 1%	5 9% 5%	12 21% 12%	65 23% 63%	38 13% 37%	24 37% 23%	33 20% 32%	15 10% 15%	31 16% 30%
Difficuit / e.	92 16%	77 26% 84%	27 34% 29%	17 33% 18%	9 18% 10%	1 3% 1%	23 27% 25%	1 2% 1%	1 2% 1%	4 8% 4%	3 5% 3%	6 10% 7%	44 16% 48%	48 16% 52%	8 12% 9%	26 16% 28%	27 17% 29%	31 16% 34%
Too expen.	64 11%	59 20% 92%	27 34% 42%	8 15% 13%	14 27% 22%	6 18% 9%	4 5% 6%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	2 4% 3%	3 5% 5%	37 13% 58%	27 9% 42%	15 23% 23%	21 13% 33%	14 9% 22%	14 7% 22%
Poor range	63 11%	26 9% 41%	8 10% 13%	7 13% 11%	9 18% 14%	1 3% 2%	1 1% 2%	4 7% 6%	14 24% 22%	5 10% 8%	5 9% 8%	9 16% 14%	21 7% 33%	42 14% 67%	12 18% 19%	14 9% 22%	20 13% 32%	17 9% 27%
Lack of vis	35 6%	25 8% 71%	13 16% 37%	2 4% 6%	9 18% 26%	0 0% 0%	1 1% 3%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 3%	2 4% 6%	7 13% 20%	0 0% 0%	17 6% 49%	18 6% 51%	11 17% 31%	7 4% 20%	7 4% 20%	10 5% 29%
Lack of cle	34 6%	18 6% 53%	5 6% 15%	8 15% 24%	1 2% 3%	2 6% 6%	2 2% 6%	2 4% 6%	2 3% 6%	6 12% 18%	3 5% 9%	3 5% 9%	15 5% 44%	19 6% 56%	2 3% 6%	5 3% 15%	9 6% 26%	18 9% 53%
Lack of par	34 6%	26 9% 76%	12 15% 35%	6 12% 18%	5 10% 15%	0 0% 0%	3 4% 9%	3 5% 9%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 3%	1 2% 3%	3 5% 9%	19 7% 56%	15 5% 44%	8 12% 24%	13 8% 38%	6 4% 18%	7 4% 21%
Poor range	30 5%	21 7% 70%	13 16% 43%	1 2% 3%	5 10% 17%	1 3% 3%	1 1% 3%	4 7% 13%	0 0% 0%	2 4% 7%	3 5% 10%	0 0% 0%	14 5% 47%	16 5% 53%	6 9% 20%	14 9% 47%	5 3% 17%	5 3% 17%
No deals/n	29 5%	25 8% 86%	15 19% 52%	3 6% 10%	7 14% 24%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	0 0% 0%	1 2% 3%	3 5% 10%	19 7% 66%	10 3% 34%	9 14% 31%	7 4% 24%	4 3% 14%	9 5% 31%
Poor qualit	26 5%	20 7% 77%	7 9% 27%	5 10% 19%	6 12% 23%	0 0% 0%	2 2% 8%	1 2% 4%	0 0% 0%	2 4% 8%	0 0% 0%	3 5% 12%	10 4% 38%	16 5% 62%	6 9% 23%	9 5% 35%	6 4% 23%	5 3% 19%

It is difficult	26 5%	10 3%	3 4%	3 6%	2 4%	0 0%	2 2%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	10 18%	4 7%	7 2%	19 6%	1 2%	11 7%	8 5%	6 3%
		38%	12%	12%	8% **	0%	8%	4%	4%	0% **	38%	15% *	27% *	73%	4%	42%	31%	23%
It is hard to	16 3%	16 5%	7 9%	3 6%	2 4%	2 6%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	9 3%	7 2%	0 0%	8 5%	4 3%	4 2%
	**	100% *	44%	19%	13%	13%	13% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	56%	44% **	0%	50%	25%	25%
Appearance	15 3%	5 2%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	1 1%	0 0%	6 10%	1 2%	2 4%	1 2%	7 2%	8 3%	1 2%	1 1%	4 3%	9 5%
		33%	20% **	0% **	0%	7%	7% **	0% *	40%	7%	13%	7%	47%	53%	7% **	7%	27%	60%
Poor range	15 3%	9 3%	6 8%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	3 5%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	6 2%	9 3%	2 3%	8 5%	3 2%	2 1%
		60%	40%	7%	13% **	0% **	0%	7%	20% **	0%	13% **	0%	40%	60%	13%	53%	20% *	13%
Derelict Bu	15 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	13 24%	1 2%	5 2%	10 3%	0 0%	3 2%	2 1%	10 5%
	**	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	7% **	0% **	0% **	87%	7%	33%	67% **	0%	20%	13% *	67%
Lack of saf	13 2%	13 4%	7 9%	2 4%	0 0%	1 3%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	8 3%	1 2%	3 2%	6 4%	3 2%
	**	100% *	54%	15% **	0%	8%	23% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	38%	62%	8%	23%	46%	23%
It is difficult	12 2%	9 3%	4 5%	0 0%	2 4%	1 3%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	6 2%	6 2%	3 5%	4 2%	2 1%	3 2%
		75%	33% **	0%	17%	8%	17% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	25% **	0%	50%	50%	25%	33%	17%	25%
Poor range	9 2%	3 1%	1 1%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	4 7%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	4 1%	5 2%	3 5%	3 2%	3 2%	0 0%
		33%	11% **	0%	22% **	0% **	0%	44% **	0% **	0% **	0% **	22%	44%	56%	33%	33%	33%	0%
Poor range	8 1%	4 1%	3 4%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	2 3%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	5 2%	3 1%	2 3%	2 1%	3 2%	1 1%
		50%	38% **	0%	13% **	0% **	0%	13%	25% **	0%	13% **	0%	63%	38%	25%	25%	38%	13%
Other	47 8%	21 7%	3 4%	10 19%	0 0%	2 6%	6 7%	9 16%	4 7%	3 6%	2 4%	8 14%	20 7%	27 9%	3 5%	5 3%	19 12%	20 10%
		45%	6% *	21% **	0%	4%	13%	19%	9%	6%	4%	17%	43%	57%	6% **	11%	40%	43%
Nothing	253 44%	123 41%	20 25%	12 23%	20 39%	20 61%	51 61%	26 46%	32 55%	29 58%	22 40%	21 36%	134 48%	119 40%	24 37%	72 44%	68 43%	89 47%
		49% **	8% **	5% *	8%	8% **	20%	10%	13% *	11%	9%	8%	53%	47%	9%	28%	27%	35%

Don't know	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	1	2	1	2
	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	33%	33%	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	33%	0%	17%	17%	83%	17%	33%	17%	33%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

19022764 : NEXUS PLANNING KILKENNY TOWN<JC><U>

Q.16 Which street/Shopping Area/area of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city)

All in Kilkenny

	Total	LOCATION					GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny T	High Street	Dunnes	on AIB	oppost Market Cro	McDonagh	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	300	300	80	52	51	33	84	150	150	49	97	73	81
MacDonag	91	91	5	6	3	0	77	40	51	17	30	18	26
	30%	30%	6%	12%	6%	0%	92%	27%	34%	35%	31%	25%	32%
		100%	5%	7%	3%	0%	85%	44%	56%	19%	33%	20%	29%
		**	**	**	**	**	**						
High Street	72	72	31	12	23	3	3	40	32	6	24	25	17
	24%	24%	39%	23%	45%	9%	4%	27%	21%	12%	25%	34%	21%
		100%	43%	17%	32%	4%	4%	56%	44%	8%	33%	35%	24%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
St Kieran's	40	40	2	30	6	1	1	19	21	4	4	15	17
	13%	13%	3%	58%	12%	3%	1%	13%	14%	8%	4%	21%	21%
		100%	5%	75%	15%	3%	3%	48%	53%	10%	10%	38%	43%
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*
Market Cro	37	37	7	2	1	24	3	18	19	3	18	10	6
	12%	12%	9%	4%	2%	73%	4%	12%	13%	6%	19%	14%	7%
		100%	19%	5%	3%	65%	8%	49%	51%	8%	49%	27%	16%
			**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*
Newpark S	4	4	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	3
	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	6%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%
		100%	25%	25%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	25%	0%	75%
			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
		100%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	67%	33%	33%	33%	0%	33%
Don't know	53	53	33	1	16	3	0	29	24	18	19	5	11
	18%	18%	41%	2%	31%	9%	0%	19%	16%	37%	20%	7%	14%
		100%	62%	2%	30%	6%	0%	55%	45%	34%	36%	9%	21%
		**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

19022764 : NEXUS PLANNING KILKENNY TOWN<JC><U>

Q.17 Which other streets/Shopping Areas/areas of Kilkenny town have you visited, or do you intend to visit on your trip today? (This includes retail parks on the outskirts of the city). Any others All in Kilkenny except those that Don't Know which streets or shopping areas they have/will visit

	LOCATION						GENDER		AGE				
	Total	Kilkenny T	High Stree	Dunnes on AIB	opposi Market Crc	McDonagh	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Total	247	247	47	51	35	30	84	121	126	31	78	68	70
High Stree	87	87	8	27	7	18	27	34	53	10	31	23	23
	35%	35%	17%	53%	20%	60%	32%	28%	42%	32%	40%	34%	33%
		100%	9%	31%	8%	21%	31%	39%	61%	11%	36%	26%	26%
		**	**	*	**	*	*	*					
Market Crc	52	52	16	15	9	3	9	28	24	9	22	13	8
	21%	21%	34%	29%	26%	10%	11%	23%	19%	29%	28%	19%	11%
		100%	31%	29%	17%	6%	17%	54%	46%	17%	42%	25%	15%
		*		*	*	**						**	
St Kieran's	31	31	10	7	4	3	7	11	20	2	13	8	8
	13%	13%	21%	14%	11%	10%	8%	9%	16%	6%	17%	12%	11%
		100%	32%	23%	13%	10%	23%	35%	65%	6%	42%	26%	26%
MacDonag	28	28	10	2	6	8	2	17	11	3	9	14	2
	11%	11%	21%	4%	17%	27%	2%	14%	9%	10%	12%	21%	3%
		100%	36%	7%	21%	29%	7%	61%	39%	11%	32%	50%	7%
			*	*	*	**					*	**	
Newpark S	11	11	3	3	1	2	2	3	8	1	7	3	0
	4%	4%	6%	6%	3%	7%	2%	2%	6%	3%	9%	4%	0%
		100%	27%	27%	9%	18%	18%	27%	73%	9%	64%	27%	0%
												**	
Other	7	7	2	3	0	0	2	5	2	0	2	1	4
	3%	3%	4%	6%	0%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	3%	1%	6%
		100%	29%	43%	0%	0%	29%	71%	29%	0%	29%	14%	57%
				**	**				**				
Don't know	8	8	1	2	1	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1
	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	10%	3%	3%	1%
		100%	13%	25%	13%	13%	38%	50%	50%	38%	25%	25%	13%
No other st	78	78	10	6	14	5	43	40	38	7	18	20	33
	32%	32%	21%	12%	40%	17%	51%	33%	30%	23%	23%	29%	47%
		100%	13%	8%	18%	6%	55%	51%	49%	9%	23%	26%	42%
			**	*	*	**				*		**	

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

19022764 : NEXUS PLANNING KILKENNY TOWN<JC><U>

Q.18 What is the main shop and/or service, if any, you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on AIB	oppost Market	Crc McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Supervalu	59 10%	5 2%	1 1%	2 4%	0 0%	1 3%	1 1%	0 0%	29 50%	8 16%	17 31%	0 0%	26 9%	33 11%	2 3%	13 8%	21 13%	23 12%
		8%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%	0%	49%	14%	29%	0%	44%	56%	3%	22%	36%	39%
Dunnes	55 10%	55 18%	5 6%	10 19%	8 16%	4 12%	28 33%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	26 9%	29 10%	7 11%	13 8%	18 11%	17 9%
		100%	9%	18%	15%	7%	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	53%	13%	24%	33%	31%
Spar/ Euro	33 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	11 20%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	22 38%	19 7%	14 5%	4 6%	8 5%	11 7%	10 5%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	58%	42%	12%	24%	33%	30%
ALDI	26 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	12 21%	7 12%	0 0%	7 13%	0 0%	12 4%	14 5%	0 0%	9 5%	12 8%	5 3%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	27%	0%	27%	0%	46%	54%	0%	35%	46%	19%
Penneys	18 3%	17 6%	3 4%	4 8%	1 2%	7 21%	2 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	13 4%	4 6%	9 5%	2 1%	3 2%
		94%	17%	22%	6%	39%	11%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	72%	22%	50%	11%	17%
Supermark	17 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	11 20%	6 10%	4 1%	13 4%	0 0%	4 2%	4 3%	9 5%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	65%	35%	24%	76%	0%	24%	24%	53%
Bank	16 3%	4 1%	2 3%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	2 4%	7 12%	2 4%	0 0%	1 2%	6 2%	10 3%	1 2%	4 2%	3 2%	8 4%
		25%	13%	6%	0%	0%	6%	13%	44%	13%	0%	6%	38%	63%	6%	25%	19%	50%
Post Office	14 2%	1 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 9%	3 5%	4 8%	0 0%	1 2%	7 2%	7 2%	0 0%	5 3%	3 2%	6 3%
		7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	21%	29%	0%	7%	50%	50%	0%	36%	21%	43%
Chemist/PI	9 2%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	3 5%	2 4%	1 2%	2 3%	4 1%	5 2%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	7 4%
		11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	33%	22%	11%	22%	44%	56%	0%	11%	11%	78%
Walshe's	9 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	9 16%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 1%	5 2%	0 0%	2 1%	3 2%	4 2%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	56%	0%	22%	33%	44%

Goods	7 1%	7 2%	2 3%	2 4%	0 0%	3 9%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	4 57%	2 29%	2 29%	1 14%	2 29%	
	**	100%	29%	29%	**	43%	**	**	**	**	**	**	43%	57%	29%	29%	14%	29%	
Barber/Hai	6 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 7%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	4 1%	2 1%	0 0%	1 1%	3 2%	2 1%	
	*	0%	0%	0%	*	0%	*	67%	*	*	*	0%	33%	67%	33%	0%	17%	50%	33%
Café	5 1%	1 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 8%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	3 1%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	2 1%	
		20%	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	80%	*	*	40%	60%	*	0%	20%	40%	40%
T.K. Maxx	5 1%	5 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	2 1%	0 0%	3 2%	2 1%	0 0%	
	*	100%	*	*	*	*	100%	*	*	*	*	*	60%	40%	*	60%	40%	*	0%
Duiske Inn	5 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 9%	0 0%	1 0%	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	4 2%	
	*	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100%	*	20%	80%	*	*	20%	80%	
River Island	4 1%	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	2 1%	1 25%	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	
	*	100%	*	*	*	*	100%	*	*	*	*	*	50%	50%	25%	75%	*	*	
Bank of Ire	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 7%	3 1%	1 0%	0 0%	3 2%	1 1%	0 0%	
	*	0%	*	*	*	*	0%	*	*	*	*	100%	75%	25%	*	75%	25%	*	
Dealz	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 6%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	1 2%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	
		100%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	67%	0%	0%	
Dinner stor	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	1 0%	0 0%	3 2%	0 0%	0 0%	
		100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Elverys Sp	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 3%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	0 0%	
		100%	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	
Lidl	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	2 1%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	33%	67%	

O'Briens	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	2 1%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%		
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	33%	33%	33%		
Pamela Sc	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	2 1%		
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	67%		
Rollercoast	3 1%	3 1%	0 0%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%		
		100%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	33%	33%	33%		
Toast	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	2 1%	2 3%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%		
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	67%	0%	33%	0%		
The Lime 1	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	1 0%	2 1%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	2 1%		
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	67%	0%	33%	0%	67%		
Butcher	2 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%		
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%		
Paddy Pow	2 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%		
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
Other	130 23%	83 28%	25 31%	18 35%	12 24%	5 15%	23 27%	0 0%	7 12%	19 38%	7 13%	14 24%	64 23%	66 22%	9 14%	38 23%	38 24%	45 24%			
	**	64%	19%	14%	9%	4%	18%	**	*	5%	*	15%	5%	11%	49%	51%	*	7%	29%	29%	35%
None	7 1%	2 1%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	2 3%	2 4%	1 2%	0 0%	4 1%	3 1%	1 2%	2 1%	2 1%	2 1%	2 1%		
		29%	**	0%	14%	**	0%	14%	**	0%	29%	29%	14%	**	0%	57%	43%	14%	29%	29%	29%
Don't know	117 20%	97 32%	40 50%	11 21%	28 55%	10 30%	8 10%	8 14%	0 0%	3 6%	6 11%	3 5%	69 25%	48 16%	31 48%	33 20%	22 14%	31 16%			
	**	**	34%	9%	**	**	7%	**	**	3%	*	5%	**	3%	*	59%	*	**	26%	**	26%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

Café	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	2 1%	2 1%	
	*	*	*			*	*			*	*		*	*	*	*			
Penneys	4 1%	4 2%	0 0%	3 7%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	3 1%	1 3%	1 1%	2 1%	0 0%	
	*	100%	*	0%	75%	25%	0%	*	0%	*	0%	*	0%	25%	75%	25%	25%	50%	*
Walshe's	4 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 8%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 2%	1 1%	
	*	0%	*	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	*	0%	*	0%	*	75%	25%	*	0%	75%	25%
T.K. Maxx	2 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	1 0%	1 3%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	50%	0%	50%	0%	
Dealz	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	
Duiske Inn	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Supermark	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other	93 20%	49 24%	12 30%	12 29%	9 39%	5 22%	11 14%	7 15%	10 17%	9 19%	7 14%	11 20%	44 21%	49 20%	6 18%	31 24%	30 22%	26 16%	
		53%	13%	13%	10%	5%	12%	8%	11%	10%	8%	12%	47%	53%	6%	33%	32%	28%	
Don't know	3 1%	2 1%	0 0%	1 2%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	2 1%	0 0%	2 2%	0 0%	1 1%	
		67%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	67%	0%	33%	
No further	240 52%	115 57%	20 50%	16 39%	6 26%	17 74%	56 74%	12 25%	28 48%	27 57%	28 57%	30 55%	112 53%	128 52%	24 71%	75 57%	62 46%	79 49%	
		48%	8%	7%	3%	7%	23%	5%	12%	11%	12%	13%	47%	53%	10%	31%	26%	33%	

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.20 Lastly is there a third shop and/or service you have visited, or intend to visit on your trip today

All respondents except those that Don't Know which shops/services they have/will visit or have No further shops

	LOCATION									GENDER			AGE					
	Total	Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	217	86	20	24	16	6	20	36	29	20	21	25	99	118	10	54	73	80
Butcher	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	1	3
	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	4%	1%	4%
	*	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	17%	0%	33%	17%	50%
							**											
ALDI	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	1
	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	10%	0%	1%	3%	0%	2%	3%	1%
	*	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	50%	0%	25%	75%	0%	25%	50%	25%
Supervalu	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2
	2%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	3%
		25%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
							*					*	*		*			
T.K. Maxx	4	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	1
	2%	5%	0%	4%	6%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	1%
	*	100%	0%	25%	25%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	25%	50%	25%
							*											
Bank	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2
	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	4%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	3%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	33%	67%	0%	0%	33%	67%
Café	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
	1%	3%	0%	8%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%
		100%	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	67%	33%
Dunnes	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1
	1%	3%	0%	8%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%	1%
		100%	0%	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	67%	0%	33%
Penneys	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	17%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	2%	0%	0%
		100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Goods	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Post Office	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Spar/ Euro	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%
		0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%
Duiske Inn	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 5%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%
		0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%
Other	40 18%	20 23%	3 15%	4 17%	5 31%	0 0%	8 40%	8 22%	2 7%	2 10%	4 19%	4 16%	21 21%	19 16%	2 20%	9 17%	12 16%	17 21%
		50%	8%	10%	13%	0%	20%	20%	5%	5%	10%	10%	53%	48%	5%	23%	30%	43%
None	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	0 0%
		0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	100%	0 0%
Don't know	7 3%	4 5%	0 0%	1 4%	1 6%	1 17%	1 5%	2 6%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 3%	4 3%	0 0%	0 0%	4 5%	3 4%
		57%	0%	14%	14%	14%	14%	29%	14%	0%	0%	0%	43%	57%	0%	0%	57%	43%
															**			
No further	136 63%	48 56%	17 85%	13 54%	9 56%	3 50%	6 30%	17 47%	23 79%	16 80%	12 57%	20 80%	62 63%	74 63%	7 70%	38 70%	45 62%	46 58%
		35%	13%	10%	7%	2%	4%	13%	17%	12%	9%	15%	46%	54%	5%	28%	33%	34%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

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Q.21 Which shops/services, if any, are not currently available/open in option from Q.B that you travel to another location to visit?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Clothing ar	214 37%	45 15%	14 18%	7 13%	6 12%	3 9%	15 18%	33 59%	47 81%	33 66%	18 33%	38 66%	94 33%	120 41%	18 28%	58 35%	67 43%	71 37%
		21%	7%	3%	3%	1%	7%	15%	22%	15%	8%	18%	44%	56%	8%	27%	31%	33%
Furniture a	103 18%	43 14%	23 29%	3 6%	10 20%	3 9%	4 5%	21 38%	10 17%	8 16%	12 22%	9 16%	49 17%	54 18%	13 20%	29 18%	31 20%	30 16%
		42%	22%	3%	10%	3%	4%	20%	10%	8%	12%	9%	48%	52%	13%	28%	30%	29%
Cinema	86 15%	30 10%	17 21%	0 0%	11 22%	1 3%	1 1%	28 50%	8 14%	2 4%	14 25%	4 7%	40 14%	46 16%	20 31%	26 16%	29 18%	11 6%
		35%	20%	0%	13%	1%	1%	33%	9%	2%	16%	5%	47%	53%	23%	30%	34%	13%
Electronics	84 15%	46 15%	24 30%	4 8%	12 24%	4 12%	2 2%	18 32%	2 3%	4 8%	6 11%	8 14%	47 17%	37 13%	18 28%	27 16%	23 15%	16 8%
		55%	29%	5%	14%	5%	2%	21%	2%	5%	7%	10%	56%	44%	21%	32%	27%	19%
A particula	79 14%	60 20%	18 23%	11 21%	5 10%	6 18%	20 24%	0 0%	0 0%	5 10%	4 7%	10 17%	32 11%	47 16%	9 14%	27 16%	23 15%	20 10%
		76%	23%	14%	6%	8%	25%	0%	0%	6%	5%	13%	41%	59%	11%	34%	29%	25%
Supermark	71 12%	37 12%	17 21%	8 15%	4 8%	2 6%	6 7%	9 16%	0 0%	4 8%	5 9%	16 28%	24 9%	47 16%	5 8%	29 18%	20 13%	17 9%
		52%	24%	11%	6%	3%	8%	13%	0%	6%	7%	23%	34%	66%	7%	41%	28%	24%
Theatre	67 12%	30 10%	19 24%	0 0%	10 20%	1 3%	0 0%	20 36%	3 5%	2 4%	12 22%	0 0%	33 12%	34 11%	14 22%	21 13%	18 11%	14 7%
		45%	28%	0%	15%	1%	0%	30%	4%	3%	18%	0%	49%	51%	21%	31%	27%	21%
DIY stores	66 11%	37 12%	21 26%	1 2%	13 25%	2 6%	0 0%	17 30%	1 2%	1 2%	4 7%	6 10%	41 15%	25 8%	13 20%	19 12%	20 13%	14 7%
		56%	32%	2%	20%	3%	0%	26%	2%	2%	6%	9%	62%	38%	20%	29%	30%	21%
Gym/leisur	52 9%	24 8%	13 16%	1 2%	7 14%	1 3%	2 2%	20 36%	0 0%	0 0%	7 13%	1 2%	26 9%	26 9%	11 17%	17 10%	12 8%	12 6%
		46%	25%	2%	13%	2%	4%	38%	0%	0%	13%	2%	50%	50%	21%	33%	23%	23%
Restaurant	45 8%	18 6%	8 10%	0 0%	7 14%	2 6%	1 1%	13 23%	9 16%	2 4%	2 4%	1 2%	26 9%	19 6%	3 5%	15 9%	14 9%	13 7%
		40%	18%	0%	16%	4%	2%	29%	20%	4%	4%	2%	58%	42%	7%	33%	31%	29%

Cafes	35 6%	23 8%	9 11%	0 0%	11 22%	2 6%	1 1%	8 14%	1 2%	0 0%	3 5%	0 0%	22 8%	13 4%	7 11%	11 7%	7 4%	10 5%				
		66%	26%	**	**	**		*	**		**		63%	37%	20%	31%	20%	29%				
Hairdresse	32 6%	27 9%	16 20%	0 0%	8 16%	3 9%	0 0%	3 5%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	16 6%	16 5%	12 18%	11 7%	5 3%	4 2%				
	**	84%	**	**	0%	**	0%	*	**	0%	**	0%	50%	50%	**	38%	34%	16%	**			
Bars/pubs	31 5%	17 6%	10 13%	0 0%	4 8%	2 6%	1 1%	11 20%	2 3%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	19 7%	12 4%	5 8%	13 8%	8 5%	5 3%				
		55%	*	**	13%	6%	3%	35%	6%	0%	**	0%	61%	39%	16%	42%	26%	*				
Promotions	17 3%	11 4%	5 6%	1 2%	4 8%	0 0%	1 1%	3 5%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	1 2%	7 2%	10 3%	4 6%	6 4%	4 3%	3 2%				
		65%	29%	6%	24%	**	6%	18%	**	0%	**	0%	12%	6%	41%	59%	24%	35%	24%	18%		
Tesco	29 5%	28 9%	12 15%	5 10%	2 4%	2 6%	7 8%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	14 5%	15 5%	5 8%	8 5%	9 6%	7 4%			
	**	97%	**	41%	17%	7%	24%	0%	**	0%	**	0%	3%	48%	52%	17%	28%	31%	24%			
Marks and	22 4%	22 7%	6 8%	3 6%	3 6%	2 6%	8 10%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	6 2%	16 5%	2 3%	6 4%	5 3%	9 5%			
	**	100%	27%	14%	14%	9%	36%	0%	**	0%	**	0%	27%	73%	9%	27%	23%	23%	41%			
Aldi	8 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 10%	0 0%	3 5%	1 0%	7 2%	0 0%	3 2%	4 3%	1 1%				
	**	0%	**	0%	**	0%	**	0%	**	*	**	38%	*	13%	*	88%	**	0%	38%	50%	13%	
Supermark	115 20%	75 25%	32 40%	13 25%	8 16%	4 12%	18 21%	9 16%	0 0%	9 18%	5 9%	17 29%	43 15%	72 24%	10 15%	41 25%	33 21%	31 16%				
	**	65%	**	28%	11%	7%	16%	8%	**	0%	**	4%	15%	37%	**	63%	9%	36%	29%	27%		
Other	24 4%	9 3%	1 1%	6 12%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2%	3 5%	2 3%	3 6%	5 9%	2 3%	10 4%	14 5%	2 3%	3 2%	7 4%	12 6%				
		38%	*	4%	25%	**	0%	8%	13%	8%	13%	21%	8%	42%	58%	*	13%	29%	50%			
Don't know	26 5%	13 4%	3 4%	3 6%	2 4%	3 9%	2 2%	4 7%	1 2%	5 10%	3 5%	0 0%	10 4%	16 5%	1 2%	8 5%	4 3%	13 7%				
		50%	12%	12%	8%	12%	8%	15%	4%	19%	12%	**	38%	62%	4%	31%	15%	50%				
No shop/se	149 26%	109 36%	13 16%	19 37%	15 29%	18 55%	44 52%	12 21%	7 12%	3 6%	16 29%	2 3%	85 30%	64 22%	13 20%	37 23%	44 28%	55 29%				
	**	73%	*	9%	13%	10%	**	12%	**	30%	**	8%	**	5%	*	57%	*	43%	9%	25%	30%	37%

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in option from Q.B on Groceries?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION									GENDER		AGE					
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Nothing	195 34%	121 40%	37 46%	11 21%	36 71%	14 42%	23 27%	12 21%	10 17%	20 40%	17 31%	15 26%	121 43%	74 25%	38 58%	55 34%	48 31%	54 28%
	**	62%	19%	6%	18%	7%	12%	6%	5%	10%	9%	8%	62%	38%	19%	28%	25%	28%
Less than :	92 16%	30 10%	8 10%	6 12%	3 6%	3 9%	10 12%	17 30%	20 34%	3 6%	7 13%	15 26%	39 14%	53 18%	8 12%	19 12%	29 18%	36 19%
	**	33%	9%	7%	3%	3%	11%	18%	22%	3%	8%	16%	42%	58%	9%	21%	32%	39%
20--to 49	137 24%	61 20%	20 25%	16 31%	7 14%	4 12%	14 17%	15 27%	15 26%	13 26%	17 31%	16 28%	60 21%	77 26%	8 12%	48 29%	35 22%	46 24%
	*	45%	15%	12%	5%	3%	10%	11%	11%	9%	12%	12%	44%	56%	6%	35%	26%	34%
50 to 99	82 14%	42 14%	13 16%	12 23%	4 8%	6 18%	7 8%	5 9%	12 21%	5 10%	6 11%	12 21%	42 15%	40 14%	2 3%	26 16%	28 18%	26 14%
		51%	16%	15%	5%	7%	9%	6%	15%	6%	7%	15%	51%	49%	2%	32%	34%	32%
100 to 199	30 5%	17 6%	1 1%	6 12%	1 2%	6 18%	3 4%	3 5%	1 2%	2 4%	7 13%	0 0%	5 2%	25 8%	3 5%	9 5%	6 4%	12 6%
		57%	3%	20%	3%	20%	10%	10%	3%	7%	23%	0%	17%	83%	10%	30%	20%	40%
200 to 499	3 1%	1 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	3 1%	0 0%	0 0%	3 2%	0 0%
		33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Refused/D.	38 7%	28 9%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	27 32%	4 7%	0 0%	6 12%	0 0%	0 0%	14 5%	24 8%	6 9%	7 4%	8 5%	17 9%
	**	74%	3%	0%	0%	0%	71%	11%	0%	16%	0%	0%	37%	63%	16%	18%	21%	45%

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Q.22 How much, if anything, did you spend, or do you intend to spend in option from Q.B on Clothes/household items/furniture?

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on AIB	oppost Market	Crc McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Nothing	368 64%	134 45%	36 45%	25 48%	33 65%	15 45%	25 30%	49 88%	53 91%	36 72%	48 87%	48 83%	190 68%	178 60%	37 57%	99 60%	102 65%	130 68%
		**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**						
Less than :	27 5%	17 6%	4 5%	2 4%	5 10%	4 12%	2 2%	0 0%	4 7%	0 0%	2 4%	4 7%	12 4%	15 5%	2 3%	7 4%	5 3%	13 7%
		63%	15%	7%	19%	15%	7%	0%	15%	0%	7%	15%	44%	56%	7%	26%	19%	48%
20--to 49	53 9%	45 15%	14 18%	10 19%	6 12%	5 15%	10 12%	2 4%	1 2%	1 2%	1 2%	3 5%	27 10%	26 9%	8 12%	27 16%	10 6%	8 4%
	**	*	*			*	**	**	**	**	**			**	**	**	**	**
50 to 99	48 8%	45 15%	16 20%	9 17%	4 8%	6 18%	10 12%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	1 2%	21 7%	27 9%	9 14%	13 8%	16 10%	10 5%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*
100 to 199	21 4%	17 6%	7 9%	2 4%	2 4%	2 6%	4 5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 5%	1 2%	11 4%	10 3%	1 2%	9 5%	5 3%	6 3%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
200 to 499	10 2%	10 3%	2 3%	4 8%	1 2%	1 3%	2 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	5 2%	1 2%	1 1%	4 3%	4 2%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
500 to 999	2 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	2 1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
Refused/D.	48 8%	32 11%	1 1%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	31 37%	4 7%	0 0%	12 24%	0 0%	0 0%	15 5%	33 11%	7 11%	8 5%	14 9%	19 10%
	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.23 Thinking about a different topic. Online shopping includes purchasing goods or services on either laptop/PC or Smartphone. How often, if at all, would shop online?
All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Daily	28	25	12	1	4	6	2	0	1	0	1	1	14	14	7	19	2	0
	5%	8%	15%	2%	8%	18%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	5%	5%	11%	12%	1%	0%
	**	89%	**	43%	4%	14%	21%	7%	**	0%	4%	4%	50%	50%	25%	68%	**	7%
					*										**	**	**	0%
Weekly	68	40	15	4	10	6	5	6	5	7	4	6	30	38	20	31	15	2
	12%	13%	19%	8%	20%	18%	6%	11%	9%	14%	7%	10%	11%	13%	31%	19%	10%	1%
		59%	22%	6%	15%	9%	7%	9%	7%	10%	6%	9%	44%	56%	**	29%	**	46%
						*								**	**	22%	**	3%
Monthly	100	62	15	15	7	6	19	9	5	7	7	10	43	57	14	53	24	9
	17%	21%	19%	29%	14%	18%	23%	16%	9%	14%	13%	17%	15%	19%	22%	32%	15%	5%
	*	62%	15%	15%	7%	6%	19%	9%	5%	7%	7%	10%	43%	57%	14%	53%	24%	9%
								*						**	**	**	**	**
Less often	122	68	18	8	12	5	25	15	12	10	7	10	60	62	16	42	51	13
	21%	23%	23%	15%	24%	15%	30%	27%	21%	20%	13%	17%	21%	21%	25%	26%	32%	7%
		56%	15%	7%	10%	4%	20%	12%	10%	8%	6%	8%	49%	51%	13%	34%	42%	11%
															**	**	**	**
Never	259	105	20	24	18	10	33	26	35	26	36	31	134	125	8	19	65	167
	45%	35%	25%	46%	35%	30%	39%	46%	60%	52%	65%	53%	48%	42%	12%	12%	41%	87%
	**	41%	**	8%	9%	7%	4%	13%	10%	14%	10%	14%	52%	48%	**	3%	**	7%
								*		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Q.24 Gender

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION										GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppos	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguenai	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191
Male	281	150	49	17	31	17	36	32	25	22	24	28	281	0	29	73	72	107
	49%	50%	61%	33%	61%	52%	43%	57%	43%	44%	44%	48%	100%	0%	45%	45%	46%	56%
		53%	17%	6%	11%	6%	13%	11%	9%	8%	9%	10%	100%	0%	10%	26%	26%	38%
			*	*														*
Female	296	150	31	35	20	16	48	24	33	28	31	30	0	296	36	91	85	84
	51%	50%	39%	67%	39%	48%	57%	43%	57%	56%	56%	52%	0%	100%	55%	55%	54%	44%
		51%	10%	12%	7%	5%	16%	8%	11%	9%	10%	10%	0%	100%	12%	31%	29%	28%
			*	*														*

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

* 20/06/19 Ipsos MRBI, Block 3, Blackrock Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin Tel: 01 438 9000 <JL><J+>*19022764/RP Page 0<JR><MR3>

19022764 : NEXUS PLANNING KILKENNY TOWN<JC><U>

Q.25 Age

All Respondents

	Total	LOCATION											GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppost	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguena	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Total	577	300	80	52	51	33	84	56	58	50	55	58	281	296	65	164	157	191	
15 -- 20	65	49	13	5	18	3	10	4	2	4	2	4	29	36	65	0	0	0	
	11%	16%	16%	10%	35%	9%	12%	7%	3%	8%	4%	7%	10%	12%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
	**	75%	20%	8%	28%	5%	15%	6%	**	3%	6%	3%	6%	45%	55%	100%	0%	0%	
		**		**						**					**	**	**	**	
20--39	164	97	32	8	9	18	30	17	11	11	12	16	73	91	0	164	0	0	
	28%	32%	40%	15%	18%	55%	36%	30%	19%	22%	22%	28%	26%	31%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	*	59%	20%	5%	5%	11%	18%	10%	7%	7%	7%	10%	45%	55%	**	0%	100%	0%	
		*	**	*	**									**	**	**	**	**	
40--59	157	73	18	17	13	5	20	19	20	13	16	16	72	85	0	0	157	0	
	27%	24%	23%	33%	25%	15%	24%	34%	34%	26%	29%	28%	26%	29%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
		46%	11%	11%	8%	3%	13%	12%	13%	8%	10%	10%	46%	54%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
													**	**	**	**	**	**	
60 or over	191	81	17	22	11	7	24	16	25	22	25	22	107	84	0	0	0	191	
	33%	27%	21%	42%	22%	21%	29%	29%	43%	44%	45%	38%	38%	28%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	**	42%	9%	12%	6%	4%	13%	8%	13%	12%	13%	12%	56%	44%	**	0%	0%	0%	
		**	**	*						*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	

95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

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Analysis of Sample

All Respondents

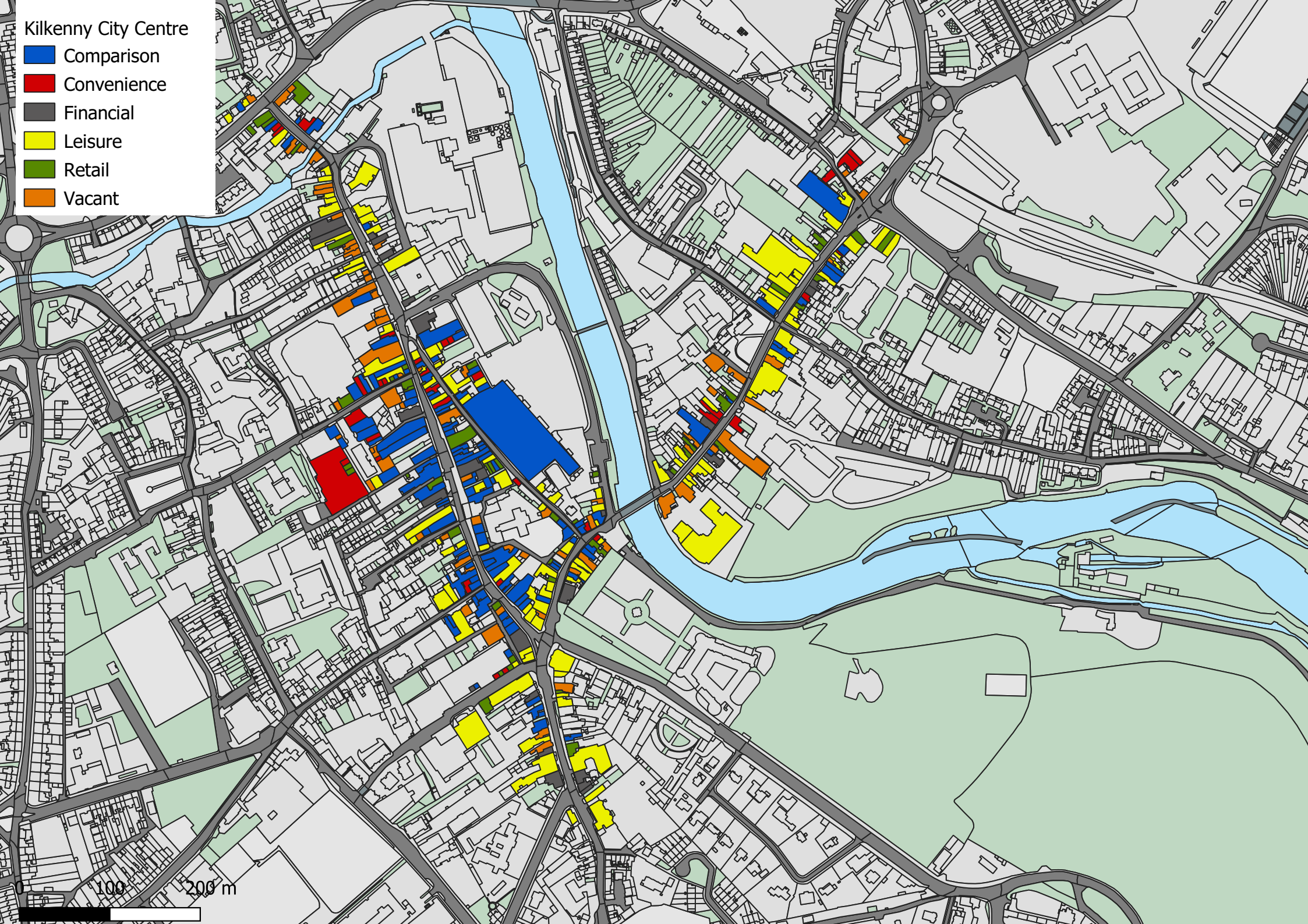
Total LOCATION	Total	LOCATION											GENDER		AGE				
		Kilkenny Tr	High Stree	Dunnes on	AIB oppos	Market Crc	McDonagh	Ferrybank	Callan	Thomastov	Graiguenai	Castlecom	Male	Female	15 - 20	20-39	40-59	60 or over	
Kilkenny Tr	300	300	80	52	51	33	84	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	49	97	73	81	
	52%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	51%	75%	59%	46%	42%	
		100%	27%	17%	17%	11%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	16%	32%	24%	27%	
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*			**	
High Stree	80	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	31	13	32	18	17	
	14%	27%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	10%	20%	20%	11%	9%	
		100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	39%	16%	40%	23%	21%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*		*		**		
Dunnes on	52	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	35	5	8	17	22	
	9%	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	12%	8%	5%	11%	12%	
		100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	10%	15%	33%	42%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*		*				
AIB oppos	51	51	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	20	18	9	13	11	
	9%	17%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	7%	28%	5%	8%	6%	
		100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	39%	35%	18%	25%	22%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*		*		
Market Crc	33	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	3	18	5	7	
	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	5%	5%	11%	3%	4%	
		100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	48%	9%	55%	15%	21%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**		
McDonagh	84	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	36	48	10	30	20	24	
	15%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	16%	15%	18%	13%	13%	
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	57%	12%	36%	24%	29%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**		
Ferrybank	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	32	24	4	17	19	16	
	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	8%	6%	10%	12%	8%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	43%	7%	30%	34%	29%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**		
Callan	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	25	33	2	11	20	25	
	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	9%	11%	3%	7%	13%	13%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	43%	57%	3%	19%	34%	43%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**		
Thomastov	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	22	28	4	11	13	22	
	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	8%	9%	6%	7%	8%	12%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	44%	56%	8%	22%	26%	44%	
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**		
Graiguenai	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	24	31	2	12	16	25	
	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	9%	10%	3%	7%	10%	13%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	44%	56%	4%	22%	29%	45%	

	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Castlecom	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	28	30	4	16	16	22
	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	10%	6%	10%	10%	12%
	**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48%	52%	7%	28%	28%	38%
	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
GENDER																			
Male	281	150	49	17	31	17	36	32	25	22	24	28	281	0	29	73	72	107	
	49%	50%	61%	33%	61%	52%	43%	57%	43%	44%	44%	48%	100%	0%	45%	45%	46%	56%	
		53%	17%	6%	11%	6%	13%	11%	9%	8%	9%	10%	100%	0%	10%	26%	26%	38%	
		*	*															*	
Female	296	150	31	35	20	16	48	24	33	28	31	30	0	296	36	91	85	84	
	51%	50%	39%	67%	39%	48%	57%	43%	57%	56%	56%	52%	0%	100%	55%	55%	54%	44%	
		51%	10%	12%	7%	5%	16%	8%	11%	9%	10%	10%	0%	100%	12%	31%	29%	28%	
		*	*															*	
AGE																			
15 -- 20	65	49	13	5	18	3	10	4	2	4	2	4	29	36	65	0	0	0	
	11%	16%	16%	10%	35%	9%	12%	7%	3%	8%	4%	7%	10%	12%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
	**	75%	20%	8%	28%	5%	15%	6%	3%	6%	3%	6%	45%	55%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
20--39	164	97	32	8	9	18	30	17	11	11	12	16	73	91	0	164	0	0	
	28%	32%	40%	15%	18%	55%	36%	30%	19%	22%	22%	28%	26%	31%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	*	59%	20%	5%	5%	11%	18%	10%	7%	7%	7%	10%	45%	55%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
		*	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
40--59	157	73	18	17	13	5	20	19	20	13	16	16	72	85	0	0	157	0	
	27%	24%	23%	33%	25%	15%	24%	34%	34%	26%	29%	28%	26%	29%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
		46%	11%	11%	8%	3%	13%	12%	13%	8%	10%	10%	46%	54%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
60 or over	191	81	17	22	11	7	24	16	25	22	25	22	107	84	0	0	0	191	
	33%	27%	21%	42%	22%	21%	29%	29%	43%	44%	45%	38%	38%	28%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	**	42%	9%	12%	6%	4%	13%	8%	13%	12%	13%	12%	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	

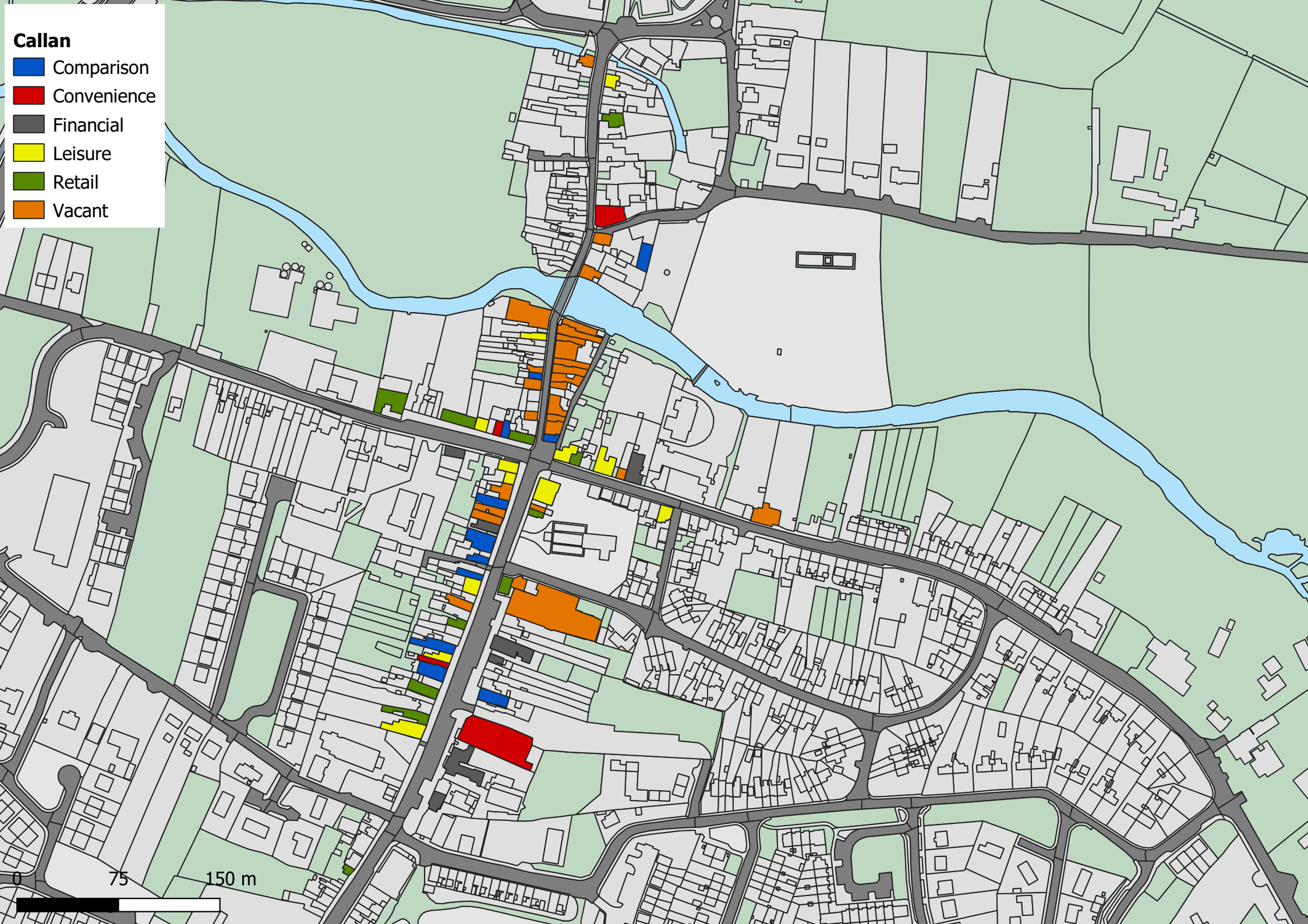
95 percent as lower case or *, 99 percent as UPPER CASE or **

Kilkenny City Centre

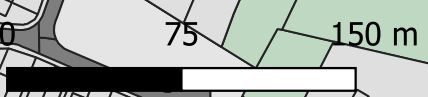
- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail
- Vacant



100 200 m

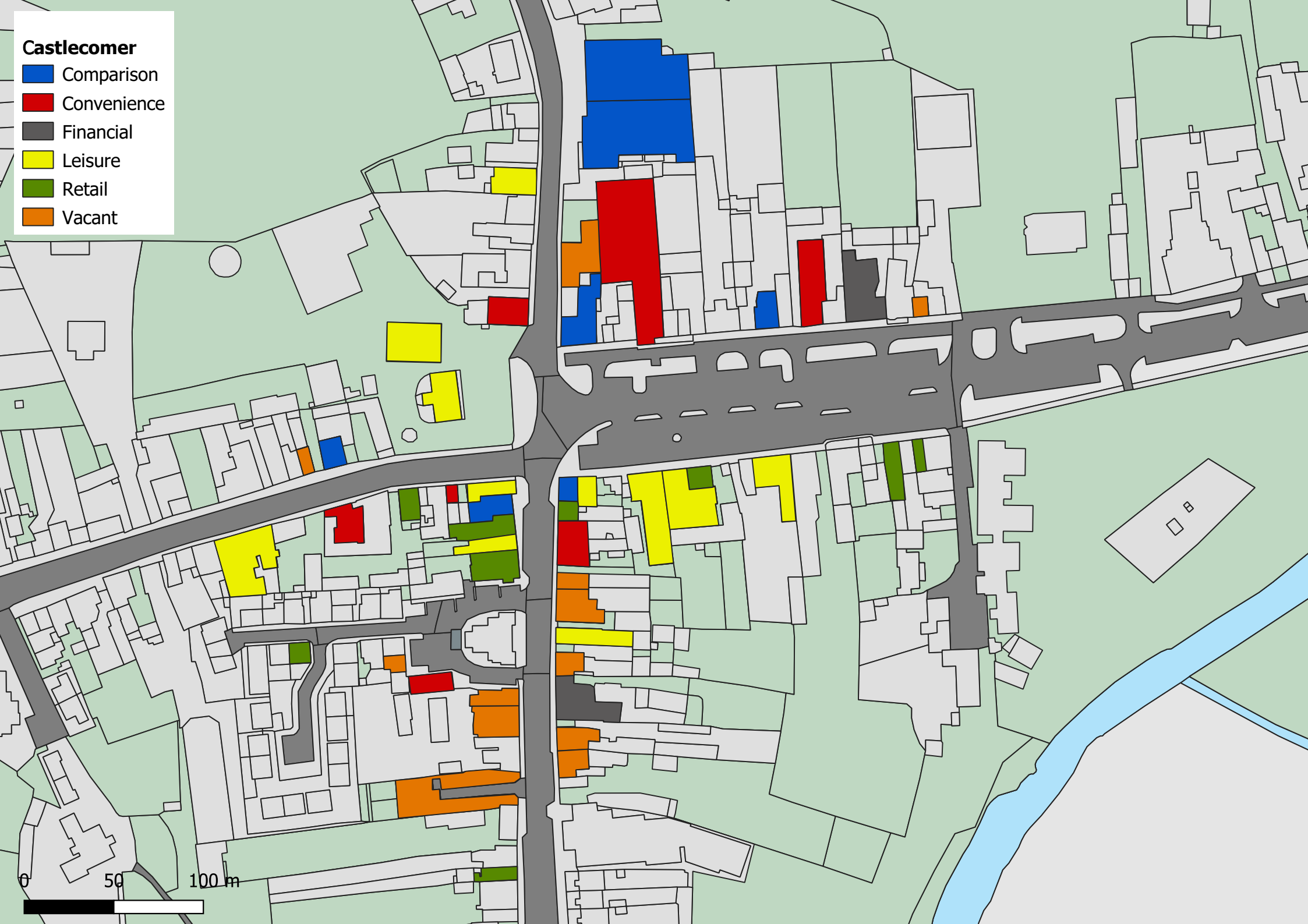


- Callan**
- Comparison
 - Convenience
 - Financial
 - Leisure
 - Retail
 - Vacant



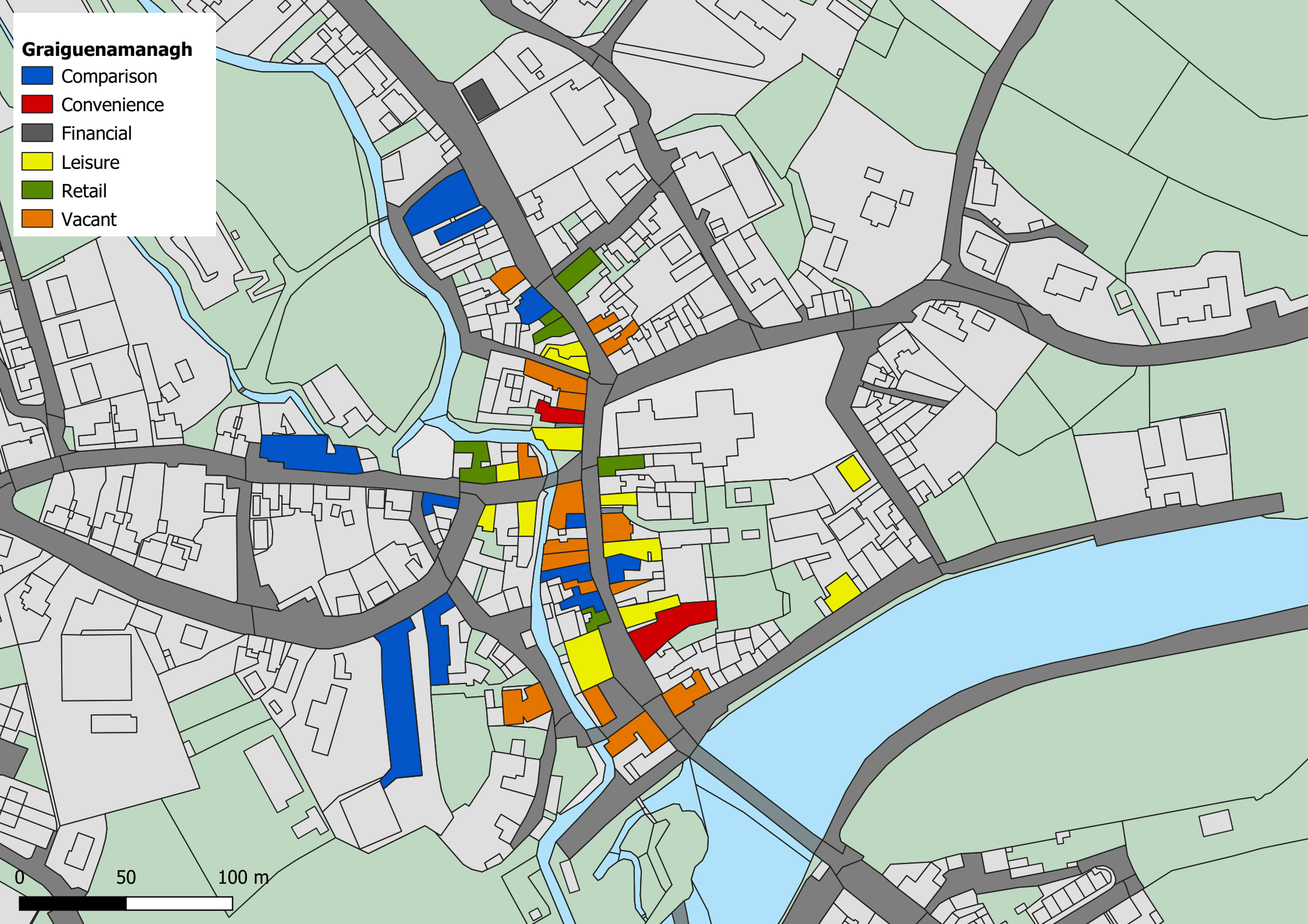
Castlecomer

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail
- Vacant



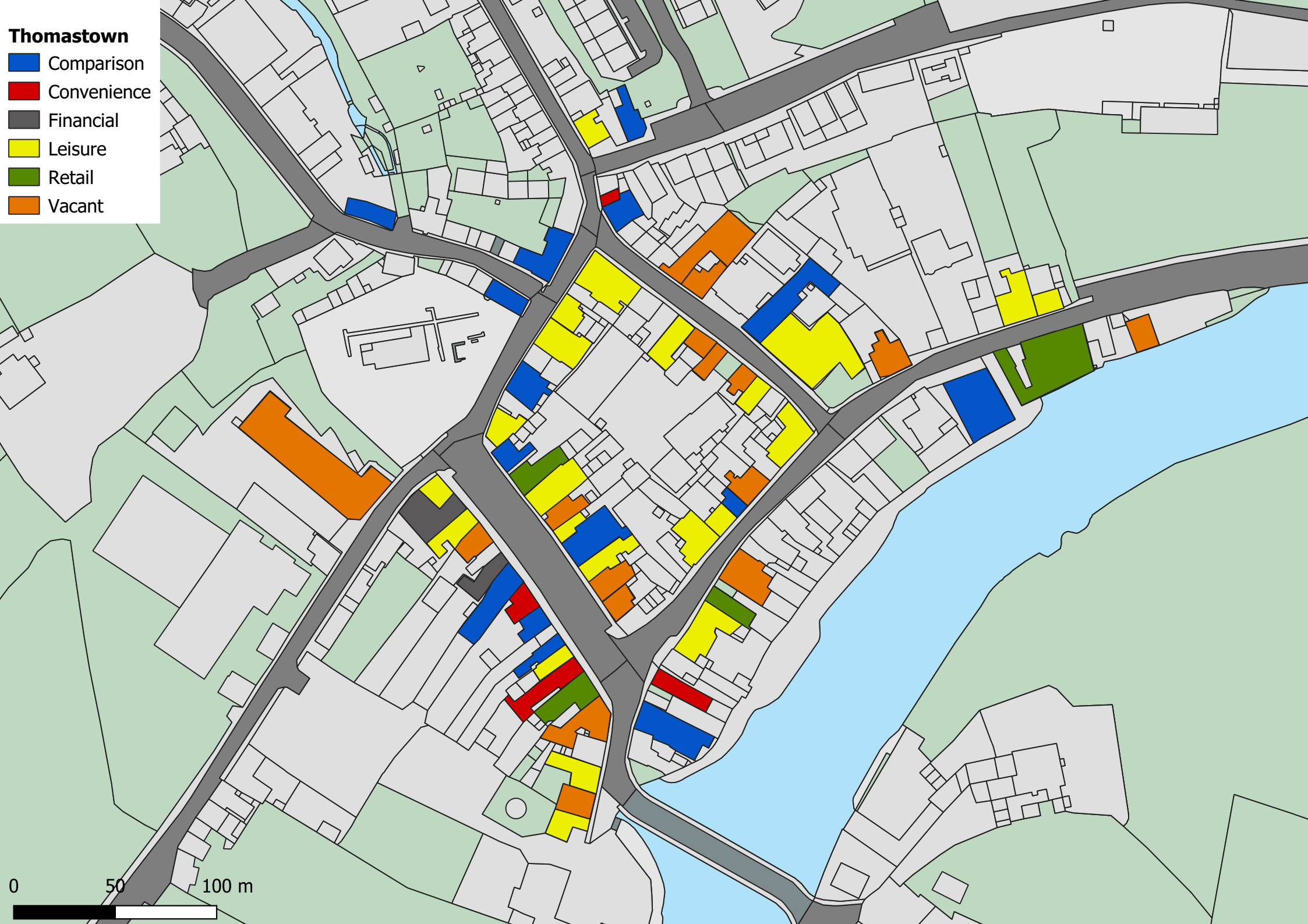
Graigenamanagh

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail
- Vacant



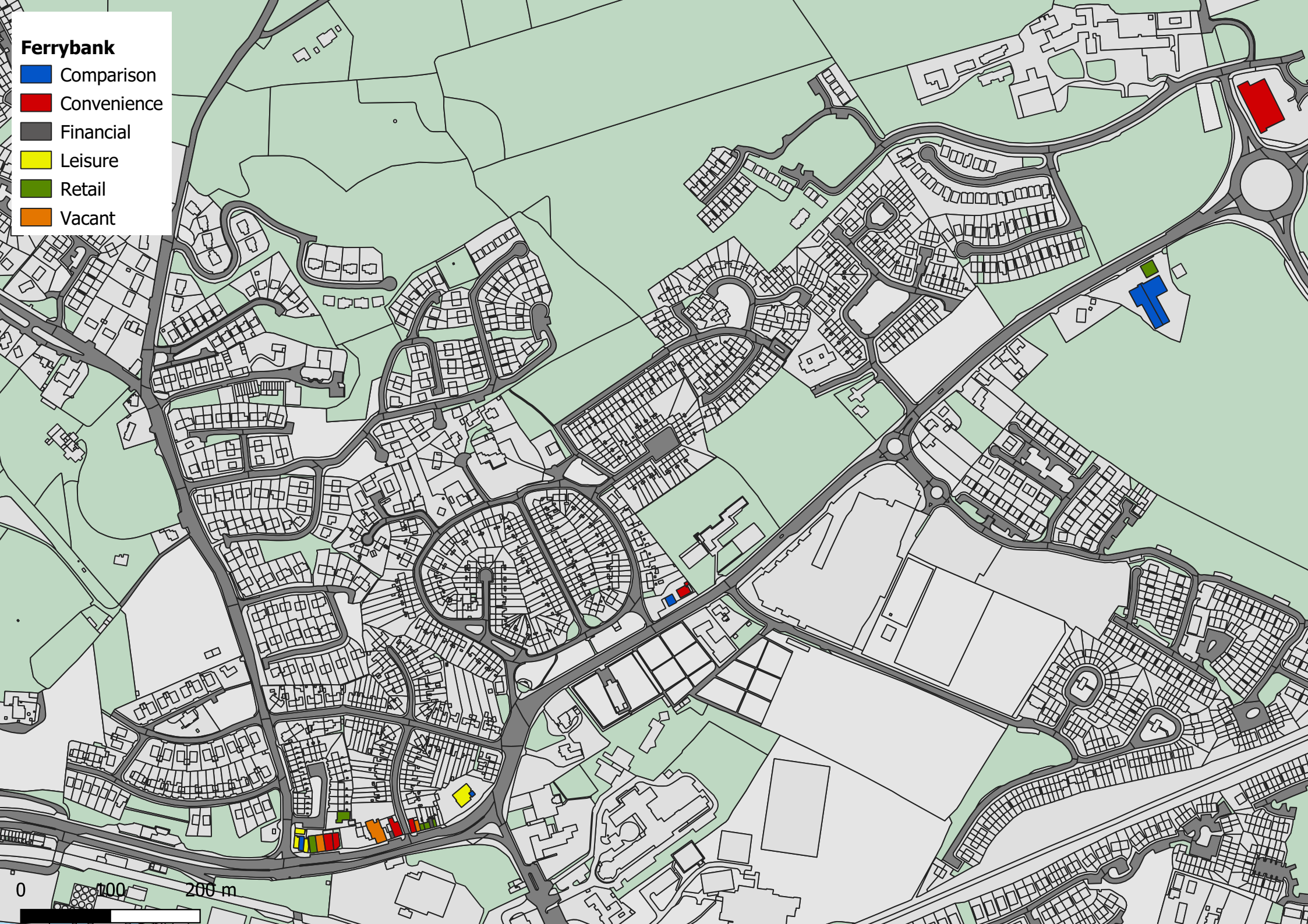
Thomastown

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail
- Vacant



Ferrybank

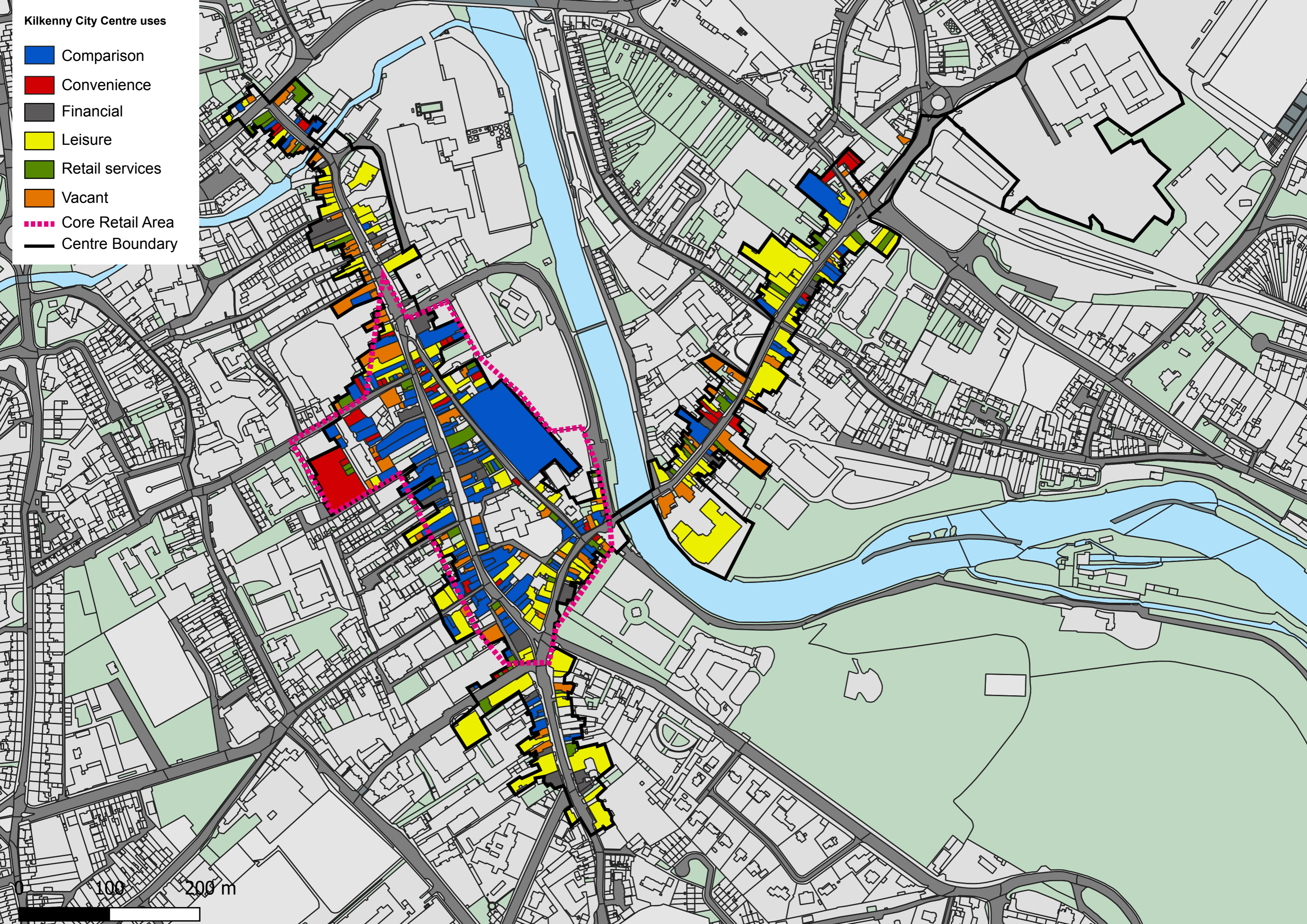
- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail
- Vacant



0 100 200 m

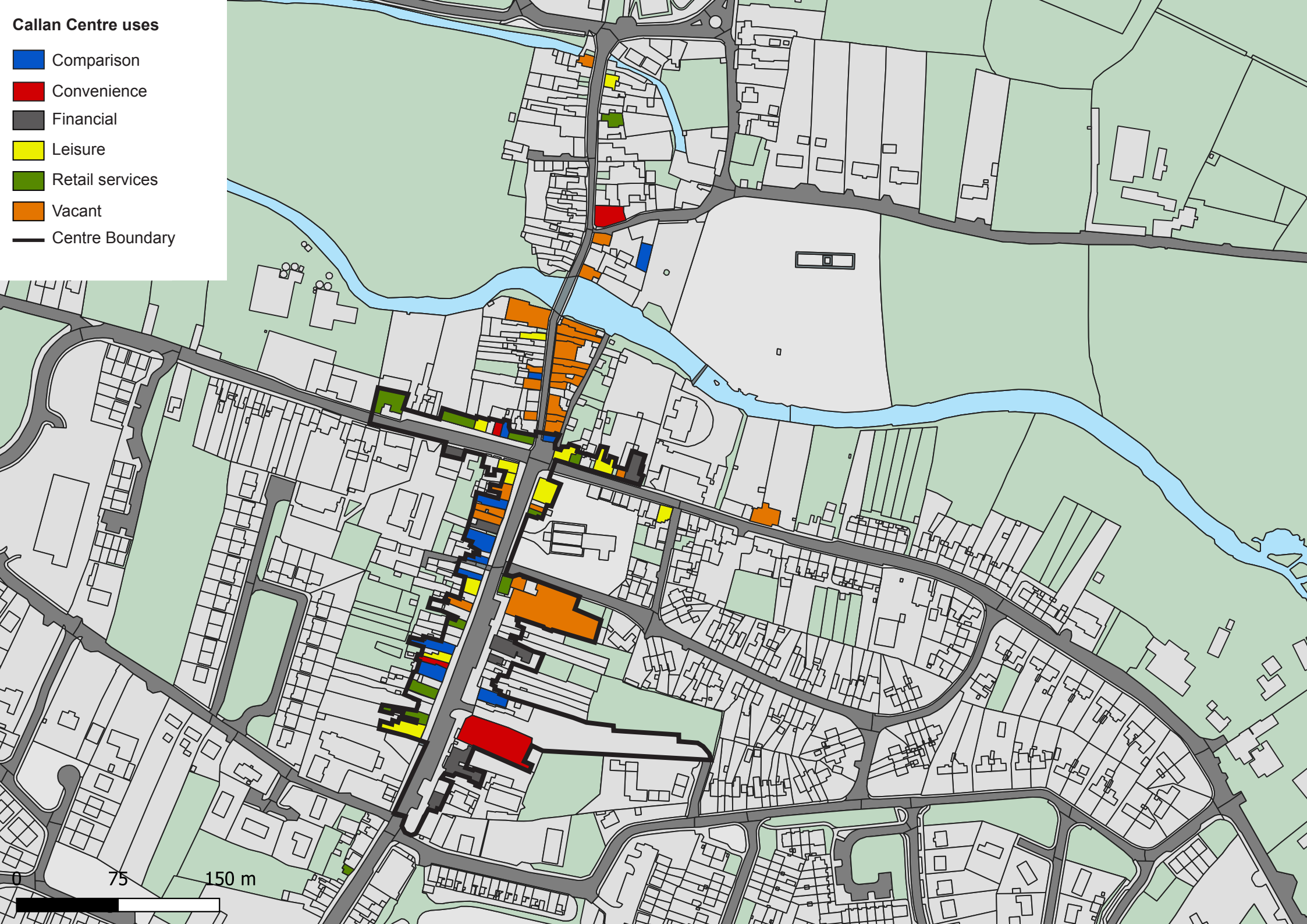
Kilkenny City Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Core Retail Area
- Centre Boundary



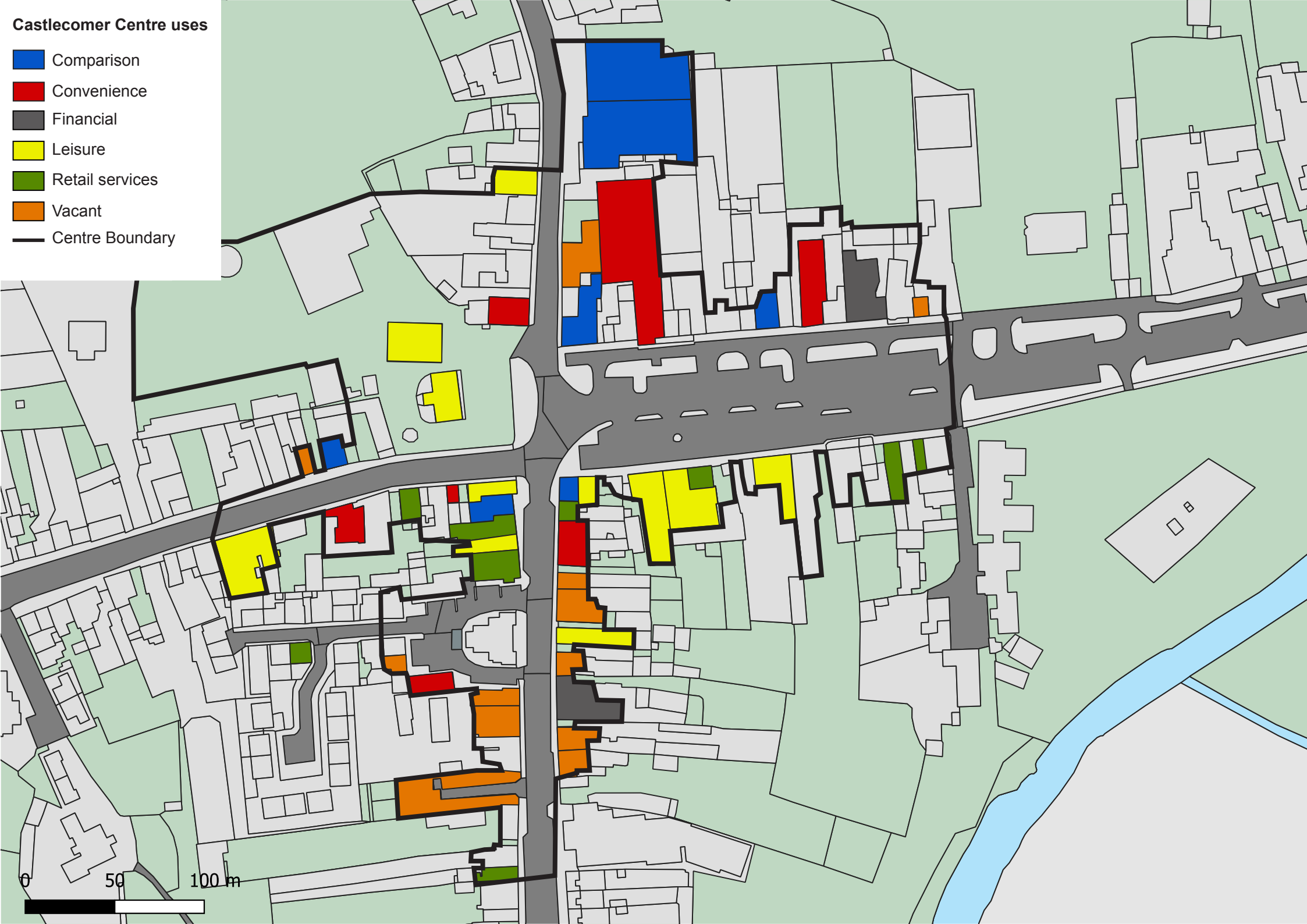
Callan Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Centre Boundary



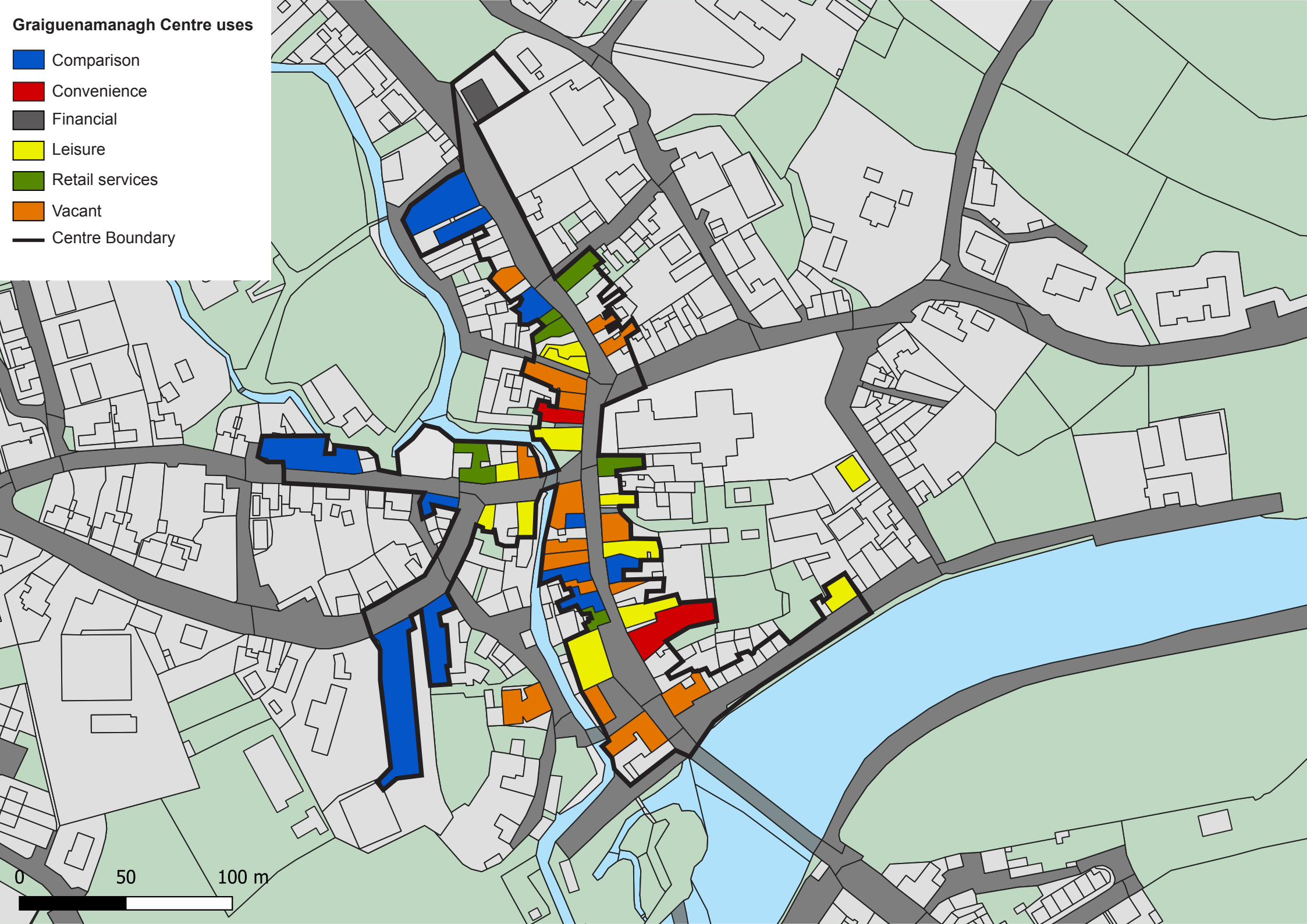
Castlecomer Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Centre Boundary



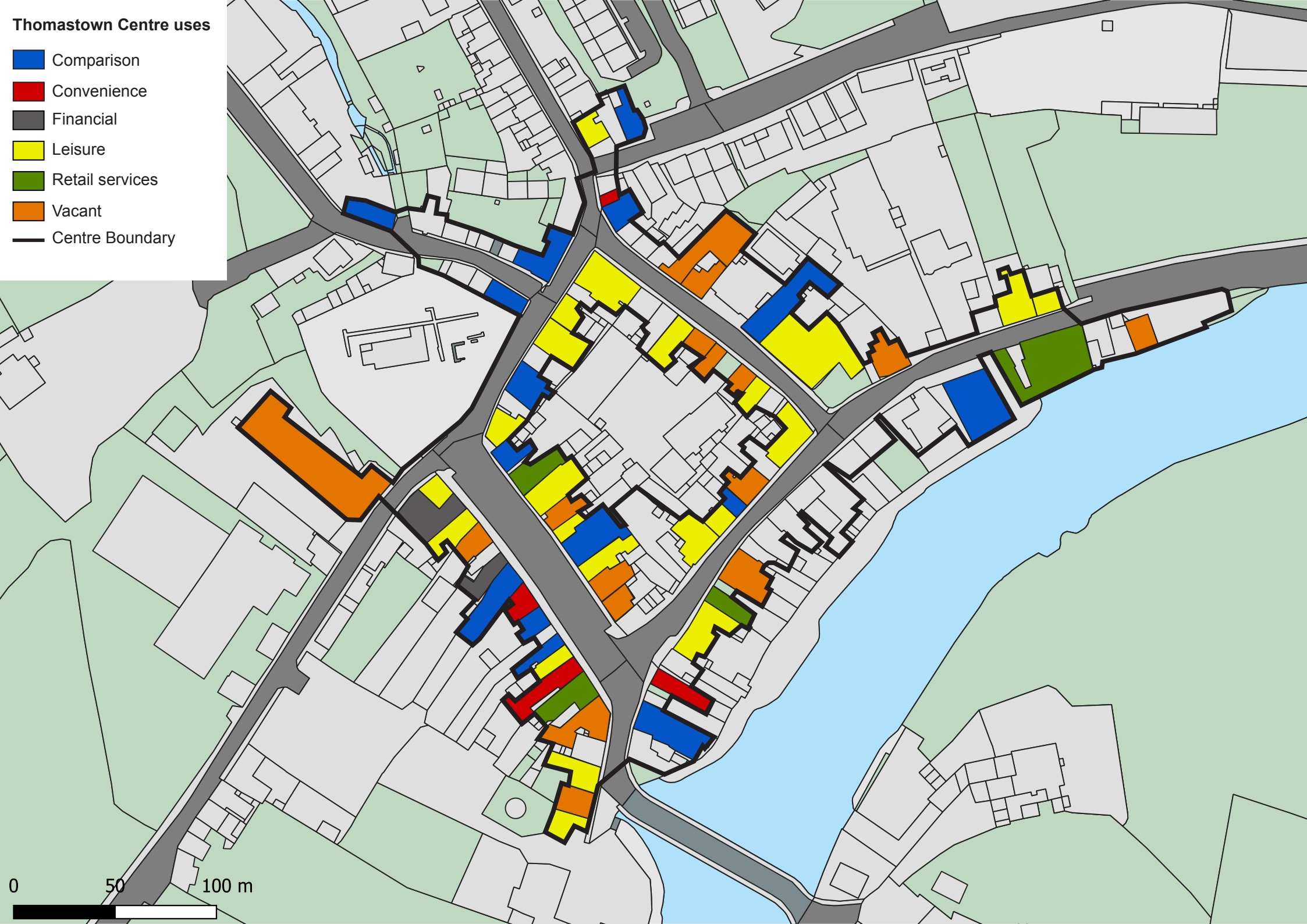
Graigue namagh Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Centre Boundary



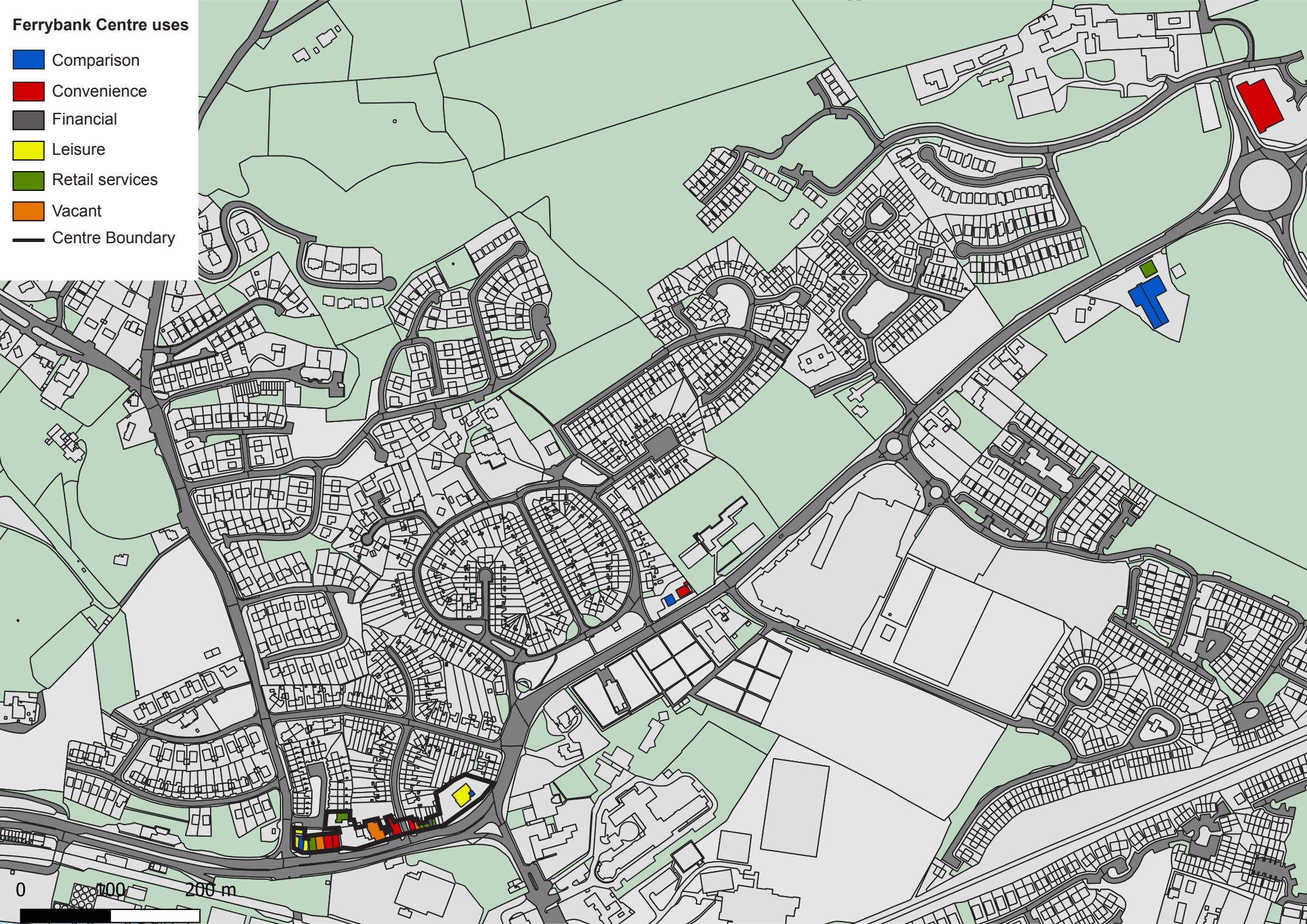
Thomastown Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Centre Boundary



Ferrybank Centre uses

- Comparison
- Convenience
- Financial
- Leisure
- Retail services
- Vacant
- Centre Boundary



Appendix B

Kilkenny Housing Strategy

Introduction

The Housing Strategy is prepared in accordance with Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and Part II of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2002. This Strategy is for the period 2021-2027, which is the lifetime of the Development Plan. The Acts specify that the housing strategy shall provide sufficient residential zoned land for the period of the Development Plan, ensure that housing is available for persons of different income levels with particular provision for those in need of social or affordable housing, ensure a mixture of house types and sizes to meet the requirements of different categories of households, including the needs of elderly and disabled persons and counteract undue segregation of people of different social backgrounds.

The key purpose of the current strategy is to identify the overall need for housing in the City and County and ensure that Kilkenny County Council facilitates the creation of an environment that will allow this need to be satisfied in line with the overarching principle of delivering sustainable communities.

At the time of the last review of the Housing Strategy, the economy was still in recession and the economy and housing market has since recovered to the extent that demand outstrips supply, making the activation of housing supply the most important priority for the plan. The plan is made in the later stages and aftermath of the Covid -19 pandemic, which has impacted and continues to impact the Irish economy. The economic ripples of this pandemic will likely continue to be felt over much of the lifetime of the plan, which in turn may impact housing provision and affordability. The fundamentals of the Irish economy were however strong going into the pandemic and thus, for the purpose of the plan, the long-term economic outlook remains optimistic, although adjusted downwards to account for a temporary Covid-19 impact.

This Housing Strategy replaces the strategy which was prepared for the period 2021-2027.

1 Statutory Background

1.1 Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended):

The preparation of a Housing Strategy is a requirement under the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) Part V and Part II of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2002. The Act requires each Planning Authority to prepare a housing strategy which is to be integrated into their County Development Plan. In particular the Acts specify that the Housing Strategy shall:

- Ensure that adequate zoned and serviced lands for residential purposes are available in appropriate locations to meet the requirements of the Housing Strategy and the existing and future housing demand – including social and affordable housing.
- Ensure that housing is available to households of different income levels and determine the distribution of this housing.
- Ensure that a mixture of house types and sizes is developed to reasonably match the requirements of the different categories of households, including the special requirements of elderly persons and persons with disabilities as reflected in the Housing Needs Assessment carried out the Housing Authority.
- Counteract undue segregation in housing between households of different social backgrounds.
- **As amended by the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015**, provide that a specific percentage (not exceeding 10%) of the land zoned in the Development Plan for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses, shall be reserved for those in need of social or affordable housing in the area. Part V applies to all applications for residential development on sites in excess of 0.1ha or 9 units on residential/mixed use (where residential is part) zoned land.

1.2 Planning and Development (Amendment) Regulations

The Planning and Development Amendment regulations allow for the temporary change of use of some vacant commercial premises to residential use as exempt development.

1.3 National Planning Framework (NPF) 2018:

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is a high-level strategy that will shape growth and development in Ireland up to the year 2040. The NPF provides a framework for the sustainable growth and development of Ireland's existing settlements to accommodate 1 million additional people by 2040. This is to be achieved in a co-ordinated fashion, with the **"Implementation Roadmap for the National Planning Framework (July 2018)"** projecting growth figures for settlements throughout the state to be achieved through the implementation of policy at National, Regional and Local Level.

The NPF contains a number of National Outcomes and National Policy Objectives that support the delivery of residential development at suitable locations.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) has introduced a new requirement for each Local Authority to develop a **Housing Need Demand Assessment (HNDA)**. The HNDA will support the preparation of housing strategies and all related housing policy outputs, e.g. city and county development plans, local area plans, traveller accommodation plans etc.

The NPF, indicates the purpose of the HNDA tool to:

- Assist local authorities to develop long-term strategic views of housing need across all tenures.
- Provide a robust evidence base to support decisions about new housing supply, wider investment and housing related services that inform an overall national housing profile.
- Inform policies about the proportion of social and affordable housing required, including the need for different types and sizes of provision.

- Provide evidence to inform policies related to the provision of specialist housing and housing related services.

The NPF states that HNDAs are designed to give broad, long run estimates of what future housing demand may entail. As such it is not based on precision estimates.

1.4 Project Ireland 2040 - National Development Plan 2018-2027

The National Development Plan proposes the creation of a new land-management agency. This 'National Regeneration and Development Agency' will be established to work with local authorities, public bodies and the business community, harnessing public lands as catalysts to stimulate regeneration and wider investment.

In terms of social housing, the National Development Plan will, through a planned capital investment of over €4.2 billion, support the delivery of some 40,000 new social housing homes by 2021. Direct Local Authority build, acquisitions, rejuvenation of formerly empty homes and provision by housing bodies are identified as the chief delivery mechanisms. By 2021, it proposes to make 12,000 social housing homes available annually through Local Authorities and approved housing bodies. This level of provision is to be maintained over the remainder of the period of the National Development Plan, resulting in 112,000 households having their housing needs met in a social housing home by 2027. The NPF warns against the intensification of social housing properties in areas that are already dense with social housing and advocates the development of diverse neighbourhoods with a healthy balance of public and private housing.

1.5 Rebuilding Ireland – An Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness (2016)

The plan aims to address the needs of homeless people and families in emergency accommodation, accelerate the provision of social housing, deliver more housing, utilise vacant homes and improve the rental sector.

Rebuilding Ireland aims to increase Residential house construction to 25,000 homes per annum and to deliver 47,000 units of social housing over the period of the Plan to 2021. The plan has five pillars, each of which has a series of actions set out to address the opportunities and challenges presented by Ireland's housing sector. The five pillars are defined as follows;

1. address homelessness,
2. accelerate social housing,
3. build more homes,
4. improve the rental sector, and
5. utilise existing housing.

The Action Plan pledged to support the enhanced role of existing initiatives for Social Housing delivery and also introduced a number of new initiatives and schemes, as follows:

- **Local Authority Construction & Acquisition (also known as the Social Housing Investment Programme (SHIP))**

The SHIP provides funding to local authorities for the provision of social housing by means of construction and acquisition and covers expenditure under the RapidBuild Housing Programme, Part V acquisitions, Land Aggregation Scheme and the Special Resolution Fund for unfinished housing developments.

- **Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS)**

To provide essential funding to Approved Housing Bodies for the provision of accommodation for persons with specific categories of housing need such as Homeless and Older Persons, People with Disabilities, Returning Emigrants and Victims of Domestic Violence.

- **Vacant Housing Repair and Leasing Initiative:**

This scheme enables local authorities, having identified appropriate vacant privately-owned properties in their functional areas, to provide upfront financial assistance to meet reasonable renovation works and to enter into long term lease arrangements with property owners. Renovation costs will be recouped from rent over an agreed period.

- **Part V Delivery:**

The Action Plan sets out a commitment to ensure adequate resources are made available to both local authorities and Approved Housing Bodies. This is to allow them to purchase or lease newly built private dwellings to the fullest extent envisaged by Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000. In addition, where appropriate, the leasing of additional privately developed dwellings beyond the extent envisaged by Part V is supported. Furthermore, the up-front purchase of the Part V social housing requirement will be facilitated, subject to the introduction of strict controls.

- **National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy 2018-2021**

Published in 2018, the National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy supports Pillar 5 of the Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness. The Strategy draws together relevant policy initiatives and actions to reduce vacancy in Ireland's housing stock and bring as many habitable homes back into use as possible. To support this overall Strategic Objective the Strategy sets out five key objectives and relevant Key Actions to support their accomplishment:

- **Objective 1:** Establish robust, accurate, consistent and up-to-date data sets on vacancy.
- **Objective 2:** Bring forward measures to ensure, to the greatest degree possible, that vacant and underused privately owned properties are brought back to use.
- **Objective 3:** Bring forward measures to minimise vacancy arising in Social Housing Stock.
- **Objective 4:** Continued engagement with and provision of support to key stakeholders to ensure suitable vacant properties held by banks, financial institutions and investors are acquired for social housing use.
- **Objective 5:** Foster and develop cross-sector relationships, collaborating in partnership to tackle vacant housing matters.

1.6 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region 2020:

The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region is a Regional plan for the co-ordination of regional development in the South of Ireland. The Plan provides the context and sets the vision and strategy for the achievement of the strategic outcomes and investment priorities contained in both the NPF and the NDP. Some of the key strategies in the RSES relate to compact growth,

sustainable mobility, strengthening rural economies and communities and a strong economy supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills. The NDP in turn sets Housing and Sustainable development as one of the strategic investment priorities.

The NPF identifies Kilkenny City as a Key Town and the RSES sets clear objectives (RPO 12) for its development. Similarly some southern areas of Kilkenny proximate to Waterford, including Ferrybank, will be included in the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan catchment. This Plan will provide the future structure for compact urban Growth in and around Waterford City.

The RSES provides that a Housing Needs Demand Assessment be undertaken by each Local Authority with the co-ordination of the Regional Assembly to inform house prices, housing strategies and zoning policies to determine where new policy areas or investment programmes are to be developed. The plan aims to set up a coordination and monitoring unit to assist local authorities with their respective HNDA. For the purpose of this Housing Strategy, this coordination facility could not yet be utilised.

2 Assumptions and Approach

Pending the issuing of guidance documents and the setting up of a regional co-ordination structure, a comprehensive Housing Needs Demand Assessment as envisaged in the NPF and RSES cannot yet be undertaken for this Housing Strategy. This Housing Strategy is however based on the most recent and up to date data, where available, but for the most reliant on 2016 census data. Throughout the calculations and subsequent analysis, a number of assumptions have been made. Where possible data at county level has been used. If this has not been possible data has been accessed at regional/national levels. The analysis sets out to determine housing need and housing affordability by analysis of county level estimates of population size, household size, household income and house prices.

3 Housing Policy

Kilkenny County Council seek to meet the needs of those requiring accommodation through a range of social housing options. The core objective of housing policy is to ensure that all our citizens enjoy an adequate standard of housing accommodation appropriate to their needs and, as far as possible in a location and tenure of their choice and to provide a responsive and supportive housing service for those in need of assistance.

3.1 County Settlement Strategy

Chapter 3 of the City and County Development Plan sets out the Core strategy, including population projections for the period 2021 to 2027 and defines a settlement strategy for both the City and County. These projections were done within the parameters set out in the National Planning Frameworks and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the county. The core strategy set out in the plan is consistent with the objectives and population

projections of the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and accordingly will ensure that sufficient land will be available for housing over the Plan period.

3.2 Housing Trends, Demand and Affordability Predictions up to and including 2027

3.2.1 Population Projections

The 2016 census give Kilkenny County's population at 99,232, a 4% increase on 2011. At the time of the census, within the CSO boundary Kilkenny City had a population of 26,512, which is up 8,5% on the 2011 census figure, compared to a 3,15% figure for the South East Region and 3,7% for the State. As can be seen from the data above, Kilkenny City has grown more than twice as fast as the County. The National Planning Framework (NPF) projects that by 2026, the County's population will grow to between 108,000 and 110,000, rising to 114,500 by 2031. Over the same period, it is estimated that Kilkenny City's population will grow to 29,822 (2026) and 31,477 (2031)¹. For the purpose of this plan the upper limit of the 2026 projection of 110,000 is used. Using these NPF roadmap figures, a per annum growth rate was derived to obtain approximate figures for the population estimate for the years 2026 and 2031. Also, as the plan extends to 2027, the projected growth has been extrapolated beyond 2026 to 2027.

The actual 2016 Census population for County Kilkenny differed somewhat from the growth rate as projected in the now expired Regional Planning Guidelines, which estimated that by 2016 the County would have had 6,366 more residents. The projections are therefore only a best estimate of future growth and can vary depending to various factors, including fertility, mortality, economic growth, migration and housing availability.

As part of the Housing Strategy review of the County Development plan, the potential to review upwards the population allocation for the district towns was considered. This revision was set in the context of the overall county allocation, the particular function of the town in the County context, aligning all population projections to a common date, planning decision since the adoption of the LAPs, the availability of Engineering Services Infrastructure (Water and wastewater), Social Services such as Primary and Secondary Schools and the ration of resident workers and total jobs in the towns. The assessment concluded that some 150 additional people could be allocated over the plan period to the towns of Callan and Thomastown over and above that allocated in their respective Local Area Plans. Provided that water capacity issues can be addressed for Castlecomer, an additional population of 100 is considered appropriate over and above the adopted Local Area Plan.

It is expected that the rural settlements between 50 and 1500 people will grow proportionally over the period 2021 to 2027. A settlement is defined by the Central Statistics office as having a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). Growth in these

¹ These estimates are produced by assuming a linear increase in population on an annual basis.

predominantly rural settlements is anticipated to take place within the settlement boundaries as proposed in the Core Strategy.

The growth will however be restricted by the availability of wastewater and the wastewater capacity is a big growth inhibitor in some of the larger settlements like Paulstown, Bennettsbridge, Piltown, Fiddown and Gowran. The Irish Water Small Settlements program aims to make available funding and may provide wastewater capacity within the lifetime of the plan. For this reason, capacity for growth in some of the candidate settlements have been retained, but subject to the delivery of the projects during the lifetime of the plan.

Table 1: Review of District Town population allocations

District Town	Free Wastewater Capacity	Water Capacity	Jobs per resident workers	Location	Social infrastructure	Growth potential	Houses at 2.75 ppu
Callan	812 PE	Positive	0.923	Strong links and proximity to Kilkenny City	Primary School – limited, 4 spaces in two schools post LAP Approx. 60 spaces temporary accommodation (2 rooms) approved Secondary schools- adequate, 78 spaces post LAP	150 Requires 18 primary and 12 Secondary School spaces	55
Castlecomer	555 PE	Negative	0.838	Strong links with proximity to Kilkenny City	Primary School – limited Secondary school- some but limited	100	36
Graiguenamanagh/ Tinnahinch	1103 PE	Negative		Peripheral	Primary, At capacity, getting approximately 30 spaces. Secondary- At capacity	112	41
Thomastown	4189 PE	Positive	0.682	Strong links and proximity to Kilkenny City, Rail link	Primary School – limited, no current capacity Approx. 60 spaces permanent rooms approved Secondary schools- adequate, 36 post LAP and getting approx. 120 spaces	150 Requires 18 primary and 12 Secondary School spaces	55

(KCC notes that capacity figures set out in Table 1 are based on the best available information at the date of the issue and are subject to change)

Table 2: Projected growth for the Rural Settlements of County Kilkenny

Settlement	Population 2016	Percentage	Population 2027	Uplift to 2027	Irish Water Wastewater Capacity 2020
Ballyhale	174	0.17	188	14	38
Ballyragget	1082	1	1110	28	682
Bennettsbridge	745	0.75	833	88	0 ²
Clogh-Chatsworth	344	0.34	378	34	743 (with Moneerroe)
Moneerroe	722	0.72	799	77	-
Fiddown	369	0.37	411	42	0
Freshford	662	0.66	733	71	409
Goresbridge	347	0.35	388	42	174
Gowran	804	0.81	899	96	673
Inistioge	285	0.28	311	26	0 ³
Johnstown	444	0.44	488	45	236
Kells	274	0.27	300	26	23
Kilmacow	647	0.65	722	75	1743
Kilmoganny	245	0.24	267	22	182
Knocktopher	166	0.16	178	0	-
Mooncoin	1175	1.18	1311	136	1438
Mullinavat	233	0.23	255	22	26
Paulstown	905	0.91	1011	106	0
Piltown	1220	1.12	1344	124	37
Slieverue	476	0.47	522	46	(see MASP)
Stoneyford	376	0.37	411	35	174
Urlingford	1038	1.04	1155	117	227
Total	11837			1284	

(KCC notes that capacity figures set out in Table 2 are based on the best available information at the date of the issue and are subject to change)

² Bennettsbridge, Paulstown, Piltown and Fiddown may benefit from Irish Water’s Capital investment in small settlements during the lifetime of the plan.

³ Inistioge will be in the next Irish Water Capital programme and housing is subject to delivery of the wastewater capacity.

3.2.2 Household Size Cohort

By 2016, CSO figures indicate Kilkenny had 99,232 persons in 34,855 household, or 2,84 persons per household and Kilkenny City had 2.6 persons per household. The household size remained fairly static from 2011. The 2016 Census indicates that the average size of households throughout the State has however increased from 2.73 to 2.75 between 2011 and 2016. However, the NPF states that this is expected to decline to around 2.5 by 2040, while also acknowledging that household sizes in urban areas tend to be smaller than in the suburbs or rural parts of the country. As, with the exception of Kilkenny City, Ferrybank and the district towns, County Kilkenny is predominantly rural, this plan projects a household size of 2.75⁴ persons per household to account for an expected decline in household size during the lifetime of the plan.

3.2.3 Housing Demand to 2027

Having regard to the 2016 Census figures and applying the growth rates as estimated by the National Planning Frameworks and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, it is anticipated that the population of the County could grow by 11,845 persons which would give a population of 111,077 by 2027 (see table 1). In accordance with Section 28 Guidance issued by the Minister in December 2020, the ESRI projects that to mid-2027, Kilkenny will have a demand for an additional 4,649 housing units. Of this it is projected that 1,627 (35%) will be required in Kilkenny City and the remainder distributed between the District Towns, the Ferrybank MASP Area, Towns and Villages, Rural Nodes and single houses in the countryside (See tables 7 and 8 below).

Table 3: Projected Housing need in Kilkenny County and City

	Kilkenny County Council	Annual Average Households	Total Households
A	ESRI NPF scenario projected new household demand 2017 to Plan end mid 2027, or quarter (pro-rata)	Total projection/ relevant time period 5,448/10.5=519	Total projection A 5,448
B	Actual new housing supply 2017 to most recent available year or quarter prior to Plan commencement	Total completions /relevant time period '17 – 196 '18 – 221 '19 – 288 ('20 – 380) so Q1 '21 to Q2 '21 = 380/2 = 190 Total = 1,275/4.5=220	Total completions B 1,275
C	Homeless households (latest data), and unmet demand as at most recent Census	N/A	Total existing unmet demand C Homeless 95

⁴ A decrease of 0.1per annum will amount to an average of 2.73 persons per household in 2027 in County Kilkenny, but as the average household occupancy in the State in 2016 was 2.75, this figure is used as a guide.

D	Plan Housing Demand = Total (A-B+C) (Projected ESRI NPF demand – new completions + Unmet demand)	Total Plan Demand/6 years 4,268/6 = 711	Total Demand for full 6-year plan period 5,448^A-1,275^B + 95^C = 4,268
E	Potential adjustment 1 to mid-2027 portion of plan period to facilitate convergence to NPF strategy (where justified)	Mid-point between ESRI NPF and Baseline scenarios to 2027 in lieu of A above	Adjusted Total Demand
E1	ESRI Baseline scenario projected new household demand 2017, to end 2027	5,941/10= 594	5,941⁵
E2	NPF ESRI baseline demand to mid 2027		269 (538/2)
E3	Mid-point between A and E1 (ESRI NPF and Baseline scenarios, to Q4 2027)	5,560/10 = 556	5,448^A-269^{E2}+5,941^{E1} =11,120/2= 5,560
E4	Adjusted Total Plan Demand calculation based on E2 and E3 in lieu of A above	(4,649/6) = 775	(269^{E2} + 5,560^{E3}-1,275^B) + 95^C = 4,649

There are sufficient lands proposed for zoning within Kilkenny City and the four district towns of Callan, Castlecomer, Thomastown, Graigueenamanagh to facilitate the urban housing requirement over the period of the plan. As regards the Ferrybank component of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP), the Planning Authority will review housing figures with Waterford County Council and the Regional Authority in order to give effect to the concentric city objective for Waterford as envisaged in the Waterford MASP. This could potentially affect the population allocations for the Ferrybank area and accordingly impact the zoning contained in the LAP. It is an objective to revise the Belview - Ferrybank LAP once these figures are agreed.

3.3 Assessment of Supply and Demand since the 2014 Strategy

In framing a housing strategy, two classes of housing need must be identified: that which exists at the commencement of the strategy period (accumulated demand) and that which is likely to arise during the period (prospective demand).

3.3.1 Accumulated demand

Following the severe downturn in housing construction from 2007/ 2008, the market never sufficiently recovered to a point where supply meets demand. Over the term of the previous Development Plan (2014-2020) the lack of liquidity on the supply side and affordability on the demand side strongly inhibited the market, with slow recovery only starting in the past three years as is evident in the housing completions for that period.

⁵ ESRI housing demand for do nothing scenario

County Kilkenny:

According to 2016 Census figures, the total housing stock in County Kilkenny consisted of 39,226⁶ housing units including 2,995 vacant units. Kilkenny City’s share was 10,769 houses, including 697 vacant units. The number of vacant units in 2016 equated to a vacancy rate of 7.6%, which is lower than the 10.6% vacancy rate recorded in 2011. This however includes houses that did not respond to Census where owners may have been in a nursing home or away for a number of reasons. It is accepted that the actual vacancy rates are much lower. According to a Vacant Pilot Survey undertaken by the Dept of Housing and following two waves of survey, the actual vacancy rate is closer to 2.9%, with the vacancy nationally ranging from 1.1- 5.2%.

In 2014, Gross Housing Demand on Kilkenny County Council’s Approved Housing List was 2,456 households on Kilkenny’s housing list, increasing to 2,744 in 2015. The Council’s housing list included 468 more persons in 2014 than in 2019, when a need of 1,988 was identified. These Numbers relate to total on housing list and some persons may have applied and been on the list for several years. Over the period of the last Development Plan there has therefore been a significant decrease in households applying to go on the list, which may be due to a combination of an increase in supply of housing stock and to people’s income levels going up, (due to gaining employment as the economy improved) which excluded them from the housing list.

Table 4: House completions in Co. Kilkenny 2014-2019

Year	House completions	County Population Growth
2014	103	
2015	110	
2016	160	99,232 (Census)
2017	196	100,308
2018	221	101,384
2019	288	102,460
2020	380	
2021 (projected to mid 2021)	190	
Total 2014 - end 2019	1648	

Sources: CSO New Dwelling Completions

According to CSO figures, new dwelling completions from 2016 to mid-2021 will amount to 1,275 units. Notwithstanding the need for 1,988 social housing units, when adjusting the NPF and the RSE6 projections to 2027 in accordance with the formula included in the Section 28 ministerial guidance, the resultant demand for housing over the period 2016-2027 is estimated at 4,649 additional houses.

⁶ Census 2016, E1071: Housing Stock and Vacancy Rate 1991 to 2016 by County and City, Census Year and Statistic

Kilkenny City:

There are currently 1,093 persons on the social housing list for Kilkenny City. The housing list represents various needs, including people struggling with affordability in the rental market. Accordingly, approximately 34% of the list are “dependant on rent supplement” – meaning they are housed in either RAS or HAP houses i.e. considered adequately housed within existing housing stock. The remainder of the people on the housing list in result from other reasons related to housing need that cannot be met by exiting rental stock. It is estimated at approximately 56% or 612 persons are represented in these categories. This would potentially add a requirement for an additional 222 units at 2.75 per unit, theoretically requiring 6Ha at 35 units per Ha.

Table 5: Basis of Housing Need in Kilkenny City

ORDER OF PREFERENCE						
AREA OF CHOICE	Kilkenny City					
BASIS OF NEED	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	Total	
Concluded that Mortgage is unsustainable		2	1		3	0.3%
Currently Dependent on Rent Supplement	162	155	73	6	396	36.2%
Disability - unspecified	6	1		1	8	0.7%
Disability requirement - intellectual	8	53			61	5.6%
Disability requirement - mental health	7	2			9	0.8%
Disability requirement - physical	8	7		1	16	1.5%
Disability requirement - sensory		3	1		4	0.4%
Exceptional Medical or Compassionate Grounds	13	9	13	2	37	3.4%
Homeless, Institution, Emergency Accommodation or Hostel	18	6	3		27	2.5%
Involuntary Sharing	17	14	1	1	33	3.0%
None	13	4	4		21	1.9%
Overcrowded	12	24	20	10	66	6.0%
Unfit	7	10	7		24	2.2%
Unsuitable - Particular Household Circumstances	159	138	80	11	388	35.5%
Grand Total	430	428	203	32	1093	

3.3.2 Prospective demand for Housing Lands

Kilkenny County:

According to NPF projections, 4,307 additional housing units will be required in the County over the period 2016 to 2027. With 865 units already constructed over the period 2016-2019, this requires the construction of an additional 3,442 units from 2020 to 2027, increasing the average requirement from 392 to 430 units per year to provide for the anticipated population growth. When adding the social housing need, the prospective demand for houses at the start of the plan would be 3953 units⁷, equating to 359 units per year.

⁷ Adding the existing 1988 social housing units required to the 3,442 units required from 2020 to 2027, minus the 865 houses constructed and minus 1477 units with rent affordability issues and unsuited issues.

Over the period 2016-2019, approximately 665 of the 865 units constructed were rural. The bulk of the remainder of the houses were built in Kilkenny City and the district towns. The development of these houses was already included in figures when considering housing need in the respective Local Area Plans undertaken since 2018. Based on the housing calculations contained in figures 2 and 3, Urban and Rural Settlements in County Kilkenny, the following land requirements are projected for the County. These calculations will inform the Core strategy contained in Volume 1 of the Plan.

Table 6: Housing requirement calculations for the Core Strategy 2016-2027

(1)	Core Strategy population allocation 2016 – 2027 (2)	Household Demand NPF 50/50 (3)	Housing land requirement to 2027 (hectares) (4)	NPO 3C (5)	Zoning (Ha) (6)
County Kilkenny	11,842	4,649			
Ferrybank/Belview (Part of MASP)	2,320 ⁸	910 (19.5%)	26	(50%) 14ha inside CSO boundary and (50%) 14ha outside CSO boundary	28Ha
District Towns					
a) Callan	441 ⁹	160 (3.4%)	8 Ha		7.65Ha
b) Castlecomer	264	93 (2%)	4.65 Ha		5.5Ha
c) Graiguenamanagh	278	100 (2.1%)	5 Ha		6Ha
d) Thomastown	437 ¹⁰	159 (3.4%)	8 Ha		6.7Ha
Smaller Settlements	1,284¹¹	467 (10%)	128		
Remainder area** Rural Housing	3,542	1,133 (24.37%)	58¹²		

Kilkenny City:

⁸ Estimated based historical population distribution model in PLUTS 2004 2016- 2026. (subtract no of units built in Ferrybank to 2021)

⁹ The figure for Callan is an increase of 150 persons to 2027 over and above the 2019 LAP following review under this Core strategy.

¹⁰ The figure for Thomastown Includes an additional 150 persons to 2027 over and above the 2019 LAP.

¹¹ See housing strategy

¹² 700 Households divided by 12 units/ha = 122.5ha

The RSES allocated a targeted growth for the City, of 30% by 2040 from the base of 2016. This has been adopted by the council reflecting the ambition of the local authority and the historically strong growth performance of the City.

To meet the population targets set for Kilkenny City in the NDP and RSES It is expected that an additional 3,641 persons will require to be housed in Kilkenny City over the period of the plan. This represents approximately 1,324 new households at an average of 2.75 person per household.

Table 7: Housing requirement calculations for the Core Strategy 2016-2027

(1)	Core Strategy population allocation 2016 - 2027 (2)	Density (3)	Housing land requirement to 2027 (4)	Compliance with NPO 3C (5)	Zoning (Hectares) (6)
Kilkenny City	4,144	1,627(35%)	46.48 ¹³	(30%) 13.9ha ¹⁴ inside CSO boundary and (70%) 32.5ha outside CSO boundary	18.6Ha Abbey Quarter 4.4Ha (30-35%) plus 25Ha mixed 42.84Ha ¹⁵ zoned outside CSO

Inside CSO boundary:

From National Policy Objective 3c of the NPF, 30% of the new housing earmarked for the City must be catered for within the existing built-up footprint within the CSO boundary for the City, representing 13.9Ha inside the CSO boundary.

In order to achieve the required 30% growth, the City Plan has the following lands available for infill development within the CSO boundary:

- Vacant lands zoned residential = 18.6Ha
- Abbey Quarter = 4.41Ha (residential 30%-35%)
- Mixed Use = 25.79ha

Since the inception of the Vacant Site Levy, 13 sites have accordingly been activated within the CSO boundary. It is anticipated that over the lifetime of the plan, the Council will be well positioned to meet the 30% compact growth target for the City.

¹³ 1627 households divided by 35units/ha = 46.48 ha.

¹⁴ The Council has established through its own research that there is more than sufficient capacity within the existing built up area to cater for this increase.

¹⁵ See Housing Strategy and Core Strategy Volume 2

Outside CSO boundary:

From National Policy Objective 3c of the NPF, 70% of the required zoning on Greenfield lands will be outside the existing built-up footprint, representing 26.5 hectares, see Table 2.2 City Core Strategy above.

3.3.3 Zoning approach and Infrastructure Assessment:

The provision for housing in the plan is based on the zoning of the appropriate extent of land to accommodate the anticipated population. Zoning of lands in Kilkenny City and the LAPs for District towns undertaken since the adoption of the NPF have been preceded by Infrastructure Assessments to ensure that lands are developable over the lifetime of the plans. The Methodology for a Tiered Approach to Zoning (MTZ) in Appendix 3 of the NPF was followed for this plan. This approach distinguishes between Tier 1 and Tier 2 lands as follows:

Tier 1: Serviced Zoned Land

This zoning comprises lands that are able to connect to existing development services, i.e. road and footpath access including public lighting, foul sewer drainage, surface water drainage and water supply, for which there is service capacity available, and can therefore accommodate new development.

These lands will generally be positioned within the existing built-up footprint of a settlement or contiguous to existing developed lands. The location and geographical extent of such lands shall be determined by the planning authority at a settlement scale as an integral part of the plan-making process and shall include assessment of available development services. Inclusion in Tier 1 will generally require the lands to be within the footprint of or spatially sequential within the identified settlement.

Tier 2: Serviceable Zoned Land

This zoning comprises lands that are not currently sufficiently serviced to support new development but have potential to become fully serviced within the life of the plan i.e. the lands are currently constrained due to the need to deliver some or all development services required to support new development, i.e. road or footpath access including lighting, foul sewer drainage, surface water drainage, water supply and/or additional service capacity. These lands may be positioned within the existing built-up footprint of a settlement, or contiguous to existing developed lands or to tier 1 zoned lands, where required to fulfil the spatially sequential approach to the location of the new development within the identified settlement.

The NPF states that land that does not comply with the requirements of Tiers 1 and 2 should not be included in the zoning or in zoning calculations. An Infrastructure Assessment for Kilkenny City preceded the zoning of lands in the City and formed the basis for same. Zoning in the Plan only included lands that complies with the requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2, with due consideration of extant permissions. Lands with extant permissions is a legacy issue and will not be reflected in future

plans. For details please see the **Kilkenny City Infrastructure Assessment** which is attached as Appendix N.

3.4 Disposable Income

Disposable income is defined as follows:

Total income minus Current taxes on income (i.e. Income taxes, other current taxes) minus Social insurance contributions (i.e. Employers', employees', self-employed, etc.). The average disposable income for Kilkenny is derived from CSO incomes data. At State level, the average disposable income per person in 2017 amounted to €24,983, with 63.3% of individuals having an equivalised disposable income that was less than this amount. Nearly two thirds of households in the state had a gross income below €60,000, with the median gross household income in 2016 being €45,256. Over the same period the median household gross income for Kilkenny was €44,234, which compares well with the National gross income. The CSO gives the 2017 disposable income per person in the South East as €19,627, up 1,2% on 2016 when it was €19,387, but still only 90% of the National average, which was €21,397. Kilkenny's disposable income per person in 2017 was estimated at €19,337, roughly on par with the regional average for the South East.

3.5 Disposable Income and Economic Outlook

Prior to the Covid-19 outbreak, the Irish economy was showing strong signs of growth with unemployment at 4,5%. This strong economic growth, in combination with pent up demand, low levels of construction and an influx of workers into the economy¹⁶ placed significant pressures on the housing market. Increases in disposable income led to some increase in lending, but many are still locked out of the private housing market and the demand for housing is strong. The strong long-term growth trajectory of the economy prior to the Covid-19 pandemic has slowed and the medium to long term impact of Covid-19 at this stage remains uncertain.

The ESRI regularly provide data and forecast economic trends for the country in their Quarterly Economic Commentaries. This provides information to obtain an update of disposable income levels to the present and to forecast the likely trends. The impact of the Covid -19 virus has not yet been felt to its full effect, but the ESRI predicted in its March 2020 commentary that the impact of many outlets, particularly in the retail, food and hospitality sectors having simply stopped trading, would be felt for an extended period and that the Irish Economy will significantly contract in 2020. This is a short sharp unpredicted shock to the economy which could have a significant impact on disposable income and which renders projections based on past longer-term trends somewhat unreliable. It was expected

¹⁶ According to the CSO, In the year prior to April 2016, 82,346 persons arrived to live in Ireland, of which 72,419 were aged 15 or over. Just over 34 per cent (24,768) of this group were Irish nationals and 47,651 were non-Irish nationals.

that job losses will potentially have a significant impact on migration to Ireland and affordability of housing, subsequent reducing the market demand for housing.

However, following the gradual emergence from the hard lockdown in mid-2020, in September 2020 the impact of Covid-19 was however still very much part of the mid-term economic forecast. As regards housing, the working from home trend is slowly becoming entrenched and the housing market is showing signs of slowly responding to changing trends. The Irish independent of 28 September 2020 reports trends of House hunters returning to their home Counties. The focus of home owners has changed and they are expressly looking for access to broadband, home office potential and garden spaces rather than factors such as commuter friendliness and transport links. People are moving from Dublin to larger houses. The article however shows that house prices of a 3bed semi-detached in County Kilkenny have remained stable for the period June to end September 2020 with a reported 0% change. This would seem to indicate the impact of Covid-19 on County Kilkenny has not led to major changes in the housing market.

In a statement on the 29th of September 2020, The Department of Finance forecasted that the economy as measured by Gross Domestic Product, will only shrink by 2.5% for 2020 and not the anticipated 10.5% as expected in April 2020. This revision is explained by the continuing strong performance of the multinational export sector, with the impact of Covid-19 on the domestic economy still described as “severe” for when the multinationals are stripped out of the growth predictions, the forecast is for a shrinking of 6.5% in the Modified Domestic Demand, down from 15.1% in April 2020.

The short and medium to long term impact of Brexit on the housing market is however still uncertain, with a no-trade deal outcome predicted in September to lead to a marginal growth of 1.4% in the GDP in 2021 as opposed to a 6% bounce back predicted by the Department of Finance in April 2020.

3.6 Unemployment

Unemployment rates were also examined as an indicator of trends in average disposable household income. The CSO Live register for August 2020 showed a large increase in numbers due to the Covid-19 outbreak. CSO figures from February 2020, which precedes the Covid -19 outbreak, however show a 2,95 % year on year decline in numbers on the live register for the South East. The rate of unemployment will impact on the level of households on Kilkenny County Councils’ housing list.

3.6.1 Impact of Covid -19 on Live Register to August 2020

The ESRI’s Quarterly Economic Indicator for Spring 2020 was the last such report prior to the full impact of Covid -19. This report however includes the latest economic projections and anticipates that at a National level, unemployment will rise from an average 5% in 2019 to 12,6% in 2020 whilst GDP will contract by an average of 7,1%. Under this scenario economic activity both domestically and internationally begins to recover significantly in Q3 and Q4 and the unemployment rate will fall back from height of 18% to 11% by end 2020.

Figure 1 Live Register Seasonally Adjusted

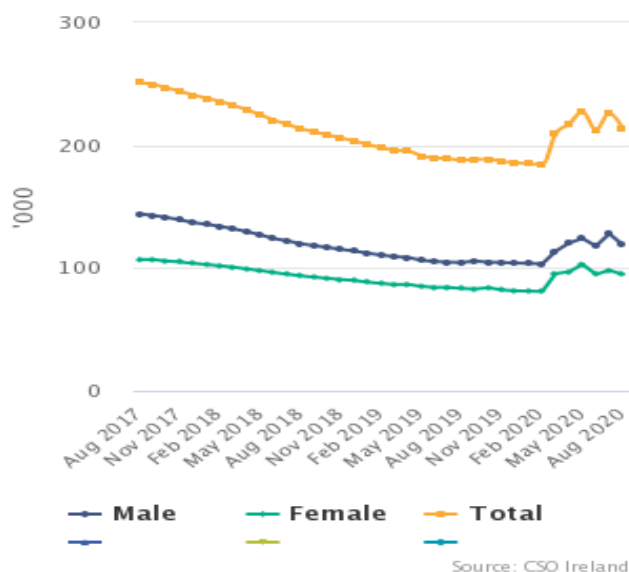


Figure 1: Live Register Seasonally adjusted

The recovery has however been muted due to the lasting impact of Covid -19 to Q3. Although the Department of Finance predicted in April 2020 that the average unemployment in 2020 will be 13.9%, this figure was revised upwards at the end of September 2020 to 15.9%. This may yet have significant knock on effects on housing affordability in the Kilkenny.

3.7 Interest Rates

The average interest rate on a new mortgage has fallen since the economic downturn of the late 2000s and the European Central Bank’s repo rate has been set at 0% since March 2016. In this climate the banks have been able to lend at very favourable rates. However, apart from tracker mortgages, lending rates at the main Irish banks have been high compared to the European average. The Irish Times reported on April 9th 2020 that according to Brokers.ie, the average Irish mortgage has been 2.91% over the past two years, more than double the European average of 1.35% over the same period. This average however includes tracker mortgages which are well below the average. By implication new mortgages are well above the Irish average rate.

3.8 The Cost of Housing

A sign of recovery in the housing market prior to the impact of Covid-19 was that according to the Geodirectory, at a national level, the number of house transactions completed in the last 9 months of 2019 exceeded those of 2010 by 133% and between Oct 2009 and Oct 2019, the average national house price rose by 16.9%.

According to the Daft.ie [House Price Report 2019 Q3](#) the average asking price for **County Kilkenny** was €215,935. This is higher than the average asking prices in the adjacent counties: of €187,027 in Carlow,

€177,036 in Laois, €182,492 in Tipperary, €234,674 in Waterford County, and €205,366 in Wexford. This is a decrease of 3.1% from last year’s average asking price. The relatively high cost of housing in Kilkenny is indicative of demand exceeding supply.

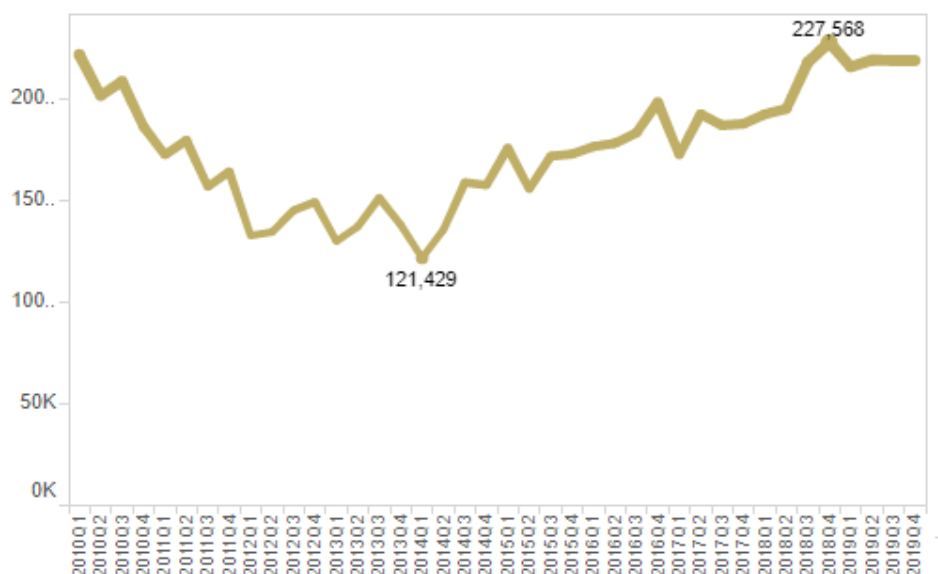


Figure 2: Mean House Price for Kilkenny City for the period 2010- 2019. (Source RPPI 2020)

According to the Residential Property Price Index (RPPI), the Mean house price in **Kilkenny City** over the past 10 years was €222,535, up from a low of 121,429 in 2014 to a height of 227,568 at the beginning of 2018.

According to the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB), during 2019 the average rent across all house types for **County Kilkenny** was €837 and €849 for **Kilkenny City**. This is higher than the average rent in most of the adjacent counties: of €820 in Carlow, €674 in Tipperary, €741 in Wexford, and €793 in Waterford County (€833 in the City) over the same period.

The ERSI estimates that, given that they predict an unemployment rate of close to 20 per cent in the quarter of the Covid -19 shock, net loss will be 20% for investment in dwellings and improvements as, if the impact lasts for a quarter, housing investment will rebound to 80% thereafter.

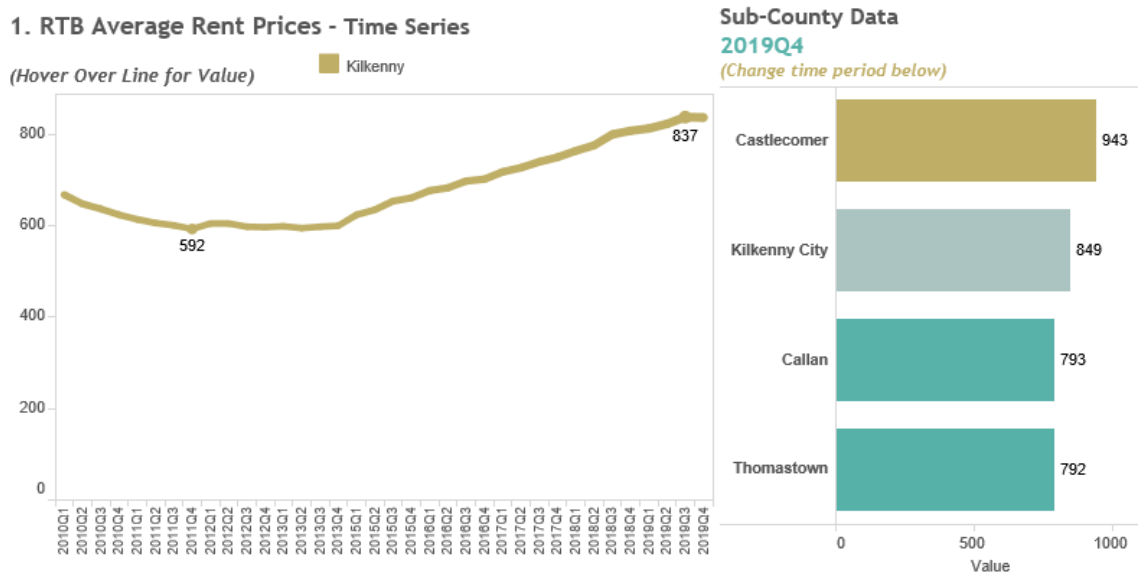


Figure 3: Average Rent Prices 2010-2019: Source: Kilkenny Social and Community Monitor 2020.

3.9 Mortgage lending

Over the period of the last plan there was a steady improvement in mortgage lending which is indicative of an upswing in the mortgage market. Data from the Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government¹⁷ show that following the peak of the bubble in 2006, when mortgage approvals were at 114,600 with a value of €32bn, that lending reduced in 2014 to a value of only €4.7bn. In 2011 mortgage approvals at 12,900 were the lowest since the 1970 total of 12,500 when the data series began. Cash buyers accounted for nearly half of all residential property purchases the first half of 2014, which had a significant impact on mortgages issued for the year.

The Banking and Payment Federation of Ireland, in their February 2020 report, reported a purchase mortgage approval activity which rose in volume terms by 4.5% year-on-year and increased in value terms by 9% over the same period and now stands at 49,402, valued at just over €11 billion for the year up to February 2020. Since 2014, there has therefore been a significant rise in the number and value of mortgages issued, which is indicative of a sustained improvement in the property market over the period.

It is anticipated that Covid-19 will have a significant impact on both housing affordability and the number of mortgages issued during the Covid -19 pandemic and in its aftermath.

3.10 Loan to Value Ratio (LTV)

In accordance with Central Bank Requirements, banks are now demanding larger deposits and more stringent stress test of applicants in the form of a loan to value ratio.

¹⁷ Finfacts.ie,

At the height of the housing market 100% loans were available for first time buyers, this favoured those on lower incomes who were not in a position to accumulate a deposit for a home loan that would reduce the LTV. Following the economic downturn, the Central Bank put in place requirements for a deposit for all home purchases, which aims to limit exposure for home buyers and financial institutions whilst keeping a damper on house prices.

Since 1 January 2017, for **first-time buyers of principal dwelling homes**, a limit of 90% LTV applies on the full value of all residential property. By implication this requires first-time buyers to pay a deposit of 10% for any house or apartment, regardless of price.

However, for **non-first-time home-buyers**, there is a limit of 80% of LTV on new mortgage lending, whatever the price of the property, so they will need a deposit of 20% of the total purchase price.

For **properties other than principal dwelling homes**, including buy-to-let properties, a limit of 70% LTV applies, thus requiring a deposit of 30%.

3.11 Affordability Analysis¹⁸

The affordability assessment is done based on the assumption that the minimum Loan to Value deposit of 10% for first time buyers and 20% for second time/switcher buyers can be paid. It is also assumed that the advised 28% advised maximum of gross household income is available and that the mortgagee is not already overexposed as regards other commitments. The key variables used in the formula for calculating affordability are household gross income, house prices, Loan to Value requirements and mortgage details.

Although the average interest rate in the state over the past two years was 2,91%, this interest rate is not always attainable to first time buyers. It is nonetheless a good indicator of the expected average rate over the coming years. When considering a household may have a joint mortgage based on two annual disposable incomes, the assumption is that these will be added together for the purposes of the calculations. For Kilkenny, where the Gross annual household income in 2016 was €44,234. More recent data from the CSO give the disposable income per person in 2017 as €19,337, which would amount to a household disposable income of €38,674.

Using the mortgage calculator of the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, and when considering the average disposable income for Kilkenny, the following affordability table applies.

Table 8: Affordability analysis for Kilkenny Based on average purchase price - 2019

¹⁸ The affordability analysis is done without sufficient data available about the medium to long term impact of Covid-19 on employment numbers and wages and the analysis is made on CSO figures pre-dating the Covid -19 pandemic.

Kilkenny mean House price	Loan to Value	Loan Size	APR %	Term	Annual cost	Household Annual disp. income	Average Gross household income	% of gross household income
€215,935	90% first time	€194,341	2,91	25	€10,950	€38,674	€44,234	24,7%
€215,935	80% second time/ switcher	€172,748	2.91	25	€9,732	€38,674	€44,234	22,0%

Table 9: Affordability analysis for Kilkenny based on Rental - 2019

Monthly Rental Price	Annual Rental cost	Household Annual Disposable income	Mean Gross household income	Percentage of gross household income	Advised maximum % of disposable income
€837	€10,044	€38,674	€44,234	25,97%	28%

When applying the 28%¹⁹ rule, which requires that a mortgage should not comprise more than 28% of the gross income of a household, it is considered that for first time buyers, the average house price in Kilkenny is marginally below that percentage. It should however be considered that income levels from 2016 are applied to house prices from 2019 and as most incomes would have risen somewhat between 2017 and 2019²⁰, households may find a mortgage more affordable. The average rental price is also marginally below the advised 28% of Gross household income, but is comparatively slightly more expensive. Average house prices at average mortgages are therefore currently at affordable levels in the County as a whole, as is rental cost. The average cost however does not account for variables such as location, size and type. Affordability in the housing market will benefit from an increase in output, which should make units more affordable. Under an economic growth scenario for the economy it is anticipated that the supply of houses should increase, however when supply is lacking, proactive land management should be used as the tool for encouraging housing delivery. The medium to long term impact of Covid-19 on the housing market is however unclear at this stage.

¹⁹ The term 28/36 rule refers to a common-sense rule used to calculate the amount of debt an individual or household should assume. According to this rule, a household should spend a maximum of 28% of its gross monthly income on total housing expenses and no more than 36% on total debt service, including housing and other debt such as car loans and credit cards. - <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/twenty-eight-thirty-six-rule.asp>

²⁰ In 2016 the minimum wage in Ireland was €9.15. On the 1st February 2020 the national minimum wage in Ireland was increased to €10.10 per hour from €9.80 in 2019. The 2020 rates is €9.95 per hour above the 2016 rate. A worker getting paid €10.10 an hour who works for 39 hours a week will earn €20,483 a year before deductions. Moneyguideireland.com

4 Various needs in the Housing Sector:

It is important that the housing strategy analyse the housing needs for a changing society. This plan supports the varying housing needs that are required to be met and includes provision for the following housing sectors:

4.1 Older people

According to the Department of Health, by the year 2036 the number of older people aged 65 and older living in Ireland is expected to increase by 250%. According to the CSO, those aged 65 and over already increased by 3.4% to 720,100 in the year to April 2020. The CSO indicated that this age group has increased by 14.3% since 2016 and now accounts for 14.5% of the total population. Our ageing population represents a challenge from a housing policy perspective, with the number of people over the age of 65 years expected to reach 1.4 million by 2040, or about 23% of the total population. For County Kilkenny, an increase of 250% would mean that the older population of 14,053 in 2016 will increase to 35,132 in 20 years' time.

The concept of an Age Friendly community is linked to an initiative of the World Health Organisation started in 2007. This initiative seeks to engage older people and their communities in making their communities better, healthier and safer places for older people to live and thrive. In 2017 Kilkenny County Council adopted Kilkenny Age Friendly County Strategy. Positive ageing can be facilitated by means of various age friendly initiatives, including universal design and can be supported by the adoption of the appropriate development objectives to facilitate same.

Table 10: Age Cohorts in County Kilkenny

Age	0-4	5-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2011	7.86	11.49	6.68	7.8	29.84	23.89	12.25
2016	7.17	11.86	7.11	7.09	27.67	24.93	14.16

The Council fully supports measures aimed at assisting older people to live in their own home with dignity and independence, for as long as possible. In the context of an increasing ageing population there is also a pressing need to facilitate a significant increase in housing output specifically aimed at older people.

With more older people expected during the lifetime of the plan and beyond, the Plan acknowledges the need to provide for older people in their communities. It is council policy to:

- Embed ageing in place options for older people into the planning system.

- Drawing on the Housing Need and Demand Assessments, develop demographic reporting tools and population projections to gain a better national understanding of the needs and location of housing options for older people in the County and City Development Plan.
- Increase the provision of smaller homes in developments, ensuring that older people can remain living in their communities, close to essential services and facilities.
- Work with Approved Housing Bodies, co-operatives, private developers, and Age Friendly Ireland on the development/redevelopment of older-person housing in existing communities and close to essential services.
- Explore the feasibility of developing age-friendly homes for older people based on age-friendly design principles, in order to inform a model of good practice.

As people age, their housing needs are likely to change. The Policy Statement “Housing Options for Ageing Persons” states “a key principle underpinning Government housing policy is to support older people to live in their own home with dignity and independence for as long as possible”. “The aim is to ensure that older people will have greater choice by developing a range of housing options that are suited to their needs, so they can plan ahead and, insofar as possible, choose the right home for them.” The plan supports the six principles for housing of the ageing population contained in the document, being:

1. Ageing in Place
2. Using Assistive technology
3. Supporting Urban Renewal
4. Promoting sustainable lifetime housing
5. Staying socially connected
6. Working together

This specific need should not only be considered in all new developments, but particularly where urban renewal takes place and where infill opportunities present. Most older people will benefit from single level living, within close proximity to shops and other social infrastructure. As a general rule, new housing for older people or step-down housing should be located in close proximity to existing facilities and amenities, to enable people to continue to interact with their local communities and enjoy a high quality of life.

In line with the Government policy “Housing Options for our Ageing Population” the County & City Development Plan should include the following policy objectives to support the concept of independent living and assisted living for older people, to support the provision of specific purpose-built accommodation, to explore new housing delivery models including those with associated care and supports, and to promote the opportunity for older people to avail of the option of downsizing if desired.

New housing estates should ideally present a mix of house types which includes an agreed level of single level living units for older people, whether through the provision of interspersed single units in areas where lower urban densities are appropriate or through the provision of lift assisted multi storey

units in areas of higher densities closer to town centres. The plan supports the provision of opportunities for both independent living and cohabitation of older people in either non-assisted living units or assisted living units such as nursing homes, provided that adequate shops and social infrastructure is available in close proximity. Planning and design policies in County Kilkenny will continue to be inclusive of age friendly designs and consistent with established best practices.

Objective:

- **To ensure that all new housing developments and developments for renewal which includes housing, includes a mix of house types with universal design and single level living units so as to provide for an aging population.**

4.2 People with disabilities

People with disabilities sometimes find older housing units unsuited to their living requirements. The Plan supports the provision of adequate housing solutions for people with disabilities in all developments. People with disabilities need to be adequately provided for in their existing community and over and above existing requirements for new developments, the retrofitting of units to comply with Part M of the Building Regulations may be required where urban renewal takes place or where infill opportunities present. However, Part M compliance and Universal Design may not always be adequate though, some houses have to be specifically designed for the individual, based on occupation therapist reports. "Disabilities" covers a range of requirements and includes autism etc. The promotion of universal design would however assist in catering for this housing need.

Objective:

- **To ensure that all new housing developments and developments for renewal which includes housing, includes a mix of house types with universal design and single level living units so as to provide for people with disabilities in accordance with Kilkenny Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability (2016-2020) as may be reviewed.**

4.3 The Travelling Community

4.3.1 Existing Housing need for Traveller Accommodation

The Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 -2024 was adopted by Kilkenny County Council on September 21st 2019. In the preparation of this programme, an assessment of the accommodation needs of Travellers was undertaken (Section 6.1 of the 1998 Act) as directed by the Minister, who are assessed under S.20 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 as being qualified for social housing support, including the need for sites.

The current (2019) number of approved Traveller households seeking assistance with accommodation further to the Housing Needs Assessment is 41.

4.3.2 Projected Housing for Traveller Accommodation

The estimate of projected accommodation needs of Traveller Families arising during the duration of the Programme (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2024) has identified an additional 25 households.

Table 11: Breakdown of need for Traveller Housing (current and projected) based on family requirement

	Total Current	Total Projected	Total
Standard Housing	23	13	36
Group Housing [Traveller Specific]	6	2	8
Residential Caravan Site [Traveller Specific]	2	10	12
Rural Cottage	10	0	12
Total	41	25	66

It is therefore intended to provide 66 units of accommodation in accordance with the provisions of the agreed Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 – 2024. Of these 20 units will be Traveller Specific Accommodation – Group Housing or Residential Caravan Site. The ‘standard housing’ and ‘rural cottage’ units are intended to be provided as part of the general Housing Delivery Programme.

There was no identified requirement for transient or halting sites so the provision of this type of accommodation is not proposed.

Objective:

- **It is an objective of the Plan to implement the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019 -2024.**

4.4 Social Housing

The Plan supports the integration of social housing into all new developments. The Planning and Development Act 2000-2020 and this plan requires the provision of 10% Social housing as part of all new developments exceeding 9 units or on land of 0.1 Ha or above in size. It is the policy of the plan to provide adequate numbers of social housing units in combination with all housing developments, but to also support the construction of multi-unit social housing developments through the Approved Housing Bodies and both Turnkeys and Direct Builds by Kilkenny County Council.

4.4.1 Needs for Social Houses

Under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1988, each Local Authority is required to carry out an Assessment of Housing Need every three years, to assess the need for the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons who are:

- a) homeless
- b) travellers

- c) living in accommodation that is unfit for human habitation or is materially unsuitable for their adequate housing
- d) living in overcrowded accommodation
- e) sharing accommodation with another person or persons and who, in the opinion of the housing authority, have a reasonable requirement for separate accommodation
- f) young persons leaving institutional care or without family accommodation
- g) in need of accommodation for medical or compassionate reasons
- h) elderly
- i) disabled or handicapped or are, in the opinion of the housing authority, not reasonably able to meet the cost of accommodation which they are occupying or to obtain suitable alternative accommodation.

4.4.2 Housing List

The current **gross** Housing demand (households approved for social housing supports at 31st December 2019 is 1,988 and a comparative analysis with previous years is outlined below:

Table 12: Numbers on the County Kilkenny Housing List over the past 10 years.

Year	Number on Housing List
December 2019	1,988
December 2018	2,070
December 2017	2,180
December 2016	2,059 (Statutory Assessment 2016)
December 2015	2,744
December 2014	2,456
December 2013	2,144 (Statutory Assessment 2013)
December 2012	3,688
December 2011	3,118
December 2010	2,876

Difference from 2010 to 2019 = a decrease of 888 (30%)

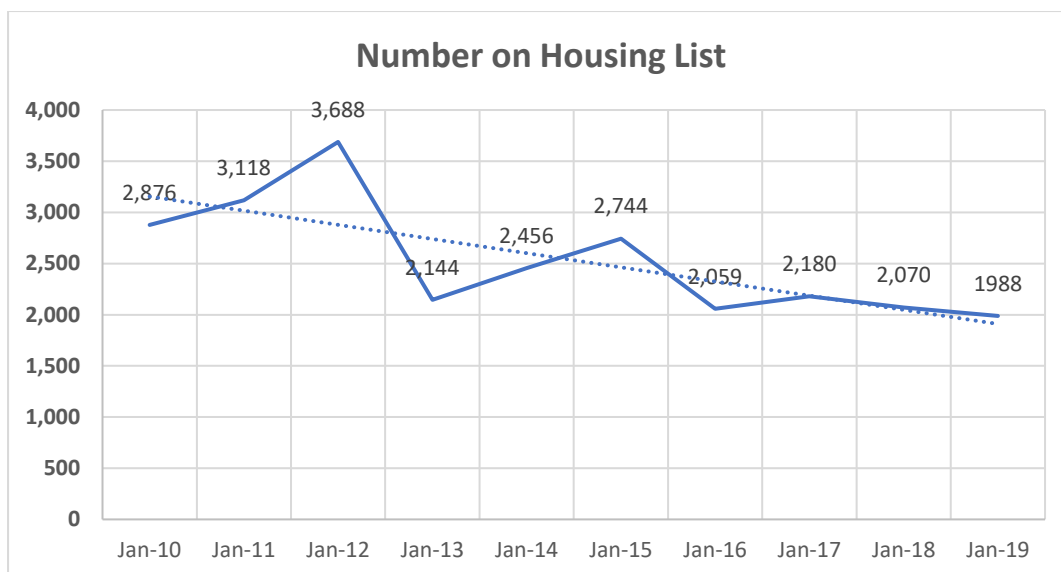


Figure 4: Number of persons on the County Kilkenny Housing list

A snapshot of the current (Gross as at April 2020) range of social housing need is included in the following table. Of note is that 55% of the total need is for Kilkenny City, with a further 20% in the scheduled towns. 77% of the need is for 1 and 2 bed units. This is reflective both of the smaller family units approved for housing and the lack of existing stock in this category (those needing 3 bed units tend to get housed sooner as there is more stock available). Kilkenny County Councils future housing delivery plans will be based on the main areas of need highlighted below.

Table 13: Breakdown of need on the County Kilkenny Housing List

AREA_OF_CHOICE	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	Total	Area as a % of Overall	
Kilkenny City	430	428	203	32	1093	55%	75%
Callan	45	57	28	3	133	7%	
Ferrybank	25	26	25	2	78	4%	
Thomastown	29	27	12	3	71	4%	
Castlecomer	28	18	13	1	60	3%	
Graiguenamanagh	27	21	8	1	57	3%	
Ballyragget	17	27	8	4	56	3%	
Bennettsbridge	20	25	8	2	55	3%	
Mooncoin	11	19	13		43	2%	
Ullingford	7	17	7	3	34	2%	
Piltown	13	10	11		34	2%	
Freshford	9	14	9	2	34	2%	
Kilmacow	7	11	7	1	26	1%	
Gowran	7	11	2	3	23	1%	
Johnstown	7	7	3	4	21	1%	

Inistiogue	10	8	1		19	1%
Moneenroe	4	8	5	1	18	1%
Ballyhale	7	7	2	1	17	1%
Goresbridge	4	4	2	3	13	1%
Paulstown	6	4	2		12	1%
Slieverue	5	1	4		10	1%
Glenmore	3	5	1		9	0%
Kells	4	1	3	1	9	0%
New Ross Environs	5	1	2		8	0%
Fiddown	4	1	2		7	0%
Stoneyford	3	2	2		7	0%
Kilmoganny	4	2	1		7	0%
Coon	2	2	2		6	0%
Clogh	1	3	2		6	0%
Knocktopher	2	2	1		5	0%
Mullinavat	2	3			5	0%
Windgap		2	1	1	4	0%
Kilmanagh	2		1		3	0%
Tullaroan	1				1	0%
Hugginstown	1				1	0%
The Rower	1				1	0%
Clara			1		1	0%
Skeoghvosteen		1			1	0%
Grand Total	753	775	392	68	1988	
	38%	39%	20%	3%		
	77%					
BASIS_OF_GROSS NEED					Total	
Concluded that Mortgage is unsustainable					25	1%
Currently Dependent on Rent Supplement					714	36%
Disability					141	7%
Exceptional Medical or Compassionate Grounds					73	4%
Homeless, Institution, Emergency Accommodation or Hostel					38	2%
Involuntary Sharing					63	3%
Overcrowded					131	7%
Unfit					40	2%
Unsuitable - Particular Household Circumstances					763	38%
Grand Total					1988	

The statutory triennial Assessment of Housing Need was carried out in 2019. The net social housing need in Kilkenny County Council at 31st of December 2019 was 1988, steadily declining from a height of 2744 at the end of 2014. That represents a reduction of approximately 756 persons over the lifetime of the last development plan. It should be noted that 1477 applications (74% of net need) are for applicants living in private rented accommodation, adequate to meet their needs, and are on the

Councils list solely because of “rent affordability issues” or “suitability”. In the current difficult economic climate and in light of Covid-19 impacts, the ability of the State to support major capital expenditure on housing may be limited in the medium to long term.

For Kilkenny City, the net number of approved applicants on the Housing Waiting List as at 25th June 2019 was 821. The Net Need figure excludes transfers, RAS and HAP (i.e. those already in receipt of social housing support), those housed by housing bodies, those approved for mortgage to rent and those in sheltered/supported accommodation. As of the 08th of November 2020, this net Housing Need Figure for Kilkenny City had been further reduced to 756.

4.4.3 Income Levels

From the income figures, 65% of households approved for social housing supports have a gross household income of €15,000 or less. Income limits apply for inclusion on the housing list, this is reflected in the bands below.

Table 14: Income Bands of persons on the County Kilkenny Housing List

TOTAL GROSS ANNUAL INCOME	Total	
Below €10,000	331	18%
€10,001 to €15,000	886	47%
€15,001 to €20,000	301	16%
€20,001 to €25,000	223	12%
€25,001 to €30,000	118	6%
Over €30,000	29	2%

4.4.4 Age Profile

Table 16 illustrates the age profile of those seeking housing support and shows that most of those registered as in need of social housing are aged under 40 years of age (70%)

Table 15: Age profile of persons on the County Kilkenny Housing list

Age Range	Total	Percentage
71 and Over	49	2%
61-70	155	8%
51-60	316	16%
41-50	478	24%
31-40	628	31%
26-30	236	12%
Up to 25	145	7%

4.4.5 Length of Time on Waiting List

The table below gives details of the length of time households had applied for social housing support. 16% had applied to the local authority for housing less than one year ago, and 21% of households had been waiting for social housing for more than 5 years.

Table 16: Length of time persons spent on the County Kilkenny Housing list

Time on Waiting List	Total	
Less than 1 year	331	16%
Between 1 and 2 years	294	15%
Between 2 and 3 years	193	10%
Between 3 and 4 years	223	11%
Between 4 and 5 years	237	12%
Between 5 and 6 years	185	9%
Between 6 and 7 years	118	6%
More than 5 years	426	21%
	2007	

4.4.6 Composition of Households

Table 9 summarises the structure of the households identified as needing social housing.

Of note is that 54% of the housing list is a single person household or a lone parent with one child.

This is reflected in the high demand for smaller housing units i.e. 1 and 2 bed units. It is considered that this trend will continue, and thus smaller units should form a significant proportion of new social units provided.

Table 17: Structure of Households on the County Kilkenny Housing List

FAMILY_COMPOSITION	No of Applicants (Families or Individual)	
Single Person Household	728	36.44%
Lone Parent with One Child	350	17.52%
Lone Parent with Two Children	150	7.51%
Lone Parent with Three or More Children	58	2.90%
Couple Without Children	99	4.95%
Two Adults	98	4.90%
Couple with 1 child	147	7.36%
Couple with 2 children	149	7.46%
Couple with 3 or more children	95	4.75%
Other family units	124	6.21%

	1998	
--	------	--

4.4.7 Provision of Social and affordable Housing

As is clear from the Social Housing Data, a large number of households qualify for social housing assistance from the State. Having regard to the affordability analysis above, the Part V objective of the 2014 – 2020 Development Plan as prescribed for by Section 95 of the Planning and Development Act will continue to be implemented for the period 2021-2027. This requires that 10% of the land zoned in the Plan for residential use or for a mixture of residential and other uses shall be reserved for the provision of social housing. The Local Authority has a number of methods of meeting the social demand.

Table 18: Local Authority and Approved Housing Board provision of housing 2016-2019

Year	LA New Build	AHB New Build	Part V - New Build	LA Acquisition	AHB Acquisition	Leasing Total	RAS	HAP	Overall Totals
2016	10	12	0	37	19	11	50	324	463
2017	29	19	3	39	16	1	38	272	417
2018	45	45	2	30	33	22	43	216	436
2019	4	90	17	48	120	15	68	187	549
	88	166	22	154	188	49	199	999	

4.4.8 Local Authority Housing Provision

- A total of 88 units were constructed by Kilkenny local authorities from 2016-2019,
- A total of 22 units have been acquired from 2016 to 2019 under Part V
- 154 units have been purchased
- Approved Housing Boards built 166 new Houses and acquired 188 units.

4.4.9 The Role of the Private Rented Sector

The private rented sector continues to play an important role in the provision of accommodation for persons with low incomes who are in receipt of rent subsidy. The Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) is an initiative to cater for the accommodation needs of certain persons in receipt of rent supplement, normally for more than 18 months and who are assessed as having a long-term housing need.

One of the main features of the scheme is that local authorities in sourcing accommodation for these households make use of the private sector and enter into contractual arrangements to secure medium to long-term availability of rented accommodation. From 2016 to 2019 a total of 199 households were included in the scheme in Kilkenny.

HAP (Housing Assistance Payment) is a form of social housing support provided by all local authorities. HAP means that local authorities can provide housing assistance for households who qualify for social housing support, including many long-term Rent Supplement recipients. Under HAP, local authorities will make payments, subject to rent limits, on behalf of the HAP recipient directly to the landlord in respect of rent. The HAP recipient will then pay a rent contribution to the local authority. The rent contribution is a differential rent – that is, a rent set by the local authority based on income and the ability to pay.

Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

The requirements of Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) in relation to any particular site should be incorporated into any development proposal at an early stage in the development process. The Council therefore require housing developers, to whom the 10% [or any percentage that may apply subject to further legislative amendments] requirement, will apply to discuss the likely terms of Part V agreements at pre-planning consultations, or directly with the Housing Section in advance of pre-planning. The Council and the developer should then have a provisional agreement in place before prior to submission of a planning application.

Conditions attached to planning permissions for residential development will require developers to enter into a formal agreement with the Housing Section of Kilkenny County Council in relation to the provision of social housing under Part V of The Planning and Development Act, prior to commencement on site.

Kilkenny County Council may choose to nominate an Approved Housing Body to purchase the units but the Developer must engage with Kilkenny County Council Housing Section in the first instance and the Part V agreement must be made with Kilkenny County Council directly.

The various options for compliance are set down in the Section 96(3) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended. The following preferred options are available to satisfy the requirements of the housing strategy, **in descending order of preference** of Kilkenny County Council –

Option 1

Build and transfer to the ownership of the planning authority, or persons nominated by the authority, of a number of housing units on the site subject to the planning application (section 96(3) paragraph (b)(i)).

Provision of units within the proposed development is the preferred Part V solution. Units should be spread throughout the scheme insofar as possible, and delivered in accordance with any proposed phasing of development.

Housing Unit types and sizes must be agreed with Kilkenny County Council Housing Section at pre-planning stage. Details of social housing need in the relevant areas can be supplied to developers on request.

Option 2

Transfer to the ownership of the planning authority of a part or parts of the land subject to the planning application (section 96(3) paragraph (a)).

This land may be fully or partially serviced by the Developer.

Option 3

Transfer to the ownership of the planning authority, or persons nominated by the authority, of housing units on any other land in the functional area of the planning authority (section 96(3) paragraph (b)(iv)).

This would be subject to units being deemed suitable by Kilkenny County Council. Second hand houses are not usually the preferred option, new houses in a turnkey condition are preferred.

Option 4

Grant a lease of housing units to the planning authority either on the site subject to the application or in any other area within the functional area of the planning authority (section 96(3) paragraph (b)(iva)). This option of leasing units might only be considered where the development consists of apartments only, but it is not a preferred solution.

An agreement that provides for a combination of options 1-4 above can also be entered into.

4.4.10 Targets for Social Housing Provision:

Social Housing Projects will be planned in accordance with identified need, within the constraints of available land, infrastructure and funding. Current social housing projects (as at June 2020) comprise 389 social units under construction or planned for Kilkenny City. Currently 55% of of the County's social housing demand is in the city, and it is expected that this dominance of Kilkenny City would continue into the future. A further 20% of social housing need is in the district towns and most of the social housing will be delivered on that basis into the future. Plans for the provision of social housing throughout the County are very much constrained by the lack of water and wastewater services in certain areas. What is of note is that 75% of the social housing need is for 1 and 2 bed units, accordingly new social housing projects proposed will be focussed on these unit types. The Council will continue to meet social and affordable housing needs in the towns, villages and rural areas of the county in a balanced way avoiding overconcentration in any one particular area. The Council in its house building programme will place an emphasis on well-designed and integrated schemes appropriate to the scale and character of the area, close to relevant amenities and services.

Objectives:

- **To require 10% of the land zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, be made available for the provision of social housing.**

- **To require that a mixture of residential unit types and sizes are developed to reasonably match the requirements of different categories of households within the city and county.**

4.4.11 Role of Approved Housing Bodies

The Council recognises the important role played by Approved Housing Bodies in meeting social housing need and will support and facilitate the expansion of that role.

The Council will seek to meet the increased demand for social and affordable housing in a number of ways as a housing authority through:

- The Approved Housing Bodies through the Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) and the Capital Advance Leasing Facility (CALF)
- RAS and HAP schemes
- The disabled persons grant,
- The essential repairs grant and other measures,
- Through sale of private sites subject to available lands and funding 'Traveller Accommodation Programme.

4.5 Families of varying sizes and income levels

It is important to ensure that the full spectrum of family house types is provided in both the urban and rural areas of the County. This will ensure that the housing market caters for the full variety of family sizes with their respective accommodation needs. Family homes comprise 78% of houses throughout Kilkenny County and 76% throughout Kilkenny City. As regards social housing, following on from single persons being the largest grouping, the second largest group (17.5%) is comprised of a single parent with one child and the third largest group (7.5%) is comprised of a single parent with two children. It is important that especially social housing also provide for these smaller families within their range of house types.

Although the average household size may be falling, there is a need for new family homes ranging from two to three-bedroom apartments, terrace houses and semi-detached homes closer to the city centre and in town centres. Although not precluded but discouraged from central areas, lower density three to four-bedroom semi-detached and detached family homes are best suited towards the urban periphery, in smaller towns, villages and in rural areas. It is important that private households are able to find a range of opportunities to express their lifestyle needs through housing within the city's boundaries and within towns and villages and not only through one-off rural houses.

Objective:

- **To ensure the widest possible range of housing options in each new development and to prevent the proliferation of limited option house types in any particular area.**

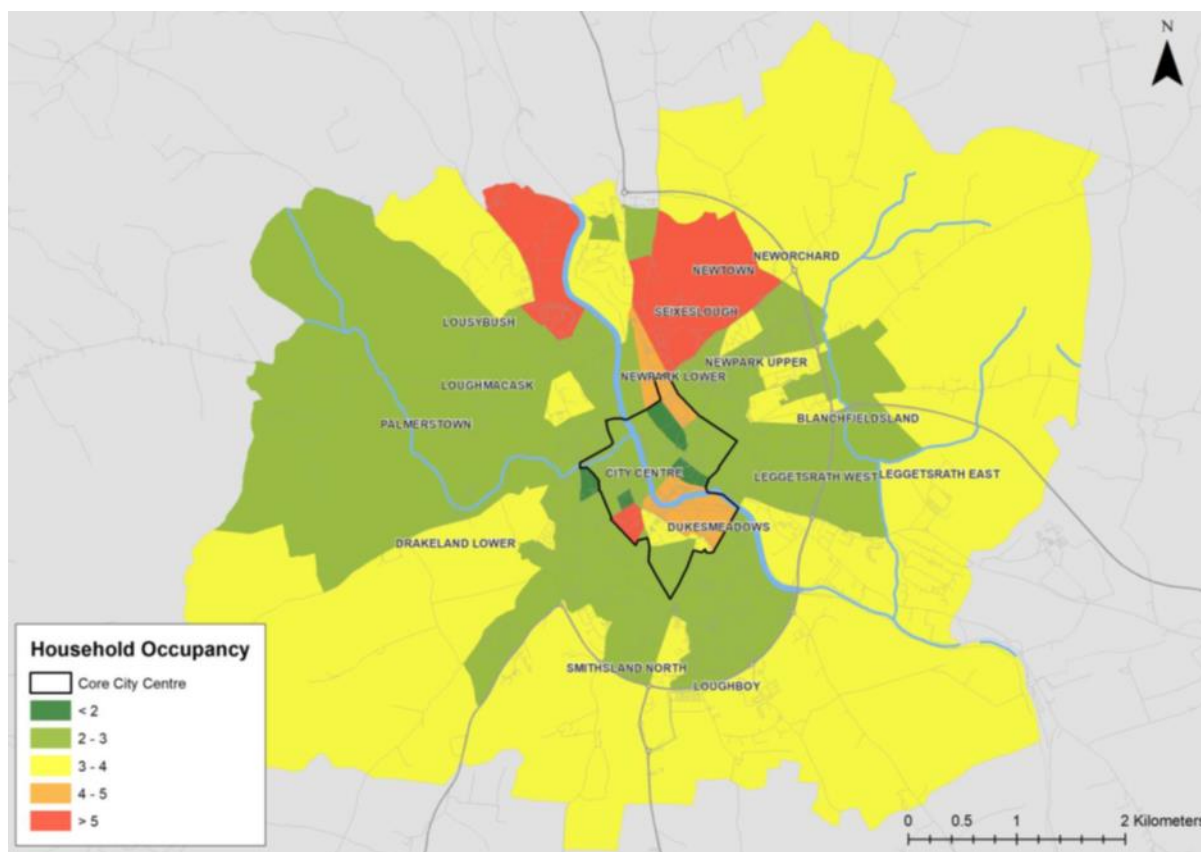


Figure 5 Household occupancy per small area in Kilkenny City

4.6 Single people and student accommodation.

The biggest single grouping of people (36.44%) on the County’s social housing list require single occupancy housing units, which is a clear indication for the need of this type of housing unit, comprising either a bedsit, one- or two-bedroom units. An ageing population will likely also require more single occupancy units, particularly in more central locations where social and community facilities are more readily available.

Although there has been a marginal increase in single occupant households in the County during the period 2011 to 2016, the 2016 census figures indicate that in Kilkenny City, the number of households made up of single person has marginally decreased. Given the exceptional economic circumstances over this period, this trend could have been brought about by either a shortage in supply or economic necessity and may not be indicative of long-term housing requirements.

Status	2016	2011
One-person household- County	22%	21.7%
One person household - City	26%	26.7%

Figure 6 Single person households in Kilkenny County and City

In accordance with the NPF prediction It is anticipated that household size will shrink generally and may be down to 2.5 persons by 2040. This by implication will mean that the need for single occupancy residences will grow. Single persons may to some extent share the need for two-bedroom units with smaller families (single parent and one or two children). It is considered that smaller units of up to two bedrooms should proportionally comprise up to 22% of new houses in Kilkenny County and 26% in Kilkenny City over the period of the development plan. These units should be proportionally dispersed throughout new developments and redevelopment projects.

Although Kilkenny at present has limited availability of student accommodation, it is anticipated that demand for single occupancy units and student units will increase as the establishment of the Technical University of the South East (TUSE) gets more traction.

Objective:

- **To ensure that in all new developments and renewal projects located particularly in central locations and close to educational facilities, student accommodation and living quarters suitable for single persons are provided as part of the mix of housing options.**

4.7 Rural Housing:

Rural housing comprises housing in small towns and settlements with a population below 1500 and one-off housing in the rural countryside.

One off housing:

Rural one- off housing has comprised a significant element of the total housing provision in Kilkenny over the recent years. An average of 147 houses per annum was granted over the lifetime of the last plan (2014-2020) and 135 per annum over the last 10 years. Especially in years where Urban housing output stalled, there was a constant stream of applications for one off rural housing which alleviated housing pressures.

Table 19: One-off rural housing approved over the ten-year period 2011-2020

Year	Number of Rural Houses Approved
2011	127
2012	101
2013	89
2014	87
2015	107
2016	143
2017	177
2018	155
2019	190
2020	174 (87 to end 06/20)
Total	1350

It is anticipated that rural housing will over the period of the plan continue to comprise a considerable element of the total housing supply of the County. As the average is off a low base at the depth of a recession, it is projected that due to continued growth, this average figure may be exceeded with approximately 850 to 1000 houses complying with the Rural housing policy expected to be granted over the lifetime of this plan (2021-2027).

The Plan acknowledges the need to provide for rural families who have a social and economic need to live in rural areas. The National Planning Framework addresses rural housing as an integral part of the Rural Growth Strategy, which aims to provide for rural housing whilst also ensuring that rural house provision does not impact on the vitality and viability of rural settlements.

Rural Settlements:

Although important to provide for rural families with local need, when considering the National Planning Framework's aspirational outcome of "Compact Growth", rural housing remains inefficient as regards land use and leads to significant costs related to car dependency and its inability to utilise economies of scale as regards infrastructure provision. Rural communities should be viewed as more than a conglomeration of rural houses, rather a community built up around a core of local services such as church, school, shop and more.

Therefore, although both social and economic need is facilitated in this plan, (see Core Strategy **Chapter 4**), the plan gives effect to the National Policy Objective in so far as it aims to provide alternative rural settlement options, including serviced sites in smaller towns and villages which will enhance their sustainability, long term vitality and viability and ability to service their surrounding rural hinterland. The relevant Policy Objectives of the National Planning Framework (NPF) which gives effect to this aspiration are as follows:

National Policy Objective 18a:

Support the proportionate growth of and appropriately designed development in rural towns that will contribute to their regeneration and renewal, including interventions in the public realm, the provision of amenities, the acquisition of sites and the provision of services.

National Policy Objective 18b:

Develop a programme for 'new homes in small towns and villages' with local authorities, public infrastructure agencies such as Irish Water and local communities to provide serviced sites with appropriate infrastructure to attract people to build their own homes and live in small towns and villages.

National Policy Objective 19:

Ensure, in providing for the development of rural housing, that a distinction is made between areas under urban influence, i.e. within the commuter catchment of cities and large towns and centres of employment, and elsewhere:

- In rural areas under urban influence, facilitate the provision of single housing in the countryside based on the core consideration of demonstrable economic or social need to live in a rural area and siting and design criteria for rural housing in statutory guidelines and plans, having regard to the viability of smaller towns and rural settlements;*
- In rural areas elsewhere, facilitate the provision of single housing in the countryside based on siting and design criteria for rural housing in statutory guidelines and plans, having regard to the viability of smaller towns and rural settlements.*

The Core Strategy includes figures for the remainder of the County, to include sites in the large urban district towns, smaller towns and villages and environs of New Ross and the rural area of the county. It is considered that the growth allowed for rural settlement will comprise approximately 34% of the total growth of the County up to 2027.

Objective:

- To, in accordance with the National Policy Objective 19, continue to facilitate rural housing according to specific categories of rural housing need whilst ensuring that targeted smaller towns and settlements are supported in terms of their continued viability.**

4.8 Homeless

Homeless Services in Kilkenny City and County are co-ordinated by Kilkenny Homeless Action Team (KHAT). This interagency team, which was formed in 2017, is managed by Kilkenny County Council and includes membership of both statutory and NGO service providers. The principle aim of KHAT is to work in partnership to 'develop and enhance the delivery of Homeless Services, in an integrated, efficient and effective way', with a key objective to assist homeless persons in to their own homes as quickly as possible. Homeless Services are informed nationally through Rebuilding Ireland – Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness and at a regional level by the South East Homelessness Action Plan.

At a regional level a Homeless Prevention and Support Project has been adopted which is being operated in all 5 Local Authorities in the region. This Homeless Prevention and Support Project sees Council staff operating a service which prioritises homeless preventions by way of applying early interventions, mediation and prevention measures to those presenting and seeking homeless services/emergency accommodation. This project also provides a care and case management model of support to homeless clients in non-supported temporary emergency accommodation by working with them on a client specific support plan which identifies the services or supports that the clients need to help them deal with issues and improve their chances of sustaining future tenancies by bringing these supports with them.

Objective:

- **To ensure consistency across the region in prioritising homeless prevention and supports with a view to further reducing the numbers in emergency accommodation and providing appropriate supports to those exiting same so that the numbers rebounding back into homelessness can be significantly reduced.**

5 Universal Design:

Given the wide diversity of the population, a universal design approach, which caters for the broadest range of users from the outset, can result in buildings and places that can be used and enjoyed by everyone. That approach eliminates or reduces the need for expensive changes or retrofits to meet the needs of particular groups at a later stage. The Council will, where feasible, include at the project planning stage of its projects (stage1 of the Capital Appraisal Process) provision for units which are fully wheelchair accessible.

In all development proposals it will be the policy of the Council to promote Universal Design and Lifetime Housing in accordance with best practice and the policies and principles contained in Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach and Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and its companion document Urban Design Manual: A best practice guide.

Objective:

- **To Promote Universal Design in order to provide solutions for housing and amenities that would suit and accommodate the widest possible range of community groupings.**

6 Housing Activation and Active Land Management:

Housing activation will hinge on the successful implementation of measures to encourage the use of appropriately located sites and active land management by the Local Authority. The most important measure for active land management has been the implementation of the Vacant Site Levy.

The Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 introduced a Vacant Sites Levy as a site activation measure to ensure that vacant or underutilised land in urban areas is brought into beneficial use. This Plan will encourage and facilitate the appropriate development of sites and areas in need of development and renewal in order to prevent:

Adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of:

- the ruinous or neglected condition of any land
- Urban blight or decay
- Anti-social behaviour, or
- A shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses

Since the Vacant Site Register was introduced in 2017, in total Kilkenny County Council added 68 sites over the last three years. Since then 12 of these were activated or improved, which led to their cancellation from the Register. The targeted settlements to date have been Callan, Castlecomer, Thomastown and Kilkenny City. The Vacant Site Register comprises an ongoing programme of identifying and registering vacant sites, in order to ensure activation of appropriate sites for housing.

7 Conclusion

The provision of decent housing for all has long been a central aim of public policy. The general strategy for realising this aim is that those who can afford to do so should provide housing for themselves, and those unable to do so from their own resources should have access to social housing or to income support to secure and to retain private housing. The overall aim of housing policy is to “enable every household to have available an affordable dwelling of good quality, suited to its needs, in a good environment and as far as possible at the tenure of its choice”.

The evolution and development of policy must take place against the backdrop a significant housing need and a tightening fiscal situation, being the result of significant National debt and the legacy of the Covid -19 pandemic. There will no doubt continue to be a strong emphasis on achieving value for money. To this end the use of the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and the long-term leasing scheme will continue to provide a significant part of social housing provision.

The Council will consider each planning application on its own merits and the preferred mechanism to satisfy the Part V requirement to provide social housing will be the one that best facilitates the development of strong, vibrant, mixed-tenure communities.

Appendix C: Recreational Walking Trails and Public Rights of Way

(City and County)

Kilkenny County

See Figure 8.1 Walking, Cycling & Rights of Way in the Development Plan

At the time of writing this Plan:

Rights of Way:

- Nore Linear Park – Kilkenny City
- Clonassy Waterfall – west of Mullinavat

Long Distance Walks:

- South Leinster Way
- The Nore Valley Walk

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest and Woodlands which are accessible to the public

- Ballyrafton Wood
- Ballykeefe Wood
- Brandon Hill
- Brownswood
- Brownsbarn Wood
- Kilkenny Castle Park
- Castlemorris Wood
- Coille an Fhaltaigh – Millennium Wood
- Discovery Park
- Jenkinstown Wood
- Garryricken Wood
- Kings River at Kells
- Kyledoir Wood
- Mountain Grove Wood
- Newpark Marsh
- River Nore Linear Park
- Silaire Wood
- Tory Hill
- Woodstock Gardens and Arboretum

Looped Walks (not listed above):

- Freshford Loop
- Urlingford – The Islands Walk
- Callan Abbey Meadow Walk

- Tullahought Kilmacoliver Walk

Useful websites for recreational trails:

www.trailkilkenny.ie

www.coillteoutdoors.ie

www.discoverireland.ie

Kilkenny City

See Figure HS2 City Green Infrastructure and Rights of Way

Rights of Way

- Nore Linear Park – Kilkenny City

Recreational Walking Trails

Long Distance Walks:

- The Nore Valley Walk

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest and Woodlands which are accessible to the public

- Castle Park
- Newpark Marsh
- River Nore Linear Park

Useful websites for recreational trails:

www.trailkilkenny.ie

www.coillteoutdoors.ie

www.discoverireland.ie

Appendix D: County Geological Sites

See Figure 9.1 Natural Heritage in the Development Plan.

Map Ref.	Site Name	Summary	Townland(s)/district
1	Archersgrove Quarry	One of the original Kilkenny Black Marble Quarries	Archersgrove, Kilkenny
2	Ahenny (Ormonde & Victoria Slate Quarries) ²¹	Disused Quarries Exposing Slate	Inchanaglogh, Baunreagh
3	Ballyfoyle Channels	Glacial Meltwater Channels	Ballyfoyle
4	Ballykeefe Quarry	Disused Quarry Exposing Limestone	Ballykeefe
5	Ballyraggett Quarry	Working Quarry Exposing Limestone	Ballyragget (town)
6	Bennettsbridge Quarry	Working Quarry Exposing Dolomite	Bennettsbridge (town)
7	Coolbaun Hill	Working Open-Cast Quarry	Coolbaun, Castlecomer
8	Coolbaun Valley	Disused Coal Mines	Coolbaun, Castlecomer
9	Deer Park Mine	Disused Coal Mines	Deer Park
10	Dunmore Cave	Glacially Derived Caves	Mohil
11	Granny Quarries	Disused Quarry Exposing Limestone	Granny
12	Inistioge	Glacial Meltwater Channels	Inistioge
13	Threecastles Quarry	Working Quarry producing Kilkenny Black Marble	Threecastles
14	Kiltorcan New Quarry	Fossil Locality	Kiltorcan
15	Kiltorcan Old Quarry	Fossil Locality	Kiltorcan
16	Piltown	Boreholes. Jurassic -Cretaceous Geology	Piltown
17	Windgap Artesian Borehole	Artesian Well	Windgap
18	Clogh River	Braided River Channel and Meanders	Swan

²¹ Parts of this geological site are in County Tipperary

19	King River M9 Cutting	Exposed limestone roadcutting (M9)	Rathduff (Bayley)
20	Bennetsbridge M9 Cutting	Exposed limestone roadcutting (M9)	Rathclogh/Kilree
21	Danesfort M9 Cutting	Exposed limestone roadcutting (M9)	Croan/Danesfort
22	Hugginstown M9 Cutting	Exposed limestone roadcutting (M9)	Ballygeardra/Coolmore/ Carrickshock Commons
23	Earlsrath M9 Cutting	Exposed sandstone roadcutting (M9)	Earlsrath
24	Dunbell M9 Cutting	Exposed limestone roadcutting (M9)	Dunbell Big
25	Barrettstown Quarry	Disused limestone quarry	Barrettstown Quarry
26	Lisdowney Quarry	Disused historic limestone quarry	Lisdowney

Appendix E: Tree Preservation Orders in County Kilkenny

Site	TPO Ref No.
Oldcourt, Inistioge	1/85
Keatingstown	1/84
Barna, Freshford	1/92
Sawney's Wood, Castlecomer	1/67
Christendom Wood, Ferrybank	1/2008

Appendix F: Survey of Mature Trees (Kilkenny City)

No.	Address	Grid Reference	Common Name
1	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	S 5350 5489	Sycamore
2	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5343 5495	Ash
3	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5337 5490	Horse Chestnut
4	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5336 5491	Monterey Cypress
5	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5324 5490	Silver Fir
6	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5329 5499	Horse Chestnut
7	Industrial & Business Park, Dublin Rd	5328 5499	Beech
8	Sion Road, Purcellsinch	5344 5476	Horse Chestnut
9	By industrial park,Purcellsinch	5334 5483	Horse Chestnut
10	By industrial park,Purcellsinch	5334 5483	Horse Chestnut
11	By industrial park,Purcellsinch	S 5334 5483	5 Beech
12	By industrial park,Purcellsinch	5334 5483	Sycamore
13	Hermitage, Sion Road	5256 5521	Yew
14	Kincora Hospital, Sion road	5223 5538	Yew
15	Sion heritage, Sion road	5232 5527	Horse Chestnut
16	Sion heritage, Sion road	5235 5534	Lawson Cypress
17	Sion heritage, Sion road	5234 5534	Austrian Pine
18	Sion Orchard, Sion Road	5234 5534	Beech
19	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5198 5556	Horse Chestnut
20	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5201 5558	Horse Chestnut
21	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	S 5208 5556	Common Lime
22	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5210 5558 to 5217 5552	24 Common Lime
23	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5211 5552	Beech
24	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5212 5548	Monterey Cypress
25	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5212 5549	Common Lime
26	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5209 5544	Beech
27	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5206 5544	Irish Yew
28	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5203 5545	Irish Yew

Appendix F: Survey of Mature Trees

29	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5198 5541	Beech
30	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5210 5524	Beech
31	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	S 5179 5545	Horse Chestnut
32	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5196 5549	Cedar of Lebanon
33	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5197 5548	Cedar of Lebanon
34	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5198 5546	Cedar of Lebanon
35	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5198 5545	Cedar of Lebanon
36	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5195 5554	Horse Chestnut
37	St.Canices Hospital, Dublin Road	5193 5558	Walnit
38	S.E Health Board, Dublin road	5175 5574	Whitbeam
39	S.E Health Board, Dublin road	5175 5573	Cedar of Lebanon
40	Lacken House, Dublin road	5161 5586	Yew
44	Lacken House, Dublin road	S 5160 5586	Monkey Puzzle
42	Lacken House, Dublin road	5161 5584	Beech
43	Lacken House, Dublin road	5160 5584	Beech
44	Garnacreene, Dublin Road	5134 5600	Sycamore
45	Garnacreene, Dublin Road	5133 5600	Beech
46	Garnacreene, Dublin Road	5133 5599	Ash
47	ST. Johns Graveyard, Dublin Road	5124 5610	Horse Chestnut
48	ST. Johns Graveyard, Dublin Road	5123 5602	Horse Chestnut
49	ST. Johns Graveyard, Dublin Road	5122 5602	2Holm Oak
50	ST.Johns Church, Dublin Road	S 5110 5610	Cedar of Lebanon
51	ST.Johns Church, Dublin Road	5112 5611 to 5109 5613	8 Varigated Sycamores
52	ST.Johns Church, Dublin Road	5106 5616 to 5102 5611	8 common Lime
53	River Walk, Maudlin Street	S 5128 5588	Weeping Willow
54	River Walk, Maudlin Street	5125 5587	Weeping Willow
55	River Walk, Maudlin Street	5124 5587	Weeping Willow
56	River Walk, Maudlin Street	5122 5586	Horse Chestnut
57	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5117 5588	Common Lime
58	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5114 5589	Common Lime
59	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5111 5590	Common Lime

60	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5110 5586	Sycamore
61	Co.Council Offices, John Street	S 5110 5586	Turkey Oak
62	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5110 5586	Turkey Oak
		5105 5591 to 5100	
63	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5592	14 common Lime
64	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5093 5586	Horse Chestnut
65	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5092 5585	Common Lime
66	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5091 5585	Horse Chestnut
67	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5092 5581	Common Lime
68	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5095 5580	Common Lime
69	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5099 5581	Common Lime
70	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5098 5578	London Plane
71	Co.Council Offices, John Street	S 5099 5579	London Plane
72	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5102 5579	London Plane
73	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5103 5581	London Plane
74	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5103 5582	London Plane
75	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5104 5583	Beech
76	Co.Council Offices, John Street	5106 5584	London Plane
		5081 5568 to 5072	
77	The parade, Castle street	5574	11 Common Lime
		5081 5568 to 5072	
78	The parade, Castle street	5574	9 Common Lime
79	Castle street	5090 5559	Common Lime
80	Castle street	5096 5555	Horse Chestnut
81	Castle street	S 5098 5554	£Silver Maple
82	Castle street	5100 5553	Common Lime
83	Maryknoll, Castle Gardens	5100 5546	Holm Oak
84	Castle Gardens, Castle ST	5099 5547	Giant Redwood
85	Castle Gardens	5088 5547	Monkey Puzzle
86	ST. James Asylum, Castle Road	5122 5543	Sycamore
87	ST. James Asylum, Castle Road	5122 5544	Sycamore
88	ST. James Asylum, Castle Road	5123 5543	Sycamore
89	Larchfield Park, Nuncio Road	5116 5522	Sycamore
90	Larchfield Park, Nuncio Road	5116 5523	&Common Oak

91	Larchfield Park, Nuncio Road	S 5122 5509	Turkey Oak
92	Larchfield Park, Nuncio Road	5118 5510	Turkey Oak
93	Ardnore, Waterford Road	5104 5482	Monterey Cypress 7
94	Gallows hill, Bennettsbridge road	5179 5491	Sycamore
95	Woodbine Avenue, River view	5085 5444	Common Lime
96	23 Archers Crescent, Loughboy	5163 5458	Cider Gum
97	19 garden villas, nuncio road	5126 5530	Corsican Pine
98	St.Patricks Graveyard, Patrick St.	5077 5539	Yew
99	St.Patricks Graveyard, Patrick St.	5079 5538	Irish Yew
100	Holly Banks, Waterford Rd.	5085 5444	Common Lime
101	Villa Marie, Waterford road	S 5086 5500	Monterey Cypress
102	Breaghagh Place, Kells Road	5055 5480	Ash
103	Cashelvilla, Kells Rd.	5051 5470	Horse Chestnut
104	Cashelvilla, Kells Rd.	5049 5467 to 5047 5464	6 Monterey Cypress
105	Cashelvilla, Kells Rd.	5045 5466 to 5046 5465	8 Austrian Pine
106	Rosehill, Kells Road	5024 5460	Monkey Puzzle
107	Rosehill, Kells Road	5021 5463	Weeping Willow
108	Rosehill, Kells Road	5020 5463	Beech
109	Maidenhill, Kells Rd.	5034 5447	Beech
110	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	S 5058 5500	Box Elder
111	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5060 5499	Monterey Cypress
112	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5059 5499	Monterey Cypress
113	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5057 5499	Weeping Willow
114	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5055 5495	4 Monterey Cypress
115	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5054 5501	Cappadocium Maple
116	Gweedore, Kells Rd.	5054 5500	Lombardy Poplar
117	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5061 5531	Sycamore
118	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5060 5530	Sycamore
119	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5058 5528	Sycamore
120	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5058 5528	Common Lime
121	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	S 5059 5530	Oregan Maple

122	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5057 5528	Beech
123	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5056 5526	Common Lime
124	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5055 5526	Sycamore
125	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5054 5526	Horse Chestnut
126	St. John of God's Convent, College Rd.	5054 5526	Common Lime
127	St. John of God's, College Road	5055 5519	Sycamore
128	St. John of God's, College Road	5055 5519	Sycamore
129	St. John of God's, College Road	5054 5518	Sycamore
		5052 5516 to 5051	
130	St. John of God's, College Road	5515	5 Sycamore's
131	St. John of God's, College Road	S 5050 5514	Sycamore
132	Melifont, College Road	5049 5522	Sycamore
133	Melifont, College Road	5048 5521	Horse Chestnut
134	College Road	5047 5520	Beech
135	College Road	5046 5520	Beech
136	College Road	5047 5521	Beech
137	College Road	5047 5521	Sycamore
138	Ashleigh Court, College Rd	5040 5516	Turkey Oak
139	Ashleigh Court, College Rd	5040 5515	Common Lime
140	Ashleigh Court, College Rd	5041 5516	Common Lime
141	Ashurst, College Road	S 5031 5507	Horse Chestnut
142	Ashurst, College Road	5031 5507	Horse Chestnut
143	Rosehill Cootes lane	5013 5479	Beech
144	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5010 5494	Sycamore
145	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5010 5492	Sycamore
146	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5010 5491	Common Lime
147	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5008 5491	Holm Oak
148	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5007 5491	Common Lime
149	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5009 5482	Common Lime
150	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5010 5481	Beech
151	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	S 5010 5481	Beech
152	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5009 5478	Beech
153	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5006 5476	Sycamore

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154	Hotel Kilkenny, College Road	5004 5476	Common Lime
155	6 Ashley Court, College Rd	5046 5502	Scots Pine
156	6 Ashley Court, College Rd	5046 5502	Scots Pine
		5058 5531 to 5054	
157	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5528	6 Common lime
158	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5058 5531	Sycamore
159	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5057 5531	Beech
160	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5057 5530	Horse Chestnut
161	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	S 5055 5529	&Hornbeam
162	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5055 5528	Sycamore
163	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5050 5527	Weeping Ash
		5051 5526 to 5046	
164	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5522	5 Syacmore
		5051 5525 to 5046	
165	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5522	8 Common Lime
166	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5047 5524	Beech
167	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5047 5524	Turkey Oak
168	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5047 5522	Horse Chestnut
169	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5045 5521	Horse Chestnut
170	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5044 5520	Sycamore
171	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	S 5044 5520	Common Lime
172	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5043 5520	Common Lime
173	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5043 5519	Beech
174	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5042 5519	Sycamore
175	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5037 5516	Common Lime
176	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5037 5516	Sycamore
177	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5036 5515	Horse Chestnut
178	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5033 5513	Horse Chestnut
179	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5032 5513	Common Lime
180	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5030 5511	Horse Chestnut
181	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	S 5028 5512	Beech
		5028 5513 to 5025	
182	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5517	6 Sycamore

		5028 5512 to 5026	
183	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5514	13 Common Lime
184	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5028 5518	Common Walnut
185	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5028 5519	Common Lime
186	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5027 5521	Beech
187	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5027 5521	Common Walnut
188	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5027 5522	Horse Chestnut
189	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5029 5520	Horse Chestnut
190	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5030 5521	3 Common lime
191	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	S 5033 5523	Horse Chestnut
192	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5034 5523	Common Lime
193	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5034 5525	Common Lime
194	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5035 5525	Large Leaf Lime
195	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5037 5526	Sycamore
196	St. Kieran's College, College Rd.	5039 5527	Sycamore
197	Ormonde College, Ormonde Rd.	5067 5550	Common lime
198	Ormonde College, Ormonde Rd.	5068 5550	Beech
199	Ormonde College, Ormonde Rd.	5066 5551	Sycamore
200	St. Rioch's Graveyard, Walkin St.	5030 5549	Sycamore
201	St. Rioch's Graveyard, Walkin St.	S 5030 5549	Common lime
		5012 5554 to 5012	
202	Stephen's Street	5571	26 Common Lime
203	James Green, Kickham St.	5025 5585	Mountain Ash
204	James Green, Kickham St.	5027 5587	Lawson Cypress
		5036 5588 to 5038	
205	Mother of Fair love, James St,	5585	4 Common Lime
206	St. Mary's Cathedral, James St.	5035 5594	3 Common Lime
207	Circular Road, Robertshill	4944 5567	Beech
208	Circular Road, Robertshill	4943 5569	Beech
209	Circular Road, Robertshill	4943 5569	Beech
210	Circular Road, Robertshill	4941 5575	Beech
211	Russet Cottage, Drakelands middle	S 4862 5525	Horse Chestnut
212	Castleinch Road, Wetland	4929 5464	Yew

		4876 5555 to 4884	
213	Kilcreene Cottage, Kilmanagh Road	5558	10 Common Lime
214	Kilcreene Cottage, Kilmanagh Road	4869 5571	Common Oak
215	Kilcreene Cottage, Kilmanagh Road	4873 5557	Common Oak
216	Kilcreene Hospital, Kilmanagh Road	4907 5578	Giant Redwood
217	Kilcreene Hospital, Kilmanagh Road	4910 5573	Ash
218	Kilcreene Hospital, Kilmanagh Road	4904 5575	Giant Redwood
		4907 5583 to 4910	
219	Kilcreene Hospital, Kilmanagh Road	5587	4 Common Lime
220	Kilcreene Hospital, Kilmanagh Road	S 4902 5590	Common Lime
221	clonsharra, Kilcreene Kilmanagh Road	4935 5581	Horse Chestnut
222	Bishops Demesne, Bonnetstown Road	4956 5648	Sycamore
223	Bishops Demesne, Bonnetstown Road	4956 5637	Holm Oak
224	Palmerstown House, Bonnetstown road	4880 5634	Horse Chestnut
225	Palmerstown House, Bonnetstown road	4902 5638	Horse Chestnut
226	Lough Macask, Bonnetstown Road	4928 5707	White Willow
227	The Deanery, Coach Road	5026 5631	3 Yew
228	The Deanery, Coach Road	5021 5626	Yew
229	The Deanery, Coach Road	5020 5626	Holm Oak
230	The Deanery, Coach Road	5020 5626	Holm Oak
231	The Deanery, Coach Road	S 5021 5624	Holm Oak
232	The Deanery, Coach Road	5023 5625	Wild Cherry
233	St. Canices Cathedral Coach Road	5026 5633	Double Wild Cherry
234	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4942 5612	Weeping Ash
235	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4939 5608	Beech
		4933 5588 to 4937	
236	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	5590	9 Monterey Pine
237	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4941 5599	Common Oak
238	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4944 5607	7 Lombarardy Poplar
239	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	S 4987 5612	27 Common Lime
240	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4987 5613	Beech
241	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4982 5618	Horse Chestnut
242	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4971 5621	Beech
243	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4963 5622	Beech

244	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4950 5624	Beech
245	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4946 5624	Deodar Ceder
246	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4943 5624	Giant Redwood
247	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4937 5616	Beech
248	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4938 5614	Fastigate Oak
249	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4943 5613	Weeping Ash
250	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	4947 5590	Turkey Oak
251	Kilcreen Lodge, Circular road	S 4945 5588	Sycamore
252	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4973 5613	Turkey Oak
253	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4968 5612	Common Oak
254	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4959 5614	Common Oak
255	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4945 5614 to 4950 5608	5 Common Lime
256	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4948 5608	Turkey Oak
257	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4949 5604	Common Lime
258	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	4950 5602	Common Lime
259	Crokers Hill, Kennyswell Road	S 4950 5598	Sycamore
260	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4991 5674	Yew
261	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4992 5667	Monterey Pine
262	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4992 5674	Horse Chestnut
263	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4992 5675	Common Lime
264	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4992 5676	Horse Chestnut
265	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4992 5677	Sycamore
266	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4991 5678	Sycamore
267	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5676	Common Lime
268	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5676	Common Lime
269	Ayrfield, Grange Road	S 4989 5677	Horse Chestnut
270	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5677	Horse Chestnut
271	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5678	Common Lime
272	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5678	Common Lime
273	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4990 5679	Sycamore
274	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4990 5679	Sycamore
275	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4990 5680	Common Lime

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276	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4989 5680	Sycamore
277	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4987 5679	Common Lime
278	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4986 5677	Common Lime
279	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4985 5678	Beech
280	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4981 5677	Beech
281	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4979 5677 to 4977 5678	3 Horse Chestnut
282	Ayrfield, Grange Road	S 4978 5676	Common Lime
283	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4980 5673	Sycamore
284	Ayrfield, Grange Road	4984 5671	Beech
285	Coolgrange, Duningstown Road	4934 5748	Black Poplar
286	Greyhound Track Freshford Rd	4981 5708 to 4988 5716	29 Common Lime
287	Greyhound Track Freshford Rd	4991 5717	Monterey Cypress
288	Loreto Lodge Freshford Rd	5013 5680	Common Oak
289	Loreto Community Freshford Rd	5014 5673	Common Oak
290	Loreto Community Freshford Rd	5015 5673	Common Oak
291	Loreto Secondary /School Grange Rd	S 5004 5672	Common Oak
292	Aut Even Hospital Freshford Rd	4928 5846 to 4928 5851	5 Beech
293	Aut Even Hospital Freshford Rd	4928 5853	2 Copper Beech
294	Aut Even Hospital Freshford Rd	4929 5854	Ash
295	Aut Even Hospital Freshford Rd	4931 5858 to 4931 5861	7 Copper Beach
296	No 4 Talbotsinch, Freshford Rd	4970 5806	Yew
297	No 4 Talbotsinch, Freshford Rd	4971 5804	Wild Cherry
298	No 4 Talbotsinch, Freshford Rd	4972 5803	Sycamore
299	Talbotsinch, Freshford Rd	S 4978 5815	Beech
300	Talbotsinch Green	4966 5798	4 Austrian Pine
301	St. Lukes Hospital, Freshford Rd	4996 5736 to 4992 5731	9 Monterey Pine
302	St. Lukes Hospital, Freshford Rd	4980 5745	Monterey Pine
303	No 6 Bishops Hill	5027 5675 to 5025 5677	4 Monterey Pine
304	No 6 Bishops Hill	5022 5672	Red Oak

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305	No 6 Bishops Hill	5020 5673	Monterey Pine
306	Loreto Park, Troyes Lane	5019 5661	4 Sycamore
307	11 Loreto Park, Troyes Lane	5018 5657	Copper Beech
308	1 Loreto Park, Troyes Lane	5021 5654	Copper Beech
309	Green Street	S 5045 5654	Lombardy Poplar
310	Green Street	5049 5653	Lombardy Poplar
311	Mount Verdant, Greens Hill	5060 5681	5 Common Lime
312	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5009 5818	Hornbeam
313	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5012 5825	Common Oak
314	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5013 5825	Douglas Fir
315	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5013 5824	Horse Chestnut
316	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5015 5824	Hybrid Black Poplar
317	Woolen Mills, Bleach Green	5020 5838	Horse Chestnut
318	Richview Estate, Castlecomer Road	5033 5788	Horse Chestnut
		5050 5776 to 5053	
319	Richview Estate, Castlecomer Road	5774	14 Beech
320	Richview Estate, Castlecomer Road	S 5027 5801	Beech
321	Richview Estate, Castlecomer Road	5026 5801	Beech
		5017 5791 to 5021	
322	The Weir Estate, Castlecomer Road	5796	15 Beech
323	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5139 5793	Hybrid Black Poplar
324	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5171 5797	Lombardy Poplar
325	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5153 5825	Wych Elm
326	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5127 5808	Monterey Pine
327	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5122 5817	Common Oak
328	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5087 5836	3 Whitebeam
329	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	S 5086 5822	Hybrid Poplar
330	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5089 5814	Whitebeam
331	Kikenny Golf Club, Glendine Road	5087 5810	Whitebeam
332	Glendine Road, Glendine	5073 5775	3 Beech
333	Glendine Road, Glendine	5073 5775	Scots Pine
334	Glendine Road, Glendine	5073 5776	Sycamore
335	Glendine Road, Glendine	5073 5776	Common Lime

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336	Caislain Nua, Glendine Road	5077 5773	Walnut
337	Caislain Nua, Glendine Road	5073 5773	Common Lime
338	Caislain Nua, Glendine Road	5072 5773	Beech
339	Glendine House , Glendine	S 5081 5777	Sycamore
340	Glendine House , Glendine	5080 5776	Large Leaf Lime
341	Glendine House , Glendine	5080 5775	Sycamore
342	Glendine House , Glendine	5080 5772	Walnut
343	Glendine House , Glendine	5082 5774	Beech
344	Glendine House , Glendine	5082 5773	Turkey Oak
345	Glendine House , Glendine	5084 5773	Sycamore
346	Glendine House , Glendine	5088 5768	Beech
347	Glendine House , Glendine	5085 5774	Variegated Holly
348	Glendine House , Glendine	5077 5770	Common Lime
349	Glendine House , Glendine	S 5072 5770	Common Lime
		5072 5769 to 5072	
350	Glendine House , Glendine	5767	5 Beech
351	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5079 5754	Beech
352	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5079 5757	Sycamore
353	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5079 5758	Ash
354	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5074 5757	Yew
355	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5109 5753	Scots pine
356	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5109 5755	Hybrid Black Poplar
357	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5103 5749	Common Oak
358	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5103 5752	Monterey Cypress
359	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	S 5116 5744	White Willow
360	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5115 5752	Alder
361	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5099 5745	Sycamore
362	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5096 5746	Turkey Oak
363	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5059 5744	Ash
364	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5091 5741	Beech
365	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5090 5742	Common Lime
366	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5087 5742	Common Oak
367	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5080 5737	Large Leaf Lime

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368	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5077 5738	Common Oak
369	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	S 5076 5735	Beech
370	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5072 5735	7 Holm Oak
371	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5069 5731	Beech
372	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5070 5732	Ash
373	Kilkenny college, Castlecomer Rd	5072 5747	Common Lime
374	Drimmitten house, Castlecomer Rd	5069 5746	Horse Chestnut
375	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5080 5719	Giant Redwood
		5086 5721 to 5082	
376	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5718	15 Horse Chestnut
377	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5082 5728	Turkey Oak
378	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5056 5728	Turkey Oak
379	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	S 5084 5731	Red Horse Chestnut
380	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5086 5734	Monterey Pine
381	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5089 5734	Turkey Oak
382	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5096 5735	Ash
383	Newpark Hotel, Castlecomer Rd	5092 5729	Common Lime
		5080 5691 to 5079	
384	Newpark Lawn, Castlecomer Rd	5699	12 Common Lime
385	Newpark Fen, Seixeslough	5125 5737	Beech
386	Newpark Fen, Seixeslough	5107 5737	White Willow
387	Newtown Manor, Seixeslough	5146 5730	Horse Chestnut
388	Newtown Manor, Seixeslough	5146 5731	Horse Chestnut
389	Newtown, New orchard Road	S 5187 5771	4 Monterey Cypress
390	Phelan's Farm, Newpark	5167 5741	Sycamore
391	Phelan's Farm, Newpark	5182 5738	Common Lime
392	Phelan's Farm, Newpark	5181 5738	Common Lime
393	13 Rosemount, Lower Newpark	5120 5684	Norway Maple
394	Newpark Villa, Lower Newpark	5098 5680	Beech
		5088 5668 to 5096	
395	Castlecomer Road	5657	16 Common Lime
396	De La Salle, Ballybought Street	5118 5655	Red Hawthorn
397	St. Kierans Cemetery, Hebron Road	5182 5653	Golden Lawson cypress

398	St. Kierans Cemetery, Hebron Road	5183 5653	Golden Lawson cypress
399	St. Kierans Cemetery, Hebron Road	S 5184 5651	Golden Lawson cypress
400	St. Kierans Cemetery, Hebron Road	5201 5666 to 5214 5672	20 Lawson Cypress
401	Assumption place, O'Loughlin Rd.	5156 5630 to 5159 5628	9 Common Lime
402	Assumption place, O'Loughlin Rd.	5159 5625 to 5158 5622	5 Common Lime
403	Assumption place, O'Loughlin Rd.	5156 5622 to 5154 5622	4 Common Lime
404	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4990 5845	Walnut
405	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4989 5844	Golden Lawson Cypress
406	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4987 5840	Holly
407	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	5987 5841	Bhutan pine
408	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4985 5843	Bhutan pine
409	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	S 4986 5843	Large Leaf Lime
410	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4987 5845	Varigated Sycamore
411	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4985 5847	Persian Ironwood
412	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4984 5850	Fern Leaf Beech
413	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4986 5849	Lawson Cypress
414	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4986 5851	Blue Atlas Cedar
415	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4988 5851	Blue Atlas Cedar
416	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4987 5853	Pencil Cedar
417	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4991 5853	Beech
418	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4993 5851	Oriental Spruce
419	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	S 4992 5850	Scotch Laburnum
420	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	5000 5849	Japanese Wingnut
421	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4999 5851	White Willow
422	Aut Even House, Talbotsinch	4984 5858	Grey Poplar
423	New Palace, Vicar Street	5029 5654	Tulip Tree
424	New Palace, Vicar Street	5028 5655	Corsican Pine
425	New Palace, Vicar Street	5028 5655	Weeping Ash

426	New Palace, Vicar Street	5027 5654	Holly
427	New Palace, Vicar Street	5025 5652	Sweet Chestnut
428	New Palace, Vicar Street	5027 5647	False Acacia
429	New Palace, Vicar Street	S 5029 5647	Corsican Pine
430	New Palace, Vicar Street	5029 5651	Horse Chestnut
431	New Palace, Vicar Street	5031 5651	Turkey Oak
432	New Palace, Vicar Street	5033 5650	Corsican Pine
433	New Palace, Vicar Street	5032 5651	Red Chestnut
434	New Palace, Vicar Street	5032 5651	Common Lime
435	New Palace, Vicar Street	5032 5652	Holm Oak
436	New Palace, Vicar Street	5033 5652	Common Lime
437	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5068 5649	Yew
438	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5066 5648	6 Scots Pine
439	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	S 5066 5651	Sycamore
440	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5066 5650	Horse Chestnut
441	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5065 5649	Horse Chestnut
442	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5064 5650	Horse Chestnut
443	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5065 5649	Horse Chestnut
444	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5065 5648	Common Lime
445	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5065 5648	Sycamore
446	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5066 5648	Horse Chestnut
447	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5066 5647	Common Lime
448	St. Maul's Graveyard, Green's Bridge St.	5066 5647	Horse Chestnut
		5064 5647 to 5066	
449	Peace Park, Greenbridge St.	5639	10 Common Lime
450	Peace Park, Greenbridge St.	5067 5640	3 Common Lime
451	Peace Park, Greenbridge St.	S 5067 5640	Common Lime
452	Peace Park, Greenbridge St.	5068 5640	Common Lime
453	Peace Park, Greenbridge St.	5069 5632	Norway Maple
454	John's Quay Green, John's Quay	5077 5608	22 Sycamore
455	Library Carpark, John's Quay	5080 5606	Sycamore
456	Library Carpark, John's Quay	5079 5605	Purple Leaf Plum
457	Library Carpark, John's Quay	5079 5605	Purple Leaf Plum

Appendix F: Survey of Mature Trees

458	Library Carpark, John's Quay	5080 5601	Sycamore
459	Ormonde Hostel, John's Green	S 5097 5631	3 Lombardy Poplar
461	18 John's Street	5087 5598	Pear
462	18 John's Street	5087 5597	Pear
463	St. John's Church, John's Street	5092 5605	Weeping Ash
464	St. John's Junior School, Michael St.	5084 5611 to 5081 5608	8 Purple Leaf Plum
465	St. John's Junior School, Michael St.	5084 5612	Purple Leaf Plum
466	St. John's Junior School, Michael St.	5078 5615	Horse Chestnut
467	St. John's Junior School, Michael St.	5078 5615	Horse Chestnut
468	St. John's Junior School, Michael St.	S 5079 5615	3 Purple Leaf Plum

Appendix G: List of Native Trees and Shrubs

Choosing the right species of tree and shrub is very important in urban areas where there are restrictions on space. Where possible, always use native species. Below is a list of the trees and shrubs native to Ireland, and advice on the locations to which they are suited.

Common name	Latin name	Height (max)	Suit- able for public open spaces	Suitable for streets and confined spaces	Suitable for tubs, containers, raised beds etc.	Guide to planting: see key below
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	22m	Yes	No	Yes	ADPS
Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	6m	Yes	No	Yes	D
Arbutus (strawberry tree)	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	8m	Yes	No	Yes	Not frost hardy
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	28m	Yes	No	No	ADIPS
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	24m	Yes	No	No	DPSV Not close to buildings or any services
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	14m	Yes	Yes	Yes	P
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	2m	No	No	No	C/H note: tends to be invasive
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	2m	Yes	No	Yes	*
Burnet rose	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	2m	Yes	No	Yes, but vigorous	C/H
Common (or European) gorse	<i>Ulex europeus</i>	2.5m	Yes	No	In a rural setting	HV
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	6m	Yes	No	No	AHIP
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	2m	Yes	No	Yes. Vigorous	C/H
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	18m	Yes	Yes	Yes	ADIP
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	6m	In hedge	No	No	V

Appendix G: List of Native Trees and Shrubs

Gelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	4.5m	Yes	No	No	DH
Common name	Latin name	Height (max)	Suit-able for public open spaces	Suitable for streets and confined spaces	Suitable for tubs, containers, raised beds etc.	Guide to planting: see key below
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9m	Yes	Yes	Yes	AHIPS
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6m	Yes	No	No	AHS
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	15m	Yes	Yes	Yes	AHPS
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	climber	Yes	On walls	No	C
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	climber	Yes	Yes	Yes	C
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	6m	Yes	No	No	S
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	30m	Yes	No	No	AI only suitable for large spaces
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	3m	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Purging buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	4.5m	No	No	No	AHPV
Rowan or mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	9m	Yes	Yes	Yes	ADHIP
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	24m	Yes	No	No	AI
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	30m	Yes	No	No	AI only suitable for large spaces
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	18m	Yes	Yes	Yes	ADIP
Sloe, blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3m	Yes	No	No	AHPV
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	7.5m	Yes	No	No	H
Western (or mountain) gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	1.5m	Yes	No	Yes	*

Whitebeam spp.	<i>Sorbus aria/S. anglica/S. devoniensis /S.hibernica/S. latifolia/S. rupicola</i>	12m	Yes	Yes	Yes	IPS
Common name	Latin name	Height (max)	Suit-able for public open spaces	Suitable for streets and confined spaces	Suitable for tubs, containers, raised beds etc.	Guide to planting: see key below
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	15m	Yes	Yes	Yes	AHI
Willow spp.	<i>Salix spp.</i>	6m	Some	No	No	V Not suitable near buildings or services
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabr</i>	30m	Yes		No	PS
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	14m	Yes	No	Yes	AIPS

Guide to Planting Key:

- A – Grows in a wide variety of soils D – Tolerates or prefers damp conditions
 C – Climber H – Suitable for hedging
 I – Suitable as an individual tree P – Tolerates smoke or pollution
 S – Tolerates shade V – Invasive
 * - Tolerates dry conditions

Appendix H: List of Protected Views (Kilkenny County)

See Figure 9.2 Landscape Character Assessment in the Development Plan.

For Kilkenny City See Figure HS1 Kilkenny City Views and Prospects and refer to Section 1.4 Volume 1 Heritage Strategy

- V1. View east and south over the Barrow valley on the Thomastown/Graigenamanagh Road, R703 from Coppengh Hill between the junctions with road numbers LP4203 and LT8215-1.
- V2. View East over the Barrow Valley on the Graigenamanagh/New Ross Road, R705, and in particular the views overlooking St. Mullins, between the junctions with road numbers LP4209 and LS8246
- V3. View east and south east over the Barrow Valley on the Graigenamanagh/Ullard Road (LS8221) just north of Graigenamanagh, between the junctions with road numbers LS8226 and LS8222.
- V4. View to the south east over Brandon Hill on the Inistioge/Graigenamanagh Road (LP 4209) between the junctions with road numbers LS8241 and R705.
- V5. View to the south west over Inistioge and the Nore Valley on the Inistioge/Graigenamanagh Road (LP4210) overlooking the LS8237 (between its junctions with road numbers LS8238 and the R700).
- V6. View south west over the Nore Valley on the Thomastown/Inistioge Road, R700 between Inistioge and the junction at Coolnamuck (LS8289).
- V7. Views west over the Nore Valley on the R700 between Inistioge and Thomastown (at the junction with the R703), particularly those at Brownsbarn Bridge and Dangan.
- V8. View East over the Nore Valley on the Thomastown/Inistioge Grennan Road (LP4208) south of Thomastown between the junctions with road numbers LS 8236 and LP4215.
- V9. View to the South East over the Barrow Valley, south of New Ross on the LS7512 between the junctions with road numbers LP3432 and the N25.
- V10. View North West over the valleys and the confluence of the River Nore and King's River on the Stoneyford/Bennettsbridge Road (LP4202) between the junctions with road no's LT 42022-6 (Ballycoam) and LS8200.
- V11. View east and southeast into the Barrow Valley and lowland plains on the Castlecomer/Paulstown Road, the LP2625 and LT6675 (between the junctions of road nos. LP2625/LS6671 and LT6675/L2623). Also, the view on the L6671 from the county boundary to its junction with the L2625.
- V12. Views overlooking Castlecomer and Ballyragget on the Castlecomer/Ballyragget Road (R694) between its junctions with road nos. LT5852 and LT5847.
- V13. Views southwest over Kilkenny City and southeast over Carlow on Ballysallagh/Kanesbridge Road No. LP 1851 between the junctions with road nos. LT6654 and LS5886.
- V14. Views north and east on the Johnstown/Gattabaun Road No. LP1805 between junctions with Road nos. LT18054 and LT18056.
- V15. Views west into Co. Tipperary from the Callan/Clonmel Road N.76
- V16. View East towards Kilkenny City on the Kilkenny/Kilmanagh Road No. LP 1011 between the junction with road nos. LT10111-4 and LT10112-10.
- V17. Views south, southwest and west over the Suir valley on Templeorum/Barrabehy Road No. LP 1040
- V18. View west into Co. Tipperary on Kilmacoliver/Scough Road No. LS5097.

- V19. View west towards the Slieve Bloom Mountains on road no's LS5840 and LS5839 from the junction with road nos. LS5839 and LS5846 (Ballymartin Cross Roads).
- V20. Views south over King's river valley on Road no. LS5067 between Kells and the R713 (Waterford Road).
- V21. Views southwest over the River Suir at Grannagh Castle to the Comeraghs.
- V22. Views over the confluence of the Rivers Suir and Barrow at Snow Hill on road nos. LS7483 from its junction with road no. LP 3415 and view from road no. LT 74831-15.
- V23. View of Coppenagh, Croghan and Freagh hills and the valley from the Leinster Way (on Brandon Hill)
- V24. View of Kells Priory from Kells village along LP1027
- V25. Woodstock viewed from South Leinster Way east of Inistioge
- V26. The Nore and Inistioge Bridge viewed from Mount Sandford Castle
- V27. Inistioge Bridge viewed through woodland on road to Woodstock House
- V28. View from Mount Alto Tower towards Inistioge village
- V29. View from Mount Alto Tower along the Nore Valley to Thomastown
- V30. View from the Winter Garden Terrace across the Nore Valley
- V31. Panoramic view of River Nore Valley from Bleach Road
- V32. View of River Nore Valley to east from Ossory Bridge.

Appendix I County RPS

***KILKENNY COUNTY RECORD OF PROTECTED
STRUCTURES***

Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Aglish South	Thatched Cottage	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched cottage, c. 1825, on a corner site with entrance windbreak.	Aglish South	12404217	C861
Aglish South	Thatched Cottage	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825, on a corner site with entrance windbreak to right, and three-bay single-storey rear (south) elevation.	Aglish South	12404212	C862
Ahanure North, Callan	Thatched cottage	Detached, five-bay single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825 with entrance windbreak	Ahanure North	12402609	C837
Annaghs	Annaghs House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey over part-raised basement Classical-style country house with dormer attic, built 1797-1801, with four-bay two-storey side elevations, and six-bay two-storey Garden (south) Front. Burnt, 1867. Reconstructed, post-1867.	1ml. S of New Ross 23.S.70.25	12404108	C310
Annaghs	Tower House	A late tower bordering on the transitional stage from tower to house	S of New Ross 23.S.70.25	N/A	C411
Annamult	Factory, Merino	Erected 1810-15. Its purpose was to create local employment in the spinning, weaving and dyeing of wool. Partly reused as a grain mill from the 1850s-70s. Substantial remains survive around 3 sides of the courtyard; at the west side is a massive waterwheel pit	Left bank of King's River	12402725	D22
Annamult	Wind Pump	Wind-powered Climax water pump, complete with mult-bladed sails, lattice tower and windvane. Supplied drinking water to animals.		N/A	D76
Annamult	Mill (Threshing)	Long two-storey random-rubble building of early 19th century date, probably horsepowered; no machinery.		12402725	D112
Annamult	Tower House	Standing of half height. Remains of monastic grange hard to locate.	2 miles SSE of Bennettsbridge	N/A	C412

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Annamult	Annamult House, Country House	Detached four-bay two-storey double gable-fronted Tudor-style country house, c.1825, incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-	2mIs. NE of Stoneyford 23.S.54.44	12402825	C311
Annsborough	Mill	Ruins of large mill buildings	4 miles N of Piltown on Pil River 18.S.42.26	N/A	C439
Ardaloo	Dinin Bridge	Triple elliptically arched hump-backed bridge of 1792 carrying the Kilkenny - Ballyragget road over the Dinin River.	Over the Dinin River, Near Jenkinstown	12401419	D35 & C452
Aylwardstown	Aylwardstown House, Country House/ Tower	Detached five-bay two-storey country house, c.1800, incorporating fabric of earlier house, dated 1609.	Glenmore	12404107	C472
Balief	Tower House	Medieval cylindrical tower.	2 1/2 miles E of Urlingford 18.S.32.63	N/A	C413
Balleen	Tower House	Seventeenth-century tower-house with transom and mullion windows, in very bad state of repair. Also remains of bawn, and arch. Probably built circa 1647	3 miles NW of Freshford 18.S.37.67	N/A	C414
Balleven	The Thatch, Cottage	Detached four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic c. 1800		12401806	C562
Ballinamara	C of I Church	Ruined tower of First Fruits church	7mIs. NW of Kilkenny 18.S.41.59	12401301	C294
Ballybur	Tower House	A late tower house still standing to its full height with some of its original floors, but without its roof. It was occupied until some years ago. (Now under repair)	Cuffe's Grange 18.S.61.38	N/A	C415
Ballycarran Little	Threecastles Bridge	Seven segmental arches of different size and with angled cutwaters, carry a minor road over the Nore. Four of the five larger arches are in normal use, the remaining two being smaller floodwater channels.	Over the Nore River	12401417	D15 & C471
Ballyclovan Meadows	Bridge	Four arches (three segmental, one elliptical) with angled cutwaters carry Bennettsbridge - Ballingarry road over tributary of Munster		N/A	D158
Ballyconra	Ballyconra House, Country House	Detached seven-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, dated 1724, on an L-shaped plan possibly originally mill	18.S.43.72	12400402	C312

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ballydowney Upper	Snow Hill Railway Tunnel	Immediately west of the Barrow viaduct is the 217yd (198 m) Snow Hill railway tunnel still in use on the Waterford - Rosslare line.		12404403	D143
Ballyduff	Ballyduff Mill	A three-storey grain mill on the Arrigle River, near its confluence with the Nore, south-east of Thomastown. Fully restored and used as a craft workshop, it still retains its pitchback waterwheel, great spurwheel gearing and 4 stes of millstones.	On the Arrigle River, 23.S.61.38	12403205	D27; C440
Ballyduff	Tower House	17th century tower-house, burnt but rebuilt.	1 mile W of Inistioge 23.S.61.38	N/A	C416
Ballyduff	Ballyduff House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey country house, built 1760.	2mls. W of Inistioge 23.S.61.38	12403206	C313
Ballyduff	Ballyduff Bridge	Four segmental spans with angled cutwaters over Arrigle River.	Over Arrigle River, 23.S.61.38	12403204	D118; C441
Ballyeven	Catholic Church	Dated 1848, barn Church, T-Plan	5mls. W of Kilkenny. 18.S.42.53	N/A	C259
Ballyfoyle	Tower House	Small tower standing two-thirds height with attractive approach past farmhouse.	4 1/2 miles NNE of Kilkenny 19.S.52.63	N/A	C417
Ballyfoyle	Catholic Church	Hard gothic, single cell, dated 1872, Gothic-style altar furniture, pointed-arch door opening with cut-limestone surround having carved rebated reveals, tongue-and-groove timber panelled double	4mls. N of Kilkenny. 19.S.52.63	12401404	C260
Ballyfoyle	Thatched cottage	Detached, five-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c.1800.	Ballyfoyle	12401405	C820
Ballygub New	Clodiagh Bridge	Substantial semi-circular arch with dressed voussoirs carries Thomastown - New Ross road over Clodiagh River.	Over Clodiagh River	12403301	D120
Ballygub New	Catholic Church	T-Plan, early 19th Century, square-headed door opening with tongue-and-groove timber panelled door, carved timber Gothic-style confessional boxes, timber balustraded galleries to first floor on chamfered timber posts,	3mls. E of Inistioge. 23.S.68.35	12403302	C261

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ballygub New	Mill (Threshing)	Former two-storey water-powered threshing mill refurbished with a turnip shredder and potatoe masher. Millpond, high breastshot waterwheel and some beltdriven machinery still survive.		N/A	D60
Ballyhale	Railway Station	Single-storey ashlar limestone building, now a dwelling; a rubble-stone goods shed stands nearby.		N/A	D92
Ballyhale	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of St. Martin of Tours. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, reconstructed 1855, on a cruciform plan incorporating fabric of earlier chapel, 1804.		12322003	C2
Ballyhale	'Walsh's Bar', House	Public 'Walsh's Bar'	East side of street	N/A	C4
Ballyhale	House	Thre-bay, single-storey structure with hipped roof and enclosed porch	Main Street	12322006	C544
Ballyhale	Tower House	With T Plan	23.S.54.35	N/A	C1
Ballyhimmin	Mill (Grain)	A two-storey random-rubble bleach mill heavily refurbished as a grain mill. A water turbine drove four sets of millstones via great spurwheel gearing. Also generated electricity for nearby mill house.	Right bank of the Deen River	12401012	D14
Ballyhimmin	New Bridge	Double segmental arch bridge with angled cutwaters carries access road to Castlecomer Desmesne over Dinin River.		12400502	D79
Ballylinch Demesne	Ballylinch Bridge	Twelve segmental arches of varying size. Bridge span the Nore floodplain just west of Ballylinch Demesne; 5 arches span the river proper, the remainder serving as floodwater channels.	Over the River Nore	12402802	D23; C442
Ballylinch Demesne	Estate Bridge	A well proportioned multi-arched bridge providing access to Mount Juliet across the Nore. It comprises 7 equi-sized elliptical arches with angled cutwaters, with two additional floodwater channels on the eastern approach; a wooden fence acts as a parapet.	Over the River Nore	12402804	D24

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ballymack (Flood)	Thatched Cottage	Detached, single-storey thatched cottage, c. 1775, extended 1990, three bays with projecting porch. Hip-ended to south and low slated side extension to north.	Ballymack (Flood)	12402301	C552
Ballyoskill	Catholic Church	St. Mary's Catholic Church. Detached seven-bay double-height Catholic church, dated 1822, on a cruciform plan.	4mIs. N of Balyragget. 18.S.45.77	12400501	C262
Ballyragget	House	Mid 18th century 6 bay, 2 storey gable ended rendered house with segmental windows and a steep pitched roof	Street towards the bridge	N/A	C15
Ballyragget	Catholic Church	St. Patrick's Church. Detached seven-bay single- and two-storey Gothic Revival Catholic church, dated 1842, on site of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840.	Chapel Avenue	12303013	C6
Ballyragget	Lodge	Ballyragget Convent of Mercy (Balyragget Lodge), built 1788. Detached 5-bay, 2-storey over basement house by Robert Butler.	Beside the Castle	12303014	C7
Ballyragget	Houses	2 three storey houses, 1 with inset doric doorcase	Street South to the Square	N/A	C8
Ballyragget	House, row of four	Four bay, two storey house with a square headed doorcase and leaded light, chamfered cornor and door facing Catholic Church	Corner facing Square	N/A	C9
Ballyragget	Public House	Corner L plan two storey public house (Fitzpatricks)	North side of square	N/A	C10
Ballyragget	House	Attached five-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, c.1825.	West end of square	12303006	C11
Ballyragget	Eden Hall, Country House	Detached, five-bay, two-storey house, c.1825.	Ballyragget	12303015	C479
Ballyragget	House	Solid mid-18th century house with Ionic pilasters - 3 bays, 3 storeys plus another 2 bays."Cantwell's"	East end of square	12303011	C12
Ballyragget	Tower House	Castle.	18.S.45.71	N/A	C5

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ballyragget	Bridge	Long narrow bridge of 11 arches	Over the Ouveg river	12303003	C14
Ballyragget	House	Four-bay, three-storey structure with round-headed doorway with limestone columns and railings to the street	Castle Street	12303012	C541
Ballyragget	School	Detached , three-bay, two-storey, Tudor Revival National School, c. 1825.	West end of bridge	12303002	C16
Ballyragget	House	Work House and Overseer's dwelling	Green Street	N/A	C17
Ballyragget	Barney Church	Near Grange, Ballyragget Butler-Mountgarret tomb in the form of a sarcophagus on legs	18.S.44.67	N/A	C444
Ballyragget	House	Four-bay, two-storey over basement structure with round-headed doorway and railings to street	Bridge Street	12303004	C540
Ballyragget	House	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, c.1900. One of a pair.	The Square	12303008	C537
Ballyragget	Ballyragget Bridge	Formerly carrying the main road over the Nore to the west of Ballyragget,the bridge comprises 6 semi-circular arches,with angled cutwaters; 2 floodwater channels and a millrace are also accommodated, Now superceeded on the upstream side by a	Over the Nore	12303003	D32
Ballyragget	Commercial Property	Commercial property with symmetrical shopfront, gilt lettering 'The Medical Hall'	The Square	12303010	C536
Ballyragget	Square	North square is a roughly rectangular green with good simple cottages	The North Square	N/A	C13
Ballyragget	House	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, dated 1913, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, with square-headed carriageway to left ground floor.	The Square	12303005	C539
Ballyroden	Vernacular House	Simple three bay, two storey house, mid nineteenth century.	1ml. E of Newmarket 19.S.52.35	N/A	C395

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ballyrowragh, Slieverue	O' Donovans Corn Mill	Mill Structure	Ballyrowragh	N/A	C845
Ballysallagh	Ballysallagh House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey over raised basement Classical-style house with dormer attic, dated 1722, on a symmetrical T-shaped plan with single-bay full-height pedimented entrance breakfront.	1ml. S of Johnswell 19.S.56.60	12401504	C314
Ballyshanemore	Tower House	Tower house in Gowran Demesne.	Gowran 19.S.63.52	N/A	C419
Ballyteigelea	Bridge	Stone road over river bridge with five arches with triple keystones and well cut voussoirs	Over the river Barrow at Milltown, 19.S.71.50	12402504	C443; D20
Ballytobin	Ballaghtobin House (Ballytobin House),	Detached four-bay two-storey house, rebuilt 1953, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1750,	3mls. SE of Callan 18.S.44.39	12402608	C315
Ballyvereen	Railway Bridge	Girder bridge carrying Waterford - New Ross railway over stream.		N/A	D125
Barraghcore	Mill	Detached fourteen-bay six-storey Gothic-style flour mill, c.1800, possibly originally seven-bay six-storey with two-bay double-height projecting bay to left having single-bay four-stage engaged corner turret bartizan over on a circular plan.	1 mile N of Goresbridge	12402102	C445
Barrowmount	Barrowmount House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey double-pile over part-raised basement country house, c.1750, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1669.	Goresbridge 19.S.68.52	12402501	C316
Baunlusk, Kells Road	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay, single-stoery thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825	Baunlusk	12402308	C832
Baunta Commons	Water Pump	Cast-iron manually-operated roadside Village pump by Kelly & Sons, Kilkenny.		N/A	D155
Beech Hill	Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1800, on a T-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey central return to north.	2mls. N of Freshford	12400904	C317

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Belline	Tuscan Barns	Detached five-bay three-storey over part-raised basement Classical-style country house, c.1775, on a T-shaped plan with three-bay full-height projecting bay to centre. Tuscan barns and follies are also	Piltown	12403906-11	D73
Belline	Dovecot	Massive circular towers, the upper portion of which was given over to nesting birds.	Piltown	12403906-11	D74
Belline and Rogerstown	Belline House, Country House	Detached five-bay three-storey over part-raised basement Classical-style country house, c.1775, on a T-shaped plan with three-bay full-height projecting bay to centre.	N of Pitown 22.S.45.53	12403906-11	C318
Belline and Rogerstown		18th century gate house - connected to Belline House. With fine ashlar stonework. Known locally as Ink Bottle due to octagonal shape.	Townland of Belline and Rogerstown, Co. Kilkenny	12403820	C1060
Belmont		Brothers of Charity complex (formerly Belmont House)	Belmont	N/A	C665
Bennettsbridge	Mill (Grain)	Fire-gutted shell of 6-storey flour mill on right of Nore below Bennetts Bridge. Little machinery now survives, although a Francis turbine continues to generate electricity for the complex, part of which is used as a pottery. Now repaired.	On right bank of Nore	12312011	D51
Bennettsbridge	Bridge	6 arched bridge with cut-waters, well cut voussoirs and triple keystones dating from the 1760's	Over the river Nore 9 19.S.55.4	12312010	C18
Bennettsbridge	Mill	Several good mill buildings.	See D51 & D53	12312011	C19
Bennettsbridge	Garda Barracks	Detached three-bay two-storey Gothic-style Royal Irish Constabulary barracks, c.1850, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay three-stage flanking corner turrets on circular plans.	Bennettsbridge	12312006	C21
Bennettsbridge	Mill (Grain) /Seed Dressing Mill	Large 4-storey former grain mill, later converted to seed dressing on left bank of Nore below Bennettsbridge. Only the latter's machinery survives, powered from electricity generated by Francis turbine. The building is being reconverted to flour milling...	On left bank of Nore	12312007	D113
Birchfield	Birchfield House, Country House	Detached five-bay three-storey over part-raised basement house, c.1750, on an L-shaped plan.	1 1/2mls. S of Kilkenny 19.S.50.53	12401902	C320
Blackwell	Blackwell Lodge,	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement country house, c.1750.	Bennettsbridge	12312004	C321

Country House

19.S.56.49

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Blanchfieldsland	Hebron House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey over part-raised basement country house with dormer attic, pre-1769, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1737.	Blanchfieldsland, Hebron Road	12401910	C475
Blanchville Demesne	Blanchville House, Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style country house, built 1800, with single-bay two-storey pedimented breakfront having (single-storey) prostyle tetrastyle Doric portico to ground floor.	4mIs. E of Kilkenny 19.S.59.53	12402011	C322
Boherkyle, Freshford	Thatched cottage	Detached, four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825.	Boherkyle	12305021	C818
Bonnetstown	Bonnetstown Hall, Country House	Detached seven-bay two-storey over part-raised basement Classical-style country house, built 1737-8, on a symmetrical plan with seven-bay two-storey Garden (north-west) elevation	2mIs. W of Kilkenny	12401909	C323
Bonnetstown	School	Simple three bay early 19th century school house. Not in use.	18.S.45.57	N/A	C446
Brandondale	Brandondale House, Country House	Detached eight-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800, comprising two-bay two-storey entrance block.	Graiguenamanagh 19.S.70.43	12318049	C324
Broadmore	Thatched house	Detached five-bay single-story thatched farmhouse.	West of Callan	12402603	C558
Brookville	Brookville House, Country House	Detached three-bay three-storey country house, c.1800, on a T-shaped plan with (single-storey) prostyle tetrastyle Tuscan portico to centre ground floor.	2 1/2mIs. N of Freshford 18.S.41.68	12400907	C325
Brownsbarn	Brownsbarn House, Country House	Detached two-bay two-storey over basement double gable-fronted High Victorian Gothic-style country house, built 1856-63, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porch to left ground floor	2mIs. S of Thomastown 19.S.61.38	12403208	C326
Brownsbarn	Brownsbarn Bridge	Carrying the main Thomastown-Inistioge road over the Nore, this bridge comprises three elliptical spans over the river proper, and a further 5 large floodwater channels. The spandrels of the three main arches have circular motifs thereon.	Over the River Nore	12403207	D26; C447
Brownsford	Tower House	Brownsford Castle, Ruinous early sixteenth-century five stage tower house.	Brownsford Inistioge	N/A	C549

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Burnchurch	Tower House	An excellent grouping with Church of Ireland Church and lime trees (National Monument)	18.S.47.47	N/A	C420
Burnchurch	C of I Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Gothic-style Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1810, possibly on site of earlier church, pre-1700, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan.	5mls. ENE of Callan 18.S.48.47	12402303	C295
Burnchurch Glebe	Burnchurch House, Country House	Detached three-bay three-storey Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1815, with two-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting entrance bay to ground floor.	1ml. SW of Bennettsbridge	12402406	C327
Callan	Vernacular House	Birthplace of Ignatius Rice (1762-1844). Detached five-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1750. Restored pre 1994. Random rubble wall construction having sections of mud wall	Westcourt	12402605	C42
Callan	Workhouse	Union Workhouse complex, built 1840-1841.	Clonmel Road	12314008	C43
Callan	House	Remains of detached five-bay, single-storey rubble stone building, c. 1600.	West Street	12314068	C786
Callan	House	Detached, six-bay, two-storey house, c. 1875.	West Street	12314023	C779
Callan	House	Semi-detached, three-bay, two-storey house, c. 1875.	West Street, No. 42	12314024	C780
Callan		Three-bay, three-storey warehouse.	West Street	12314022	C778
Callan	House	Terraced, eight-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825, possibly originally three separate two-bay, three-storey and four-bay, three-storey houses with carriage arch to left ground floor.	Green Street	12314017	C776
Callan	House	Attached five-bay three-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally warehouse with elliptical-headed carriageway to left ground floor.	Green Street	12314021	C777

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Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Green Street	12314015	C774
Callan	Cast-iron waterpump	Freestanding cast-iron waterpump, c.1925.	West Street	12314067	C784
Callan	House	End of terrace, four-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825	Bridge Street Upper	12314030	C797
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Green Street	12314065	C809
Callan	House	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Bridge Street Upper	12314033	C808
Callan	House	Attached, two-bay, two-storey building, c.1900 with shopfront to ground floor	Market Lane	12314060	C807
Callan	House	Terraced single-bay, three-storey house, c.1825.	Bridge Street Upper	12314034	C806
Callan	Boundary wall, railings	Boundary wall, c.1800.	Mill Street	12314075	C805
Callan	Dwelling	End of terrace, two-bay, two-storey house, c. 1925	West Street	12314066	C783
Callan	Footbridge	Three-span footbridge over river, c.1925.	Over King's River	12314069	C804
Callan	Friary	Attached, three-bay, three-storey friary, c.1825.	Mill Street	12314072	C803
Callan	Gateway	Gateway, c.1850, comprising elliptical-headed carriageway with cut limestone piers.	Mill Street	12314056	C802

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Callan	House	Detached, six-bay, single-storey house, c.1850, possibly originally two separate three-bay, single-storey houses.	Mill Street	12314073	C800
Callan	House	Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1875.	West Street	12314025	C781
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1900.	West Street	12314029	C798
Callan	Cast-iron vent pipe	Free-standing cast-iron vent pipe.	West Street	12314027	C787
Callan	Callan Creamery	Callan Creamery complex, opened 1899.	West Street	12314028	C782
Callan	House	Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house, c.1825.	West Street	12314020	C796
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey over basement house. C.1825 on a corner site.	Green Street	12314019	C795
Callan	Pillar Post Box	Free-standing cast-iron pillar box, c. 1925.	Mill Street	12314076	C794
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1825.	Green Street	12314018	C793
Callan	House	Detached three-bay, single-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally rectory.	Mill Street	12314057	C792
Callan	Church	St. Mary's former Church of Ireland Church. Detached, seven bay, double-height rubble stone medieval parish church, built 1460-1530, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier church, c. 1250. Closed pre 1973. Now disused.	Green Street (E)	12314059	C27
Callan	Gateway	Gateway, c.1875, comprising pair of limestone ashlar octagonal piers with cut-limestone capping on scalloped frieze, wrought iron double gates having cast-iron finials.	Mill Street	12314055	C791

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Callan	Mill	Mill on culverted mill race from the King's River.	Minnauns Road	N/A	C41
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house, c.1875.	Mill Street	12314053	C789
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1875.	Bridge Street Upper	12314052	C788
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, C. 1850.	Bridge Street Upper	12314051	C799
Callan	Dwelling	Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house.	Bridge Street Lower	12314040	C754
Callan	Chapel, St. Mary's Convent of Mercy	Attached seven-bay, double-height Gothic Revival Catholic Chapel, built 1906.	Bridge Street Lower	12314043	C749
Callan	National School	Detached, seven bay, double-height national school, built 1889-1890.	Kilkenny Road	12314046	C750
Callan	House	Stone House.	Kilkenny Road	12314045	C40
Callan	Clarke's Public House	Three-bay three-storey house, Callan.	Bridge Street Lower	12314041	C752
Callan	'P Fennelly', House	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house, c. 1825 with square-headed carriageway to right ground floor. Renovated c. 1900.	Bridge Street Upper (W)	12314037	C29
Callan	Gateway, Catholic Church of the	Gateway, built 1854, comprising pair of square-headed pedestrian gateways flanking central gateway	Green Street	12314064	C770
Callan	Flight of eight cut limestone steps	Flight of eight cut-limestone steps, c.1875, with iron railings having cast-iron tapered polygonal piers with finials.	Green Street	12314011	C769

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Callan	Callan Garda Station	Detached three-bay two-storey Garda Siochana station, built 1926.	Green Street	12314006	C767
Callan	McDowell's Pharmacy	Terraced, four-bay, three-storey house, c. 1800. Possibly in use as a Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, pre 1840	Green Street	12314012	C771
Callan	Callan Motor Garage	Attached two-bay, double-height gable fronted motor garage.	Green Lane Lower	12314007	C765
Callan	Saint Mary's Convent of Mercy	Detached ten-bay three-storey convent, opened 1881, on a U-shaped plan possibly over basement incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1872.	Bridge Street Lower	12314042	C751
Callan	Callan Parochial House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey parochial house, c. 1900.	Clonmel Road	12314009	C764
Callan	Post-box	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, between 1901-10, with raised ER VII royal cipher.	Clonmel Road	12314063	C763
Callan	Post-box	Wall-mounted, cast-iron post box, between 1881-1922.	Green Street	12314077	C762
Callan	Callan Co-op	Attached, four-bay, four-storey warehouse, c.1850.	Green Street	12314002	C761
Callan	Allied Irish Bank	Terraced, four-bay, three-storey, classical style bank, c. 1900.	Green Street	12314003	C760
Callan	P. O'Halloran's	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Bridge Street Upper	12314031	C756
Callan	Dwelling	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house.	Bridge Street Upper	12314036	C759
Callan	O'Sullivan	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Bridge Street Upper	12314035	C758

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Callan	Edmund Ignatius Rice, Monument	Freestanding limestone ashlar monument comprising tapered plinth.	Green Street	12314061	C766
Callan	Two houses	J O Mahoney. Two terraced houses; two-bay, two-storey house with shopfront to ground floor and a two bay, three-storey house	Bridge Street Upper (E)	12314048	C32; C39
Callan	'Regan's' Shopfront	Detached, three-bay, three-storey house, c.1800, on corner site, shop inserted to ground floor, c. 1900. Regans' Shopfront.	Lr. Bridge Street (E)	12314048	C39; C32
Callan	Shopfront	End-of-terrace five-bay two-storey building, c.1900, on a corner site possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1800 with wrap-around shopfront - Keoghs Model Bakery Shopfront.	Lr. Bridge Street (E)	12314047	C38
Callan	Bridge	Three-arch, rubble stone road bridge over King's River, built 1818. Reconstructed c. 1925 following damage.		12314039	C37
Callan	House	Three bay, two-storey house with pedimented fluted ionic doorcase.	Mill Street (N)	N/A	C35
Callan	Church	Augustinian Friary. Attached, eight-bay, double-height over raised basement Augustinian Friary built 1810-19. Renovated pre 1973.	Mill Street (S)	12314071	C34
Callan	Dwelling	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house.	Bridge Street Lower	12314044	C753
Callan	House	'Denis Carey', Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house with segmental-headed carriage arch to south and converted shopfront to ground floor. Surviving early (possibly c. 1900) 'Victuallers' shop sign in plaster cartouche frame.	Green Street	N/A	C33
Callan	King TV	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825.	Green Street	12314013	C772
Callan	'MJ Bradley', House	'MJ Bradley' house including shopfront. Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1900 with shopfront to ground floor.	Bridge Street Upper (E)	12314050	C31

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Callan	'Power', House	"The Irish House'. Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house, c. 1825 with dormer attic, c. 1800. renovated c. 1875 with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	Bridge Street Upper (E)	12314049	C30
Callan	School (Charter School)	'The Old Charte House'. Attached, four-bay, three-storey charter school with dormer attic, built 1749 on a corner site.	Green Street (E)	12314058	C23
Callan	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1875.	Green Street	12314014	C773
Callan	House	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1825	Green Street	12314016	C775
Callan	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Assumption. Detached six-bay double-height neo-Classical single-cell Catholic Church built 1836-43 with full-height diastyle in antis Ionic portic to east.	Ignatious Rice Street (W)	12314010	C22
Callan	'Adelphi House', Shop	Adelphi House. Terraced, three-bay, three-storey hotel, c. 1900, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c. 1800.	Bridge Street Upper (W)	12314038	C28
Callan	Bank	Bank of Ireland. Detached, three-bay, two-storey over basement limestone ashlar Classical-style bank with attic, c. 1850 with single-storey recessed entrance bay to right.	Green Street (E)	12314004	C24
Callan	Town Hall (Market House)	Attached, three-bay, two-storey market house, c. 1825. Originally detached on a corner site with series of three elliptical-headed openings to ground floor forming arcade. Now in use as a town hall.	Green Street (E)/Market Lane	12314001	C26
Callan	Dunne's	Terraced, single-bay, three-storey house, co. 1825.	Bridge Street Upper	12314032	C757
Callan South	Callan Courthouse	Detached, five-bay, two-storey, Classical-style courthouse, pre-1840 attributable to William Francis Caldbeck (c. 1824-1872) as evidenced by stylistic similarities with further courthouses associated with the architect across the county.	Green Street (E)	12314005	C25
Callan South	Thatched cottage	Farmyard complex, c.1825, including four-bay, single-storey thatched farmhouse with entrance windbreak on an elliptical plan	Callan South	12402601	C826

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Castle Bamford	Country House	Ruin of plain, circa 1800, house of four bays, three storeys.	2mls. SSW of Kilkenny 18.S.49.52	N/A	C329
Castle Blunden	Castle Blunden, Country House	Detached seven-bay three-storey over basement Classical-style country house, c.1750, on a symmetrical plan with (single-storey) prostyle tetrastyle pedimented Roman Doric portico to centre ground	2mls. W of Kilkenny 18.S.47.54	12401906	C330
Castle Eve	Tower House, farmyard, Country House	On the South bank of the Kings River, opposite castle Eve, in a farmyard, is the gable-end of an early 17th Century House with a projecting stack. North of Castle bridge is a tall tower dated 1628.		N/A	C422
Castle Eve	Courtyard castle	A courtyard castle with a Tudor house, situated on the North side of the Kings River and very difficult to access.	3 miles E of Callan 18.S.46.43	N/A	C421
Castle Morres	Country House	Country house, c. 1750, dismantled 1940, demolished post 1973 but with classical-style gate lodge and formal Egyptian/Greek Revival gateway, c. 1850 surviving.	18.S.49.34	12403116, 12403124	C333
Castlecomer	Bridge	Road over river bridge.Five-span segmental arches of varying size and with angled cutwaters. The westernmost arch leads on to a headrace to nearby flour and saw-mills.The spandrels have Palladian motifs.Built to design prepared by George Smith (fl 1763-	Over the Dinin (Deen) River	12301001	D13
Castlecomer	C of I Church	St. Mary's Church. Detached, four-bay double-height Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland Church, built 1818.	19.S.57.76	12301062	C296; C59
Castlecomer	Market House	Detached two-storey classical style Market House, c. 1800. Main block with pedimented wings. It is rendered with segmental-headed wyatt windows on the first floor. Renovated 1875, extensively renovated 1997. Attributable to Francis Johnston (1761-1829).	Kilkenny Street (E)	12301047	C61
Castlecomer	Stable buildings	Castlecomer House, Former stables and yard buildings of Castlecomer House.	Athy Road	N/A	C510
Castlecomer	Entrance gates and railings	Castlecomer House, Former entrance gates, piers and railings to Castlecomer House.	Athy Road	12301081	C509
Castlecomer		Late 19th century school house, with six over six windows present. Different from later double gabled front facade school designs.	Old School House, Smithstown, Castlecomer,	12400613	C1050

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Castlecomer		Late 19th century house. Contemporary with adjacent school – house provided for teacher. The two buildings are representative of early educational architecture.	Old School Master's House, Smithstown, Castlecomer Co. Kilkenny R95 RF8V	12400616	C1051
Castlecomer	'The Cottage'	'The Cottage', Three-bay, two-storey detached residence in Italianate style with half-octagon bow and incorporating an earlier structure to the rear	Chatsworth Street	12301019	C508
Castlecomer	The Cottage	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1900, possibly over basement incorporating fabric of earlier house, c. 1825, with pair of box bay windows to ground floor flanking central entrance bay, two-bay two-storey single-pile recessed wing to left.	Castlecomer	12301019	C860
Castlecomer	House	Five bay, two storey house, rendered with a single round-headed doorcase and leaded fan light.	High Street (N)	12301009	C45
Castlecomer	Garda Barracks, former	Detached nine-bay three-storey infantry barracks, c.1800, with three-bay three-storey breakfront. In use, 1902. Decommissioned, post-1902. Now derelict.		12301084	C486
Castlecomer	House	Four-bay, two-storey mid-terrace structure with ground level bistro trading as 'The Lime Tree'.	High Street, No. 5	12301051	C489 & C53
Castlecomer	School	Church of Ireland National School, pre 1902 - single-storey masonry structure with tall porch and wide eaves. Circular plaque with inscribed 'Wandesford National School'.	Mill Lane, off The Square	12301059	C490
Castlecomer	House	La Rive, Three-bay, three-storey end-terrace structure with carriage arch and doorway with blocked granite architrave.	High Street	12301002	C491
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace, three-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825. Timber shopfront inserted c. 1875 to ground floor.	Kilkenny Street	12301034	C63
Castlecomer	Thatched cottage	Detached three-bay, single-storey, thatched cottage, c.1825.	Cloneen	12400603	C565
Castlecomer	Glebe House	Seven -bay, two-storey detached residence with L plan and half hexagon bow at North end.	Barrack Street	N/A	C507

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Castlecomer	Avalon Inn, House (now in use as hotel)	Three-bay, three-storey structure with attached two-bay, three-storey wing. Tri-partite sash windows with some original crown glass.	High Street	12301005	C494
Castlecomer	Gate Lodge	Detached, three-bay, single-storey over basement Tudor style gate lodge, c. 1900. Burnt in 1965, lodge has bow windows.	19.S.54.73	12301061	C331
Castlecomer	End of terrace house	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, c. 1925. One of a group of four.	Barrack Street	12301070	C850
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace , two bay, two storey house c. 1800.	The Square, (High Street)	12301002	C676
Castlecomer	Castlecomer Union Workhouse	Detached eight-bay two-storey building, built 1853-4. Renovated c. 1925, to accommodate use as offices. Part refenestrated, c. 1975.	Donaguile	12301067	C859
Castlecomer	Sandstone boundary wall	Section of broken coursed squared rubble sandtone boundary wall, built 1853-4, incorporating segmental-headed carriageway.	District Hospital, Donaguile	12301082	C858
Castlecomer	Castlecomer District Hospital	Remains of Castlecomer Union Workhouse complex, built 1853-4, including (i) pair of twelve-bay three-storey blocks with five-bay single-storey perpendicular connecting range to centre forming T-shaped plan. Converted to use as hospital, 1901.	Donaguile	12301066	C857
Castlecomer	Single-arch road bridge	Single-arch rubble-stone road bridge over river, c. 1825. Random rubble stone walls with rubble stone buttressed piers and rendered roud ed rubble stone coping. Single round arch with dressed rubble stone shallow voussoirs and rubble stone soffits.	Ardra	12301086	C856
Castlecomer	Glebe House	Detached three-bay two-storey Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1819.	Ardra	12301064	C855
Castlecomer	Icehouse	Freestanding single-bay single-stage icehouse, c. 1800, on a circular plan.	Drumgoole	12301085	C854
Castlecomer	Gateway	Gateway, c.1850, comprising pair of limestone ashlar piers with moulded stringcourses, cut-limestone capping, sections of curved wrought iron flanking railings, limestone ashlar terminating piers, and random rubble stone boundary wall to perimeter of site. Road fronted at entrance to grounds of Castlecomer Wood.	Athy Road	12301065	C853

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Castlecomer	Single-span road bridge	Single-span road bridge over river, c. 1900. Single flat span with lattice parapets having iron coping. Set back from road in grounds originally shared with Castlecomer Housesited spanning tributary of Dinin River with grass banks to river.	Ardra	12301088	C852
Castlecomer	Bank	Bank of Ireland. Terrace, five-bay, two-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1825 with elliptical-headed carriageway.	High Street (N)	12301008	C44
Castlecomer	Semi-detached house	Semi-detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1925. One of a pair.	Barrack Street	12301023	C851
Castlecomer	Thomas Coogan Library	Attached seven-bay, two storey convent school, post 1879.	Kilkenny Street	12301037	C686
Castlecomer	House	Attached four bay, two storey house, c. 1825.	Chatsworth Street, No. 15	12301016	C698
Castlecomer	Double gateway	Double gateway, c. 1850.	High Street, Barrack Street	12301069	C697
Castlecomer	Castlecomer Co-operative Creamery	Detached three bay two storey creamery, c. 1925.	High Street (off)	12301022	C696
Castlecomer	Comerford	End of terrace three bay, two storey house, c. 1825.	Barrack Street	12301026	C695
Castlecomer	G. Dwyer	Detached three bay two storey house, c. 1825.	Barrack Street	12301027	C694
Castlecomer	Kelly's	Terraced three bay, two storey house with dormer attic, c. 1825.	Barrack Street	12301028	C693
Castlecomer	House	Detached four bay two storey house c. 1850.	Kilkenny Street	12301046	C691
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace three-bay, two storey house c. 1800.	Kilkenny Street, No. 49	12301040	C690

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Castlecomer	Graveyard	Graveyard with carious cut stone markers, c. 1750 - present.	Church of the Immaculate	12301079	C689
Castlecomer	Terraced House	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, c. 1925. One of a group of four.	Barrack Street, No. 17	12301083	C849
Castlecomer	Presentation Convent	Detached sixteen-bay, two storey convent, post 1879.	Kilkenny Street	12301038	C687
Castlecomer	House	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, post-1895.	High Street	12301004	C493
Castlecomer	Presbytery	Detached three-bay, two storey Presbytery c. 1875.	Kilkenny Street	12301036	C685
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace three-bay, single storey red brick mine worker's house	Florence Terrace, No.1, Kilkenny Street	12301035	C684
Castlecomer	Holohan	Terraced five-bay two storey house c. 1875.	Kilkenny Street, 93/94	12301071	C683
Castlecomer	House	Detached three-bay, two storey house c. 1825.	The Square (off High Street)	12301080	C682
Castlecomer	Riverside House	Detached three bay, two storey red brick Edwardian House, c. 1900.	The Square (off High Street)	12301060	C681
Castlecomer	The Lime Tree	Terraced three bay, three storey house c. 1825.	The Square, (High Street)	12301052	C680
Castlecomer	House	Detached three bay, two storey over basement house c. 1825.	The Square, (High Street)	12301006	C679
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace two-bay, two storey house post 1895.	The Square, (High Street)	12301004	C678

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Castlecomer	House	Terraced two-bay, three storey house with shared single bay c. 1800.	The Square, (High Street)	12301003	C677
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace three-bay, single storey house, c. 1825.	Kilkenny Street	12301089	C688
Castlecomer	House	Detached five-bay, two-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1800 and carriage arch. M. Harrington pharmacy.	High Street (N)	12301010	C46
Castlecomer	'Quinns', House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1850. Shopfront added c. 1875.	Kilkenny Street	12301049	C64
Castlecomer	Mill Building	castlecomer flour mill/saw mill. Double height classical style flour mill with c. 1800 subsequently in use as saw mill 1902. Seven bay, L-plan structure.	Mill Lane	12301058	C497
Castlecomer	Terrace	Florence Terrace (8 houses).	Kilkenny Street	12301072	C65
Castlecomer	Entrance gate and Gate lodge	Entrance gate and lodge to Castlecomer House.	Athy Road	12301061, 12301081	C66
Castlecomer	Model Housing	Sunlight Villas, Part of a U-Plan Arts and Crafts style model housing development of 1913.	Kilkenny Street, 24A	12311043	C504
Castlecomer	Mill Race	The Old Mill Race.	Athy Road	N/A	C67
Castlecomer	Model Housing	Sunlight Villas, Part of a U-Plan Arts and Crafts style model housing development of 1913.	Kilkenny Street, 23B	12301044	C503
Castlecomer	House	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house, c.1825, shopfront added c. 1900. 'O' Braoinain' shopfront.	Kilkenny Street	12301033	C62
Castlecomer	Public House	Davy Buggy's Pub, two-bay, two-storey dwelling/public house.	Kilkenny Street	12301032	C501

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Castlecomer	Model Housing	Sunlight Villas, Royal Irish Constabulary officers' houses. Part of a U-Plan Arts and Crafts style model housing development of 1913.	Kilkenny Street, 24B	12301042	C505
Castlecomer	House	End of terrace, Four-bay, two-storey dwelling/shop premises, c. 1850. Shopfront added c. 1900. Renovated c. 1950.	Kilkenny Street	12301031	C500
Castlecomer	House	Terraced two-bay, three storey house with shared single bay c. 1800.	High Street	12301003	C492
Castlecomer	House	Three-bay, two-storey dwelling/shop premises, c. 1825 with dormer attic, with elliptical-headed carriageway and shopfront added c.	Kilkenny Street	12301030	C499
Castlecomer	Bridge	Single segmental arch with decorative string course and decorative voussoirs carries Castlecomer-Clogh road over tributary of Dinin River.	Over tributary of the Dinin (Deen) River	12301018	D80
Castlecomer	Laundry	Ornate one-storey dwelling house, formerly laundry for Castlecomer Estate.	Smithtown	12301087	D81
Castlecomer	House	Terraced, two-bay, two-storey dwelling/shop premises, c. 1825 with shopfront added c. 1900.	Kilkenny Street	12301029	C498
Castlecomer	House	Three-bay, two-storey mid-terrace house with bow-front.	High Street, No. 26	12301007	C495
Castlecomer	Post Office	Detached, five-bay, two-storey post office, c. 1825 possibly originally RIC barracks, on corner site.	High Street	12301014	C496
Castlecomer	Model Housing	Sunlight Villas, Part of a U-Plan Arts and Crafts style model housing development of 1913.	Kilkenny Street, 23A	12301045	C502
Castlecomer	House	Large 4 bay, three storey house, c. 1800, with square-headed doorcas and leaded light.	High Street (S)	12301054	C55
Castlecomer	Parochial House	Three-bay, two-storey detached Parochial house, c. 1900 incorporating fabric of earlier house, c. 1800 with classical style	Barrack Street	12301024	C506

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Castlecomer	Public House	Two public houses, both five-bay, two-storey.	High Street (S)	N/A	C52
Castlecomer	House	Four-bay, two-storey house, c. 1825 with Doric portico, formerly Coogan's Pub, now the Lime Tree Bistro	High Street (S)	12301051	C53 & C489
Castlecomer	House	House on corner and 'Lyster' shopfront, four bays, two storeys.	High Street (S)	12301050	C51
Castlecomer	Creamery House	Five-bay, three storey house rendered with raised quoins, parapet and raised end stacks. In front good railings and good set of raised	High Street (E)	12301021, 12301069	C50
Castlecomer	Garden Folly	The Spa Well: a rustic arch folly built on the Wandesford Estate by Lady Ann Ormonde to promote the mineral spa waters produced by the presence of iron and sulphur traces in the spring waters associated with the nearby coal seams c. 1800.	Former Wandesford Estate, now	N/A	C68
Castlecomer	House	Two storey house with elliptical-headed carriage arch.	High Street (S)	12301053	C54
Castlecomer	Houses, row of three	Three two storey houses and 'McKenna' with a simple shopfront and good lettering.	High Street (S)	12301055-57	C56
Castlecomer	Clohogue House	Three bay, 2-storey rendered house, c. 1900, with two dormers and end stacks.	Swan Road	12301015	C57
Castlecomer	House	Five bay, two storey house with dormer windows.	High Street (N)	N/A	C49
Castlecomer	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house, c. 1825 with carriage arch to left.	High Street (N)	12301011	C47
Castlecomer	Houses	Carriage arch and a pair of three bay, three storey houses one with a simple doorcase.	High Street (N)	12301012-13	C48
Castlecomer		Late 20th century brick chimney providing an important industrial and social landmark of brick manufacture in north Kilkenny.	Ormonde Brick, Ardra Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny	12301063	D161
Castlecomer	Houses, row of two	One three bay and one four bay house with carriage arch. Both two storey.	Swan Road	N/A	C58

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Castlecomer	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Detached six bay double height Gothic Revival Catholic Church, built 1836-1843.	Kilkenny Street (E)	12301039	C60
Castlecomer	C of I Church	St. Mary's Church. Detached, four-bay double-height Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland Church, built 1818.	Athy Road	12301062	C59; C296
Castlefield	Castlefield House, Country House	Detached, five-bay, three-storey country house with dormer attic, c. 1725. Renovated c. 1800 with single-bay, three-storey higher bowed entrance bay to centre.	2mls. SW of Dungarvan 19.S.59.48	12402403	C332
Castleinch	C of I Church	(Inchyolaghan) A ruined church containing the Cuffe mausoleum, secured by iron gate.	3mls. SW of Kilkenny 18.S.48.52	N/A	C297
Castletown	Annsborough Mill	L-shaped shell of four-storey flour mill on left bank of Lingaun River; traces of waterwheel and millstones survive.	Castletown	12403406	D121
Castletown (Owning)	Castletown House (Castletown Cox),	One of the most beautiful and perfect houses in Ireland, designed by Davis Duckart about 1767 for Archbishop Cox of Cashel. Central block with L-shaped wings.	19.S.49.34, Castletown	12403807	C334
Castletown Cox	C of I Church	Whitechurch Church/Castlelane Church. Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Classical-style Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1766.	22.S.42.25 Whitechurch	N/A	C298
Castlewarren	Catholic Church	Saint Scuthin's Catholic Church. Detached six bay, double-height Catholic Church built 1830 on a cruciform plan.	Baurnafea, 5mls. W of Shankill. 19.S.60.60	12401502	C263
Castlewarren		19th century thatched cottage, containing Shopfront sign and consoles. Positive impression on the local landscape.	The Thatch, Baurnafea, Castlewarren, Co. Kilkenny R95 A3W8	12401501	C1052
Chatsworth	Bridge	Four segmental spans carry Castlecomer-Timahoe road over Clogh River.	Clogh	N/A	D78
Christendom	Rockland House, Country House	Detached three-bay, two-storey over basement house, c1825, with substantial outbuilding range to the rear of the house.	Rockland Christendom. Ferrybank	12404601	C473
Clara	Tower House	A 16th century tower-house; a National Monument.	19.S.57.58	N/A	C423

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Clifden or Rathgarvan	Clifden Castle, Country House	Detached, three bay, two storey, over part raised basement Classical-style country house, c. 1750 on H shaped plan. Ruinous remains of 16th century Clifden Castle survive in the grounds.	4mls. E of Kilkenny	12402004	C336
Clintstown	C of I Church	Single cell Church of Ireland church.	4mls. From Ballyragget 18.S.46.64	N/A	C299
Clogga	Mill (Grain)	Disused two-storey grain mill with intact overshot waterwheel. Machinery may still survive internally. Adjoins former sawmill.		N/A	D127
Clogh	Coal pit	Water-filled pit and adjoining spill heap on north side of village.		N/A	D77
Clogh	Catholic Church	St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Detached, five-bay double height Catholic Church built 1840 on a cruciform plan.	5mls. N of Castlecomer. 19.S.56.79	12400201	C264
Clogh, Castlecomer	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1800.	Clogh	12400203	C814
Clogh, Castlecomer	Thatched cottage	Attached, five-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1800. In use as a post office, 1902.	Clogh	12400205	C815
Clogh, Castlecomer	Thatched cottage	Attached, four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1800.	Clogh	12400206	C816
Cloghscregg	Shamrock Lodge, Country House	Detached three-bay, single-storey shooting lodge with half dormer attic, c. 1800.	4mls. E of Thomastown 19.S.63.44	12402823	C377(a)
Clone	Clone House, Country House	Detached, eight-bay, two-storey house, c. 1800 on L-shaped plan incorporating fabric of earlier house, c. 1700.	2mls. N of Freshford 18.S.42.67	12400906	C337
Clonmantagh	Barracks	Detached, nine-bay, two-storey classical style RIC Barracks, c. 1850 on a symmetrical crescent plan about a courtyard.	4 miles E of Urlingford 18.S.36.63	12401306	C449
Clonmantagh	Clonmantagh Castle, Tower House	Tower-house, c. 1425 on a square plan, restored, 1999; attached three-bay, two-storey farmhouse, c. 1750 to east.	4 miles E of Urlingford 18.S.35.64	12401311	C424

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Clontubbrid	Catholic Church	Saint Fiacre's Catholic Church. Detached, five-bay, double-height, single-cell Catholic Church, built 1841.	2mls. N of Freshford. 18.S.40.67	12400909	C265
Coan East	Bridge	Black Bridge. Substantial single semi-circular arch road over river bridge, c. 1875, with decorative string course and voussoirs spanning Dinin River.	Over Dinin River	12401111	D84
Conahy	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of our Lady of Perpetual Help, Detached five-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1832, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to west. Renovated, post-	4mls. SW of Castlecomer. 18.S.48.68	12401004	C266
Conahy	Parochial House, former	Detached three-bay single-storey double-pile parochial house with dormer attic, c.1875.	Conahy	12401005	C485
Coolagh	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of Our Lady, Coolagh Crossroads, Coolaghflags. Detached seven-bay double-height Gothic-style Catholic church, dated 1896, on a corner site.	3mls. SE of Callan. 18.S.42.39	12403003	C268
Coolaghmore	Mill (Threshing)	Two-storey random-rubble building of early 19th century date, probably horse-powered; no machinery.		N/A	D117
Coolbaun	Catholic Church	Three bay, single cell church.	2mls. NE of Castlecomer. 19.S.55.74	N/A	C267
Coolcullen	Mill (Threshing)	Now gutted two storey mill formerly linked to Millfall grain mill.	Coolcullen	N/A	D83
Coollehill Upper	Windgap Creamery	Imposing roadside array of one-/two-storey buildings showing gable design typical of creameries. Pre 1903.	Windgap	12319006	D59
Coolnamuck	Clodiagh Mill	Ruinous 5-storey flour mill, without machinery on Clodiagh River.	On Clodiagh River	N/A	D119
Corbettstown, Ballyfoyle	Thatched Public House	Detached, eight-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1800.	Corbettstown	12401008	C819
Corluddy, Carrigeen	Thatched Cottage	Detached four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage.	Corluddy, Carrigeen	12404516	C557

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Crosspatrick	Farmhouse	Detached, four-bay, single-storey cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825, originally thatched.	Bayswell	12400803	C824
Cruttenclogh	Summerhill House, Country House	Summerhill House, five-bay, two-storey detached residence with hipped roof, paired chimney stacks and round-headed stone	Cruttenclogh, Coon Via Carlow	N/A	C511
Cuffe's Grange	Public House	Inn, vernacular in character. Good lime tree opposite on an island in the road.	18.S.47.50	N/A	C450
Cuffesgrange	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of The Holy Cross. Detached five-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1826, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan. Redeveloped, 1909, with entrance reoriented.	4mls. SW of Kilkenny. 18.S.49.58	12402305	C269
Curraghscarteen, Tullaroan	Thatched House	Detached, six bay, two-storey, thatched farmhouse, c.1675, with entrance windbreak.	Curraghscarteen	12401804	C829
Currahill	Tower House	Full height but no roof.	1 mile WNW of Kilmoganny	N/A	C425
Danesfort	Garden Folly	Freestanding single-bay two-stage turret folly, c.1800, on an octagonal plan. Now in ruins.	5 miles S of Kilkenny 19.S.52.47	12402307	C451
Dangan	Dangan Bridge	Six-arch rubble limestone road bridge over river, c.1825. Six equi-sized semi-circular spans, with angled cutwaters, carry a minor road over Black Water north of Kilmacow.	Over Black Water	12404305	D67
Dangan	Country House	Simple, early C19th, three-bay, two storey house, rendered.	1ml. S of Thomastown 19.S.59.41	N/A	C339
Dangan	Mill (Grain)	Dangan corn mill. Three-storey mill, c. 1825, on Black Water with traces of great spurwheel gearing.	Dangan	12404304	D131
Deer Park	Deer Park Colliery	Extensive spoil heaps and concrete buildings of former colliery to north of Castlecomer.		N/A	D68

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Deer Park	Mill (Grain)	Four storey mill on left bank of Black Water below Mullinavat. The great spurwheel gearing and three sets of mill stones survive, along with traces of the breastshot waterwheel.	On left bank of Black Water	N/A	D63
Donaghmore Lower,	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c. 1825. Detached single-storey outbuilding, c.1825	Donaghmore Lower	12302011	C825
Drumdowney Upper	Barrow Railway Viaduct	Fifteen-span bridge, 2130 ft (650 m) in length over the Barrow River. Completed in 1906. Each of its 13 main spans are supported on twin cast-iron piers, the two central spans being pivoted in the middle to allow boats to pass through.	Over the Barrow River	12404401	D12
Drumroe	Tower House	In Mount Loftus demesne. Fragmentary, was used as a dovecot.	18.S.68.51	N/A	C426
Dundayark	Catholic Church	St. Michael's Catholic Church. Detached four-bay double-height Gothic-style Catholic church, built 1812, on a cruciform plan.	5mls. S of Kilkenny. 19.S.51.48, Danesfort	12402306	C270
Dungarvan	Model Housing Project	Including ten units in two terraces flanking a school.	Dungarvan village	12313006, 12313011,	C72
Dungarvan	'Walsh', House	Attached six-bay two-storey house, c.1875, possibly originally two separate semi-detached three-bay two-storey houses with shopfront to left ground floor.	Facing up Dublin Road	12313004	C71
Dungarvan	Catholic Church	Now used as parish hall.	Dungarvan village	N/A	C69
Dungarvan	C of I Church	Detached two-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1812, with single-bay four-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan. In use, 1899-1902. Now in	Behind present Catholic Church	12313002	C70
Dungarvan		Early 19th century Glebe House. Constructed for Church of Ireland clergy as part of building phase of the Board of the First Fruits building. Building has classical proportions and Wyatt window.	Dungarvan Glebe House, Dungarvan, Co. Kilkenny R95 YK33	12313008	C1059
Duniga	Mill (Grain) / Maltings	An extensive 6-storey complex with crenellated walls and towers on the Goresbridge - Paulstown road. Originally built as a flour mill, it was later used by Minch Norton as a malt house. A massive kiln and	On the Barrow River	12402102	D18

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Duninga	Duninga House (Doninga House),	Detached five-bay three-storey country house, c.1775, possibly over basement with five-bay single-storey Doric colonnade to ground floor, two-bay two-storey projecting end bay to left and two-bay three-storey projecting end bay to right.	2 1/2mIs. N of Goresbridge	12402105	C340
Dunkitt	Lime Kiln	Lime kiln associated with old quarry Workings. (327:2) The quarry not included in the RPS.	Dunkitt	N/A	D134
Dunkitt	Mineral	Abandoned railway serving limestone quarry (372:1) track for Railway still partly visible, along with tunnel under railway.	Dunkitt	N/A	D135
Dunkitt	Vernacular House	Detached three bay single storey thatched cottage c 1750 having roughcast rendered walls with buttresses.		N/A	C474
Dunkitt	School House	Detached three-bay two-storey national school, dated 1832. Derelict, 1973. Extensively renovated, post-2002, to accommodate	2 miles N of Waterford 23.S.58.16	12404310	C453
Dunkitt	Country House	Detached, five-bay, three-storey over part raised basement Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1817, with Doric portico.	Dunkitt	12404311	C838
Dunkitt	Railway Bridge	Single semi-circular masonry span carrying railway over former mineral railway line and string course.	Dunkitt	12404316	D96
Dunmore	Dunmore Cottage			12401413	C488
Dunmore	Railway Bridge	Single-Span lattice girder bridge on masonry abutments over Dinin River; of double-track width.	Over Dinin River	12401418	D85
Dunmore	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of The Most Holy Trinity, Longsgate. Detached four-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1817.	2 and a half mIs. N of Kilkenny. 19.S.50.60	12401408	C271
Dunnamaggan	Shopfront	Mullally - good sign writing.	S. Side	N/A	C77
Dunnamaggan	Catholic Church		18.S.48.39	N/A	C73

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Dunnamaggan	Hall	F.C.A Hall	S. Side	N/A	C75
Dunnamaggan	Townsend Square	Doorcase with leaded light	S. Side	N/A	C76
Dunnamaggan	'Walsh', House	'Walsh' - marbelised lettering on 2 storey rendered house.	N. Side	N/A	C78
Dysart	Tower house	Detached five-stage castle/medieval tower house.		N/A	C561
Dysart	Coolmore House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey double-pile Classical-style country house, c.1800, with (single-storey) prostyle tetrastyle Tuscan portico to centre ground floor,	2mls. S of Thomastown 19.S.0.39	12403210	C338
Dysart Glebe	Dysart Bridge	An attractive 5-span segmented arch bridge with angled cutwaters which formerly carried the main Kilkenny-Athy road over the Deen River. Now supercededby a modern concrete bridge immediately	Over the Deen River	12401010	D33 & C454
Earlsrath	Vernacular House		Mullinavat 23.S.56.26	N/A	C396
Ennisnag	C of I Church	St. Peter's Church. Detached three-bay double-height over part-basement single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1815.	23.S.52.44	12316006	C300
Ennisnag	Bridge	6 segmental arches of varying size, and with angled cutwaters, carry a minor road across the King's River to east of Kells. Of particular interest is the V-shaped recess in the upstream parapet wall, said to be where the toll collector stood.	Across the King's River	12316005	D70
Ennisnag	Ennisnag Bridge	A fine segmental arched bridge carrying the Kilkenny-Knocktropher road over the Kings River. Three arches are in normal use, with a fourth floodwater channel on the south approach. The spandrels are ornamented with raised circular and rectangular designs.	Over the Kings River	12316005	D56

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ennisnag	Bridges	Two bridges, one over King's river, one over tributary. Both inter-visible with Churh of Ireland Church and pub, making a very good group. The larger bridge is very architectural in character.	19.S.52.44	12316005, 12316007	C455
Ennisnag	Mill (Grain)	Massive 7-storey derelict flour mill, also known as Rockview and O'Briens Mills, on left bank of Kells. Most of the great spurwheel gearing and 4 sets of millstones survive. Its owners The King's River Community, hope to restore it as a heritage centre.	On left bank of Kells	12316004	D69
Erke	C of I Church	Detached three-bay single-storey single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1823, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan. In use, 1900. Now in ruins.	18.S.27.71	12400805	C301
Farmley	Farmley (House), Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey double-pile country house, c.1850, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1750	5mls. SW of Kilkenny 18.S.46.47	12402302	C341
Ferrybank	Watchtowers	Two watchtowers, one located off the rockshire Road and the second situated at the summit of Rockshire Hill. Both towers are two-storey, roofless and circular in shape and were constructed as watchtowers during the Napoleonic period.	(Waterford) 23.S.61.13	N/A	C456
Fiddown	Mausoleum	Freestanding limestone ashlar burial monument, c.1800, comprising plinth on a square plan with panels having oval mouldings,	In church grounds	12327012	C480
Fiddown	Church	Little chapel built from earlier church by Reverend Robert Watts, vicar of Fiddown, 1747.		12327007	C79
Fiddown	House	Single gable ended early 19th century house with gothic fenestration and two diagonally placed towers.	E. corner	12327001	C81
Fiddown	House	Former toll bridge house. Detached three-bay single-storey Tudor Revival toll house with dormer attic, c.1850, possibly over basement with single-bay single-storey gabled advanced porch to centre.	North end	12327008	C83
Fiddown	House	Five-bay, three storey gable ended house, with a good rhythm of fenestration, the door porch obscured by a later porch.	Behind the chapel	12327006	C82
Fiddown		Early 19th century house. Important classical forms of three bay constructions, with natural slate roof and red brick chimney. Outbuilding to the rear	Main Street, Fiddown Co. Kilkenny E32 KH42	12327002	C1056

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Fiddown	Railway Station	Large two-storey house (probably incorporating station master's house), with platform, canopied goods shed, signal box and level		12327004-05, 12327011	D123
Fiddown	Shop	Grocery and Provisions, three-bay, single-storey cottage with conjoined two-storey gable fronted structure with shopfront.	Main Street	12327003	C519
Fiddown	'Meade Bridge Tavern'	"Meade Bridge Tavern" - 5 bays, 2 storeys.	West end of Village	N/A	C80
Foulkscourt	Tower House	Very fine tall tower in Land Commission property now virtually inaccessible owing to drain-laying	1 1/2 miles NW of Urlingford 18.S.28.67	N/A	C427
Foulksrath	Tower House	Youth Hostel, Ballyragget some later alterations	18.S.46.66	12401003	C428
Foulkstown	Catholic Church	St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1851, on a cruciform plan .	2mils. S of Kilkenny. 19.S.51.52	12401901	C272
Freneystown	Tower House	Tower-house incorporated into farmhouse, roofed and occupied	6 miles E of Kilkenny 19.S.60.59	N/A	C429
Freshford	Mill	Former mill building.	To the West	N/A	C91 (see D2)
Freshford	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of St. Lachtain and St. Nichol. Detached five-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic church, dated 1844, on site of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840. By D.W. Butler - plain, built of limestone with octagonal turrets and pinnacle tops.	South corner of square	12305004	C88
Freshford	House	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1775, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey return to south-east. In use as hospital, pre-1844/5-post-1902.	Clinstown Road	12305027	C554
Freshford	C of I Church	St. Lachtain's Church - West front remains of celebrated 12th century church.	Corner of square	N/A	C87
Freshford	Thatched Cottage	Detached, four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with attic, c. 1820.	Boherkyle Road	12305021	C556
Freshford	Old Bridge	Carries Freshford - Johnstown road over Nuenna River. 1788 date inscribed on keystone of upstream arch.	Old Bridge Street.	12305015	D99

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Freshford	Bridge	Hospital Bridge. Single-arch rubble stone hump back road bridge over Nuenna river, built 1788. One other single arched bridge.	Clinstown Road	12305018	C89
Freshford Lots	Cascade, Building	Immediately west of Freshford on the Nuenna River, a rubblestone building with shuttered concrete extension, all now fire gutted, but with most machinery intact: overshot waterwheel (dated 1869). Great spurwheel gearing and four sets of stones.	On the Nuenna River	N/A	D34
Freshford, Cascade	Balustrade	A very attractive folkart balustrade in front of a small house. Looks moorish with medieval touches - 1917.	Freshford 18.S.40.64	N/A	C448
Freshford, Cascade	Country House	Five-bay, two storey country house.	Freshford 18.S.39.45	N/A	C328
Freshford		19th century gate house of Kilrush House on a L shaped plan with rough cast walls and casement windows.	Kilrush House, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny	12401309	C1054
Freshford		19th century gateway, contemporary with gate lodge, with cut limestone piers and ornate finials on iron gates	Kilrush House, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.	12401310	C1055
Freyneystown	Church	Combined First Fruits Church 1796.		12401503	C84
Freyneystown	House	House of three bays, two storeys	South side	N/A	C86
Freyneystown	House	Three bays, 2 storeys, half-hipped roof, segmental doorcase, early 19th century.	To West, North of road	N/A	C85
Galmoy or Erke	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1845, on a cruciform plan possibly incorporating fabric of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840	3mIs. N of Johnstown. 18.S.29.71	12400301	C273
Garranbehy Big	Railway Viaduct	A now-defunct 580 ft (177 m) long bridge carrying the New Ross - Place East line. Erected in 1887 by Dixon & Thorne, its 6 metal spans are supported on twin cast-iron piers, the two central spans pivoting in the middle to allow shipping to pass through.	Over the Barrow River	12403708	D29
Garryduff (Gowran)	Killure House (Garryduff Rectory),	Detached three-bay two-storey Board of First Fruits glebe house, c.1800, on an L-shaped plan.	2mIs. N of Gowran 19.S.64.56	12402110	C342

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Garrynamann Lower	Mill	Three-storey random-rubble grain mill on left bank of King's River at Kells. Now used as a dwelling house, but apparently complete with machinery and external undershot waterwheel.	On left of King River	12315001	D21
Garrynamann Lower	House	Three-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c. 1820, with three-bay, two-storey house attached c. 1890	Kells	12315004	C548
Garrynamann Lower	Mullins Mill	Flour mill complex, established 1782, including:(i) Detached four-bay three-storey rubble stone flour mill possibly incorporating fabric of earlier mill, 1204-6,	On the River	12315001	C184
Garryrickin	Garryrickin House, Country House	Simple mid C18th house with derelict circa 1810 wing	5mls. SW of Callan 18.S.39.38	12403008	C343
Gattabaun	Catholic Church	St. Muntchan's Catholic Church. Detached four-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1840.	3mls NW of Freshford. 18.S.35.69	12400912	C274
Gazebo (Cloneen)	Catholic Church	c 1925, barn style with bell cote to west end. Concrete block tapered buttress piers clasping to corners rising into octagonal pinnacles, with wrought iron crosses on top. Rose window to chancel with mullions forming eight-part trefoil-headed arrangement	4mls. NE of Castlecomer. 19.S.57.77	12400608	C275
Glashere	Tower House	A very fine later tower-house conspicuous from the Cork Road. Beside it is a farmhouse and yard which may stand on the	3 miles NNE of Johnstown 18.S.32.70	N/A	C430
Glencloghlea	Mill (Grain)	Ruinous four-storey mill still retaining great spurwheel gearing to two sets of		N/A	D122
Glenmore	Brick works	Low-lying marshy ground on which are a number of overgrown worked-out clay pits		N/A	D138
Goresbridge	Garda Barracks	Combined of two houses of four bays, three storeys, rendered with good architraved rund headed doorcases and mid-18th century	Carlow Road	12311007	C107
Goresbridge	House, row of two	Plain; three bays, two storey's each, with good simple round-headed architraved doorcases with keystones then a carriage arch	South side of Main Street	N/A	C100
Goresbridge	House	Simple rendered four bay, two storey house with a square headed block & start doorcase	To the North of Main Street	12311008	C108
Goresbridge	Estate Houses; two rows	Early 19th century	Graiguenamanagh	12311014	C106

Road



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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Goresbridge	House	Simple; four bay, two storey house with a simple architraved doorcase	South side of Main Street	N/A	C101
Goresbridge	C of I Church	St. George's Church. Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1811, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to south-west on a square plan.	Paulstown Road	12311013	C94
Goresbridge	'Donohoe', House	'Donohoe' is a 4 bay, two-storey gable ended yellow house	North side from West end of Main Street	N/A	C95
Goresbridge	'Thomas Murphy's', Public House	"Thomas Murphy's" - good lettering	South side of Main Street	12311006	C105
Goresbridge	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of The Holy Trinity. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1813, on a cruciform plan	Chapel Lane	12311011	C93
Goresbridge	Bridge	Has 9 arches with slight rise in the centre - Built by the Gore family in Barrowmount		12311002	C92
Goresbridge	'Denisons', Public House	"Denisons"; has a good front with marbelised lettering	South side of Main Street	N/A	C102
Goresbridge	House	Four bay, two storey house with ground-headed doorcase	North side from West end of Main Street	12311003	C99
Goresbridge	'Byrne & Son', House	"Byrne & Son" has good imitation timber lettering on a three bay, three storey rendered house, with a simple round-headed doorcase	South side of Main Street	N/A	C103
Goresbridge	House	Semi detached four bay, two storey house with good blocked architrave doorcase and good railings			C98
Goresbridge	Warehouse	Four bay, three storey	North side from West end of Main Street	12311004	C96
Goresbridge	Carroll's', House	Attached three-bay three-storey house, c.1850.	South side of Main Street	12311005	C104

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Goresbridge	House	Three bay, 2 storey rendered house with applied shell decoration	North side from West end of Main Street	N/A	C97
Gorteens	Bellevue House, Country House	Bellevue House. Substantial ruins of Bellevue House (18th century), walled garden and outbuildings.	Gorteens	12404703	C480
Gorteens	Mill (Grain)	Ruinous shell of 5-storey flour mill, formerly with two waterwheels, but now devoid of machinery		N/A	D136
Gorteens	Glass House, Country House	Glass House. The site of an early eighteenth-century glass-making factory established by John Head (b. c.1680-1739) with the produce sold by John Morris in nearby Waterford City.	Gorteens	N/A	C483
Gorteens	Prospect House, Country House	Prospect House. Remains of walled garden and outbuildings that originally served Prospect House (18th century, now demolished) including the remains of a single-storey gate lodge.	Gorteens	N/A	C481
Gorteens	Springfield House, Country House	Springfield House. The site of a mid eighteenth-century country house having historic connections with the O'Gorman, the Waring, and the Kelly families.	Gorteens	N/A	C482
Gowran	Curved shopfront	Loughlin's. Terraced nine-bay two-storey house, c.1850, on an L-shaped plan on a corner site	East side of corner of the Kilkenny road	12310018	C118
Gowran	Cottages, row of ten	Estate cottages, built of granite ashlar. Group of ten terraced three-bay single-storey estate workers' houses, c.1850. Individually renovated, c.1975-c.2000.	Drover's Row (1-10), Main Street (S)	12310020	C121
Gowran	Church	St. Mary's Church. Detached four-bay double-height single-cell Church of Ireland church, built 1871, incorporating fabric of medieval abbey, c.1225. Restored pre 2004, now in use as a	19.S.63.53	12310009	C109
Gowran	'Loughlin's', Public house	"Loughlin's" plaster volutes on dressings of first floor windows	West side of Kilkenny corner	12310018	C119

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Gowran	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Assumption. Detached five-bay single- and two-storey Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1881-9, on site of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840.	West end of town.	12310024	C110
Gowran	House	Five bay with recessed arches at West	West end of village	N/A	C122
Gowran	'Kesley's', 'Mahon's', House	"Kesley's" and "Mahon's" shopfronts are good; the latter with marbelised lettering and a good cornice	Main Street	N/A	C117
Gowran	Gowran House, Country House	Early C19th neo-gothic house	3/4mils. S of Gowran 19.S.62.51	N/A	C346
Gowran	School House	Old School House. Detached ten-bay double-height national school, dated 1900, on a symmetrical plan		12310025	C111
Gowran	Almshouse	Detached three-bay two-storey Greek Revival sessions house, rebuilt 1855-6, possibly on site of earlier almshouse, pre-1837, with two-bay two-storey side elevations. Derelict, 1973. Extensively renovated, post-1973. Once had figures of charity on façade.	West of castle gates to Goran castle	12310006	C112
Gowran	Square	Small square with trees, now arranged as a carpark without losing its quality. The general character of the buildings is good; some	Centre of town	N/A	C114
Gowran	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house at right angles to the road with later lean-to extension	Chapel Street, 2	N/A	C514
Gowran	Parochial House	Detached three-bay two-storey parochial house, c.1900, with single-bay single-storey projecting porch to centre ground floor having flanking canted bay windows.	Gowran	12310026	C515
Gowran	Cottage	Six gabled cottages ornees. Semi-detached two-bay single-storey estate worker's houses with dormer attic, c.1850.	Main Street	12310014-17	C115
Gowran	House	Mid-terrace, three-bay, two-storey structure	Castle Ellis Road	N/A	C513

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Gowran	'Harding', House	"Harding"; has good lettering	South-west corner of square	N/A	C116
Gowran	Ballyshanemore Castle, Tower House	Ballyshanemore Castle, tower house by the demesne	South of Gowran	N/A	C123
Gowran	Railway Station	Detached two-bay single-storey crossing master's house, opened 1850. Decommissioned, 1963. Now in private residential use. Platform and limestone goods shed opposite.		12402001, 12402002	D101
Gowran	House	Three bay, two storey house with late 18th century fanlight	To West	12310007	C113
Gowran Demesne	Gowran Castle, Country House	Detached seven-bay two-storey over part-raised basement Classical-style house, built 1817-9, probably incorporating fabric of earlier	19.S.64.53	12310003	C344
Gowran Demesne	Mill (Grain)	Known as Dalton's Mill, most has now been demolished; great spurwheel transmission gearing and millstones survive elsewhere on		12310028	D110
Gowran Francis Demesne	Mill (Saw)	Now abandoned rubble-stone building in which only the water turbine survives in situ. The circular saw bench is still used elsewhere on site, powered off an electric motor.		12310028	D111
Gowran Glebe	Country House	Simple, rendered, two storey house, two bays on the entrance front, three on the garden	19.S.62.53	N/A	C345
Gragera (Gregara)	New Dinin Bridge	Substantial double segmental span carrying minor road over Dinin River. Designer (S. Carter), contractor (J. Wright and T. Meehan) and erection date (1840) noted on parapet plaques. Ornamented with decorative string courses and dressed voussoirs.	Over Dinin River	12401409	D36
Graigie	Vernacular House	Single storey white washed house of five bays	Kilmanagh 18.S.38.49	N/A	C397
Graigie (Hartford)	Smithy	Recently abandoned roadside smithy, still retaining its open hearth, pear-shaped bellows, anvil, wheel tyreing (on which a heated metal hoop was placed a round the cartwheel), metal hoop bending apparatus, and assorted tools of the trade, gate to rear.		12402206	D72

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Graigenamane gh	'Blanchfield's'	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1825.	Main Street Lower	12318041	C646
Graigenamane gh	Abbey Villa (House)	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1875	High Street	12318034	C649
Graigenamane gh	Houses, row of four	Four, two-bay, three-storey houses.	Chapel St. (N)	N/A	C126
Graigenamane gh	Graigenamane Bridge	Erected in 1764, this 7-span segmental arch humpbacked bridge is of high landscape value. The spandrels above its angled cutwaters are decorated with rectilinear and round Palladian motifs.	Over the River Barrow	12318004	C125
Graigenamane gh	Duiske Abbey Catholic Church, Abbey	Duiske Abbey. Detached ten-bay double-height Catholic abbey, founded 1204-12, on a cruciform plan on a corner site comprising six-bay double-height nave with three-bay single-storey lean-to side	Chapel St.	12318015	C124
Graigenamane gh	'Barron's', House and shop	Pair of terraced two-bay three-storey houses with dormer attic, c.1850. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	Main St. Lower (E)	12318012-13	C144
Graigenamane gh	Cottages, row of four	Row of four single-bay, single-storey gable-fronted Tudor Revival-style widows' almshouse with half-dormer attics, c.1850.	Chapel St. (N)	12318027, 1231051-53	C127
Graigenamane gh	Bridge	Single-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c.1750.	High Street	12318032	C647
Graigenamane gh	'M. Ryan', Public House	End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, c.1900, on a corner site possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site with pubfront to ground floor, and single-bay two-storey return with half-dormer attic to west	Main St. Upper (W)	12318022	C130
Graigenamane gh		Detached five-bay, two-storey house, c.1750, possibly over basement	Chapel Street	12318030	C645
Graigenamane gh	House and shopfront	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses with square-headed carriageway to right ground floor. Painted stone-clad shopfront, c.1975, to left ground floor.	Main St. Lower (E)	12318011	C143

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Grauguenamanagergh	Outbuilding, Parochial House	Detached, four-bay, single-storey outbuilding, post 1903.	Chapel Street	12318029	C644
Grauguenamanagergh	Parochial House	Detached three-bay, two-storey parochial house, post 1903, with single-bay single-storey flat roofed porch to center ground floor	Chapel Street	12318028	C643
Grauguenamanagergh	Fairmount House	Detached, ten-bay, two-storey convent, post 1903 with single-bay, single-storey gabled porch projecting to ground floor	Convent of the Sisters of Mercy	12318026	C642
Grauguenamanagergh	'Coffee on High'	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	High Street	12318033	C648
Grauguenamanagergh	'Street Scenes'. House and shop.	End of terrace, single-bay, two-storey house with early timber shopfront to ground floor and two canted bay windows to side	Main St. Lower (W)	N/A	C136
Grauguenamanagergh	Warehouse	Detached seven-bay four-storey granite warehouse on a T-shaped plan with square-headed carriageway to right ground floor, and three-bay four-storey parallel range along rear (north) elevation.	The Quay	12318006	C149; D151
Grauguenamanagergh	School, former	Detached nine-bay double-height Classical-style school, c.1850, on a T-shaped plan with three-bay double-height pedimented central bay, crenellated gateway	Main St. Upper (E)	12318018	C148
Grauguenamanagergh	'Staunton'. House and shopfront	End of terrace, three-bay, three-storey house with stone shopfront with painted lettering and moulded plaster window architraves.	Main St. (E)	N/A	C147
Grauguenamanagergh	House and shopfront	Terraced, two bay, three storey house, c. 1850, with early shop front. Original six over six timber sash windows. Formerly "McElroy	Main St. Lower (E)	12318016	C146
Grauguenamanagergh	Garda Barracks, former	Terraced four-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1775, possibly originally Royal Irish Constabulary barracks.	Main St. Lower (E)	12318014	C145
Grauguenamanagergh	Market House	Attached five-bay two-storey Classical-style market house with attic, c.1800, originally detached with three-bay two-storey pedimented breakfront.	Market Square	12318044	C137
Grauguenamanagergh	The Angler's Restaurant	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825	The Quay	12318040	C654

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Graigenamana gh	Duiske Abbey Gates	Duiske Abbey gates. Gateway, built 1812, comprising Tudor-headed carriageway with pair of cut-granite paired trefoil-headed	Chapel St. (S)	12318015	C128
Graigenamana gh	Warehouse	End of terrace, four-bay, three-storey warehouse, c.1850	High Street	12318037	C652
Graigenamana gh	T. O'Shea Public House	End of terrace, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1850, on a corner site	High Street	12318035	C650
Graigenamana gh	'Parsons', 'Joseph Kissane Ltd.', House	"Parsons" Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally forming part of larger five-bay three-storey composition with house to south; and "Joseph Kissane Ltd.", Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1825,	Main St. Lower (W)	12318042, 12318043	C135
Graigenamana gh	'Hughes', House and shopfront	"Hughes", End-of-terrace five-bay three-storey house, c.1850, on a corner site possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	Main St. Lower (W)	12318039	C134
Graigenamana gh	'Hughes', House	"The Globe", three bay, three storey house with white lettering	Main St. Upper (W)	N/A	C133
Graigenamana gh	Warehouse	Detached, five bay, four-storey warehouse, c.1850	High Street	12318036	C651
Graigenamana gh	'M. Doyle', Public House	Terraced four-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1875, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site with square-headed carriageway to left ground floor	Main St. Upper (W)	12318024	C132
Graigenamana gh	'E. Prendergast', House	End-of-terrace five-bay three-storey house, c.1875, possibly originally two separate two-bay three-storey (south) and three-bay three-storey (north) houses incorporating fabric of earlier houses, pre-1840, on site. Renovated, c.1900.	Main St. Upper (W)	12318023	C131
Graigenamana gh	Duiske Abbey Gates	Classical gates on East side of graveyard	Chapel St. (E)	12318015	C129
Graigenamana gh	House	Detached, four-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Graigenamanagh	12317025	C641

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Graigenamanna gh	Cushendale Woollen Mills	Terraced, eight bay, three-storey warehouse, c.1850	High Street	12318038	C653
Graigenamanna gh	Quay	Extensive frontage on right bank of Barrow, with associated warehouseing.	The Quay	12318002	D152
Graigenamanna gh	House	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey over raised basement granite ashlar house, c.1825	Market House Lane	12318045	C138
Graigenamanna gh	Brandondale House, Country House	Brandondale House. Detached eight-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800,	New Ross Road	12318049	C150
Graigenamanna gh	'The Anchor', Public House	'The Anchor Bar', 6-bay, 3-storey building with attached 2-bay 3-storey office building, c.1900, (Old Barrow navigation office) (ii) Attached two-bay two-storey gable-fronted house, c.1900, to west with two-bay two-storey linking range to right.	Main St. Lower (W)	12318046	C139
Graigenamanna gh	'F.J. Murray', shop	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, c.1800, on a corner, with three-bay three-storey side (south) elevation. Gothick timber pubfront, c.1875, with carved engaged Doric columns, trefoil-headed openings, incorporating Corinthian colonette mullions.	Main St. Lower (E)	12318008	C140
Graigenamanna gh	House and shopfront	'Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c.1825, with square-headed carriage way to left ground floor. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	Main St. Lower (E)	12318009	C141
Graigenamanna gh	Dry Dock	Silted-up remains of former dry dock on right bank of Barrow, the sidewalls of which are still visible.	Right Bank of the Barrow	12318047	D160
Graigenamanna gh	Bridge (Footbridge)	Simple 5-span stone footbridge over Duiske River. (Clapper Bridge).	Over Duiske River	N/A	D153
Graigenamanna gh	House and shopfront.	Valley Hardware. End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1900, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site with shopfront to ground floor	Main St. Lower (E)	12318010	C142
Graigenamanna gh		Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1850, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840	Main Street, Upper	12318021	C640

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Graigenamana gh	Creamery	Compact range of two-storey buildings with covered loading bays and rear brick chimney. Detached three-bay single-storey over raised base double-pile creamery with attic, post-1903, with single-bay single-storey gabled central bay.	Main Street Upper/Borris Road	12318050	D150
Graigenamana gh	Corrigaleen Hous	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1875 on a T-shaped plan possibly with dormer attic	Main Street, Upper	12318017	C637
Graigenamana gh	O'Connell's	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house, 1925, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house	Main Street, Upper	12318020	C639
Graigenamana gh	Dwelling at Upper Main Street	Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house, c.1825	Main Street, Upper	12318019	C638
Graigenamana gh	Dwelling at the Quay	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1775	The Quay	12318007	C635
Graigenamana gh, New Ross	House	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey estate worker's house, c.1825	New Ross Road, Graigenamanagh	12318048	C810
Graigenamana gh, New Ross	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey building, c.1825	New Ross Road, Graigenamanagh	12318054	C811
Graigenamana gh, New Ross	House	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey estate worker's house, c.1825	New Ross Road, Graigenamanagh	12318055	C812
Grange	'Grange House', Country House	Detached nine-bay two-storey Classical-style country house, c.1800, possibly over basement incorporating fabric of earlier farmhouse, c.1725, with three-bay two-storey breakfront, and five-bay two-storey parallel range along rear (north) elevation.	1 1/2mils. SSW of Ballyragget 18.S.44.68	12400901	C347
Grange	Dovecot	Freestanding single-bay two-stage dovecote, c.1800, on an octagonal plan, with brick quoins and slate roof. Now disused.	Grange demesne	12400917	D147
Grange East	Vernacular House	Early 18th century circa.	1 mile E of Gowran 19.S.65.53, on S side	N/A	C398

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Grange Sylvae	Country House	Glebe House of five bays, two storeys, rendered	1 1/2mls. N of Goresbridge	N/A	C348
Granny	Granny Bridge	Single segmental arch formerly carried Thomastown - Waterford road over Black Water. The extrem shallowness of the arch necessitated later reinforcement to cope with the increasing traffic. Now superceded by a modern concrete bridge immediately	Over Black Water	12404314	D154
Granny	Dunkitt Railway Viaduct	Nine-span railway viaduct over river, opened 1853. Series of nine flat spans with lattice girders on two pairs of paired cast-iron pylons having cross girders, and iron railings to parapet. Carrying Limerick-Waterford line.	Over Black Water	12404313	D62
Granny	Tower House	A later C. 14th tower-house with later work including a C. 17th oriel window, and partial restoration in the C 18th. Beside the tower is a medieval two-storey hall, and the whole is surrounded by a curtain wall. It is now a National Monument.	(Granny) 2 miles W of Waterford 23.S.57.14	N/A	C432
Granny	Thatched cottage	Detached three-bay single storey thatched cottage with dormer attci, c. 1825	Granny	12404309	C675
Granny	Suir Railway Viaduct	Nine-span bridge, 1200 ft (367 m) in length, Viaduct. Of Pratt truss construction by Sir William Arrol of Glasgow, its spans are supported on twin cast-iron piers, the central span lifting to allow boats to pass	Over the River Suir	N/A	D11
Granny	Quarry, Limestone	Extensive remains of abandoned deep workings		N/A	D129
Greenville	Mill (Grain)	Gooch's Flour Mill, Kilmacow. Four storey mill with adjoining mill house, on left bank of Black Water below Kilmacow. Undershot waterwheel, great spurwheel gearing and millstones survive.	On left bank of Black Water near Kilmacow	12329011	D66
Greenville	Mill (Grain)	Five-storey flour mill, c. 1775, on left bank of Black Water near Kilmacow. Francis turbine survives along with traces of machinery. Impressive cast-iron aquaduct dated 1885 (by R. Graham of Waterford) conveys headwater to mill	On left bank of Black Water near Kilmacow	12329029, 12329022	D130
Grenan	Grenan House, Country House	Simple, late C18th, five bay, three storey, rendered house, with a fluted doric porch town	Thomastown 19.S.59.41, S bank of	12317007	C349

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Grenan	Island Grain Mill	On the southern outskirts of Thomastown, on the left bank of the Nore. A massive virtually-intact 5-storey mill with kiln,two undershot waterwheels and great spurwheel gearing;two sets of millstones remain.Ground floor is now used as a café and craft shop	left bank of the Nore	12317079-80	D7 & C249
Grenan	Island Mill	Massive 6-storey flour mill on left bank of Nore south-west of Thomastown. Although the building is now used as an art college, the undershot waterwheel and much of the great spurwheel gearing	Thomastown, On left bank of Nore	12317080	D58
Grovebeg	Chapelized House, Country House	Interesting ruin of five bay, two storey house. C1750, with earlier sections c1672	2mls. S of Kells 18.S.449.40	12402714	C335
Highrath	Mill (Marble saw mill)	Derelict two-storey mill, c. 1800, on left bankof Nore. Undershot waterwheel pit infilled; no machinery survives.	On left bankof Nore, Maddoxtown	12402008	D45
Highrath	Mill (Grain) /Marble sawmill	Massive 5-storey flour mill on left bank of Nore just below Millmount House. Later reutilized as a marble sawmill. No machinery survives, although the undershot waterwheel waterwheel pit is clearly visible.	On left bank of Nore	12402008	D46
Highrath	Millmount House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style house with dormer attic, c.1775, on a cruciform plan with single-bay two-storey pedimented projecting entrance bay to centre.	Highrath	12402007	D47
Hugginstown	Catholic Church	St. Brendan's Catholic Church. Remains of detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, dated 1800, on a cruciform plan comprising two-bay double-height nave with single-bay double-height transepts to north and to south. Now in ruins.	4mls. NE of Castlecomer	12403114	C276
Inch (Leggetsrath)	Railway arches	Two-arch railway bridge over river and road, opened 1848. Rock-faced limestone ashlar walls (including to chamfered abutment walls) with battered buttress having rock-faced limestone ashlar piers.	1 1/2 miles E of Kilkenny 19.S.53.55	12309004	C459
Inistioge	House	Three bay, two storey house with gabled porch	South side on a corner	12323030	C175
Inistioge	Tower (Ruined)	A Ruined Tower	Beside the River	12323047	C167

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Inistioge	House and shopfront	'Terraced three-bay two-storey house, c.1750, on a corner site. Refenestrated, c.1875. Renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to right ground floor. 'Noonan's" (Ashes), very neat shopfront with	North side of street from square to quay	12323010	C161
Inistioge	'Circle of Friends', House	'Circle of Friends', Five-bay, three-storey commercial property. Originally two houses. Two round-headed doorways, multi-paned windows to top floor. Low pitched slated roof with wide eaves	Main Street	12323026	C546
Inistioge	Catholic Church	St. Columcille's Catholic Church. Detached seven-bay double-height single-cell Gothic-style Catholic church, built 1836-7, on site of earlier church, pre-1800	Mill Road	12323044	C151
Inistioge	House	Three bay, three storey house, all windows tripartite	Main Street/High Street corner site	12323066	C177
Inistioge	House	Four bay, three storey house, the Farmer's Club Building.	Behind a pump	N/A	C176
Inistioge	Berryhill House, Country House	Detached four-bay single-storey Tudor-style house with dormer attic, built 1780, with single-bay single-storey gabled advanced entrance bay, canted bay window to left ground floor, canted bay window to	Inistioge	12323062	C478
Inistioge	House, row of two	Two houses, three storeys each	The Square, south side	12323017, 12323018	C160
Inistioge	House	Single storey house with eaves and a wide early 19th Century doorcase with a fanlight	Rear of the Castle Inn	N/A	C157
Inistioge	"Castle"	Medieval castle is strange with pointed windows, each made with two slabs of granite leaning together, and a crenellated wall with pinnacles. Beside it is an astrolabe on a pink marble base	To the South-West	N/A	C154
Inistioge	Square	The Square has good trees and two monuments: a small obelisk, which appears to date from 1628, and a freestanding limestone ashlar Gothic Revival memorial fountain, erected 1879 by Louisa Tighe in memory of William Tighe	The Square	12323050	C155

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Inistioge	C of I Church	St. Mary's Church. Detached eight-bay double-height single-cell Early English Gothic-style Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1824, incorporating fabric of medieval Augustinian	Church Street	12323045, 12323047	C152
Inistioge	House and Shopfront	Attached three-bay two-storey house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to right ground floor. P. Hogan" - good ionic shopfront.	The Square, east side	12323008	C163
Inistioge	The Castle Inn', Public House	The Castle Inn, formerly "The Spotted Dog", now O'Donnell's. End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, c.1775, on a corner site.	The Square, south side	12323022	C156
Inistioge	Chapel	Attached three-bay double-height single-cell Methodist hall, built 1852, on a corner site. Closed, post-1931. Refenestrated, 2005.	The Square, east side	12323007	C164
Inistioge	Terrace of Houses	Good terrace of houses	Facing the River	12323012, 12323013,	C169
Inistioge	House	Three bay, two storey house with steep pitched roof, gable end to the square.	The Square, east side	12323009	C162
Inistioge	Inistioge Bridge	Ten-arch rubble stone Classical-style road bridge over river, built 1763, on site of earlier bridge, c.1700.	Over the River Nore	12323011	C170
Inistioge	Almshouse	Terraced seven-bay two-storey widows' almshouse, built 1788, with three-bay two-storey pedimented central bay. Closed, 1973. Renovated and subdivided, post-1973. divided into three with square headed block-and-start doorcases	The Square, south side	12323021	C158
Inistioge	The Lock Quay	Frontage along left bank of Nore just south of Inistioge, at confluence with Nore Canal with which it was probably associated.	The Quay	N/A	D106
Inistioge	Houses, row of two	The Woodstock Arms. At the end of the square facing the Catholic Church are two large mid 18th Century, three bay, three storey houses; gable ended with a battered wall and steep pitched roofs	The Square, north side	12323001, 12323002	C165
Inistioge	House	Five bay, two storey rendered house with a cornice, and a small shopfront "Keher", which has good lettering	The Square, south side	12323019	C159

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Inistioge	Court House	T-Plan, single storey building that looks like a court house; rendered with raised granite quoins. Square headed late 18th Century block and start doorcase also, and at one end a pediment with oculus and very good block and start dressings to the windows	Beside the River	N/A	C168
Inistioge	House	Attached three-bay three-storey house, c.1775, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier range, c.1500, on site. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to right ground floor.	The Square, west side, Beside the Castle	12323025	C153
Inistioge, Woodstock	Woodstock House, Country House	Ruin of a seven bay, three storey house, dated 1740s	Inistioge 19.S.64.37	12403203	C394
Jenkinstown	Somerton House, House	Somerton House	Jenkinstown	12401006	C487
Jenkinstown	Mill (Threshing)	Circular 2-storey random-rubble building, probably a horse-walk connected to an early 19th century threshing mill.		N/A	D100
Jenkinstown	Tower Bridge	Four "gothic" style arches (of which two are floodwater channels) carry a minor road over the Dinin River. The balustrade is particularly elaborate, with an external string course and cast-iron uprights supporting a worked stone capping.	Over the Dinin River	12401410	D16 & C452
Jenkinstown	Jenkinstown House, Country House	Rambling gothic house; half demolished, leaving some ruins and a wing, which was used as a Catholic Church - erected shortly before	5mls. NNW of Kilkenny 18.S.48.64	12401411	C350
Jerpoint Abbey	Mill (Grain)	Ruinous four-storey mill on right bank of the Nore, south-west of Thomastown. Most of the breastshot waterwheel survives along with great spurwheel gearing to four sets of millstones.	On right bank of the Nore	12402812	D57
Jerpoint Church	Belmore House (Jerpointchurch House),	Detached four-bay two-storey single-pile hunting lodge, built 1790, with single-bay single-storey projecting porch to ground floor	1ml. W of Thomastown 19.S.56.40	12402809, 12402833	C351
Jerpoint West	Thomastown Railway Viaduct	Wrought-iron bowstring girder bridge, of 215 ft (65 m) railway viaduct span, with twin-arched masonry approaches, over Nore south of Thomastown. Completed in 1877, it replaced an earlier wooden bridge, and carries the main Kilkenny-Waterford line.	Over the river Nore	12402813	D1 & C461

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Johnstown	Crossroads layout	An exceptionally attractive crossroads layout on main Cork road, the square lined with handsome two storeyed houses and adorned with fine trees		N/A	C178
Johnstown	Catholic Church	1831, with pinacled entrance front. In the Churchyard Wall is a most remarkable crucifixion, apparently of Medieval date and perhaps from Fertagh. Re-used West window from Fertagh		12302002	C179
Johnstown	C of I Church	dates from 1790. Has re-used Mediaeval East window and West doorway. Has a good West gallery and an elliptical front		12302004	C180
Johnswell	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1817, on a cruciform plan possibly incorporating fabric of earlier church, pre-1763 on site.	6mils NE of Kilkenny 19.S.56.62	12401505	C277
Kells	House, row of two	Two detached, three bay, two storey houses, c1830	Flanking the Catholic Church	N/A	C183
Kells	House "School Cottage"	Three-bay, two-storey house, c. 1700, with red brick chimneystacks, segmental arched window openings with cast-iron lattice pivot	On road to Church of Ireland Beside C186	12315006	C555
Kells	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c.1800 with entrance windobreak to left and single storey lower outbuilding end bay to right	Kells	12402715	C833
Kells	C of I Church	St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church. Detached, three-bay, single-storey structure, c. 1820. West gable has granite buttresses, bellcote, porch and steps.		12315011	C545
Kells	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of St. Mary the Archangel. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1830, on a cruciform plan.	By the Bridge	12315017	C182
Kells	Kells Bridge	Carrying the Kilkenny road over the King's river to the north of the village, this bridge is of great technical interest, the 8 semi-circular arches of the original bridge having been widened on the downstream site with a 5-span addition (3 elliptical, 2...)	Over the Kings River	12315002	D54
Kells	'Bolands Mill'	Detached thirteen-bay five-storey rubble stone flour mill, c.1800, with single-bay five-storey return to south-east.	On the River to the East	12315003	C185

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Kells	House "Old School House"	Gothic house built of rusticated limestone, dated 1868 under a coat of arms	On road to Church of Ireland Beside C555	12315006	C186
Kells	Effigy	Effigy, by Frederick Darley, 1844	In the wall beside the disused Church of	12315007	C187
Kells	Priory	Seven-towered fortified priory of Augustinians (National Monument)		N/A	C188
Kells	C of I Church	a ruin with a long nave bellcote and distinct batter, probably 17th Century. Graveyard and trees also	To North of present Church	12315007	C189
Kells	House and Lodge	Glebe House and lodge; good quality, early 19th Century, three bays, two storeys, segmental doorcase		12315014,12315013	C190
Kells	Bridge	Eight-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c.1725. Widened, c.1775	Over King's River	12315002	C181
Kellsborough	Mill (Grain)	Extensive 5-storey range on the left bank of Kings River to west of Kells, encompassing two flour mills, each drive off an undershot waterwheel. Traces of one wheel and some transmission gearing	On the left bank of Kings River	12315003	D55
Kellsgrange	Mill (Grain)	Ruinous 5-storey flour mill, also known as Bradley's Mill, on left bank of King's River east of Kells. Formerly with two undershot waterwheels, but now gutted of all machinery.	On left bank of King's River	N/A	D115
Kilbline	Tower House	A very substantial C.16th tower house, roofed, with a low two-storey, three-bay housewith narrow windows and simple doorcase added. In the tower is a chimneypiece dated 1580, and a panelled room. Beside the house are early brick walls with blank arches.	1 mile SE of Bennettsbridge	N/A	C433
Kilbline	Summerhill House, Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey country house with dormer attic, c.1750, on an L-shaped plan.	2mIs. N of Thomastown 19.S.58.46	12402815	C382
Kilcoran	Country House (Kilcoran House on	Three bay, two storey, white rendered, house. Early C19th Also known as Kilcoran House	1 1/2 mIs. NW of Kells 18.S.46.45	N/A	C352

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Kilcreen	Kilcreen Lodge, Country House	House contains a fine late C17th chimney piece taken from the now demolished Kilcreen House	Kilkenny 18.S.49.56	12401927	C353
Kilcurly	Tower House	Late Medieval castle, full height	1 mile W of Ballyhale 19.S.53.35	N/A	C434
Kildalton	Bridge	Two semi-circular arches with dressed voussoirs carry Piltown - Fiddown road over tributary of Piltown River.		12325038	D157
Kildalton	Bessborough House (Kildalton College),	Massive house rebuilt as a monastery	N of Fiddown 22.S.46.23	12325001	C319
Kilfane	C of I Church	Late First Fruits church, circa 1830	2mls. N of Thomastown 19.S.59.45	12402819	C302
Kilfane	Vernacular House	Good three-bay, two-storey house	To the north on the east side of the road.	N/A	C402
Kilfane	Stroan Fountain	Designed by Thomas Seigne after Bernini, with a domed base, rendered with three limestone legs supporting an obelisk	2 miles N of Thomastown 19.S.59.46	12402827	C462
Kilfane	Kilfane House, Country House	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement Classical-style country house, built 1798, on a symmetrical U-shaped plan.	1 1/2 mls. N of Thomastown	12402820	C354
Kilfane	Vernacular House	A good five bay, two-storey rendered house. Detached five-bay single-storey house with half-dormer attic, c.1750, with single-bay single-storey gabled advanced open porch to centre ground floor.	19.S.59.45. On the west side of the road	12402817	C401
Kilfane	Vernacular House	A forge with a horse shoe arch. Detached three-bay single-storey forge, c.1875, on a corner site with two-bay single-storey rear (east) elevation. Now disused	19.S.59.45.	12402824	C400
Kilfane, Thomastown	Glebe House	Detached three bay two storey over raised basement, Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1807	Kilfane	12402816	C840
Kilferagh	Kilferagh House (Kilfera House),	Tower House with early 19th century house attached	3mls. SE of Kilkenny 19.S.54.53	12402010	C355

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Kilkeasy	Cottage	Three-bay vernacular cottage with modern side extension. Small farmyard to front with outbuildings. Gable onto public road. This property has historic associations with the Battle of Carrickshock,	Kilkeasy, Knocktopher	N/A	C553
Kilkenny	Country House	Detached three bay two storey house, c. 1800	Castlecomer Road	12308002	C841
Killaloe (Ballyline)	Catholic Church	St. Molua's Catholic Church, Detached five-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, dated 1859, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840.	3mls. N of Callan 18.S.39.48	12402202	C278
Killamery	C of I Church	St. Nicholas's Church. Remains of detached three-bay single-storey single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1815	6mls. S of Callan 18.S.37.36	12403011	C303
Killarney	Country House	Including fine pair of mid C18th gate piers	2 1/2mls. S of Bennettsbridge	N/A	C356
Killaspy	Killaspy House, Country House	Ruin	1 1/2 mls. N of Waterford 23.S.62.15	12404320	C357
Killeen	Railway Bridge	High single semi-circular masonry arch span carrying railway over stream. Just south of 50:40		N/A	D94
Killeen	Railway Bridge	High single elliptical masonry arch span carrying railway over minor road. Just north 50:41.		N/A	D93
Killinny	Mosses Mill	Also known as Hutchinson's and Boland's Mill. Detached seven-bay five-storey flour mill with attic, c.1825, on an L-shaped plan. In use as corn mill, 1948. Restored, 1983. Closed, 1989. Now disused. Complete with 6 sets of millstones.	On the King's River	12402709	D6
Killinny	Mill House, former	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement mill owner's house, c.1825, hipped slate roof and three blind arches to ground level	Killinny, Kells	12402710	C547
Kilmacoliver	Mill (Grain)	Corn mill complex, c.1800. Detached five-bay two-storey mill owner's house. Detached three-bay two-storey mill, of rubble-stone construction, two-storey in height.	Right bank of Lingaun River	12403401	D10

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Kilmacow	Catholic Church	Saint Senan's Catholci Church. Detached seven-bay double-height Catholic Church, built 1803. Renovated, pre-1973, with interior	Kilmacow	12329004,12329017	C191
Kilmacow	House	Three bays, two storeys	West side	N/A	C192
Kilmacow	Kilmacow Bridge	Eight-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c.1775, incorporating fabric of earlier bridge, c.1600. Random rubble stone walls with rubble stone triangular cut-waters to piers to north, and squared rubble stone coping to parapets.	Over the Black Water	12329008	D65
Kilmaganny	C of I Church	St. Eoghan's Church. Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1830, with single-bay single-storey vestry to north, and single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan.	Kilmaganny	12320003	C194
Kilmaganny	Toll House	Three quarters of an octagon projecting from the rear of a house	To the West of the Church of Ireland	N/A	C195
Kilmaganny	Catholic Church	St. Eoghan's Catholic Church. Detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1883, on a cruciform plan	Opposite graveyard	12320006	C193
Kilmanagh	Thatched cottage	Detached, four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1875 with single-bay, single-storey advanced porch	Kilmanagh	12307003	C817
Kilmanagh	C of I Church	1846, by J. Welland, giant tombstone in graveyard		12307005	C196
Kilmanagh	Mill (Grain)	Remains of corn mill complex, c.1850, incorporating fabric of earlier corn mill, pre-1840. Complete with breastshot waterwheel, great spurwheel gearing and three sets of millstones.	Kilmanagh	12307007	D37
Kilmurry, Slieverue	Kilmurry Castle, Tower House	A small two-storey tower-house with an 18th/19th century three-bay, two-storey house attached. Attractive stone outbuildings to the rear.	(Slieve Rue) 1 1/2 miles E of Waterford	N/A	C435
Kilmurry, Thomastown	Kilmurry House, Country House	Early C18th house of five bays, two storeys, rendered	2mls.N of Thomastown 19.S.60.44	12402821	C358

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Kilree	Country House	Freestanding, three-bay, two-storey over basement rendered house, c.1800, with central gabled breakfront, flanked by two flights of stone	Kilree	N/A	C839
Kilrush	Kilrush grain mill	Substantial double range of 4-storey mill buildings on Nuenna River west of Freshford. Complete with kiln, high breastshot waterwheel, lineshaft transmission gearing and 5 sets of millstones.	On Nuenna River	12401304	D2
Kilrush	Kilrush House, Country House	Largish square, early 19th century house	Freshford 18.S.38.64	12401305	C359
Knockeenbaun	Kilmanagh Creamery	Attractive complex of one and two-storey rubble stone buildings.		12307001	D38
Knocktopher	Glebe House	Detached three-bay three-storey Gothic-style glebe house with dormer attic, c.1800, with single-bay full-height entrance breakfront, and three-bay three-storey return to north. In use as rectory, 1903.	Knocktopher	12403110	C361
Knocktopher	C of I Church	Knocktopher Church. Detached four-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, c.1800, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to south-west on a square plan.	Knocktopher	12321001	C198
Knocktopher	Catholic Church	c1840		12321011	C197
Knocktopher Abbey	Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey double-pile over basement High Victorian Gothic country house with dormer attic, built 1866, incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on medieval undercroft, c.1250, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower.	4mls. SW f Thomastown 19.S.53.37	12321004, 12321005	C360
Knockwilliam	Chimney-stack	East of the Waterford Road, a chimney-stack which must have been part of a mining operation.	1 1/2 miles S of Ballyhale 23.S.56.30	N/A	C465
Kylenaskeagh, Cuffesgrange	Thatched cottage	Detached, six-bay, single-storey thatched farmhouse, c.1800	Kylenaskeagh	12402205	C834
Kylevehagh Commons	Thatched cottage	Detached, four-bay single-storey thatched cottage, c.1825	Kylevehagh Commons	12402209	C828

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Ladyswell	Catholic Church	Roofless T-plan barn church, c1800	2mls. SSW of Danesfort 19..39.48	N/A	C279
Lavistown	Lavistown House (Riverview House),	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built 1810, on a symmetrical plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting glazed porch to centre ground floor.	2mls. E of Kilkenny 19.S.54.54	12402006	C362
Licketstown/Mooncoin Area	Vernacular House	Thatched farm cluster	23.S.54.12	12404524-27	C403
Lisdowney	Catholic Church	St. Brigid's Catholic Church. Detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1840, on a cruciform plan.	2mls. W of Ballyragget	12400908	C280
Lismaine	Lismaine Bridge	Five segmental arches, of variable size and with angled cutwaters, carry minor road over Nore	Over the River Nore	12400914	D31
Loan	Thatched public house	Detached, five-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c.1825 on a corner site incorporating fabric of earlier Catholic Chapel, c. 1675.		12400610	C785
Loan	Loan Bridge	Semi-circular single span with decorative string course carries minor road over tributary of Dinin River.		N/A	D148
Lodge Demesne East	Lodgepark House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey Classical-style country house, c.1825, on an L-shaped plan possibly over basement incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1743.	2mls. N of Freshford 18.S.40.68	12400910	C363
Loughbrack	C of I Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1829.	3mls. SW of Kells 18.S.45.40	12402702	C304
Loughbrack	Vernacular House	Attractive house with a half-hipped roof	3 miles SW of Kells 18.S.44.67	N/A	C405
Luffany, Slieverue	Way side cross	Wayside cross carved by Darby O' Brien in 1736 in memory of his ancestors	Luffany, Slieverue	N/A	C846
Lukeswell	Vernacular House	Detached four bay two-storey cottage c1800 of mud wall construction with nap rendered walls.	2 miles N of Mullinavat 23.S.55.27	N/A	C406

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Lukeswell	Catholic Church	Cruciform early 19th century	4mIs. S of Ballyhale 23.S.50.16	N/A	C281
Lyrath	Lyrath House (Leyrath House),	Detached five-bay two-storey Classical-style country house, built 1863.	2mIs. E of Kilkenny 19.S.54.55	12402005	C364
Maddockstown	Mill (Grain) /Marble sawmill	Massive former flour mill on left bank of Nore, later reused as a marble sawmill. Now a roofless shell with no machinery, the undershot waterwheel pit is clearly visible.	On left bank of Nore	12402009	D48
Maddockstown	Maddockstown Grain Mill	Four-storey flour mill on left bank of Nore. Now derelict, undershot waterwheel pit remains, along with a mill stone	Maddockstown	12402009	D49
Maddockstown	Quarry, Limestone	A 50 ft high quarry face several hundred yards long on the left bank of the Nore, from which William Colles extracted Black Marble.	On the left bank of the Nore	N/A	D50
Maddockstown	Mill	Mill with former distillery opposite. Large group of note-worthy mills in the area known as Abbeyvale	19.S.54.54	12402009	C467
Maidenhall	Maiden Hall House, Country House	Three bay, three storey, rendered, with two bay entrance, circa 1820	1ml. S of Bennettsbridge	12402405	C365
Mill Island	Mill (Grain)	Substantial partly-shingled 6-story mill on King's River, east of Callan. Complete with four sets of millstones. An electrically-powered hammer mill still operates occasionally to produce animal	On the King's River	12402607	D5
Mill Mount	Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style house with dormer attic, c.1775, on a cruciform plan with single-bay two-storey pedimented projecting entrance bay to centre	Maddockstown 19.S.54.54	12402007	C366
Mill Street	Old Bridge	Three variable-sized elliptical arches with angled cutwaters		12305015	D98
Milltown	Old Bridge	Five segmental arches of varying size, and with angled cutwaters, carry the Graiguenamanagh - Borris road over Barrow. Finished in dressed voussoirs and string coursing.	Over the Barrow River	12402504	D20; C443

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Minnauns	Mills (Grain and Saw)	Derelict 3-storey mill on Kings River immediately east of Callan. Originally a grain mill, an undershot waterwheel drove 3 sets of millstones; sawmilling machinery was added at a later date, also driven off the same wheel (with a back-up diesel engine).	On Kings River	N/A	D52
Molassy, Callan	Thatched cottage	Farmyard complex, c. 1800, including; (i) Detached four-bay single-storey thatched farmhouse with dormer attic with entrance windbreak. (ii) Detached four-bay single-storey outbuilding with attic, c. 1880. (iii) Detached four-bay two-storey outbuilding	Molassy	12402604	C843
Monarche Commons	Thatched cottage	Detached, four-bay, single-storey thatched farmhouse, c.1800 with entrance windbreak	Monarche Commons	12402610	C827
Moneynamuck (Stopford)	Thatched cottage	Attached, four-bay, single-storey thatched cottage, c. 1825 originally detached on a corner site.	Moneynamuck	12400302	C823
Mooncoin	Convent	Attached five-bay two-storey convent with dormer attic, dated 1850, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting glazed porch to ground floor. Convent attached to Catholic Church	Mooncoin via Waterford	12328009, 12328005	C521
Mooncoin	Thatched House	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, c.1825, with lean-to entrance windbreak.	Main Street	12328002	C522
Mooncoin	Thatched House	Thatched House - single-storey, three-bay with slated two-bay extension	Main Street	N/A	C523
Mooncoin	Catholic Church	St. Kieran's Catholic Church. Detached seven-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1869,	Mooncoin village 23.S.50.16	12328004	C282
Mooncoin	Cast-iron post box	Wall mounted cast-iron post box, between 1881-1901, with raised "VR" royal cipher. Set in painted rendered, ruled and lined wall.	Corluddy	12404541	C844
Mooncoin	The Thatch', Thatched House	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, dated 1757, with flat-roofed entrance windbreak to centre ground floor. Extended, post-1903.	Main Street	12328008	C524
Mooncoin Area	Vernacular House	Traditional homesteads in loop of Suir, Glengrant, Licketstown, Corluddy, Carrigeen, Luffany, Portnahully		Many on NIAH	C407

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Moonenroe	Massford Bridge	Triple segmental arch bridge with angled cutwaters over Dinin River.		12400609	D82
Mount Loftus	Mount Loftus House, Country House	House and farm complex with stables set on large grounds. Two storey, six bay granite house. Built 1906. With gables and barge boards. This is servants wing; the rest was destroyed in fire in 1934. Pleasant courtyard to rear with nice rubble stone boundary	2mls. S of Goresbridge 19.S.69.50	12402503	C368
Mountrothe	Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, c.1775. Extensively renovated and extended, c.1900.	1ml. W of Shankill 19.S.65.58	12402111, 12402121	C369
Mullinabro	Mullinabro House (remains)	Remains of detached three storey country house, c. 1750	Mullinabro	12404315	C673
Mullinabro	Water pump	Free standing cast iron water pump c. 1900	Cloone, Mullinabro	N/A	C666
Mullinabro	Mullinabro House, Country House	Ruined house and farm complex. C1800. Only three storey bowed end of house remaining with exposed foundations. Two fine coarsed rubble farm buildings. Large rendered three storey building with stone arcade to rear and large archway to side.	1ml. N of Waterford 23.S.59.15	12404315	C370
Mullinavat	Railway Station	Double-bay single-storey ashlar limestone bDetached three-bay single-storey Classical-style railway station, opened 1853, on a symmetrical T-shaped plan with pair of canted end bays. With railway platforms, signal box and level crossing.		12326010	D95
Mullinavat	House	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c.1800.	North end of West side of street	12326004	C202
Mullinavat	Public House	Reads Bar	North end of West side of street	N/A	C201
Mullinavat	Catholic Church	St. Beacon's Catholic Church. Detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, dated 1890, on a cruciform plan incorporating fabric of earlier chapel, 1805,	23.S.56.24	12326012	C200

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Mullinavat	Mullinavat Bridge	Multi-arched bridge carrying minor road across Black Water, opened 1853. just east of Mullinavat village. The bridge comprises 5 semi-circular arches of varying size, with angled cutwaters (two of which are in normal use), plus a floodwater channel.		12326001	D124
Newmarket	House, row of two	Two good vernacular houses. Detached three-bay single-storey cottage with dormer attic, c.1800. Detached two-bay single-storey cottage with dormer attic, c.1800.	At the cross roads	12403104-05	C205
Newmarket	House	Three bay, two storey, white rendered house with hipped roof and breakfront	To the East	N/A	C206
Newmarket	Screen Wall	Detached nine-bay two-storey building, dated 1839, on a symmetrical plan on a corner site with single-bay two-storey lean-to breakfront possibly originally having elliptical-headed carriageway		12403103	C204
Newmarket	Catholic Church	St. Brendan's Church. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1798-1801, on a cruciform pla		12403101	C203
Newrath	Mavis Bank House	House (late 19th century)	Newrath	N/A	C667
Newrath	Crossing Guard's House	Detached three bay single storey crossing guard's house, opened 1854	Newrath	12404323	C674
Newrath	House	Late 19th century - early 20th century house built in Arts and Crafts style	Newrath	N/A	C672
Newrath	Woodside House	One of a pair of structures, Woodside House (late 19th - early 20th century)	Newrath	N/A	C668
Newrath	Glendale House	One of a pair of structures, Glendale House (late 19th - early 20th century)	Newrath	N/A	C669
Newrath	Newrath House	Country House c. late 19th century	Newrath	N/A	C671

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Newtown	Newtown Castle, Tower House	Tall very complete tower house with outworks, dated 1628.	3 miles E of Callan 18.S.46.43	N/A	C436
Newtown	Catholic Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1809.	W of Kells 18.S.47.44	12402705	C283
Newtown	Newtown Bridge	Causeway carrying minor road across the floodplain of the Kings River, west of Kells. Nine spans in all, three (of semi-circular shape with angled cutwaters) being in normal use at the south end.	Across the Kings River	12402704	D53; C469
Newtown	Newtown House (Wellington House),	Ruins of late C18th house. Farm courtyard to rear with lime rendered coarse rubble buildings. Bell cote to end building. Stone archway to former orchard with rubble stone wall. Ruined gate lodge with cut limestone entrance piers	1ml. W of Kells 18.S.47.44	12402706	C371
Newtown (E.D. Thomastown)	Thomastown Glebe House, Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1806, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to centre ground floor.	Thomastown 19.S.58.42	12317086	C384
Owning	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Assumption. Detached six-bay double-height Catholic Church, built 1798, on a cruciform plan on site of earlier thatched Catholic chapel, c.1725.	3mls N of Piltown 18.S.45.26	12403905	C284
Paulstown	Paulstown Castle, Country House	Detached three-bay four-stage 'tower house' country house, rebuilt 1828, retaining fabric of earlier house, 1710, possibly incorporating fabric of medieval castle, c.1450.	2mls. S of Shankill 19.S.66.57	12402108	C372
Piltown	House	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, c.1825.	Main Street	12325014	C529
Piltown	Parochial House, former	Detached, three-bay, two-storey structure with hipped roof	Ardclone, Piltown	N/A	C525
Piltown	The Rectory	'The Rectory', symmetrical, three-bay, two-storey rectory with projecting centre bay, bay windows to side gables. Rendered with decorative brickwork	Banagher	12325027	C535
Piltown	House	Three-bay, two-storey house with tall gabled porch and garden folly	Banagher Road	12325029	C534

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Piltown	The Villa', House	'Attached three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1875, with single-bay two-storey gabled advanced end bay to right having canted bay window to ground floor.	Main Street	12325013	C531
Piltown	The Old Post Office, House	'The Old Post Office', Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1900, with shopfront to ground floor, and three-bay two-storey side elevations. Now solely in residential use.	Main Street	12325016	C528
Piltown	Catholic Church	St. Mary's Catholic Church. Detached six-bay single- and two-storey Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1889-99	Fiddown Road	12325024	C207
Piltown	House	Detached, six-bay, two-storey red-brick dwelling with shop front	Main Street	12325009	C526
Piltown	Wilmount House, Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, c.1825, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to centre ground	Piltown	12325012	C518
Piltown	Memorial Tower	Freestanding single-bay three-stage memorial tower, begun post-1808, on an octagonal plan. Abandoned, pre-1814. Consolidated, c.1950, with top stage completed to accommodate additional use as	Road junction west of town	12325028	C211
Piltown	'The Anthony Inn', Public House	Detached nine-bay single- and two-storey Bianconi inn, c.1825, on an L-shaped plan on a corner site originally accommodating hotel, museum and post office.	Main Street	12325008	C210
Piltown	Garda Barracks	Detached three-bay two-storey market house, c.1825, with round-headed openings to ground floor originally forming arcade. In use as courthouse, 1903. Renovated, post-1924, to accommodate use as Garda Síochána Station.	Main Street	12325010	C209
Piltown	C of I Church	St. Paul's Church. Detached three-bay double-height Hard Gothic Revival Church of Ireland church, built 1859-62.	Kildalton	12325023	C208
Piltown	'The Lodge', Gate Lodge, former	'The Lodge', detached, three-bay, two-storey house with paired gabled dormers. Former lodge to Wilmount House	Tybroughney Road, Banagher, Piltown	12325011	C527
Pottlerath	Pottlerath House, Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey double-pile house, c.1825, on an L-shaped plan.	Kilmanagh 18.S.38.52	12307004, 06	C373

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Pottlerath	Dovecot	Circular rubble stone dovecot with stone nesting boxes.		12307004	D146
Powerstown	C of I Church	Detached two-bay single-storey single-cell Church of Ireland church, c.1800, with single-bay single-storey lower porch/vestry to north. In ruins, 1903.	2mIs. SSW of Goresbridge	12402502	C305
Raheen, Piltown	Farmhouse	Detached two storey farmhouse	Raheen	N/A	C842
Railyard	School	Detached three-bay two-storey school, established 1824, with series of three segmental-headed openings to ground floor forming open	3 miles NE of Castlecomer	12400601	C470
Rathbeagh	C of I Church	Ruined but has medievil fragments	2 1/2 mIs. NE of Goresbridge	N/A	C306
Rathculliheen		Flour Mill and Mill Cottage	Rathculliheen	N/A	C658
Rathculliheen		Terrace of 2no. Houses	Rathculliheen	N/A	C657
Rathculliheen		House and outbuildings	Giles Quay	N/A	C656
Rathduff	Railway Bridge	Eliptical single masonry span carrying Bennettsbridge to Thomastown road at right angles over railway. Extensive approach		12402826	D90
Rathinure	Railway Bridge	Skew-arch bridge carrying Waterford - New Ross railway over road.		N/A	D126
Rathlogan, Gattabaun	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay, single-storey thatched cottage with entrance porch	Rathlogan	N/A	C822
Rathmore, Fiddown	Rathmore House, Country House	Rathmore House, Substantial rendered five-bay, two-storey structure with hipped roof and decorative limestone door surround	Rathmore	N/A	C520

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Ringville, Slieverue	Ringville House	Detached three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1750, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to left ground floor.	Ringville	12404402	C847
Rockshire	Rockshire House, Country House	Detached seven-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style house, c.1775, on a symmetrical plan with two three sided nows on the long front elevation.	Waterford 23.S.61.16	12404605	C374
Rossanarra Demesne	Rossenarra House, Country House	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement Classical-style country house, built 1824, on a symmetrical Palladian plan.	Kilmoganny 18.S.47.34	12320005	C375
Seskin North	Seskin House, Country House	Detached four-bay single- and two-storey house, c.1825, on an irregular plan possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1725.	3mls. NW of Ballyragget 18.S.41.72	12400401	C376
Shankill	Vernacular House	C 18th T-plan farmhouse	1 mile S of the village on the W side of the	N/A	C408
Shankill	Catholic Church	T-shaped barn style, c1840, modernised	3mls. WSW of Muine Bheag 19.S.66.59	12306009	C286
Shankill	Vernacular House	Four bay, two-storey house	Facing the main road 19.S.66.59	12306013	C409
Shankill	C of I Church	St. John's Church. Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1811	19.S.72.47	12306004	C307
Shankill	Shankill Castle, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey Gothic-style house with dormer attic, c.1825, incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1713.	near Paulstown 19.S.66.59	12306002	C377(b)
Sheeptown	Sheeptown House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey house, rebuilt 1922, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1750.	1ml. S of Kilmanagh 18.S.39.50	12402207	C379
Skeaghacloran	Thatched cottage	Detached, four-bay, single-storey, thatched cottage, c. 1875, with entrance windbreak	Skeaghacloran	12402606	C836
Skeaghvasteen	Catholic Church	Detached three-bay double-height Catholic church, c.1825, on a cruciform plan.	2mls. S of Goresbridge	12402505	C287

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Skeaghvasteen	Country House	Late C18th, three bays, two storeys	3mls. W of Borris 19.S.69.48	N/A	C378
Slieverue	Farmhouse	Middle-size farmhouse	Kilmurry, Slieverue	N/A	C660
Slieverue	Gorteens Castle	Gorteens Castle (remains)	Gorteens, Slieverue	N/A	C659
Slieverue		Terrace of single storey houses	Milepost Village	N/A	C662
Slieverue	Larkfield House	Larkfield House and outbuildings	Kilmurry, Slieverue	N/A	C655
Slieverue		Power, former public house	Milepost Village	N/A	C663
Slieverue	Post box	Wall mounted cast iron post box	Milepost Village	N/A	C664
Slieverue	Catholic Church	By Christopher Hill Arch. 1800	3mls. E of Waterford	12404321	C288
Slieverue	House	Two storey semi detached house	Milepost Village	N/A	C661
Smartcastle West	Quarry, Limestone	Extensive high limestone faces survive on either side of causeway road; also traces of mineral railway		N/A	D132
Smartcastle West	Mineral Railway	Abandoned railway serving limestone quarry track still partly visible, with under-road tunnel (325:1)		N/A	D133
Spahill	Spa Well	Covered well with inscribed plaque, adjacent to ruinous spa-house. (now demolished)		N/A	D30

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Springmount	Country House	Detached seven-bay two-storey house, c.1775, possibly originally five-bay two-storey. Refenestrated, c.1925.	Killamery 18.S.38.36	12403010	C380
Stoneyford	Catholic Church	Saint Brendan's. Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1815, on a cruciform plan		12316011	C212
Stoneyford	School House	Free standing, five bay, two storeys, c1830, helps to flank the entrance to the Churchyard	Flanks entrance to Churchyard	N/A	C213
Stoneyford	House	Detached three-bay two-storey building, c.1825, possibly originally school with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to ground floor. Now disused	Other side of Church gate	12316012	C214
Stoneyford	'O'Grady', House	"O'Grady" has marblised lettering		N/A	C215
Stoneyford	School House	Detached three-bay two-storey building, c.1825, originally accommodating bank and school.		12316001	C216
Strangsmill	Water Tower	Large reinforced-concrete water reservoir atop a 5-storey former sawmill.		N/A	D128
Sweethill	Country House	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1750, on a T-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey central return to north.	2mls. SSW of Ballyragget 18.S.43.68	12400905	C381
Swift's Heath	Country House	Dated 1657 but presently is a seven bay stuccoed mis 19th century house	3mls. S of Ballyragget 18.S.46.65	12401002	C383
Talbot's Inch	Model Village	Built in 1904 for Lady Desart by Professor William A. Scott. Consists of several rows of houses and a supervisor's house, built around an open space. All houses are slightly different from each other and built in an art nouveau idiom		12308005-37	C217
Templeorum	Catholic Church	One of the finest classical barn churches in the country, possibly altered in the 19th Century	3mls. N of Piltown	12403902	C289
The Rower	Catholic Church	T-plan barn church dated 1816 and 1916	4mls. N of New Ross 19.S.66.59	12324003	C285

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Thomastown	National School (former)	Detached, four-bay, double-height National School, dated 1910	Chapel Lane	12317050	C608
Thomastown	St. Joseph's Nursing Home	Detached eleven-bay, two-storey convent with dormer attic, c.1875	Chapel Lane	12317049	C607
Thomastown	Dwelling at Maudlin Street	Attached, single-bay, single-storey house with dormer attic, c. 1850	Maudlin Street	12317044	C605
Thomastown	House and Shopfront	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, c.1825. Renovated, pre-1904, with shopfront inserted to left ground floor. Now in use as offices	Market Street (W)	12317016	C223
Thomastown	'Blackberry', House and shopfront	Formerly 'J. O'Reilly' shoemaker's house and shop. Now Blackberry Café. End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1775, on a corner site with two-bay two-storey side (north-west) elevation.	Market Street (W)	12317018	C222
Thomastown	House	End of terrace, two-bay, two-storey house, c. 1850	Nore View Terrace	12317051	C609
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1825.	Low Street,	12317012	C574
Thomastown	House and shop	Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house with shopfront to ground floor (Lucky Crown).	Logan Street (E) facing down Pipe Street	N/A	C226
Thomastown	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1850	Market Street	12317013	C575
Thomastown		Freestanding cast-iron waterpump, c.1875	Logan Street	12317094	C573
Thomastown	House 'Mary's'	Detached, three-bay, two-storey building with dormer attic, c. 1850	The Quay	12317053	C610
Thomastown	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey building with dormer attic, c. 1850	The Quay	12317054	C611

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Thomastown	House and shop	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey house with shopfront to ground floor.	Logan Street	N/A	C225
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1825.	Market Street	12317014	C576
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850.	Logan Street	12317056	C613
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Lady's Well Street	12317021	C583
Thomastown	House and shopfront	'Framewell'. End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, c.1875, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site with shopfront to right ground floor with fluted pilasters (paired),	Logan Street (E)	12317059	C227
Thomastown	'Carroll's'	Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house, c.1900	Logan Street	12317057	C614
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1800.	Logan Street	12317060	C615
Thomastown	Probation and Welfare Service	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1775, possibly with dormer attic	Logan Street	12317061	C616
Thomastown	Tannery	Ruinous remains of former tannery; still retains tanning pits and brick chimney.	Lady's Well Street	12317035	D149
Thomastown	Thomastown Sessions House, Courthouse	The Sessions House. Attached three-bay single- and two-storey Classical-style courthouse, c.1825, possibly originally detached comprising single-bay double-height gable-fronted central block with single-bay single-storey recessed flanking entrance bays.	Logan Street (E)	12317058	C228
Thomastown	House	End of terrace, four-bay, two-storey house, c.1850.	Nore View Terrace	12317092	C612
Thomastown	Tinteann	End of terrace single-bay, single-storey house with half dormer attic, c. 1825	Lady's Well Street	12317027	C588

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Thomastown	Dwelling at Maudlin Street	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Maudlin Street	12317042	C603
Thomastown	Dwelling at Maudlin Street	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Maudlin Street	12317041	C602
Thomastown	Railway Station	Railway three-bay single-storey passenger shelter, c.1875	Thomastown	12317098	C600
Thomastown	Post Box	Wall-mounted, cast-iron post box, between 1901-10	Burrellspark	12317097	C599
Thomastown	'Eddie Murphy'	End of terrace, four-bay, two-storey house, c.1900	Low Street	12317096	C598
Thomastown	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	The Quay	12317093	C597
Thomastown	Gateway	Gateway, c. 1800, comprising elliptical headed carriageway with tooled limestone ashlar piers	Lady's Well Street	12317034	C595
Thomastown	House	Attached, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Lady's Well Street	12317033	C594
Thomastown	House	Terraced three bay three storey gable fronted house, c. 1775	Maudlin Street	12317038	C593
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house, c.1775.	Lady's Well Street	12317037	C592
Thomastown	Dwelling	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Maudlin Street	12317043	C581
Thomastown	House	Terraced, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1825	Lady's Well Street	12317028	C589

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Thomastown	House	Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Market Street	12317015	C577
Thomastown	Abbey View House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey over part raised basement house, c.1725.	Lady's Well Street	12317026	C587
Thomastown	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey over part raised basement house, c.1725.	Lady's Well Street	12317025	C586
Thomastown	House	Detached, three-bay, two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1825	Lady's Well Street	12317024	C585
Thomastown	House	End of terrace, three-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Lady's Well Street	12317022	C584
Thomastown	Quay	Disused remains of river frontage on left bank of Nore at east end of town.	East end of town	N/A	D103
Thomastown		End of terrace, five-bay, two-storey house, c.1825	Pipe Street	12317020	C582
Thomastown	House	Teraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c.1750	Pipe Street	12317062	C617
Thomastown	House	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house, c.1850.	Nore View Terrace	12317091	C580
Thomastown	Bank of Ireland	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey bank, c. 1875	Market Street	12317017	C579
Thomastown	Graveyard, Catholic	Graveyard with various cut-stone markers, post 1770 to present	Chapel Lane	12317090	C578
Thomastown		Small scale 19th century cottage containing original windows and scale, representing early town periphery dwelling.	The Mall, Thomastown, Co Kilkenny R95 R5D0	12317087	C1058
Thomastown	House	Attached, three-bay, single-storey house, c.1800	Lady's Well Street	12317029	C590

Appendix I: Kilkenny County RPS

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Thomastown	House	Former mill owner's house. Detached three-bay two-storey over basement mill owner's house, c.1825, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to centre ground floor having canted bay window.	Mill Street	12317002	C248
Thomastown	House and shopfront	Terraced, four-bay, two-storey house with shopfront to ground floor. Cornice and segmental headed windows.	Low Street	N/A	C231
Thomastown	Railway Bridge	Single-arch railway bridge over road, opened 1850	Thomastown Mill Street	12317082	C628
Thomastown	C of I Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1819, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan	Market Street (N)	12317019	C221
Thomastown	Terraced two-storey house	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c. 1825, possibly originally two separate two-bay two-storey houses	Low Street	12317077	C863
Thomastown	Warehouse	Detached eight-bay, four-storey warehouse, c.1825	Mill Street (off)	12317006	C570
Thomastown	Grenan House	Detached, five-bay, three-storey, c.1800	Mill Street (off)	12317007	C571
Thomastown		Terraced, two-bay, two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1850	Market Street	12317089	C572
Thomastown	Dwelling at Maudlin Street	Terraced, single-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Maudlin Street	12317040	C629
Thomastown	House	Freestanding, four-bay, two-storey house with carriage arch, exposed stone to first floor, rendered to ground floor.	Mill Street	N/A	C244
Thomastown	Department of Social Welfare	Terraced, three-bay, three-bay storey house with dormer attic, c.1825	Low Street	12317075	C624
Thomastown	Houses, row of three	Row of three houses on west side of street; all two-storeys, two of two-bays and one of three bays.	Mill Street	12317099	C247

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Thomastown	House	Terraced, two-bay, three-storey house, c. 1825	Low Street	12317069	C623
Thomastown	Mill (Flour) and House	Flour mill on the island and mill owner's house; a long 2 storey building with wide doorcase dating from the early 19th Century	Mill Street	12317080	C249; D7
Thomastown	Mill (Flour)	Grenan Flour Mill. Flour mill complex, c.1775, including : (i) Detached fourteen-bay five-storey flour mill. Detached two-bay single-storey over base waterwheel house to north. Gateway to north comprising pair of limestone ashlar piers.	Mill Street	12317005	C250
Thomastown	Former workhouse complex	Old Union workhouse now St. Columba's Hospital, built 1846	East of the town	12317052	C251
Thomastown	Railway Bridge	Single-arch road bridge over railway line, opened 1848.	Thomastown	12317084	C630
Thomastown	Signal Box	Freestanding single-bay, two-storey signal box, c.1875	Thomastown Railway	12317085	C631
Thomastown	Glebe House (Rectory)	Detached, three-bay, two-storey over basement Board of First Fruits glebe house, built 1806.	Thomastown	12317086	C632
Thomastown	Church Tower and Former School (CYMS)	(i) Freestanding single-bay three-stage tower, built 1823, and (ii) detached seven-bay single-storey over basement national school, c.1825, on a symmetrical plan with seven-bay two-storey over raised base rear (south) elevation, buttressed from below	Chapel Lane (S)	12317046-47	C220
Thomastown	Catholic Church	Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1859-67 for Reverend Nicholas Kealy (d. 1874) to designs attributable to James Joseph McCarthy (1817-82) forming a prominent landmark on an elevated site overlooking Thomastown	Chapel Lane (E)	12317048	C219
Thomastown	Church	13th Century Medieval Church/Abbey, built 1210 and 19th century detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1819.	Market Street (N)	12317019	C218

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Thomastown	House	Detached two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800, on a corner site possibly over basement with single-bay two-storey canted projecting end bay to left, hipped slate roof.	Mill Street, The Mall, corner site	12317001	C245
Thomastown	House	Terraced three-bay, two-storey house, c.1875	Market Street	12317065	C620
Thomastown	Public House and Shopfront	Public house on corner site. Logan St.: two-bay, three-storey structure on corner with pubfront to ground floor, flanked by two-bay, two-storey structure to the N. Low St.: four-bay, three-storey structure flanked to the east by single bay, two-storey stru	Logan Street, Low Street corner	N/A	C229
Thomastown	House and shopfront	Terraced, three-bay, one-and-a-half-storey house with dormer attic, with shopfront to ground floor	Low Street	N/A	C230
Thomastown		Attached, single-bay, five stage building, c. 1825, on a square plan.	The Quay (Off)	12317101	C604
Thomastown	Arland's Inch Mill	Small three-storey cornmill, now refurbished as a house / offices on left bank of Nore above Thomastown.	On left bank of Nore	12317081	D116
Thomastown	'Ryan and Sons', Shopfront	"Ryan and Sons" shopfront. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, c.1800, on a corner site with four-bay two-storey side (south-east)	Pipe Street (Cnr)	12317036	C224
Thomastown	'Healy's'	End of terrace, three bay, two storey house, c.1825	Market Street	12317064	C619
Thomastown	Railway Station	Detached three-bay two-storey gable-fronted Tudor Revival railway station, opened 1848, on a T-shaped plan (ii) Freestanding single-bay two-storey signal box, c.1875 (iii) Detached three-bay single-storey passenger shelter, c.1875. (iv) goods shed.		12317083, 12317085,	D91
Thomastown	House	Building opposite Garda Station. Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c.1825, possibly originally two separate two-bay two-storey houses. Extensively renovated, pre-1904, with shopfront inserted to right ground floor	Low Street	12317077	C232

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Thomastown	'L Mullins', House	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, on a corner site possibly originally two separate single-bay three-storey houses with three-bay three-storey rear (south-east) elevation.	Low Street (S)	12317067	C233
Thomastown	Bridge over mill race	Two-arch rubble stone road bridge over mill race, c. 1800.	Mill Street (off)	12137079	C626
Thomastown	Bridge	6 segmental spans of varying size. Apparently erected c. 1790, although an inscribed stone plaque is now indecipherable. The bridge has recently been improved with the addition of a cantilevered concrete footpath on the downstream side...	Over the River Nore	12317011	D25 & C240
Thomastown	Concert Hall	Attached three-bay, double-height gable-fronted classical-style concert hall, c. 1910	Marsh's Street	12317063	C618
Thomastown	Nore Townhouse	Terraced, three-bay, three-storey house, c.1800	Market Street	12137066	C621
Thomastown	'Simon Treacy Hardware'	Terraced, four-bay, three-storey house, c.1825	Low Street	12317068	C622
Thomastown	House	Attached three-bay two-storey house, c.1800. Refenestrated, c.1925	Low Street (S)	12317071	C235
Thomastown	Tower House and outbuilding	(i) Attached two-bay three-stage rubble stone fortified tower house, c.1500. (ii) Attached two-bay three-storey outbuilding, c.1700. Refenestrated, c.1850. In use as warehouse, pre-1973.	Low Street (S)	12317072-73	C236
Thomastown	'F McConville', House	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1825.	Low Street (S)	12317074	C237
Thomastown	Garda Barracks	End-of-terrace five-bay three-storey building, c.1900, possibly originally bank or Royal Irish Constabulary barracks. with three-bay two-storey recessed central bay to upper floors. Renovated, 1928, to accommodate use as Garda Síochána Station.	Low Street (S)	12317076	C238
Thomastown	Tower House	'Freestanding single-bay four-stage tower house, c.1350, on a square plan. Now in ruins.	Beside bridge and North of River	12317008	C239

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Thomastown	Bridge	Five-arch rubble limestone road bridge over river, built 1792, incorporating fabric of earlier bridge, post-1763. Repaired, 1947. Renovated, post-1973, with deck remodelled.	Over River Nore	12317011	C240; D25
Thomastown	'The Bridge Brook Arms' Public House	Attached three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1775, originally detached with single-bay two-storey lower return to south-east. Refenestrated, c.1900. Facing the bridge	Mill Street	12317009	C241
Thomastown	Public House	'The Coach House', public house, T-Plan building, two-bay, three-storey gable elevation faces the street flanked by two-bay, two-storey	Mill Street	N/A	C243
Thomastown	House and Shopfront	"D. Murphy" has good Edwardian shopfront with gilded lettering on glass and ceramic panels. End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, c.1825. Renovated, post-1904, with shopfront inserted to ground	Low Street (S)	12317070	C234
Thomastown Grenan	Country House	Three-bay, two-storey house, now in ruins.	W bank of Nore, SE of Thomastown	N/A	C252
Thomastown, Maudlin St.	House	Terraced, single-bay, two-storey house, c.1850	Maudlin Street	12317039	C813
Threecastles	Farmyard Complex	Farmyard complex representing the largest surviving artefact of a once-extensive landholding following the loss of the main house (Threecastles House, c.1775; in use, 1946-7; demolished, pre-1995)	5mls. NW of Kilkenny 18.S.46.62	12401415	C385; C559
Threecastles	Country House	(Borris Big) East bank of the river, five bays, three storeys	18.S.45.63	N/A	C387
Threecastles	Threecastles Glebe House (Threecastles	Detached two-bay two-storey over raised basement gable-fronted Board of First Fruits glebe house with dormer attic, built 1800.	18.S.46.62	12401416	C386
Threecastles Demesne	Threecastles House, Farmyard complex	Farmyard complex c. 1775, about a courtyard	18.S.46.62	12401415	C559; C385
Tinnaslatty	Mount Garrett Bridge	With a span of 120 ft (64 m) over the Barrow, this steel and concrete bridge replaced a wooden truss bridge in 1930. From each bank two arched-concrete decks, supported on circular piers, connect with a metal rolling-lift drawbridge.	Over the River Barrow	12403710	D28; C468

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Tinny Park	Country House	Three bay, two storey, rendered house, C19th	2mls. SSW of Kilkenny 18.S.48.52	N/A	C388
Tobernapeastia	Bridge	Highly skewed single semi-circular span carries Freshford - Johnstown road over Tifeaghna River on western outskirts of Freshford; attractive stream cascade nearby.		N/A	D144
Tubrid	Tower House	Standing to full height in farmyard.	3 miles WSW of Freshford 18.S.35.62	N/A	C437
Tulla	Catholic Church	St. Nicholas's Church. Detached five-bay double-height Gothic-style Catholic church, built 1846-7.	2mls W of Threecastles	12401302	C290
Tullabrin	Vernacular House	Detached three bay two-storey cottage c 1867 with gable fronted porch, fine stone dressings and having a small farm courtyard.		N/A	C477
Tullaghought	Catholic Church	St. Nicholas's Church. Detached five-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, dated 1885, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier Catholic chapel, pre-1840,	5mls. S of Kilmoganny 18.S.43.30	12403403	C291
Tullaherin	Stable building	Detached six-bay double-height barn, c.1850, with two-bay double-height side elevations, and eight-bay double-height rear (north) elevation having series of eight square-headed openings forming	Tullaherin, Dungarvan, Gowran	12402402	C516
Tullaherin	Catholic Church	St. Kieran's Catholic Church. Detached five-bay double-height Gothic-style Catholic church, built 1803, on a cruciform plan on a	2mls. ESE of Bennettsbridge	12402404	C292
Tullaroan	Catholic Church	Catholic Church of the Assumption. Detached four-bay double-height Gothic-style single-cell Catholic church, built 1826. Renovated, 1973, with interior remodelled.	18.S.38.67	12401803	C293
Tybroughney	Tower House	Attached five-bay two-storey country house with dormer attic, rebuilt 1884, incorporating fabric of earlier house, pre-1840, on site with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch to centre ground	2 miles W of Piltown 22.S.44.21	12403802	C438
Ullard	Mount Ullard House	Mount Ullard House - a detached three-bay, three-storey over basement dwelling house c. 1780		N/A	C560

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ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Ullard	C of I Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, c.1800, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower to west on a square plan. In ruins, 1903. Extensively renovated, post-2002, to accommodate residential use.	3mls. NNE of Graiguenamanagh	12402507	C308
Ullard	Ullard House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800, on a symmetrical plan possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1690.	3mls. NNW of Graignamanagh	12402506	C389
Upperwood Demesne	Uppercourt House, Country House	Five bays by four, two storeys to the cornice with an attic storey and further cornice. Built between 1798 and 1820 with later additions	Freshford 18.S.40.63	12305022	C390
Urlingford	Catholic Church	Detached four-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1832, on a cruciform plan.	Main Street	12304011	C254
Urlingford	Belle Vue House. Country House	Belle Vue House. Detached five-bay three-storey house, c.1750, with single-bay three-storey breakfront, single-bay full-height bowed side elevations, and two-bay two-storey return to west possibly originally part of earlier house, c.1700.	Urlingford	12401208	C517
Urlingford	Stile	Stone stile to the Church yard	North side	N/A	C253
Urlingford	Bank	Allied Irish Bank, Five-bay, two-storey bank building, red brick with limestone dressings. Tri-partite windows at ground level. Pediment to central window at first floor.	Main Street	12304003	C543
Urlingford	Urlingford Public Library (Urlingford)	Detached five-bay two-storey Classical-style courthouse, pre-1840, on a symmetrical plan. attributable to William Francis Caldbeck	Opposite Catholic Church	12304009	C255
Urlingford	"Town View", Guest House	"Town View" Guesthouse; good doric doorway, three bay, two storeyed house with railings	South-West end	12304001	C256
Urlingford	Bank	Bank of Ireland, five-bay, two-storey bank building, rendered with parapet, arched windows to ground floor and railings to the street	Main Street	12304012	C542
Uskerty	Uskerty Bridge	High single semi-circular arch carries Castlecomer-Paulstown road over Dinin River.	Over Dinin River	12401106	D97

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Uskerty	Culm Stone	Roadside remains of edge stone used to pulverise coal.		N/A	D156
Waltons Grove or Mount Juliet	Mount Juliet House, Country House	Large mid C18th, five bay, three storey house	19.S.69.50	12402805	C367
Warrington, Bennetsbridge	Thatched cottage	Detached, three-bay single-storey with dormer attic thatched cottage with single-storey porch extension to the front with pitched roof.	Warrington	N/A	C831
Wellbrook	Wellbrook House, Country House	Detached five-bay two-storey over part-raised basement house, c.1750.	2mIs. SE of Freshford 18.S.42.63	12401303	C391
Wellbrook Demesne,	Dovecot	Circular rubble stone dovecot with stone nesting boxes.		12401303	D145
Wellington	Country House	Site of demolished house. Rubble work boundary walls, walled garden, limestone entrance piers and quadrant walls. House not	18.S.45.40	N/A	C392
West Court	Country House	Ruin of a seven bay, two storey house, C18th	Callan 18.S.40.44	N/A	C393
Westcourt North, Callan	Thatched cottage	Detached, five-bay single-storey thatched cottage with dormer attic, gable end to roadway	Westcourt North, Callan	12402209	C830
Whitemount	Vernacular House	Three bay, two-storey house	1/4 mile S of Loughbrack 19.S.45.40	N/A	C410
Whitescastle Lower/Bowersacre	Old Inn	Old Inn, probably mid 18th Century, yellow rendered with three bays, two storeys and a gabled porch	Facing down the road to Kilkenny	12321002	C199
Whitehouse		18th century thatched cottage of local material of mud, thatch, and stone, providing a positive impression in the landscape.	Whitehouse, Co. Kilkenny R95 W8W9	12402201	C1053

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<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>NIAH REF</i>	<i>RPS REF</i>
Windgap	House	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1850. In use as Land League house, 1881-1979. Inscribed cut-marble plaque, raised lettering to first floor. Square-headed door opening with glazed tongue-and-groove timber panelled door.		12319001	C258
Windgap	'Ferrum Fabrications', Building	"Ferrum Fabrications", seven bay, single storey, hipped roof building with original fenestration on front		N/A	C257
Woodsgift	C of I Church	Simple First Fruits type	SE of Urlingford 18.S.33.62	N/A	C309
Woodstock Gardens, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny		19th century water tank associated with pleasure gardens of Woodstock House. Storage tank for water from Mt Alto, before supplying ornamental fountain in designed garden of Woodstock.	Woodstock Gardens, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny	Not on NIAH	C1057

RPS Addition 2021	Location of Structure	Structure Description
C1061	Inistioge	Freestanding single-bay single-storey granite ashlar pedimented
C1062	Gowran	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge with half-dormer attic, built 1856, on an L-shaped plan centred on single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch abutting single-bay full-height gabled projecting end bay; single-bay (west) or two-bay (east) full-height side elevations
C1063	Foulkstown Road	Road fronted at entrance to grounds of Foulkscourt House.

Appendix J: City RPS

***KILKENNY CITY RECORD OF
PROTECTED STRUCTURE***

Kilkenny City and County Development Plan 2021-2027

Kilkenny City RPS 2021

ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	NIAH REF	RPS REF
Abbey Street	Black Abbey, The	Detached, two-bay, double-height Dominican Abbey, founded 1225. Extended c.1375. Renovated c.1527. Rededicated 1778. And attached five-bay two-storey Dominican priory with dormer attic, built 1894, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1788.	12005005, 12005006	B1
Abbey Street	Corn Store building	Beside Blackfriar Bridge	N/A	B2
Abbey Street	Blackfriars Bridge	Three-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, built 1633-4.	12005008	D139
Archersgrove	Fennessy's Mill	Shell of massive 5-storey flour mill on Nore south of Kilkenny, formerly with two water wheels	N/A undershot	D105
Archersgrove	Crow's Well Canal Lock	Ashlar limestone walls at former lock gates	N/A	D41
Barrack Lane	Evans Alms House	Detached nine-bay two-storey almshouse, founded 1818, on a H-shaped plan.	12000216	B3
Barrack Lane	Gate Lodge	Attached two-bay single-storey gate lodge, c.1825.	12000215	B4
Barrack Street	Ormonde Almshouse	Detached five-bay two-storey Tudor Revival almshouse, built 1839, on an E-shaped plan.	12000195	B5
Bateman Quay	Pleasure House, Bateman Quay	Gazebo or Pleasure House of limestone blocks roughly squared, being built to irregular courses, limestone quoins, and cut limestone ashlar around the windows and doors,		B225
Black Mill Street	Post-box, Victorian, c.1890	Cast-iron wall mounted, c.1890. Between No. 18 and 19 Black Mill Street	12005034	B6
Black Mills	Black Bridge	Triple segmental span with angled cutwaters over Breaghagh River, now superseded	N/A	D159
Bleach Green	Woollen Mills	Extensive remains dominated by saw-tooth weaving sheds, and chimney (possibly connected with earlier bleach works) on left bank of Nore. Established in 1906, operational till early 1960s. (Aturbine has recently been installed to generate electricity.	12308004	D104
Bleach Road, Dunmore	Vernacular House	Detached seven-bay, two-storey cottage, c. 1750, having lime-rendered walls, thatched roof and dormer windows	12308025	C476

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Bonnetstown Road	Borough boundary marker plaque, dated 1844	Cast-iron plaque, Set into lime rendered stone boundary wall. Z ? 650,487.11 657,310.37		B7
Bonnettstown	Bonnetstown Hall	Bonnettstown Hall, farmyard complex established 1737, about a courtyard including (i) detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding; (ii) pair of semi-detached two-bay single-storey ranges; (iii) detached three-bay single-storey outbuilding,	12401921	B222
Bonnettstown	Bonnetstown Hall	Bonnettstown Hall, gateway, built 1737, comprising pair of rusticated limestone piers, iron double gates, iron flanking pedestrian gates, limestone ashlar piers,	12401922	B223
Butts Green	Butts Cross, c. 1605-1620	Small limestone votive cross, Remounted 1891 on limestone rubble base.	N/A	B8
Canal Square 1,	Canal Lodge	End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, c.1875, possibly originally two separate - bay three-storey houses with pair of box oriel windows to first floor.	12000143 single	B9
Canal Square, 2	Canal Lodge	End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, c.1875, possibly originally two separate - bay three-storey houses with pair of box oriel windows to first floor	12000143 single	B10
Castle Road	Saint James's Asylum (Switzer's Asylum)	Detached fifteen-bay two-storey almshouse, built 1803-4, on a symmetrical plan accommodating five separate three-bay two-storey units with three-bay two-storey pedimented breakfront. Extensively renovated, 1992. Including walls and gate	12001111, 12001112	B11
Castlecomer New Road	Limestone Gateway, cut and segmental-arche, C.1851	With projecting impost and dated keystone, brick archivolt and pair of tongue and groove tooled, segmental-arched, c. 1851 deal doors with wicket Later stone and concrete coping. Between 10 Castlecomer Road and Doyle 'Hire and Sales'	N/A	B12
Castlecomer Road	James Stephens Barracks	Including boundary walls and barracks	12004005, 12004017, 12004018, 12004019, 12004020,	B13
Castlecomer Road	Benchmarks, series of, cutstone, c. 1850	Inscribed W^D. Inset cut-limestone block, installed 1803, with inscribed benchmarks. Set in unpainted rendered boundary wall on a corner site.	12004013	B15
Castlecomer Road	Kilkenny College (Newtown)	Kilkenny College (Newtown House), attached three-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style house, c.1875,	12308024 House)	B215

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Castlecomer Road, 10	'Lenehan's' Public House	Attached four-bay two-storey over basement house, c.1900, on a corner site with pub front to right ground floor, and three-bay two-storey side (north) elevation	12004012	B14
Chapel Lane, 13-14			N/A	B16
Church Lane	St. Canice's Library	Attached six-bay two-storey library, built 1693, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier grammar school, 1539	12005020	B16
Church Lane	St. Canice's Cathedral	Detached eight-bay single and two-storey Church of Ireland Cathedral, begun 1203, on a cruciform plan. Including graveyard and grounds, boundary walls, steps, gateways, remains of wall of Bull Inn	12005018 12005019 12003008	B17
Church Lane	St. Canice's Round Tower		N/A	B18
Church Lane	Bishop's Palace	Detached five-bay three-storey over basement Church of Ireland bishop's palace, reconstructed 1735-6, incorporating fabric of medieval undercroft, between 1354-60, to basement with single-bay three-storey return to north-east.	12003012, 12003011, 12003013, 12003048	B19
Church Lane, 01	Sexton's House	Semi-detached single-bay single-storey over basement house with dormer attic, reconstructed 1882, incorporating fabric of medieval procurator's or sexton's house, c.1525. Extensively renovated, pre-1992. One of a pair.	12005023	B21
Church Lane, 02	House	Semi-detached single-bay single-storey over basement house with dormer attic reconstructed 1882, incorporating fabric of medieval procurator's or sexton's house, c.1525. Extensively renovated, pre-1992.	12005022	B20
Church Lane, St. Canice's Steps	Steps	Flight of twenty-six cut-limestone steps, laid 1614, in groups of four (south) and twenty-two (north) with limestone ashlar parapet having cut-limestone coping supporting iron spike guards.	12005024	B188
Coach Road	Deanery	Detached five-bay two-storey over raised basement deanery, built 1729, on an L-shaped plan on site of earlier deanery, pre-1614, with five-bay two-storey return to east. Renovated, 1755-84, with entrance reoriented to return.	12005016, 12005017	B22
College Road	St. Camillus Convent	And additional building besides	12001098, 12001099	B23

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College Road	St. Kieran's College	Including gateway	12001100-01, 12001103-04	B24
College Road	St. Patrick's parish church	Attached six-bay double-height single-cell Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1896-9, on a corner site with single-bay three-stage gabled tower to west on a square plan, and two-bay single-storey sacristy to south-east.	12001097	B25
Dean Street	St. Canice's Church	Including cast-iron campanile, church boundary wall and pavements	12005012, 12005010, 12005011	B26
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, detached forty-one-bay two- and three-storey Elizabethan Revival lunatic asylum, built 1849-51	12309001	B216
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, detached five-bay single-storey Elizabethan Revival mortuary chapel, c.1850,	12309002	B217
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, detached seven-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic chapel built 1893,	12309003	B218
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, detached three-bay single-storey over basement Gothic Revival single-cell Church of Ireland chapel, built 1893,	12309006	B219
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, attached eight-bay single-storey red brick outbuilding with attic, c.1850,	12309007	B220
Dublin Road	Saint Canice's Hospital	Saint Canice's Hospital, engaged red brick chimney, c.1850, comprising tapered shaft on a square plan,	12309008	B221
Dublin Road	Post box, cast-iron wall- mounted, c. 1915	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, between 1881-1922, with royal cipher removed. Set in random rubble stone boundary wall. At junction with Maudlin Street.	12006021	B27
Dublin Road	Post box, cast-iron, c. 1940	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, c.1950, with moulded necking, and shallow domed capping. Road fronted on concrete footpath. At junction with Castlecomer Road	12000241	B28
Dublin Road	Garnecreene	Dublin Road/O'Loughlin Road	12006015	B29
Dublin Road	St. John's Graveyard	Graveyard with various cut-stone markers, pre-1699-c.1950, having random rubble limestone boundary wall to perimeter of site.	12006017	B30
Dublin Road	St. John's Parochial House	Detached three-bay three-storey presbytery, post-1906/8, with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch to centre ground floor.	12000179	B31

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Dublin Road	Windgap Cottage	Detached two-bay two-storey double-pile house, c.1800, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1725, with single-bay single-storey lean-to projecting bay to left ground floor.	12006005	B32
Dublin Road	St. John's Church	Detached four-bay double-height Gothic Revival Catholic church, built 1903-6/8.	12000178	B33
Dublin Road	Noreville House	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1850. Extensively renovated and extended, c. 1925, comprising two-bay two-storey return to north-east.	12006008	C848
Dublin Road	Railway Station	Including goods sheds and footbridge. Extensive complex of terminus building, platforms, sidings, covered platform, goods shed, signal box, footbridge and water tower	12000190	D86
Dublin Road	Railway Bridge	Seven span masonry arch bridge to north of Kilkenny railway terminus; one arch in use over road, the remainder being used as garage stores etc.		D87
Dukesmeadows	Nore Canal	Water-filled section of canal between Nore river and Dukesmeadows mill	N/A	D39
Dukesmeadows	Scot's Canal Lock	Ashlar limestone walls at former lock gates	N/A	D40
Dukesmeadows	Ormonde Woollen Mills	Extensive remains of former woollen mills on right bank of the river Nore below Kilkenny Castle. Operational until 1969, traces of machinery, gearing, four undershot waterwheels and weir still survive	12006009	D44
Friary Street (Walkin Street)	Capuchin Friary	Attached six-bay double-height Italianate Classical- style Capuchin friary church, built 1848, on site of earlier church, pre-1699, with six-bay single- storey lean-to side aisles to north and to south.	12001008	B34
Green Street	Walsh's Mill	Ruins of former water-powered woollen mill on right bank of Nore. On right bank of Nore	N/A	D139
Green Street	Green's Bridge	Designed by George Smith and erected in 1764, 5 elliptical arches span the river Nore, with a number of smaller floodwater, millrace channels. Palladian motifs on spandrels.	12004007	D4
Green Street, 19		Detached six-bay two-storey farmhouse with dormer attic, c.1875, incorporating fabric of earlier inn, c.1800, with shopfront to centre ground floor.	12004011	B35
Green's Bridge	Woollen Mill/Grain Mill	Ruins of former water-powered woollen mill, later converted to corn milling. On left bank of Nore below Green's Bridge. Shares V-weir with Walsh's mill on opposite bank.	N/A	D109

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Green's Bridge	Woollen Mill	Woollen Mills below Green's Bridge. Shares V-weir with Green's Bridge mill on opposite bank. Below Green's Bridge	N/A	D141
Green's Hill (New Road), 5			12004003	B36
Greensbridge Street	Round-arched over-ground tunnel, c. 1766	Built of coursed limestone rubble, having cutstone block-and-start voussoirs. Beneath Green's Bridge	N/A	B37
Hebron Road	Workhouse, former	Remains of Union Workhouse complex, built 1840-1, on a symmetrical plan.	12006001	B38
Hebron Road	Hebron House		12401910 12401923	B39
High Street	Butter Slip	Flight of fifteen tooled cut-limestone steps, c.1750, arranged in groups of five (east), six and four (west) with limestone flagged landings. Repaired, 1970.	12000119 (central)	B41
High Street	The Hole in the Wall		N/A	B42
High Street	Tholsel, the	Terraced five-bay two-storey over basement Classical-style tholsel with attic, built 1761, on a T-shaped plan with series of nine round-headed openings to ground floor forming open arcade, and single-bay two-storey central return to east.	12000061	B43
High Street, 01		End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800	12001019	B44
High Street, 02	Carrigans Bar	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1800, with two-bay three-storey rear (west) elevation.	12001018	B45
High Street, 03	Allied Irish Bank	Terraced five-bay three-storey over basement limestone ashlar Classical-style bank with attic, built 1921-2, with single-bay full-height advanced end bays.	12001017	B46
High Street, 04-9		Including spur stones	12001014, 12001015, 12001016,	B47
High Street, 08	'The Tholsel Bar'	Terraced three-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1800. Renovated and refenestrated, c.1900, with rendered façade enrichments added.	12001013	B48
High Street, 09	'World Choice - Manning Travel'	Terraced three-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1800, with three-bay four-storey side (north) elevation.	12001012	B49

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High Street, 10	'The Book Centre'	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1800, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1550. In use as inn, 1816. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor and rendered façade enrichments added.	12001011	B50
High Street, 11	'Murphy's'	End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey over basement house with dormer attic, c.1800, on a corner site incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1550, with single-bay three-storey gabled bay to rear (west) elevation. In use as inn, 1816.	12001010	B51
High Street, 12	Paul's	Terraced two-bay four-storey house, c.1825, on a corner site with two-bay four-storey side (south) elevation, and two-bay three-storey return to west. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001003	B52
High Street, 16	(former Bradbury's)	Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1800. Refenestrated, c.1925.	12001001	B53
High Street, 17	'Sasha'		N/A	B54
High Street, 18	Archer Mansion	Terraced two-bay four-storey house, c.1825, incorporating fabric of medieval building, 1582/4, on site. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. One of a pair.	12000057	B55
High Street, 19	Archer Mansion	Terraced two-bay four-storey house, c.1825, incorporating fabric of medieval building, 1582/4, on site. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with advanced shopfront inserted to ground floor	12000056	B56
High Street, 21	Uncle Sam's	Attached four-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1750, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1600, on site. In use as glebe house, post-1820.	12000055	B57
High Street, 22/23	'Mahoney's'	Attached two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, on a corner site. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000054	B58
High Street, 24	(former Monster House) 'Duggan' and 'Supermac'		N/A	B59
High Street, 25		Terraced three-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1750, possibly originally forming part of larger five-bay four-storey composition with building to north with square-headed carriageway to left ground floor.	12000047	B60
High Street, 26	'Whites'	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1750, possibly originally forming part of larger five-bay four-storey composition with building to south incorporating fabric of medieval house, pre-1700, to basement.	12000046	B61

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High Street, 27	Ulster Bank	Terraced four-bay three-storey red brick Queen Anne-style bank with attic, built 1914, with square-headed carriageway to left ground floor, and two-bay three-storey pedimented advanced end bay to right.	12000045	B62
High Street, 28/29	'Pound City' and 'Irish Heartbeat'	Terraced five-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1750. Renovated, c.1900, with projecting shopfront inserted to left ground floor.	12000044	B63
High Street, 44	'The Metropole'	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1850, on a corner site with three-bay three-storey side (south) elevation. In use as Royal Irish Constabulary barracks, pre-1846-c.1900. Subsequently in use as bank, c.1900.	12000032	B64
High Street, 50/51	'Dores'	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1900, on a corner site originally two separate single-bay three-storey houses possibly incorporating fabric of earlier ranges, c.1825, on site.	12000081	B65
High Street, 52-53	'Phone Store' and 'Flowers by Lucy'	No. 52 - Terraced single-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1900, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier range, c.1825. No. 53 -Terraced two-bay two-storey gable-fronted house with half-dormer attic, c.1775, originally two-bay three-storey.	12000080, 12000079	B66
High Street, 63	'The OK House'	Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1800, incorporating fabric of medieval range, pre-1700, to basement. Extensively renovated, 1926, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000075	B67
High Street, 65	'Dores Tea Rooms'	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000073	B68
High Street, 66	'The Marble City Bar'		12000072	B69
High Street, 67	'Prado' and 'The Fashion Depot'	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000071	B70
High Street, 68-69	(former Burton and Gas Company) 'Motore Garage'	Including chimneypiece with Shee Alms	12000070	B71
High Street, 72			N/A	B72
High Street, 77	'Toy Master'	Terraced two-bay four-storey over ba	N/A	B73
High Street, 79-82	Pre-18th century house	Including substantial Tudor remains	12000064, 12000065	B74

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High Street, 83	'Lifestyle Sports'	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1800. Extensively renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor. One of a group of three.	12000060	B40
High Street, 84	Murphy	and 85 - Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement red brick house, c.1725, possibly originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses incorporating medieval fabric, pre-1700, to basement	12000059	B75
High Street, 85	Murphy	and 84 - Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement red brick house, c.1725, possibly originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses incorporating medieval fabric, pre-1700, to basement	12000059	B76
High Street, 86			N/A	B77
High Street, 87	'The Corner House'	End-of-terrace single-bay four-storey over basement house with dormer attic, c.1875, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1750, on site.	12000058	B78
High Street, 88 and 90	'Goods'	Terraced two-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1875.	12001086	B79
High Street, 91	Shee House	Terraced four-bay two-storey building with attic, reconstructed 1928, incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1580. Renovated, 1949, with attic removed.	12001085	B80
High Street, 94	'Oliver of Kilkenny'	Terraced single-bay two-storey house, c.1825. Refenestrated, c.1950.	12001084	B81
High Street, 95	'Allen and Sons'	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Extensively renovated, 1983, with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001083	B82
High Street, 96	'Farrell'	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, Extensively renovated, c.1925.	12001082	B83
High Street, 98	'Ground Floor Cafe'	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001081	B84
High Street, 99-100	'The Harp Bar'		N/A	B85
Horse Barrack Lane	Smithwick's Brewery		12000087	B86
Irishtown (new), 1-3			N/A	B87

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Irishtown 16		Pre-1700 medieval cutstone work Jutting from site of Irishtown wall, possibly a bridge abutment. Rear of 16 Irishtown	12000006	B88
Irishtown 3-4	Post-box, cast-iron, c. 1910-20	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, between 1910-22, with raised "GR" royal cipher, moulded necking, and shallow domed capping. Road fronted on concrete footpath. Between Nos. 3 and 4 Irishtown.	12000232	B89
James's Street		Carved limestone plaque, dated Formerly affixed to Catholic Chapel previously in school site 1771-1774	12000038	B90
James's Street	St. Mary's Cathedral	Detached eight-bay single- and two-storey Early English Gothic-style Catholic cathedral, built 1843-57, on a cruciform plan on a corner site	12005002, 12005003	B91
James's Street	Post-box, Edwardian, c.1905,	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, between 1901-10, with raised "ER VII" royal cipher. Set wall-mounted in rubble limestone pier. In front of school, opposite Cathedral.	12005033	B92
James's Street	St. Mary's Presbytery	Detached four-bay two-storey Tudor Revival presbytery, dated 1861.	12005001	B93
James's Street	St. Mary's Centre	Detached four-bay two-storey Tudor Revival presbytery, dated 1861.	12005001	B94
James's Street	Sullivan's Brewery	Detached eight-bay three-storey over basement malt house, built 1810, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier malt house, pre-1656, with segmental-headed carriageway to right ground floor	12000036	D107
John Street Lower	County Hall (Kilkenny College)	Attached seven-bay three-storey Classical-style college, built 1782, originally detached, on site of earlier college, 1667, with eight-bay three-storey side elevations. Gateway, built 1782.	12000165, 12000166 12000164	B95
John Street Lower	John's Bridge	Erected over the River Nore by Kilkenny Corporation in 1910, it is of arched, reinforced concrete. At 140ft (43m), it was then the longest span of its type in the British Isles. A plaque on the upstream right bank commemorates its opening.	12000229	D3
John Street Lower, 01	Matt the Millers	Terraced three-bay three-storey over basement house with dormer attic, c.1750, on a corner site with four-bay three-storey side (west) elevation (including two-bay three-storey return to north).	12000222	B96
John Street Lower, 10-12	O'Reilly's Wallpapers		N/A	B97

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John Street Lower, 13	O'Keefe	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1800.	12000221	B98
John Street Lower, 15	The Wine Centre	Terraced three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1875.	12000219	B99
John Street Lower, 16	The Garden Centre	Including remains of 16th century building.	N/A	B100
John Street Lower, 61-62	Lawlor's		12000172	B101
John Street Lower, 71		Terraced five-bay three-storey house, c.1775, with square-headed carriageway to right ground floor, and single-bay three-storey lower central return to south.	12000168	B102
John Street Lower, 72		End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, built 1933, with shopfront to ground floor.	12000167,	B103
John Street Lower, 73-75	Wong's Deli and Kilkenny County Council Area Office	73 - End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, built 1893	12000163, 12000162, 12000161	B104 a-b
John Street Lower, 78	Nolan's First Choice Travel Shop		N/A	B105
John Street Lower, 79-81	Fitzgerald Shee House	No. 79 - Terraced three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1750, incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1638, on site. No. 80 - Terraced three-bay three-storey house c.1750, incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1638, on site.	12000159, 12000158, 12000157	B106 a-c
John Street Lower, 86-87	McCourt's	No. 86 - Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1800, with camber-headed carriageway to left ground floor. No. 87 - Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1825.	12000153, 12000154	B107
John Street Lower, 88-89	Bridge House (Kilkenny River Court)	No. 89 - End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey over basement house, post-1763. No. 88 Terraced three-bay two-storey over part-raised basement house, post-1763.	12000151, 12000152	B108
John Street Upper, 43	Lawlor's Public House	End-of-terrace six-bay two-storey building, 1919/20, on a corner site with three-bay two-storey elevation to north-east, and wrap-around pub front to ground floor. Extensively renovated, 2003.	12000177	B109
John's Green	former Railway Yard	Rough dressed gate piers and boundary walls	N/A	B110
John's Green	former Railway Viaduct, c. 1865	Multiple arch rock-faced masonry railway viaduct. Arch spanning Barrack Street replaced by flat plated-steel span	12000196	B111

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John's Green	former hospital (now Youth Hostel)	Detached seven-bay three-storey over basement hospital, opened 1767, with three-bay three-storey pedimented breakfront, and single-bay three-storey central return to north-east. Subsequently converted to use as county infirmary, pre-1841.	12000199	B112
John's Green	Gas Works.	Remains of buildings linked to former gas works	N/A	D108
John's Quay	Carnegie Library	Detached three-bay single-storey Classical-style Carnegie Free Library, opened 1910.	12000227	B113
John's Quay	Scoil Eoin Naofa na Soisear (Saint John's Junior School)	Scoil Eoin Naofa na Soisear, detached fifteen-bay two-storey national school, built 1937,	12000207	B214
John's Street	St. John's Priory	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Board of First Fruits Gothic-style Church of Ireland church, built 1817, incorporating fabric of medieval lady chapel, 1290.	12000213	B114
Kenny's Well Road	Kenny's Well		N/A	B115
Kenny's Well Road, 34			N/A	B116b
Kilcreen	Kilcreen Lodge	Detached four-bay two-storey house, redeveloped 1863, incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1675. House containing a fine seventeenth-century chimney-piece taken from the now demolished Kilcreen House	12401927	B117
Lacken	Steps		N/A	B118
Lacken	Well	Covered well built into hillside on south side of Kilkenny, 1831 inscription	N/A	D137
Market Yard	Tea Houses	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble stone Gothic-style tea house, c.1800, with square-headed cut-away corner porch to left. Restored, 1993, to accommodate commercial use	12000204	B119
Maudlin Street	Nursery House		N/A	B120
Maudlin Street	Bastion of St. John the Evangelists Priory, including defence wall		N/A	B121
Maudlin Street	Magdalen Castle		N/A	B122
Maudlin Street	Limestone Milestone	Late 18th century with carved numeral '57', at entrance to Magdalen Court	N/A	B123
Michael Street	Wrought iron gas lampstand	c. 1885, with ladder bracket and rectangular frame for lamp post. Opposite 22 Michael Street	12000242	B124

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Middleknock	Railway Bridge, rail-over-river	Skew arch masonry rail-over-river with brick soffit, highlighted voussoirs and string course. Immediately east of rail-over-road bridge of similar design	12309004	D88
Middleknock	Railway Bridge, rail-over-road	Skew arch masonry rail-over-road with brick soffit, highlighted voussoirs and string course. immediately east of rail-over-river bridge of similar design.	12309004	D89
New Buildings Lane	Remains of the New Building		12000257	B125
Newpark Drive	Cast-iron Borough marker	Dated 1844. At corner of barracks site, opposite Woodbrook.	N/A	B126
O'Loughlin Road		Limestone memorial slab, c. 1920 In public green space opposite Sports Grounds.	12006002	B127
Ormonde Road	Colaiste Pobail Osrai (Ormonde College)	Detached seven-bay two-storey limestone ashlar Jacobean Revival model school, built 1853, on a U-shaped plan	12001087	B128
Ormonde Road	Talbot's Castle		N/A	B129
Ormonde Road	Presbyterian Church	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Gothic Revival Presbyterian church, built 1839. Renovated, 1994, with interior remodelled to accommodate use as offices.	12001034	B130
Parliament Street	Cast-iron post box, c. 1875	With raised insignia of Queen Victoria. In front of the courthouse.	12000236 12000036	not B131
Parliament Street	Rothe House	Town house complex, built 1594-1610.	12000025	B132
Parliament Street	The Courthouse	Attached seven-bay double-height over projecting raised basement Classical-style courthouse, built 1792, originally detached incorporating fabric of earlier bridewell, 1566, to basement retaining fabric of medieval castle, 1210.	12000084	B133
Parliament Street	Piers and plaques marking market entrance, spur stones and remains of Market gate piers	Remains of gateway, dated 1862-3, comprising pair of engaged rock-faced limestone ashlar outer piers. Beside courthouse.	12000082	B134
Parliament Street, 14		Terraced two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1750. In use as inn, c.1750. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. Including steps	12000026	B135
Parliament Street, 17-18		No. 17 -Terraced four-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1725, with camber-headed carriageway to right ground floor. No. 18 - Terraced three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1725. And Tudor gable to rear of No. 18	12000024, 12000023	B136

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Parliament Street, 19-21		Pair of terraced two-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800, probably, incorporating fabric of earlier range, c.1600, on site. Includes substantial Tudor remains at rear	12000022, 12000021 12000020	B137
Parliament Street, 23	Parliament House	Terraced three-bay three-storey red brick office building, built 1903, with shopfront to ground floor.	12000019	B138
Parliament Street, 25-30			12000014-17	B139
Parliament Street, 31	James Hughes	Detached four-bay two-storey house, c.1900, on a corner site probably originally two separate two-bay two-storey houses with two-bay two-storey chamfered side (north-west) elevation	12000099	B140
Parliament Street, 35-36		No. 35 -Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1775, originally end-of-terrace. No. 36 - End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1825, built as extension to house to south	12000096, 12000097, 12000095	B141
Parliament Street, 37		Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1775, possibly originally three-bay two-storey. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000094	B142
Parliament Street, 38-39		Pair of terraced two-bay three-storey over basement houses, c.1725, originally forming part of larger five-bay three-storey house with building to south with single-bay three-storey return to east incorporating fabric of medieval inn, c.1575.	12000093, 12000092	B143
Parliament Street, 40-41	Sherry Fitzgerald McCreivy and Michael Buggy	Pair of terraced two-bay four-storey over basement red brick houses, c.1800, with single-bay four-storey return to east	12000091, 12000090	B144
Parliament Street, 42-43	Kilkenny County Enterprise Board and Smithwick's	Pair of terraced three-bay three-storey over basement red brick houses, c.1775, with single-bay three-storey recessed end bay to right having round-headed carriageway to ground floor	12000089, 12000088	B145
Parliament Street, 44	St. Francis Abbey Brewery.	Attached four-bay three-storey office building, built 1882, with two-bay three-storey side (south) elevation, and single-bay two-storey return to east	12000085	B146
Patrick Street Lower	Cast-iron post box, c.1915	With Royal monogram of King George V. In front of No. 2 Patrick Street Lower.	12001128	B147

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Patrick Street Lower	Butler House and Gardens	Semi-detached three-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1786, with pair of two-bay three-storey returns to east having three-bay full-height bowed bay to north-east. Renovated, 1972. Now in use as hotel. One of a pair.	12001046	B148
Patrick Street Lower	Graveyard of St. Patrick's	Graveyard with various cut-stone markers, post-1667-pre-1946.	12001106	B149
Patrick Street Lower	Painted cast-iron post box, c. 1890	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, between 1881-1901, with raised "VR" royal cipher, moulded necking, and shallow domed capping. Road fronted on concrete footpath. At junction of Patrick Street and High Street	12001129	B150
Patrick Street Lower, 01 and 2		Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, with two-bay single-storey end bay (screen wall) to left. Part refenestrated, c.1925. Now in use as offices	12001057	B151
Patrick Street Lower, 03	The Office Centre	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor	12001056	B152
Patrick Street Lower, 05-10		Terrace of two and three-bay three-storey over basement Georgian townhouses, built 1759-1769	12001050-55	B153
Patrick Street Lower, 12		Terraced three-bay three-storey over part-raised basement red brick house, c.1800, with single-bay three-storey return to north.	12001048	B154
Patrick Street Lower, 13		Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1775. Extensively renovated and extended, c.1925, comprising two-bay three-storey lean-to lower return to east. Now in use as offices.	12001047	B155
Patrick Street Lower, 18-19		No. 18 - Terraced three-bay two-storey house, c.1825.	12001141	B156
Patrick Street Lower, 20-21		End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1775, on a corner site. Terraced three-bay three-storey over part-raised basement house, c.1775. Refenestrated, c.1900. Now in use as offices. One of a pair.	12001032, 12001031	B157
Patrick Street Lower, 23	Club House Hotel	Terraced three-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1750. Converted to use as club house, 1797. Converted to use as hotel, 1817. Extensively renovated, 1892, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porch added to right ground floor.	12001029	B158

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Patrick Street Lower, 24-25		Terraced two-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1775. Refenestrated, c.1925. Renovated, pre-1992. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1775. Refenestrated, c.1925. Renovated, c.1975, with projecting shopfront inserted to left ground floor.	12001028, 12001027	B159
Patrick Street Lower, 26	Kilkenny Theatre (Zuni)	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, 1902, with rendered façade enrichments added to accommodate use as theatre. Closed, 1962. Subsequently in commercial use, post-1962.	12001026	B160
Patrick Street Lower, 28		Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1775, on an L-shaped plan with elliptical-headed carriageway to right ground floor, and single-bay three-storey return to west. Extensively renovated, post-1860.	12001025	B161
Patrick Street Lower, 29-30		Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1750, probably originally two separate single-bay three-storey (south) and two-bay three-storey (north) houses. And -Terraced three-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1817	12001024, 12001023	B162
Patrick Street Lower, 31-32		Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1817, possibly originally forming part of larger nine-bay three-storey hotel. Renovated with shopfront inserted to ground floor. One of a group of three (originally four).	12001022, 12001021	B163
Patrick Street Lower, 32	Pre 1700: ogee headed window opening and other cut stone position c. 1817	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1817, possibly originally forming part of larger nine-bay three-storey hotel. One of a group of three (originally fragments, reset in current four). Including rear of No. 32	12001021	B164
Patrick Street Lower, 33	Hibernian Hotel	Detached four-bay three-storey limestone ashlar Classical-style bank, built 1904, on a corner site incorporating fabric of earlier bank, 1865, with two-bay three-storey breakfront, and three-bay three-storey side (north) elevation.	12001020	B165
Patrick Street Upper	Cast-iron post-box, c. 1890	Late-Victorian wall-mounted post-box. In front of No. 28-29 Patrick Street Upper.	12001132	B166
Purcellsinch	Inch Sawmill	Operational sawmill on left bank of Nore south-east of Kilkenny. An undershot waterwheel powers a circular saw via bevel and belt gearing	N/A	D43
Rose Inn Street	Shee Alms House	Terraced two-bay two-storey gable-fronted rubble stone almshouse with half-dormer attic, built 1582. In use as Catholic chapel, pre-1800. Part refenestrated, c.1825. In use as hospital, 1837. In use as store, 1912-72. Restored, 1981.	12001073	B167

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Rose Inn Street	Animal drinking trough	Finely carved limestone animal drinking trough, erected 1902. At the junction of Rose Inn Street and the Parade	12001069	B168
Rose Inn Street, 01	Castle Cabs	Terraced three-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1775, on a corner site with two-bay three-storey side (east) elevation, and single-bay three-storey return to south. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfronts inserted to ground floor.	12000146	B169
Rose Inn Street, 02	Molloy's Bakery	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, 1920, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000147	B170
Rose Inn Street, 03	Antiques	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1750. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with rendered façade enrichments added.	12000148	B171
Rose Inn Street, 04	John O'Connell Pharmacy	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. One of a pair	12000149	B172
Rose Inn Street, 10	Mobile Connections	Terraced single-bay four-storey house, c.1825. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. One of a pair.	12001071	B173
Rose Inn Street, 11	Billy Brett's	Terraced single-bay four-storey house, c.1825. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001070	B174
Rose Inn Street, 17	White's Victualler	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, c.1825, originally two-bay three-storey. Extensively renovated, c.1900, with rendered façade enrichments added. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001079	B175
Rose Inn Street, 19	Kilkenny Crystal	Terraced single-bay four-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12001078	B176
Rose Inn Street, 21-22		Terraced four-bay three-storey house, c.1825, originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor	12001077	B177
Rose Inn Street, 23	Web Talk	Terraced single-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Renovated, c.1925, with shopfront inserted to ground floor	12001076	B178

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Rose Street, 25	Inn	Syd Harkins		N/A	B179
Rose Street, 26	Inn	Ace Repairs	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, c.1825.	12001074	B180
Rose Street, 27	Inn	Tall Story Book Shop		N/A	B181
Rose Street, 28-29	Inn	Andy's Tavern		12000134	B182
Rose Street, 30	Inn	Kilkenny Travel	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, c.1800, on a corner site. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with wrap-around shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000133	B183
Rose Street, 31	Inn		Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, on a corner site with two-bay three-storey side (west) elevation. Extensively renovated, c.1925, with wrap-around shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000136	B184
Rose Street, 32	Inn		Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825. Reroofed and renovated, c.1950, with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor.	12000137	B185
Rose Street, 33	Inn			N/A	B186
Rose Street, 34	Inn			N/A	B187
St. Street	Kieran	Kytelers Inn	Attached seven-bay single-storey over part-raised basement rubble stone house with dormer attic, c.1275, probably originally detached with single-bay single-storey return to east. Subsequently in use as inn, post-1449.	12000116	B189
St. Street, 30-31	Kieran	Bollards Public House,	Terraced three-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, built 1925, with pubfront to ground floor.	12000113	B190
St. Street, 43	Kieran		Detached three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1825. Renovated, c.1925, with some openings to ground floor remodelled to accommodate commercial use	12000120	B191
St. Mary's Lane		St. Mary's Church and Graveyard Including walls and gates		12000130-31	B192
St. Mary's Lane		St. Mary's Alms Houses	Semi-detached three-bay three-storey almshouse, pre-1841, with single-bay full-height pedimented breakfront, and single-bay three-storey rear (north) elevation.	12000128, 12000129	B193

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Talbotsinch	Model Village	Built in 1904 for Lady Desart by Professor William A. Scott. Consists of several rows of houses and a supervisor's house, built around an open space. All houses are slightly different from each other and built in an art nouveau idiom	12308005-37	C217
The Horseship, 1-2	Tynan's Bridge House Bar	Two, terraced two-bay three-storey houses, c.1800, possibly over basement. One of a group of three.	12000138	B194
The Horseship, 3		Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1800, possibly over basement. Reroofed and renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor possibly incorporating fabric of earlier shopfront, c.1900. One of a group of three	12000140	B195
The Horseship, 5			N/A	B196
The Parade	Kilkenny Castle, gardens, parks and walls	Detached eleven-bay three-, four- and five-storey castle, reconstructed 1826-37, on a U-shaped plan incorporating fabric of medieval castle, 1207-19....	12001066, 12001067	B197
The Parade	Municipal Walk	With a pier of channelled cut limestone gate piers with decorative wrought iron lamp holders. Railings, steps and horse trough.	12001068, 12001067, 12001069	B198
The Parade	Castle Stables (Now Kilkenny Design Workshops)	Stable complex, between 1780-1800.	12001065	B199
The Parade, 1-3	Bank of Ireland	Detached five-bay three-storey Classical-style bank, built 1870, on a corner site with single-bay single-storey advanced open porch to centre.	12001058	B200
The Parade, 4	Atheneum Assembly Rooms	Detached five-bay two-storey Classical-style building, built 1853. Now in use as offices.	12001059	B201
The Parade, 8-12		Terrace of four, four and three-bay, three-storey over basement Georgian townhouses, built 1791.	12001060 12001064	- B202
Troy's Gate, 1-2	Bambrick's Troy's Gate Bar		N/A	B203
Walkin Street	Cast-iron post-box, c. 1915	Cast-iron wall mounted post-box, c. 1915 with Royal Monogram of George V. At junction of Walkin Street and Parnell Street.	12001127	B204
Watergate	Watergate Bridge	Low hump-backed, double arched bridge, c. 1650. North parapet rebuilt with old stone, c. 1970.	12000007	B205

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Watergate, 6	6 Watergate	End of terrace, three-bay, three-storey house, c. 1775,	12000009	B224
Wellington Square, 1-7			12000100- 12000107	B206
William Street	Chapel	Detached three-bay double-height gable-fronted single-cell Methodist church, built 1802, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier meeting house, 1771, on site. Extensively reconstructed, 1871	12001125	B207
William Street, 1		Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1800, with single-bay full-height chamfered bay to right.	12000053	B208
William Street, 2			N/A	B209
William Street, 3			N/A	B210
William Street, 4		Terraced four-bay two-storey over basement Diocesan Hall, c.1800, with elliptical-headed carriageway to right ground floor. Now in use as offices.	12000052	B211
William Street, 5-8		Four terraced, two-bay, three-storey over basement houses, c. 1800.	12000049- 12000051, 12001118	B212
William Street, 9-10	Houses	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c.1800 and End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, c.1800, with two-bay three-storey side (west) elevation	12001119, 12001120	B213
Kickham Street, Kilkenny,		19th century cut stone limestone piers and original iron gate with ornate finials. Originally part of the Kilkenny City jail	12005029	B226
Castlecomer Road, Kilkenny R95 P2N0		An attractive 20th century red brick cottage, its simple form and scale compliment the landholding and the streetscape, Constructed as part of philanthropic housing.	Not on NIAH	B227
6 John's Quay, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny		Semi-detached two-bay three-storey house, built 1832, with shared single-bay single-storey pediment projecting open porch to left ground floor, and single-bay three-storey shallow return to east. One of a pair	12000226	B228
5 John's Quay, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny		Semi-detached two-bay three-storey house, built 1832, with shared single-bay single-storey pediment projecting open porch to left ground floor, and single-bay three-storey shallow return to east. One of a pair	12000225	B229

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The Home Rule Club, 3 John's Quay, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny		Mid-18th century classically proportioned building – windows, door case, fanlight. Connected to the Home Rule Party.	12000224	B230
John's Quay, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny		19th century local limestone random rubble stone wall, providing an early example of flood defences in Kilkenny City. Provides a positive impression on Johns Quay streetscape.	12000262	B231

Appendix K: Kilkenny Wind Energy Development Strategy 2021

Kilkenny Wind Energy Development Strategy 2021

1 Introduction

This Wind Energy Development Strategy (Wind Strategy) incorporates a statement of the Council's objectives in relation to wind energy development and sets out the methodology for the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development in the county, having regard to the relevant policy context.

2 Policy Context

2.1 Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006

Guidelines on Wind Energy were first published by the Department of the Environment in 1996, and these were then superseded by Guidelines published in 2006. These Guidelines intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments. They included a Landscape Sensitivity Analysis Methodology in Appendix 1. This set out a step by step process, to aid in the formulation of a landscape sensitivity classification, and wind energy strategy areas for the county.

2.2 Interim Guidelines on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change, 2017

The 2017 Interim Guidelines did not replace or amend the existing Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006, but do include requirements for Local Authorities when considering policies relating to wind energy.

It is a specific planning policy requirement under Section 28(1C) of the Act that, in making, reviewing, varying or amending a development plan, or a local area plan, with policies or objectives that relate to wind energy developments, the relevant planning authority shall carry out the following:

- (1) Ensure that overall national policy on renewable energy is acknowledged and documented in the relevant plan;
- (2) Indicate how the implementation of the relevant plan over its effective period will contribute to realising overall national targets on renewable energy and climate change mitigation, and in particular wind energy production and the potential wind energy resource (in megawatts); and
- (3) Demonstrate detailed compliance with item number (2) above in any proposal by them to introduce or vary a mandatory setback distance or distances for wind turbines from specified land uses or classes of land use into their plan. Such a proposal shall be subject to environmental assessment requirements, for example under the SEA and Habitats Directives. It shall also be a material consideration in SEA, when taking into account likely significant effects on climatic factors, in addition to other factors such as landscape and air, if a mandatory setback or variation to a mandatory setback proposed by a planning authority in a plan would create a significant limitation or constraint on renewable energy projects, including wind turbines, within the administrative area of the plan.

2.3 Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019

The Draft Guidelines address a number of key aspects including noise, visual amenity setback, shadow flicker, community consultation obligations, community dividend and grid connections. Chapter 3, *Planning for Wind Energy Development*, outlines what a Development Plan needs to include. This includes a Step by Step approach to identifying suitable locations for wind energy development (the wind strategy).

The Guidelines state that planning authorities shall, in particular, have regard to the following national plans, policies and strategies when making, reviewing, varying or amending development plan or local area plan policies or objectives that relate to renewable energy, and in particular, wind energy developments:

- The National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission);
- The Government’s Strategy for Renewable Energy 2012 – 2020 (DCENR);
- The Government’s White Paper on Energy Policy - Ireland’s Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030 (DCENR); and
- The Government’s National Mitigation Plan, July 2017 (DCCA).
- The Government’s National Planning Framework and National Development Plan, February 2018
- The Government’s National Adaptation Framework, January 2018
- The Government’s Draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030
- The All of Government Climate Action Plan, 2019
- Relevant Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy – Southern RSES, 2020

It is a specific planning policy requirement under Section 28(1C) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) that in reviewing, varying or amending the development plan with policies or objectives that relate to wind energy developments, the relevant planning authority shall:

SPPR 1

1) Ensure that overall national policy on renewable energy as contained in documents such as the Government’s ‘*National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030*’, and the ‘*Climate Action Plan 2019*’, is acknowledged and documented;

2) Indicate how the implementation of the development plan over its effective period will contribute to realising overall national targets on renewable energy and climate change mitigation, and in particular wind energy production and the potential wind energy resource (in megawatts) taking into account the ‘sieve mapping approach’, in particular the potential contribution of the areas identified as ‘acceptable in principle’ and ‘open for consideration’; and

3) Demonstrate detailed compliance with Section 3.4 of the Guidelines (this sets out the policies and objectives that the Development Plan should include).

2.4 Compliance with SPPR1

2.4.1 National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030

The production of National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) was agreed by the EU as part of the ‘Clean energy for all Europeans’ package which was adopted in 2019. These national plans outline how the EU countries intend to address energy efficiency, renewables, greenhouse gas, emissions reductions, interconnections and research and innovation. A Draft NECP was submitted to the EU in 2018.

2.4.2 The Climate Action Plan 2019

The Government’s Climate Action Plan sets out an ambitious course of action over the coming years to address climate disruption. The Plan clearly recognises that Ireland must significantly step up its commitments to reduce emissions and sets out targets per sector. In relation to onshore wind energy, the Plan estimates that in 2017 the total contribution of onshore wind was 3.3 GW. To meet the required level of emissions reduction, by 2030 the country will increase electricity generated from renewable sources to 70%, indicatively comprised of:

- at least 3.5 GW of offshore renewable energy
- up to 1.5 GW of grid-scale solar energy
- up to 8.2 GW total of increased onshore wind capacity

*The exact level of offshore wind, onshore wind, solar and other renewable technology will be determined by a new system of competitive auctions, known as the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS), where the lowest cost technology will be determined.

2.4.3 Contribution to realising overall national targets on renewable energy

The sieve mapping approach outlined in Section 4: Methodology, divides the county into three Strategy areas, in line with the Guidelines. Section 3: Target and Objectives sets out the required land area to be allocated for wind energy in order that Co. Kilkenny contributes effectively to the realisation of national targets.

2.4.4 Compliance with Section 3.4 of the Guidelines

Section 3.4 of the Guidelines relates to the Strategic Aims and Objectives of the Development Plan and requires that the Plan should include:

- a positive and supportive statement of the importance of wind energy as a renewable energy source, together with an objective to ensure the security of energy supply;
- objectives to secure the maximum potential from the wind energy resources of the planning authority’s area commensurate with supporting development that is consistent with proper planning and sustainable development;
- the identification on development plan maps of the key areas where there is significant wind energy potential and where, subject to criteria such as design and landscape planning, natural heritage, environmental and amenity considerations, wind energy development will be acceptable in principle; those areas which may be open to consideration for wind energy development (where relevant) and those areas where wind energy development will generally be discouraged;

- the specific criteria for wind energy development that the planning authority will take into account when considering any wind energy or related¹ proposals in the key areas identified
- the investigation of the potential for relatively small-scale wind energy developments within urban and industrial areas, and for small community-based proposals outside the key areas that are identified as being appropriate for wind energy development.

All of these requirements are included in this appendix, except for the specific development management requirements as these are included in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Development Plan: Renewable Energy Strategy.

3 Target and Objectives

As set out in the *Climate Action Plan*, to meet the required level of emissions reduction, by 2030 the country will increase the proportion of electricity consumption generated from renewable sources to 70%. The 3 Counties Energy Agency (3CEA), covering the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford, have estimated that by 2030, County Kilkenny will use 633 Gigawatt hours (Gwh) of electricity. It is Kilkenny's objective to exceed the 70% target and generate 100% renewable energy generation by 2030.

The key objectives of this Wind Strategy are as follows:

- Recognise the importance of wind energy as a renewable energy source and ensure the security of energy supply by supporting, in principle and at appropriate scales and locations, the development of wind energy resources in the county.
- Promote the development of wind energy and other renewable energy sources in the county to meet national renewable energy targets (supplying a minimum of 100% of electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2030).
- Enable Kilkenny to generate the equivalent of 100% of its electricity needs from renewable energy.
- Identify strategic areas in the county for wind energy development.
- Provide specific criteria for wind energy development that the planning authority will take into account when considering any wind energy or related proposals
- Investigate the potential for relatively small-scale wind energy developments within urban and industrial areas, and for small community-based proposals outside the strategic areas.

4 Methodology

The Guidelines set out a four-step approach to identifying suitable areas for wind energy development. This approach is based on the use of 'sieve mapping', using Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Where appropriate, the key policy considerations were mapped and combined. This allows the data to be superimposed and combined such that areas where multiple overlapping constraints can be identified and areas where multiple overlapping opportunities can be identified. The SEA and AA processes have also informed this sieve mapping methodology by highlighting significant environmental issues.

¹ These may include energy networks and temporary wind anemometers that measure wind potential.

4.1 Step 1: Assess the areas of wind potential

The first step in this process is to assess the areas of wind potential using the SEAI's Wind Atlas for Ireland (2013). This Wind Atlas provides information on wind speeds modelled at various heights above ground level. There are a number of factors which influence commercial wind farm viability, including wind speeds, the price of electricity, the distance from the electricity grid and the height and number of turbines to be located on site. All of these factors (apart from wind speed) are subject to continuous change. Available wind speed is therefore a key factor in determining the economic viability of potential wind energy locations. Wind speed increases with height above ground. For the purposes of this Strategy, wind speeds measured at 75 metres above ground level were utilised.

The previous Strategy was based on the 2003 Wind Atlas data, as that was what was made available to us at the time. It should be noted that the SEAI 2013 re-modelled wind speed data differs from that produced in 2003, and the area with wind speeds at or above 7.5m/s modelled at 75m above ground level is significantly less than it would have been based on the 2003 data.

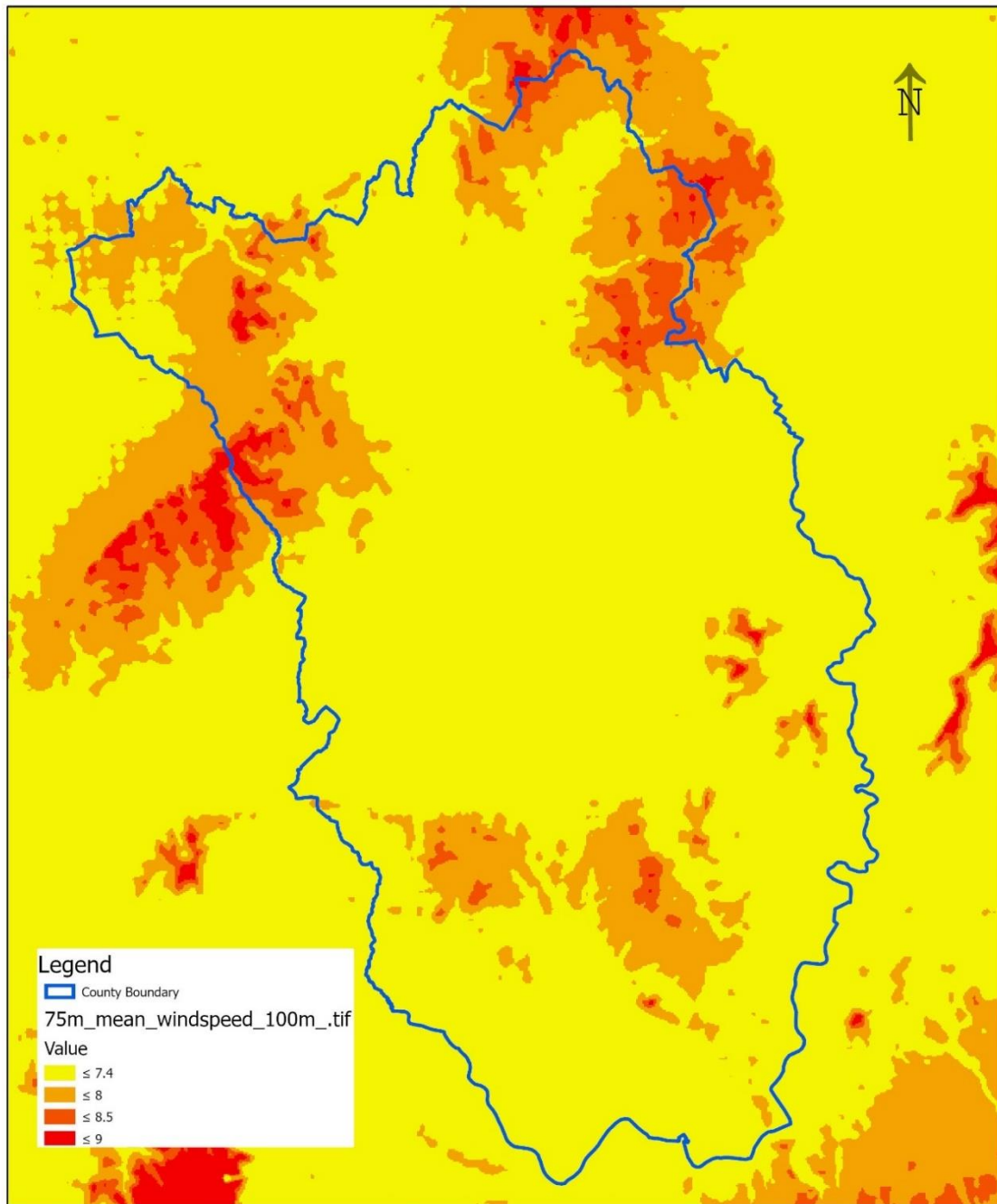
In the past, wind speeds above 8 or 8.5m/s at 75m were considered necessary for economic viability. (The previous strategy only identified areas with wind speeds of 8 metres per second or greater.) However, increases in turbine heights (which can now have a tip height of 180-190m), in combination with advances in turbine technology and economies of scale, means that wind energy development can now be viable at much lower wind speeds; the Lisheen wind farm, near Urlingford, has wind speeds of approx. 7-7.5m/s. Wind energy development is therefore viable in a much larger area than before, as previously it was restricted to upland areas. However, as a consequence of the lower wind speeds, the turbines in locations of lesser wind potential, tend to be larger.

In the interests of maximising the wind resource potential and taking a plan-led approach, areas with wind speeds of 7.5 metres per second or above were identified as being the areas of extensive wind energy resources, which should be targeted. The areas identified are shown on Figure 1: Wind Speeds. The rationale for including areas of 7.5 metre per second wind speed is threefold; this allows for a greater range of areas to be examined, in line with national targets, particularly given the reduction in area of higher wind speeds on the basis of the 2013 Wind Atlas data; second, this reflects advances in turbine technology since the last Strategy, and third, this approach is consistent with two of our adjoining authorities of Wexford² and Laois³.

Where less extensive, isolated pockets of highest wind speeds are identified (<180 hectares), these are excluded from consideration.

² Draft Wexford County Development Plan (2021-2027) Volume 10: Energy Strategy

³ Laois APPENDIX 5: WIND ENERGY STRATEGY, Laois County Development Plan 2017-2023



Kilkenny Wind Energy Strategy 2021
Figure 1: Wind Atlas 2013 Wind speeds of >7.5 m/s at 75m above ground level

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Figure 1: Wind Speeds based on 2013 Wind Atlas data

This shows wind speeds of 7.5m/s or greater at 75m above ground level in increasing scale from orange through red.

4.2 Step 2: Evaluation of landscape sensitivity

The Guidelines recommend that an evaluation of the landscape and its sensitivity for wind energy developments be prepared or utilised. A Landscape Character Assessment of the County was prepared in 2003, and this identified three areas of Highly Scenic and Significant Amenity Value, as shown in Figure 2: Highly Scenic Areas. These areas (Brandon Hill Uplands and the River Valleys) are considered to be extremely sensitive to wind energy development.

Scenic Views are designated in the Development Plan, and these views are also considered to be extremely sensitive to wind energy development, however these will be assessed on a case by case basis in accordance with the Development management standards.

4.2.1 Spahill and Clomantagh

The area of Spahill and Clomantagh Hill in the northwest of the county is one of the potential archaeological landscape sites identified in the *Preliminary Audit of Archaeological Landscapes in County Kilkenny*. Parts of this area are also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (000849 Spahill and Clomantagh Hill) and Proposed Natural Heritage Area (000849 Spahill and Clomantagh Hill). A protected view is also located here, V14: Views north and east on the Johnstown/Gattabaun Road No. LP1805 between junctions with Road nos. LT18054 and LT18056. Any large scale development here, in particular such as a wind farm, may have a potential impact on the cumulative natural and cultural heritage features on this site. This area has therefore been identified as a layer for inclusion in the Sieve analysis.

4.2.2 Sensitive landscape features

In addition to the broad landscape patterns and designations as outlined in Section 9.2.12 of the Plan, at a more specific level, the mapping of Landscape Sensitivity Factors provides guidance for use in project design and development management. These factors can be used by all parties to establish that development proposals address the issues that are likely to give rise to the biggest effects. In some areas, where sensitivity arises because of altitude or steepness, a closer focus on features will reveal that the most sensitive area may be the environs of a prominent ridge line, or visibility from a main settlement. The highest landscape sensitivity arises from a combination of three factors – Elevated steep-sided ridgelines, Slopes in excess of 10% and altitudes in excess of 200m. These features are mapped on Figure 9.3 Landscape Sensitivities in Chapter 9 Heritage. The mapping of the sensitivity of these areas and features should not be viewed as a prohibition on development, however the visual impact of any large-scale wind energy development in proximity to these features of sensitivity needs to be addressed in a Landscape Impact Assessment report (as set out in Appendix 3 of the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines, and any revisions thereof).

4.2.3 Sensitivities identified in adjoining Development Plans

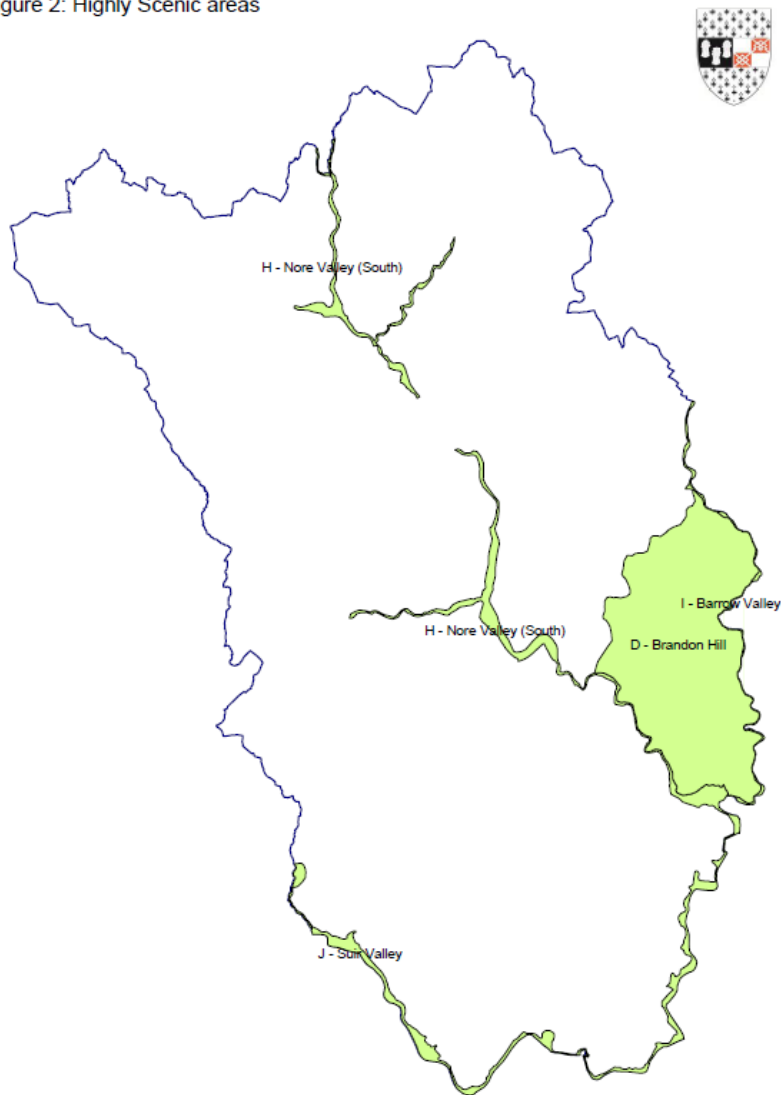
A review of the policies in adjoining Development Plans was conducted in order to establish any possible effects on adjoining authorities' landscape designations. This is set out in the table below.

Table 1: Review of adjoining Development Plans in relation to landscape sensitivity

Plan	Views/scenic routes	Special sensitivity	Comment
Carlow County Development Plan 2015 -2021 Appendix 6 – LCA and Protected Views	Scenic routes (no.s 6,7,8 &9) and views (no.s 31, 32 and 33) just east of Castlecomer. All views have easterly orientation, away from Co. Kilkenny Scenic views (no.s 45-49) and scenic routes (no.s 14 &15) east of Graiguenamanagh. Scenic views 46 and 48 are into Co. Kilkenny, based around the River Barrow and Mount Brandon. Scenic route 15 is based around Barrow Valley and Kilkenny hills to west.	No area of sensitivity adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary.	Scenic view 46 & 48; River Barrow Valley and Mount Brandon identified as areas of Highly Scenic and Significant Amenity Value in Kilkenny DP, and excluded on that basis.
Laois County Development Plan 2017-2023 Figure 29 and Table 27: Designated Views Appendix 6: LCA	Two views into Kilkenny south of Cullahill and Durrow.	No area of sensitivity adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary	Area of Spahill and Clomantagh excluded on basis of cumulative sensitivities.
Waterford County Development Plan 2011-2017 – term has been extended.	No scenic routes adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary	No area of sensitivity adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary	N/A
Waterford City Development Plan 2013-2019 – term has been extended.	No protected views adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary.		N/A
Wexford Draft County Development Plan 2021 Chapter 11: Landscape	Scenic routes not designated.	No landscapes of greater sensitivity adjoining Co. Kilkenny boundary	N/A

SEA Figure 5.17: Landscape Character Types			
South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 – term has been extended	Appendix 4: V51, V61	Map 9: Slieveardagh Hills – secondary amenity area Map 11: Slievenamon Primary & secondary amenity areas	Tipperary Renewable Energy Strategy has identified both areas as Open for Consideration.

Figure 2: Highly Scenic areas



Kilkenny County Development Plan 2021
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May 2020

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4.3 Step 3: Overlay the wind energy mapping and the evaluation of landscape sensitivity

This step includes overlaying the information from the first two steps, in combination with the heritage, archaeological and amenity designations in the Development Plan, and existing settlements. It is noted that the Guidelines state that the designation of an area for protection of natural or built heritage does not automatically preclude wind energy development. However, considering the extent of the land in the county identified as having an extensive wind energy resource (greater than or equal to 7.5m/s), excluding areas of natural and cultural heritage as identified below would not impact on the ability of the County to meet its renewable targets. Therefore, the approach taken is to exclude these areas due to the potential effects on their sensitivities. The areas identified are set out in the following table and are shown on Figure 3: Heritage considerations.

Policy Consideration	Exclusion criterion
Natural heritage	
SACs (EU/National designation)	Exclude
SPAs (EU/National designation)	Exclude
NHAs (National designation)	Exclude
Geological sites (National designation)	Exclude
Landscape designations	
Highly scenic areas (CDP designation)	Exclude highly scenic areas – as identified in LCA - Brandon Hill Uplands, River Valleys.
Cultural heritage/ archaeological/Greater sensitivity landscapes (CDP designation)/Cumulative sensitivity	Exclude Freestone Hill, *Lingaun River Valley, Tory Hill and Spahill/Clomantagh.

*In order to ensure the visual relationships between Knockroe, Baunfree and Slievenamon in the Lingaun Valley are protected, the area enclosing these will be excluded. In order to protect the setting of this archaeological landscape, the hills to the east will also be excluded.

The Southern RSES identifies Urban Areas as settlements of greater than 1,500 population. The Guidelines recommend that settlements be excluded as they will be subject to the project level requirement for a minimum of 500m setback from individual properties. A minimum exclusion zone of 0.5 kilometres has been applied to Kilkenny City, all District Towns, Ferrybank and New Ross. In adjoining counties, Carrick On Suir is the only town exceeding 1,500 population within 0.5km of County Kilkenny’s boundary, so the exclusion zone has also been applied around Carrick On Suir.

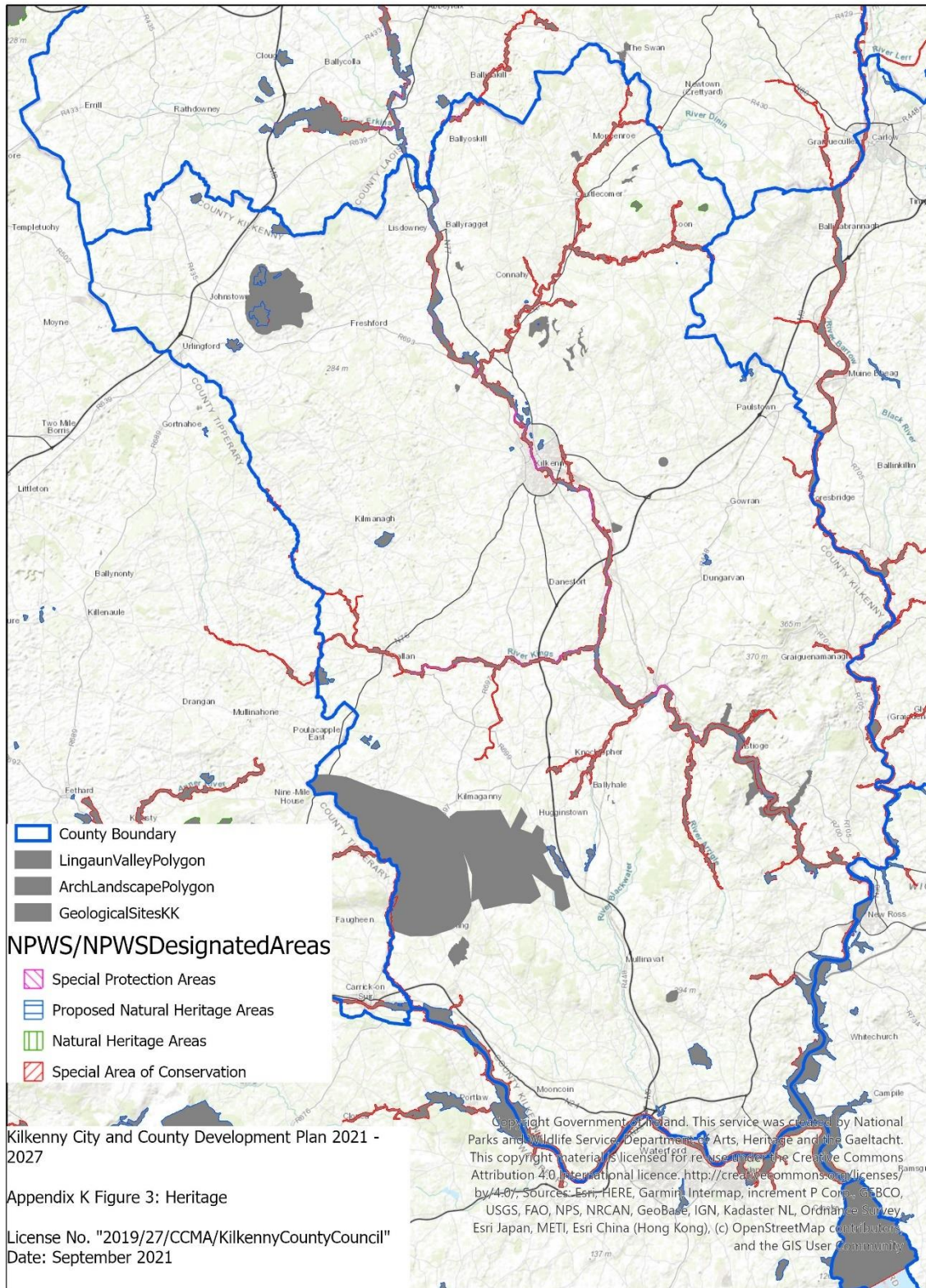


Figure 5 overlays the exclusion areas over the areas of highest wind speeds. By overlaying these maps, it is possible to see where the conflicts between landscape and other sensitivities, and areas of highest wind resource arise. All exclusion areas are subtracted from the areas of highest wind speeds. This results in a map showing the optimal areas for wind farm development.

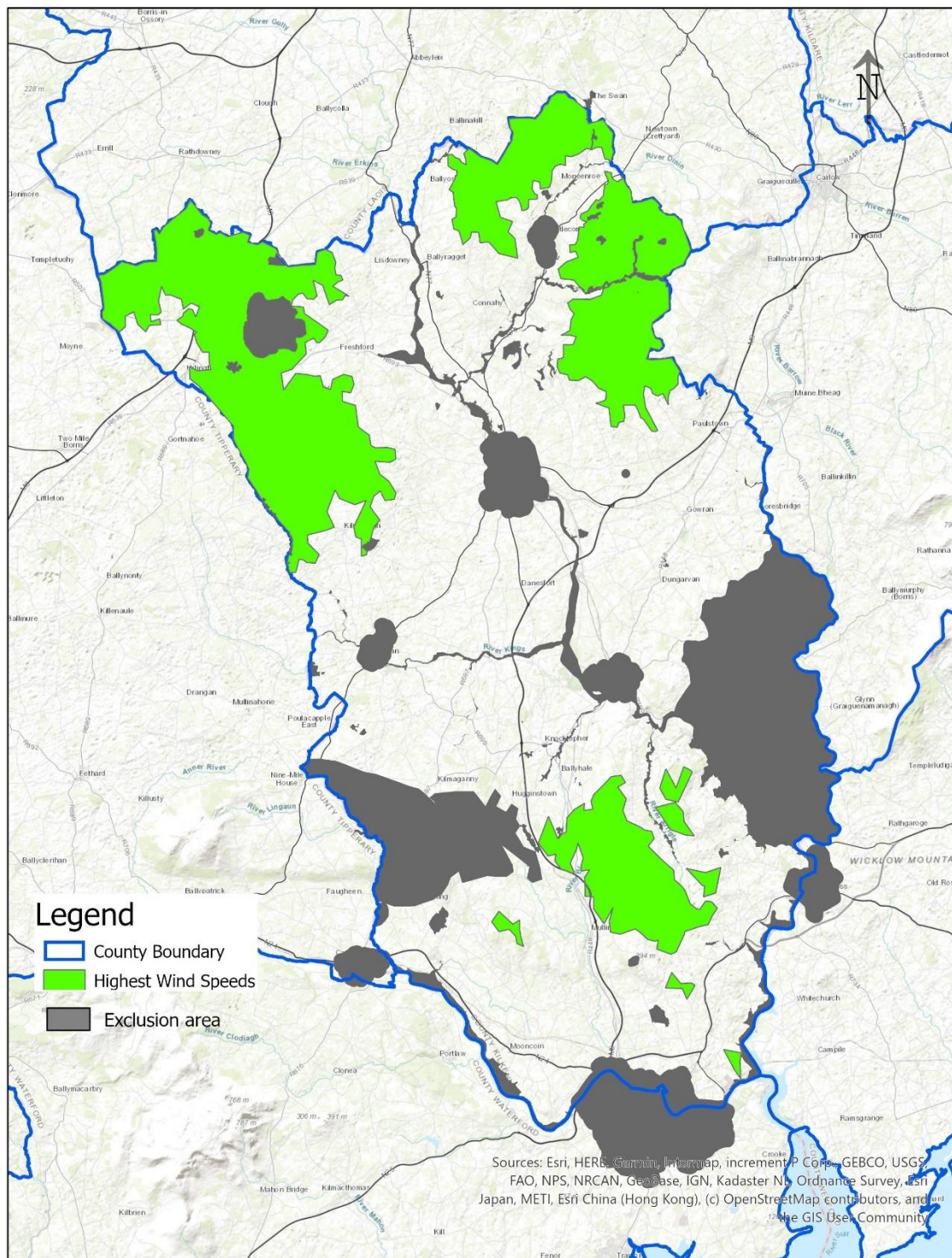


Figure 5: Exclusion areas (in gray) overlain on areas of highest wind speeds (bright green).

4.4 Step 4: Add information regarding accessibility to electricity transmission and distribution grids

This process is to establish areas where wind energy resources are readily capable of development due to access to the transmission and distribution grids. Figure 6a below shows the existing transmission infrastructure in the vicinity of the county. As a general rule, larger wind energy developments need to access the larger power lines such as the 400kV or 220kV lines. Smaller wind energy developments can access into the smaller capacity network such as 110kV. However, proximity is recognised as being only one factor in accessing the transmission network.

Figure 6a: Transmission System

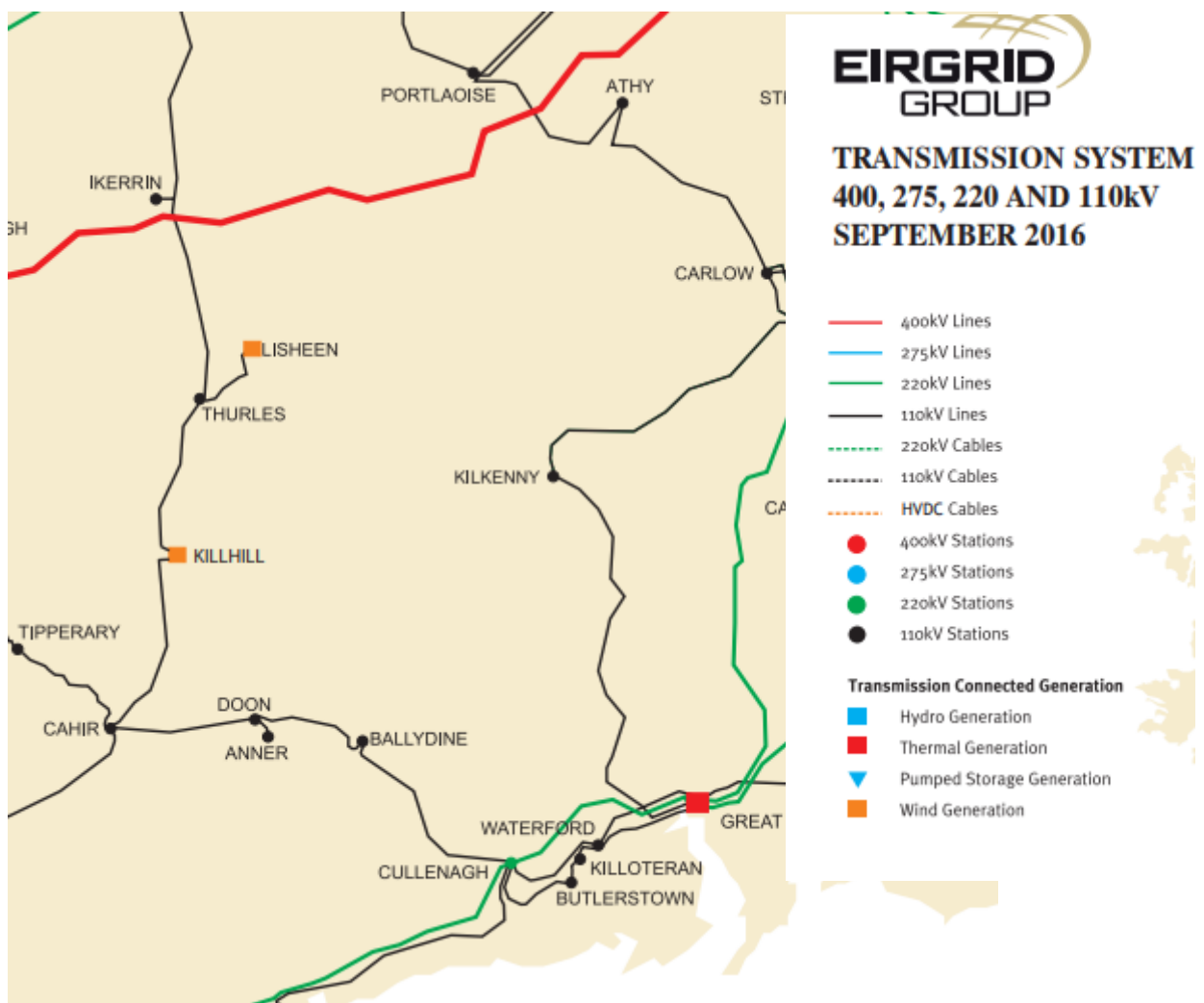
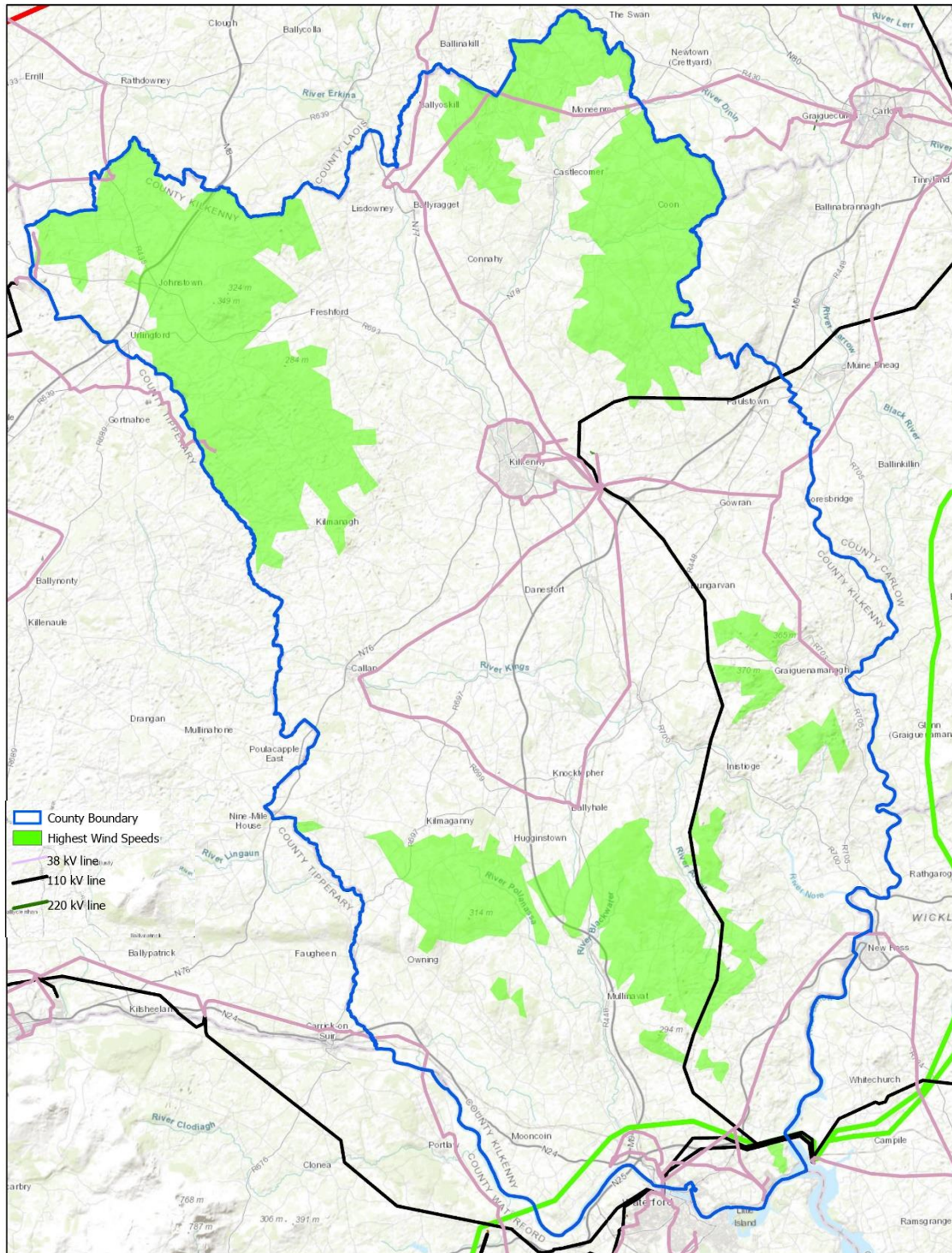
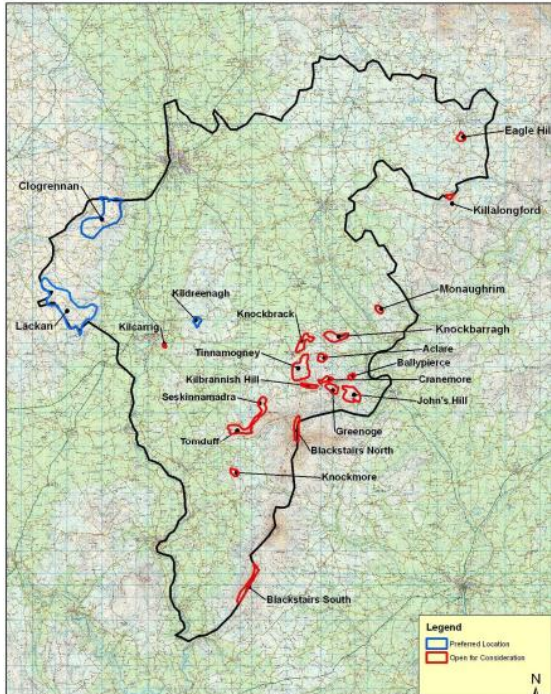
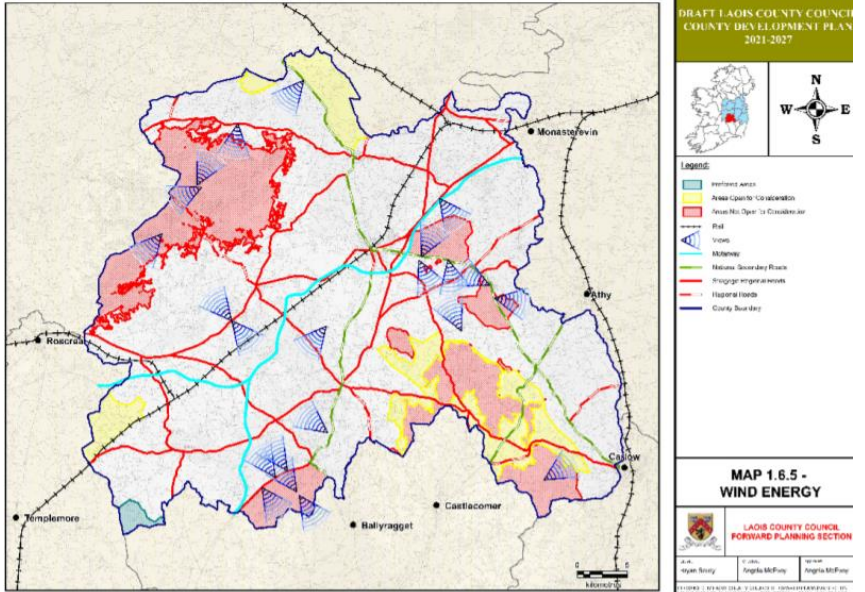


Figure 6b Transmission system in County Kilkenny overlain on the areas of highest wind speeds (includes 38 kV lines)



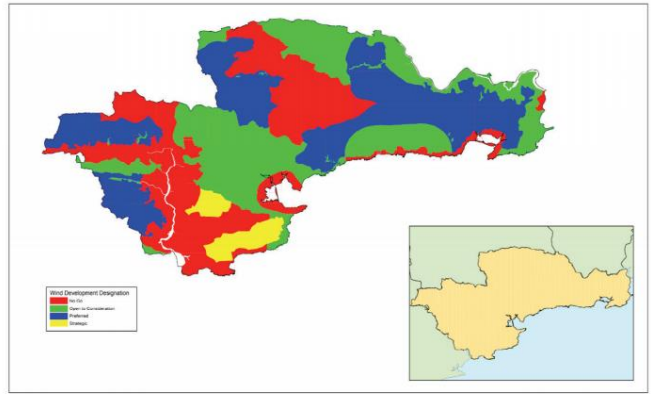
4.4.1 Strategy areas of adjoining counties

To ensure a consistency of approach across the region, the Wind strategy designations in adjoining counties were considered as a final step in this methodology. The table below sets out the current Wind Strategy designations in each Development Plan and highlights if there are any conflicts in strategy areas across the borders.

Plan	Comment	
<p>Carlow County Development Plan 2015 - 2021</p>	<p>For the most part, along the county boundary with Carlow, the strategy areas is 'Not normally permissible'.</p> <p>Small area of conflict northwest of the M9, where proposed Co. Kilkenny strategy area is Acceptable in principle.</p>	
<p>Draft Laois County Development Plan 2021</p>	<p>To the north, along the Laois border, approximately half of the county boundary is deemed 'Not Open for Consideration'.</p>	

Waterford County Development Plan 2011-2017 – term has been extended. Waterford RES 2016

To the south, County Waterford’s areas are ‘Open for consideration’.

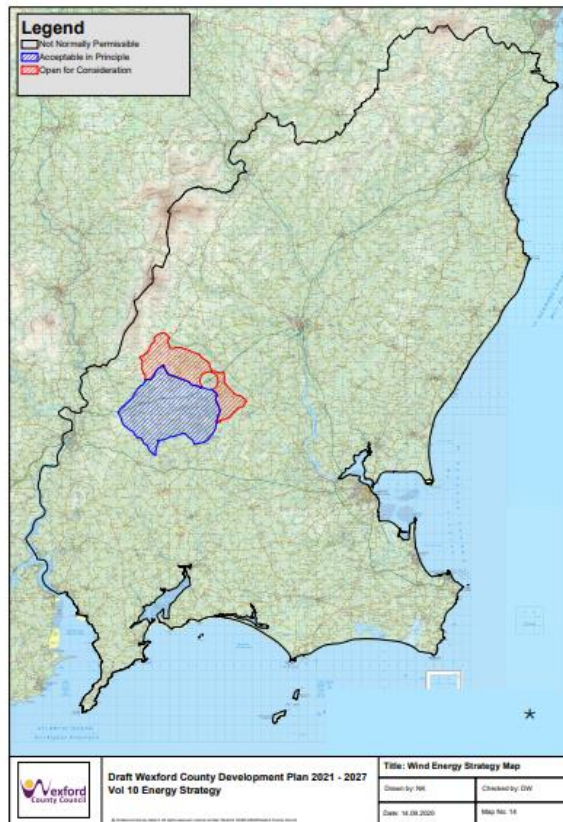


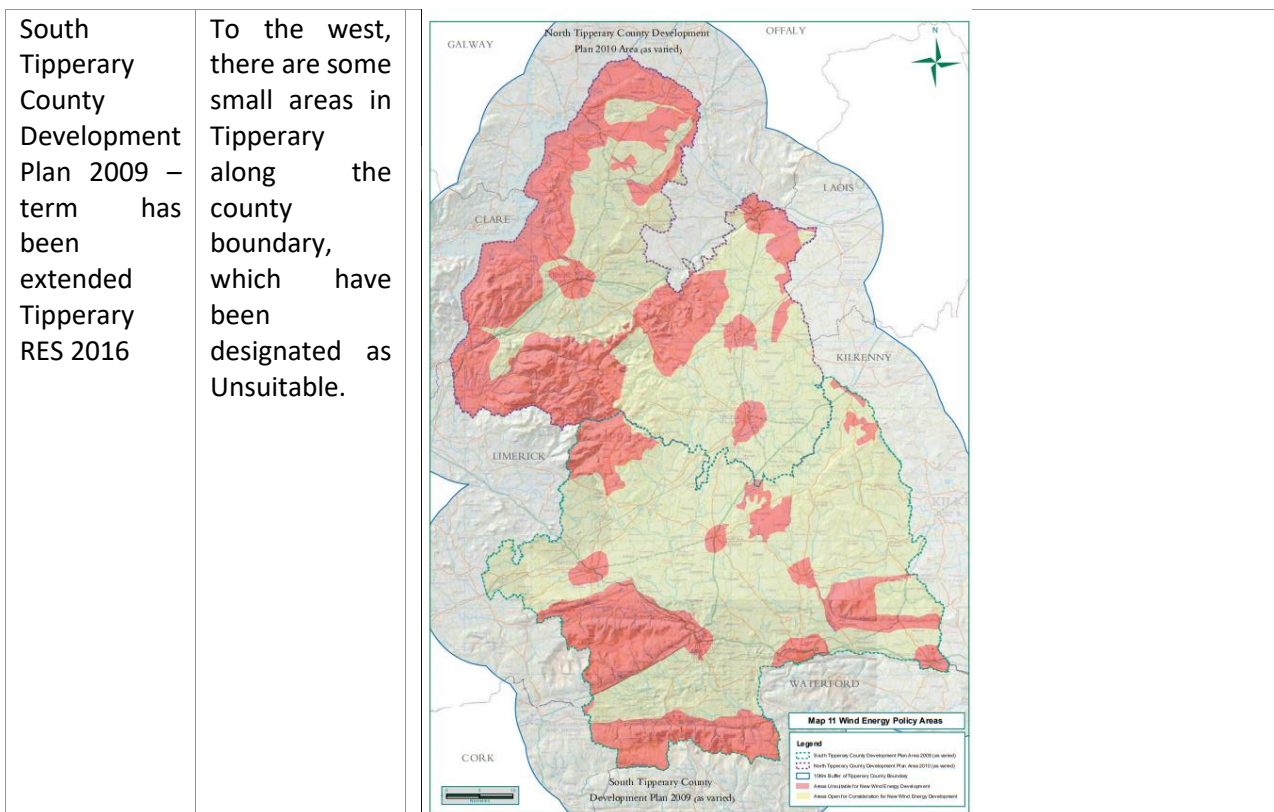
Wind Energy Designations (Waterford County Development Plan 2011-2017)

Wexford Draft County Development Plan 2021

Along the county boundary with Wexford, the strategy areas is ‘Not normally permissible’.

Areas in Co. Kilkenny are excluded also, on the basis of the River valleys.





On the basis of the review of adjoining Wind Strategies as outlined, there is the possibility of conflict mainly to the north, adjoining the Laois County boundary. There is also a small area of conflict with the Co. Carlow strategy, northwest of the M9.

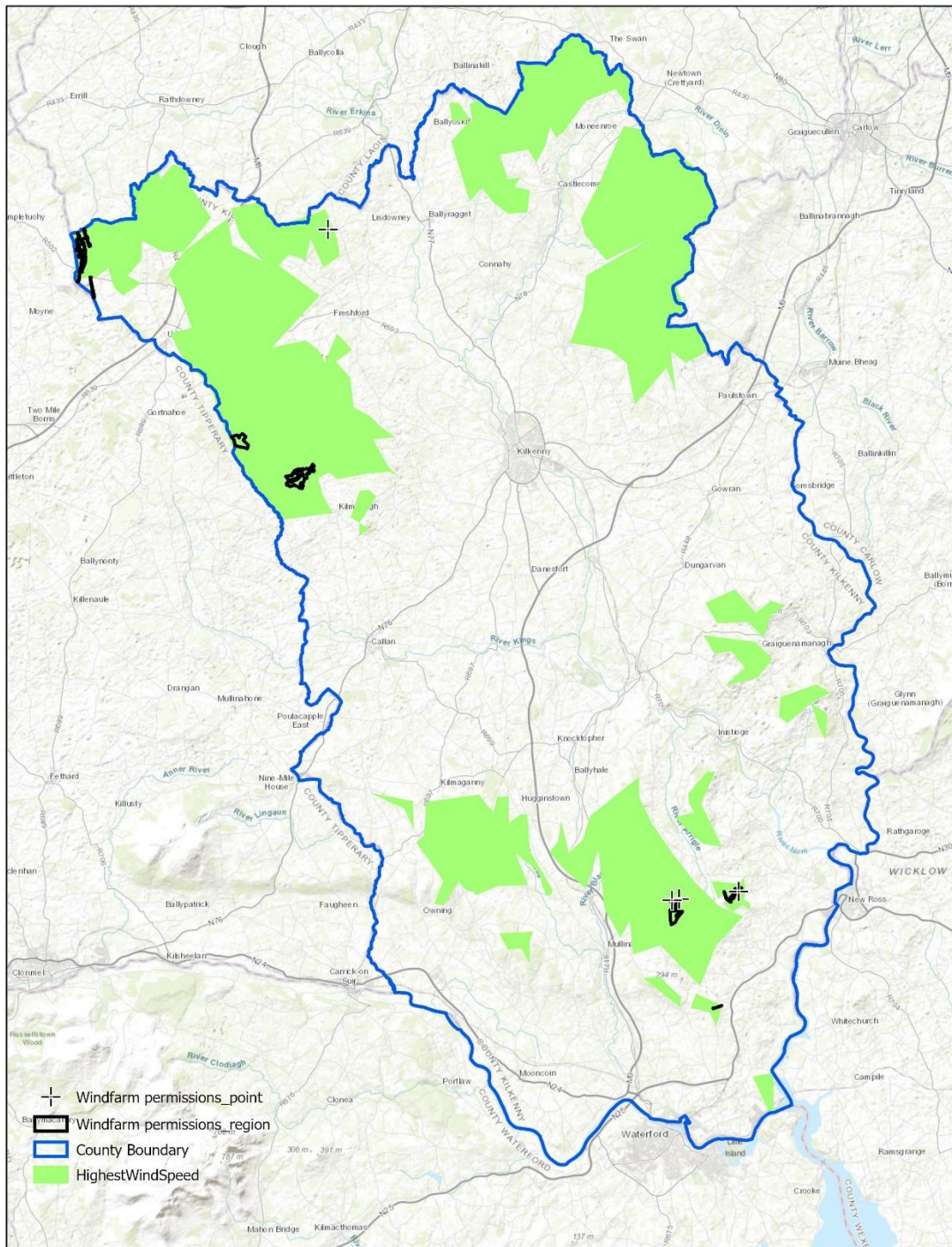
In order to ensure that Strategies are consistent in their approach, we will consult with all our adjoining planning authorities during the preparation of their Draft Development Plans⁴ and review this information as the process proceeds.

4.5 Existing wind farms

The location of existing and permitted wind farms was also taken into consideration, recognising the investment made by private developers, the ESB and EirGrid in terms of site access roads and electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. The locations of existing wind farms in Co. Kilkenny are shown on Figure 7a.

All sites with existing wind farm permissions are located in the areas of highest wind speeds, with the exception of the Bruckana (Lisheen) wind farm, near Urlingford. This area will be added to the Acceptable in Principle designation, due to the existence of the Bruckana wind farm.

⁴ Laois County Development Plan 2017-2023, currently preparing CE’s report on submissions to pre-draft, Carlow County Development Plan 2015-2021 – SEA Scoping just published

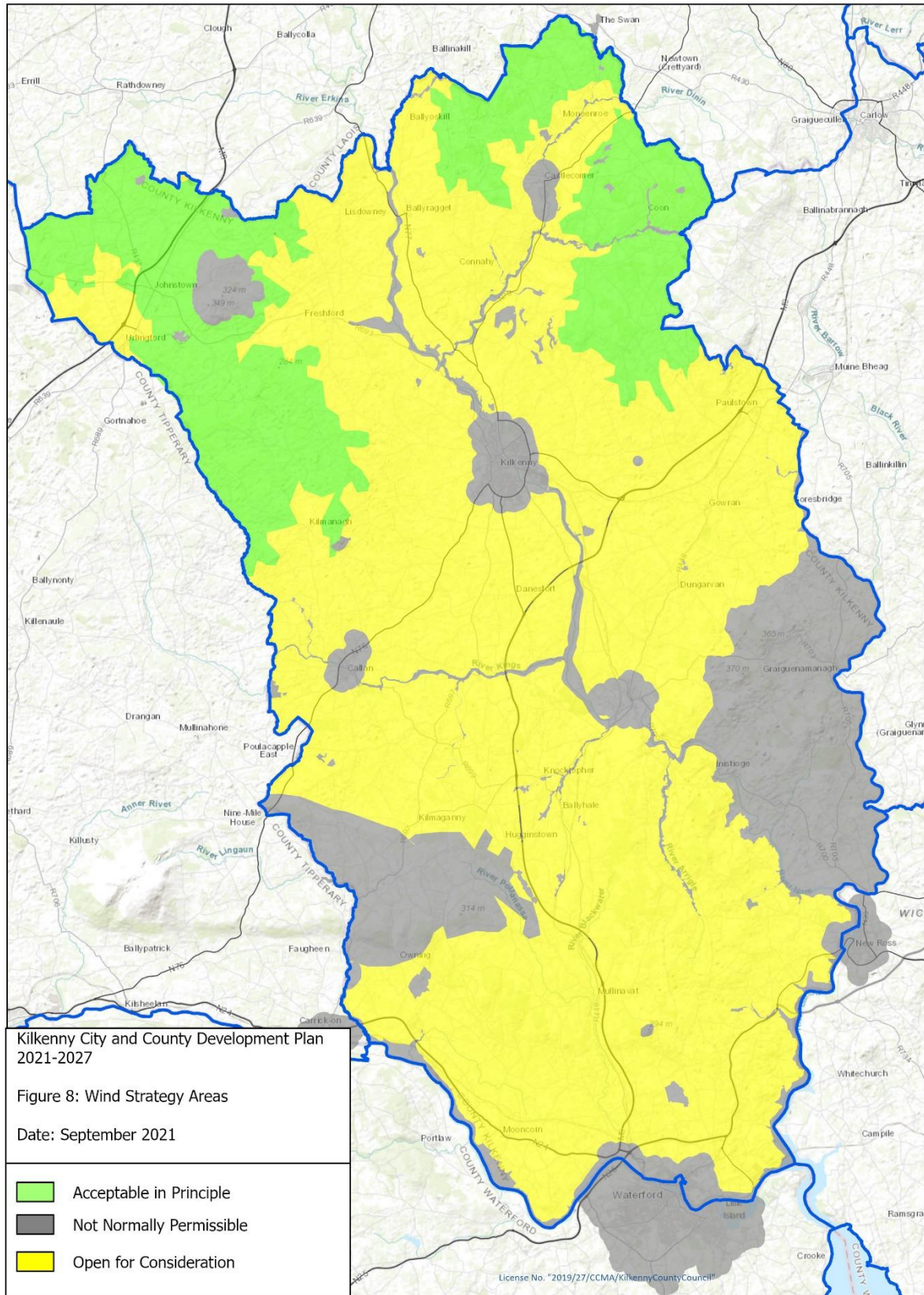


5 Strategy Areas

The sieve mapping approach is based on assigning weightings to the various layers. In this case, an exclusion weighting was applied to the landscape areas identified in Section 4.2, and the archaeological landscapes as outlined in Section 4.3. An exclusion weighting was also applied to the settlements specified in Section 4.3. Information on accessibility to electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure was not assigned an exclusion weighting.

This approach was then modified by resolution at the Council meeting on the 8th June 2021 and the area surrounding the site of the Castlebanny Strategic Infrastructure Development application was changed to Open For Consideration.

The resulting map designates three policy areas as ‘Acceptable in Principle’, ‘Open for Consideration’, and ‘Not normally Permissible’, see Figure 8 below.



This Strategy identifies a total land area of over 34,500 hectares as ‘acceptable in principle’. Considering that a typical wind turbine requires a land take of 0.4 hectares, it is clear that

notwithstanding the 500m setback criteria from residences, this Strategy provides for sufficient land area.

Wind Energy Strategy Areas

Strategic Area	Description and Guidance
Acceptable in Principle	This is the preferred area for wind energy development, characterised by high wind speeds, and no significant conflict with environmental designations or sensitivities.
Open for Consideration	This area is characterised by no significant conflict with environmental designations or sensitivities.
Not Normally Permissible	This area is considered to be generally unsuitable for wind farm development. Individual turbines will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Detail on the project categories and policies for their development are set out in Chapter 11 of Volume 1.

Appendix L: Statement outlining compliance with Ministerial Guidelines

Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires a Planning Authority to append a statement to a Development Plan which includes information which demonstrates how the Planning Authority has implemented the policies and objectives of the Minister contained in Section 28 Guidelines when preparing the Plan. Where the Planning Authority has decided not to implement certain policies or objectives of the Minister contained in the Guidelines, the statement must give the reasons why.

The following statement has been prepared which details how the Council has implemented Section 28 Minister Guidelines in the Plan (Listed alphabetically):

1. [Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2009\)](#)

These Guidelines are referenced in Chapter 9, Volume 1 and Chapter 4, Volume 2. The guidelines have informed the objectives relating to protection of the county's architectural and archaeological heritage.

2. [Architectural Heritage Protection for Places of Public Worship - Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2003\)](#)

These guidelines have informed the objectives relating to the protection of the county's places of worship and the Record of Protected Structures.

3. [Childcare Facilities Guidelines \(2001\)](#)

Volume 1, Chapter 6 and Volume 2, Chapter 6 includes policies in relation to the most appropriate locations for childcare facilities and development management standards for new facilities based on the provisions of the Guidelines.

4. [Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets \(2013\)](#)

These Guidelines are referred to in Volume 1, Chapter 12, and Volume 2, Chapter 5, and guides good Urban Design.

5. [Development Plan, Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2007\)](#)

The Planning Authority had regard to these Guidelines in preparing the Development Plan.

6. [Development Management; Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2007\)](#)

The Plan contains numerous Development Management Standards and requirements both in the relevant sections and in Chapter 13 of the Development Plan. While these Guidelines refer predominantly to the process of development management, they have been instrumental in formulating concise and clear policies and objectives in the plan to assist the development management process.

7. [Implementation of SEA Directive \(2001/42/EC\): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Projects on the Environment; Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities \(2004\)](#)

These guidelines informed the preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Development Plan.

8. [Landscape and Landscape Assessment \(Draft\) –Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2000](#)

These guidelines were incorporated in Volume 1, Chapter 9: Heritage, Section 9.2.12.1 Landscape Character Assessment.

9. [Provision of Schools and the Planning System; A Code of Practice for Planning Authorities \(2008\)](#)
Regard was had to these guidelines in Volume 1, Chapter 6 the formulation of the policies and objectives, including the zoning objectives of the Plan.

10. [Quarries and Ancillary Activities-Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2004](#)
The Plan, in Volume 1, Chapter 7: Extractive Industries has had regard to the Guidelines.

11. [Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities and Retail Design Manual; A Good Practice Guide \(2012\)](#)
Volume 1, Chapters 4 and 5, and Volume 2, Chapter 3 refers to and sets out the Council's retail strategy with a number of policies and objectives that have been informed by the Guidelines.

12. [Spatial Planning and National Roads \(2012\)](#)
Volume 1, Chapter 12: Movement and Mobility has had regard to these Guidelines.

13. [Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2018\)](#)
Volume 1, Chapter 13 of sets out requirements for new apartments. This section was prepared having reference to these Guidelines.

14. [Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas; Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2009\) and Best Practice Urban Design Manual, Part I & II \(2009\)](#) (Companion document to the Guidelines)
These Guidelines are referenced in numerous chapters throughout the plan; Volume 1, Chapters 4, 6, 11 and 13 and Volume 2, Chapter 6. These chapters have been prepared having specific reference to the Guidelines and detail specific policies and objectives in relation to high quality sustainable development in urban areas.

15. [Sustainable Rural Housing; Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2005\)](#)
Volume 1, Chapter 7, relates to rural housing. The Development plan sets out a number of objectives that were informed by the Guidelines as amended by the National Planning Framework NPO 19.

16. [The Planning System and Flood Risk Management; Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2009\)](#)
Volume 1, Chapter 10 refers extensively to the guidelines and flooding, Infrastructure and Environment. The Planning Guidelines introduce the principle of a risk-based sequential approach to managing flood risk. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was completed and informed the Development plan preparation.

17. [Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures \(1996\)](#) and [Circular PL 07 12](#)
Volume 1, Chapter 10 sets out the Council's policies on Telecommunications. This section incorporates the relevant guidance.

18. [Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities \(2006\) as amended in Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change \(2017\)](#)
These guidelines have informed the preparation of the relevant policies and objectives of the Wind Energy Strategy, contained in Volume 1, Chapter 11 and the Wind Energy Strategy.

19. Urban Development and Building Heights, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (2018)

Building Heights were referred to primarily in Chapter 13.

Appendix M: Development Plan Objectives

Volume 1 County Development Plan

Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1A To implement the provisions of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the EU Habitats Directive and ensure that any plan or project within the functional area of the Planning Authority is subject to appropriate assessment in accordance with the Guidance Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009 or any subsequent version, and is assessed in accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive in order to avoid adverse impacts on the integrity and conservation objectives of the site.
- 1B To implement the Development Management Requirements for new development as set out in Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the Plan as appropriate.

Chapter 2 Climate Change

Strategic Aim: To provide a policy framework with objectives and actions in this City and County Development Plan to facilitate the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient County with an emphasis on reduction in energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions, through a combination of effective mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change

- 2A To support and encourage sustainable compact growth and settlement patterns, integrate land use and transportation, and maximise opportunities through development form, layout and design to secure climate resilience and reduce carbon emissions.
- 2B To support the implementation of the National Climate Action Plan and the National Climate Action Charter for Local Authorities, and to facilitate measures which seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by embedding appropriate policies within the Development Plan.
- 2C To promote, support and direct effective climate action policies and objectives that seek to improve climate outcomes across the settlement areas and communities of County Kilkenny helping to successfully contribute and deliver on the obligations of the State to transition to low carbon and climate resilient society,
- 2D To integrate appropriate mitigation and adaptation considerations and measures into all forms of development.
- 2E To ensure that the Development Plan transposes, supports and implements strategic objectives of the National Planning Framework and the Southern Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy to create an enabling local development framework that:
 - (a) promotes and integrates important climate considerations in local development and the assessment of planning applications and
 - (b) supports the practical implementation of national climate policy and targets to assist in the delivery of the national transition objective.
- 2F To adopt nature-based approaches and green infrastructural solutions as viable mitigation and adaptation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions where feasible. The Council will promote and support physical activity, active recreation and an active lifestyle.
- 2G To reduce energy related CO₂ emissions of Kilkenny County Council.
- 2H To achieve the commitment under the European Climate Alliance to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 10 percent every 5 years.

Chapter 4 Core Strategy

Strategic Aim: To implement the provisions of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) and to promote the compact growth of Kilkenny City, Ferrybank/Belview (as part of WMASP), the District Towns, the other settlements in the hierarchy and to strengthen rural economies and communities through growth and development of rural areas.

- 4A To accommodate future population growth for County Kilkenny in accordance with projections contained in the Implementation Roadmap for the NPF and Appendix 1 of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy of the Southern Region.
- 4B To ensure growth is achieved in a compact form, with:
- 40% of the projected growth of the County to be delivered in Kilkenny City and the towns and villages within the county
 - 30% of the new housing earmarked for the City and towns to be catered for within their built-up footprints
 - 50% new housing earmarked for the Waterford MASP area catered for within the built-up footprint of the Waterford area, including that part within County Kilkenny
- 4C To actively promote the redevelopment and renewal of areas in need of regeneration whether urban or rural through appropriate active land management measures during the period of the Plan.
- 4D To monitor the delivery of residential developments throughout the City and County in order to ensure alignment with the NPF, RSES and the Core Strategy and to adjust the approach as necessary where Core Strategy objectives are not being met.
- 4E To strengthen the role of Kilkenny City as a self-sustaining regional economic driver with a significant zone of influence and a Key Town on Dublin – Carlow-Kilkenny Waterford M9 Road/Rail,
- 4F To ensure investment and delivery of comprehensive infrastructure packages to meet growth targets that prioritise compact growth and sustainable mobility as per the NPF,
- 4G To achieve a growth of more than 30% in population for Kilkenny City from 2016 to 2040 to 34,500, subject to capacity analysis and sustainable criteria under Section 3.3 of the RSES,
- 4H To deliver 30% of that growth within the current built footprint of the city.
- 4I To commence the review of the Ferrybank/Belview Local Area Plan within 6 months of the coming into effect of this Plan having regard to the MASP and to incorporate into the Kilkenny City & County Development Plan by way of variation.
- 4J To develop a programme for ‘new homes in small towns and villages’ in conjunction with, public infrastructure agencies such as Irish Water and local communities for the provision of serviced sites with appropriate infrastructure to attract people to build their own homes and live in small towns and villages.
- 4K It is an objective of the Council to facilitate and assist Irish Water with the provision of a Water and Wastewater treatment plant upgrades in settlements, including the villages of Mullinavat, Paulstown, Bennettsbridge, Inistioge, Piltown, Fiddown, Kells and others where capacity is required.

4L It is an objective of the Council to prepare design and best practice guidelines for the provision of cluster housing in the rural settlements and rural nodes of the County.

4La To develop a set of criteria and a programme to carry out an analysis of the Smaller Towns and Villages (Tier 4) to consider:

(a) The provision of zoning maps where appropriate (particularly for Ballyragget, Mooncoin, Paulstown, Piltown, Kilmacow and Urlingford)

(b) Developing specific objectives for core areas, focal spaces, amenities and opportunity sites etc., (c) Identify land with development constraints.

This programme to be commenced within 12 months of the coming into effect of the Plan.

4M To support the recommendations of the town plans compiled under the Town and Village Renewal Scheme subject to compliance with the provisions of the Habitats and Birds Directive and subject to the availability of funding.

4Ma To monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy during the lifetime of the plan to ensure effective alignment with National and Regional policy and objectives and to adjust, where necessary, the policy and objectives of the Development Plan to secure effective alignment.

Chapter 5 Economic Development

To provide a framework for the implementation of the Council's economic strategy by fostering competitiveness and innovation in all sectors within a high-quality physical environment while having due regard to the protection of the environment and heritage, in order to position the county for sustainable economic growth.

5A1 To review and complete a new Local Economic and Community Plan for the period 2021 to 2027.

5A To ensure an adequate amount of employment land is available within the City and County for ICT and technology office-based industry at the appropriate strategic locations.

5B To ensure that there is sufficient quantity of zoned land available and serviced at suitable locations within the City and County to maximise the potential for employment and Foreign Direct Investment in the County.

5C To continue to develop sustainable high quality tourism, leisure and complementary activities for the City & County with the key stakeholders enhancing the position of Kilkenny as a Hero site within Ireland's Ancient East branding.

5D To implement the Woodstock Business Plan on a phased basis as resources permit subject to the outcome of environmental assessments and the planning process.

5E Invest in public realm to create more multi-functional vibrant and inviting public spaces in urban areas and villages, which will greatly enhance the overall quality of place and act as a catalyst to stimulate private sector development. The public realm will be informed by the Kilkenny Access for All Strategy 2018-2021. The Council will ensure that the maintenance, cleanliness and animation of public spaces is managed in order to encourage visitors to dwell more in these spaces.

5F Development of the Kilkenny Greenway as part of the South East Greenway in South Kilkenny.

5G Development of the Waterford to Rosslare Greenway.

5H Continue the development of projects for submission under the Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme (ORIS) and other funding schemes (e.g. LEADER Programme).

- 5I To secure the development of a third and/or fourth level campus(es) in Kilkenny as part of the development of a Technological University for the South East) and to encourage the fostering of links between industry and education within Kilkenny.
- 5J To continue to work with Transport Infrastructure Ireland to finalise an approach for access to the zoned lands along the N29 at Belview (See Chapter 12 Transport objectives).
- 5K To ensure the sustainable development of the District towns in the County to achieve their target populations and enhance their capacity to attract new investment in employment, services and public transport for the benefit of their own populations and that of their rural hinterlands.
- 5L To promote a diverse and sustainable local economy through the designation of sufficient lands for employment related uses, including facilities, to promote SME growth through the local area plans for the District towns.
- 5M To ensure that Kilkenny County possesses a clear policy framework that can adequately meet the retail needs of the County's residents over the plan period
- 5N To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of the four District Towns and their retail offer, and to support their continued growth in accordance with the Core Strategy
- 5O To ensure all new development respect and enhances the historic environment;
- 5P To ensure that the synergies between tourism and retailing are taken advantage of.
- 5Q To improve the accessibility of each of the County's town centres and promote all sustainable modes of transport.
- 5R To enhance and promote the vitality and viability of Kilkenny City Centre, and to support the centre's role as the dominant retail destination within the County
- 5S Promote Kilkenny City Centre as a shopping destination that is competitive with other comparable shopping destinations in the South East and further afield
- 5T To promote a mix of uses within the County's centres, and, promote residential development on upper floors.
- 5U To ensure a town centre first approach is adopted for all future retail development across the County, whereby the order of priority for the sequential approach will be City and Town Centre sites first, then edge-of-centre sites, and then out-of-centre sites
- 5V To encourage the reduction in vacant floorspace, taking into account suitability, obsolescence, and potential alternative uses that may be appropriate where possible
- 5W To facilitate the regeneration and reuse of derelict buildings in appropriate locations for town centre uses and support the retention and maintenance of heritage premises and shopfronts
- 5X To promote investment in Place-Making and high-quality public realm through new development, and the enhancement of existing public realm in the City as well as throughout the County's centres. The aim is to provide more attractive and vibrant urban centre and village locations, supporting retail activity and the wider commercial economy of our settlements and thereby increase footfall
- 5Y Promote the adaptive reuse of existing units as a priority ahead of developing sites for additional retail floorspace, unless there is a demonstrated need
- 5Z A joint Retail Strategy shall be undertaken between Kilkenny County Council and Waterford City and County Council for the area covered by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) in accordance with the retail guidelines and RSES and to carry out the Joint or

Multi-Authority Retail Strategy for the Waterford Metropolitan Area within 12 months of the coming into effect of this Plan

- 5Aa To appropriately manage car parking and accessibility in the short term, whilst also planning for the transition to sustainable modes of transport looking ahead to a future where private vehicle travel may not be the dominant form of transport

Chapter 6 Housing and Community

Strategic Aim: To develop and support vibrant sustainable communities in an attractive living and working environment where people can live, work and enjoy a high quality of life, with access to a wide range of community facilities and amenities, while ensuring coordinated investment in infrastructure that will support economic competitiveness.

- 6A To ensure the creation of attractive, liveable, well designed, high quality urban places that are home to diverse and integrated communities that enjoy a high quality of life and well-being.
- 6B To secure, through the application of Development Management Requirements within the Plan, the making of quality urban spaces embodying inclusive and universal access design principles for our building stock, public realm, amenities and transport services.
- 6Ba To ensure that people are at the centre of all placemaking activities. To ensure that co-design and participatory processes are used to engage people in shaping their built environment, with a particular focus on supporting harder to reach communities to take part in public engagement processes.
- 6C To promote the redevelopment and renewal of areas identified having regard to the core strategy, that need regeneration, in order to prevent—
- i. adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
 - ii. urban blight and decay,
 - iii. anti-social behaviour, or
 - iv. a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

The levy may be applied to all identified ‘Regeneration’ land and ‘Residential’ land in existing land use zonings. Land in the residential category must be served by the public infrastructure and facilities to enable housing to be provided and serviced. In particular, the areas covered by the following zoning objectives are considered to constitute regeneration land:

- General Business
- Mixed Use
- Urban Village
- Business, Industry and Technology Parks/Business Parks
- Community Facilities

Other regeneration zonings may be identified in relevant Local Area Plans

- 6D To identify vacant sites where appropriate zoning applies and maintain a Vacant Sites Register in the plan area for the purpose of the Vacant Site Levy.
- 6E To implement the provisions of the Housing Strategy contained in Appendix B.
- 6F To require 10% of the land zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, be made available for the provision of social housing
- 6G To require that a mixture of residential unit types and sizes are developed to reasonably match the requirements of different categories of households within the city and county.
- 6H To implement the provisions of the Traveller Accommodation programme 2019-2024 and any updates thereof.

- 6I To ensure that all new housing developments and developments for renewal which includes housing, includes a mix of house types with universal design so as to provide for an aging population.
- 6J To ensure the widest possible range of housing options in each new development and to prevent the proliferation of limited option house types in any particular area.
- 6K To seek that all new private residential developments on zoned lands in excess of 20 residential units provide for a minimum of 10% units that can be converted to Universal Design standards in accordance with the requirements of the 'Building for Everyone: A Universal Design' developed by the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (National Disability Authority).
- 6Ka Acknowledge and support Community-Led Housing as a means of empowering communities to meet their specific housing needs affordability and collectively.
- 6L To continue to promote and facilitate the delivery of the objectives and actions set out in the Kilkenny Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 (or any subsequent replacement).
- 6M To identify and facilitate the provision of suitable sites for new educational facilities as the need arises throughout the City and County
- 6N To complete the preparation of a masterplan for the lands at St Canice's campus in partnership with the Health Service Executive within the period of the plan (See Volume 2 Core Strategy).

Chapter 7 Rural Development

Strategic Aim: To manage rural change and guide development to strengthen the rural economy and community through the network of towns and villages ensuring vibrant, sustainable and resilient rural areas whilst conserving and sustainably managing our environment and heritage.

- 7A To monitor the trends in rural housing and population during the lifetime of the plan to ascertain if further rural housing policy responses are required during the plan period.

Chapter 8 Open Space and Recreation

Strategic Aim: To ensure the provision of open space and recreational facilities in order to maintain, and improve open spaces that contribute to the well-being and making of place for the benefit of residents, workers and visitors to the County while protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

- 8A To develop a recreational and biodiversity park on the site of the now closed municipal landfill at Dunmore.
- 8B To progress plans for the provision of a pedestrian bridge upstream of Greens Bridge including the provision of access along the eastern bank of the river up from Greensbridge, to the proposed bio-diversity park at Dunmore as part of the River Nore Linear Park.
- 8C Construction of a Boardwalk at Greensbridge to link the River Nore Riverside Walk at Riverside Drive with the new Riverside Linear Park in the Abbey Quarter and onwards to the Canal Walk
- 8D To undertake a feasibility study to determine the optimal location for, and to develop, a water sports hub on the River Nore
- 8E To provide a pedestrian crossing along the northern side of Greens Bridge
- 8F To continue the development of new trails and walkways such as the Castlecomer, Knockdrinna Wood and Ballyhale Looped Walks and the upgrade of others such as the Freshford, Gathabawn and Kilmacoliver Looped Walks and the Nore Valley Walk
- 8G Investigate the development of a horse trail/bridle path at Woodstock estate.

- 8H To complete the development of the linear park along the River Nore in the area of the Abbey Quarter.
- 8I To extend the linear park at the Abbey Quarter to link with the existing section of the River Nore Linear Park at Riverside Drive.
- 8J To complete the construction of the Kilkenny Greenway, connecting New Ross to Waterford.
- 8K To promote and develop the Waterford to Rosslare Greenway in association with Waterford City and County Council and Wexford County Council
- 8Ka The Council will investigate the potential of developing a Greenway from Kilkenny to Castlecomer and Ballyragget and onwards to Co. Laois as part of the development of Greenways and Blueways within the County.
- 8Kb To undertake a metropolitan-wide Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy to include the identification of a location for a regional scale park within the Waterford Metropolitan Area as well as the development of neighbourhood parks and open spaces.
- 8L To complete the skate park as part of the Riverside Park at the Abbey Quarter.
- 8M To undertake a survey to establish any additional existing public rights of way in the county and establish a register within the life of the Plan.
- 8N To protect existing public rights of way that give access to estuary, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational use.
- 8O To provide a playground at Rosbercon.

Chapter 9 Heritage and Culture

Strategic Aim: To seek the protection and sustainable management of the arts, culture and heritage of Kilkenny for the benefit of current and future generations; to encourage the collection of knowledge to inform its protection; and to promote access to, awareness of and enjoyment of Heritage, Arts and Culture, to further develop the infrastructure and actively support engagement with communities.

- 9A Continue to identify and map habitats and green infrastructure of county importance, and raise awareness and understanding of the county's natural heritage and biodiversity identifying green corridors and measures to connect them.
- 9B To identify and map green infrastructure assets and sites of local biodiversity value over the lifetime of the Plan.
- 9C To protect archaeological sites and monuments (including their setting), underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, and in the Urban Archaeological Survey of County Kilkenny or newly discovered sub-surface and underwater archaeological remains.
- 9D To carry out further research on the eighteen archaeological landscapes as identified in the Preliminary Audit of Archaeological Landscapes in County Kilkenny.
- 9E To develop an enhanced policy framework for the three priority sites identified in Section 9.3.1.1 above, plus for any additional sites identified through Objective 9D above.
- 9F To provide assistance to owners of protected structures in undertaking essential repairs and maintenance by the provision of relevant information.
- 9G To respond to the Ministerial recommendation to include in the RPS, structures which have been identified as being of regional, national or international significance in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey and to consider for inclusion those rated as being of local significance.

- 9H To continue to review the Record of Protected Structures and add or delete structures as appropriate.
- 9I To ensure all digital mapping for the Record of Protected Structures is up to date and current, and readily accessible to the public.
- 9J To ensure the preservation of the special character of each ACA listed in this Plan (See Table 9.2 and Volume 2 Heritage Strategy) with particular regard to building scale, proportions, historical plot sizes, building lines, height, general land use, fenestration, signage, and other appendages such as electrical wiring, building materials, historic street furniture, paving and shopfronts.
- 9K To designate ACAs where appropriate and provide a local policy framework for the preservation of the character of these areas.
- 9L To prepare and introduce a set of Shopfront Guidelines.
- 9M To provide a shared space facility for the creative sector within the Abbey Quarter.
- 9N To implement the Kilkenny County Council Cultural Strategy.
- 9O To progress and achieve completion of a City Library for Kilkenny City at the Mayfair ballroom.
- 9P Investigate and examine the redevelopment of library services in Thomastown and Callan.

Chapter 10 Infrastructure & Environment

Strategic Aim: To ensure a sufficient level of water services within the county for the implementation of the core strategy, provide a framework for the protection of the environment, including water quality, the avoidance of flood risk and the provision of a high-quality telecommunications infrastructure.

- 10A To facilitate Irish Water and to assist, subject to service level agreements, with the provision of water and wastewater infrastructure provision in accordance with the water services strategic plan, made in accordance with the Water Services Act 2007.
- 10B To implement the measures of the River Basin Management Plan, including continuing to work with communities through the Local Authority Waters Programme to restore and improve water quality in the identified areas of action.
- 10C To complete the mapping of source protection areas and to map Source Protection Areas for any new public water supply schemes as appropriate.
- 10D To ensure that Source Protection Areas are identified for any multiple unit housing developments with private water supplies.
- 10E To continue to update noise mapping in accordance with revised or updated thresholds for noise mapping.
- 10F Develop priority list of actionable works to mitigate against excessive noise and implement subject to cost benefit analysis.
- 10G To implement the Southern Region Waste Management Plan.
- 10H It is an objective of the Council to, with due regard to the provisions of the Major Accidents Directive and Regulations, give effect to the Directive by controlling development with respect to—
- The siting of Major Accident Hazard sites
 - The modification of an existing Major Accident Hazard site
 - Development in the vicinity of a Major Accident Hazard site

- 10I To support and facilitate the delivery of high capacity Information Communications Technology Infrastructure, broadband connectivity and digital broadcasting, throughout the County, in order to ensure economic competitiveness for the enterprise and commercial sectors and in enabling more flexible work practices e.g. remote working subject to other relevant policies and objectives of the Plan.
- 10J To set up and maintain a register of approved telecommunications structures which will provide a useful input to the assessment of future telecommunications developments and would also be useful from the point of view of maximising the potential for future mast sharing and co-location.

Chapter 11 Renewable Energy

Strategic Aim: To generate 100% of electricity demand for the County through renewables by 2030 by promoting and facilitating all forms of renewable energies and energy efficiency improvements in a sustainable manner as a response to climate change in suitable locations having due regard to natural and built heritage, biodiversity and residential amenities.

- 11A To support and facilitate the provision of energy in accordance with Ireland's transition to a low carbon energy future by means of the maintenance and upgrading of electricity and gas network grid infrastructure and by integrating renewable energy sources and ensuring our national and regional energy system remains safe, secure and ready to meet increased demand as the regional economy grows over the period of the plan.
- 11B To identify and designate a Decarbonation Zone (DZ) in the Council's Climate Action Plan for a spatial area in which a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures are developed to address local low carbon energy, greenhouse gas emissions and climate needs to contribute to national climate action.

Chapter 12 Movement and Mobility

Strategic Aim: To co-ordinate transport and land use planning, reducing the demand for travel and the reliance on the private car in favour of public transport, cycling and walking by providing for a greater mix of suitable uses and by promoting and facilitating the transition to electrification of our transport modes moving away carbon intensive modes to new technologies such as electric vehicles.

- 12A To plan for and progressively implement a sustainable, integrated and low carbon transport system by enhancing the existing transport infrastructure in terms of road, bus, rail, cycling and pedestrian facilities and interfacing different modes as the opportunity arises.
- 12B To plan for a transition towards sustainable and low carbon transport modes, through the promotion of alternative modes of transport, and 'walkable communities' together with promotion of compact urban forms close to public transport corridors to encourage more sustainable patterns of movement in all settlements.
- 12C To undertake appropriate traffic management measures within the City and County to reduce congestion and minimise travel times.
- 12D To develop a 10-minute city framework for Kilkenny City to map and identify infrastructural requirements to support the '10 minute' city.

- 12E To deliver on sustainable mobility with an accompanying investment in infrastructure to provide for integration between all modes of transport to support the use of sustainable travel choices.
- 12F Implement strategies to meet the mode share targets during the lifetime of the plan and develop, in conjunction with the NTA, an effective monitoring regime for the implementation and where required, adjustment of the Council's sustainable transport strategy in order to ensure the achievement of the modal share targets referred to under Objective 12G.
- 12G To achieve a modal shift from the private car to walking or cycling in accordance with the targets in Table 12.1 for County Kilkenny.
- 12Ga To prepare mobility management plans incorporating mobility objectives of the local area plans for Thomastown, Castlecomer and Piltown.
- 12Gb To undertake a mobility study for Bennettsbridge.
- 12H To compile a Cycling Strategy for the County
- 12I To develop a network of cycling and pedestrian routes within Kilkenny city to provide connectivity and provide an alternative to car-based transport.
- 12J To develop a cycle route between the Eastern Environs and the Breagagh Valley.
- 12K To investigate the provision of a cycle route along the River Nore Linear Park connecting north of the City with the east and south of the City.
- 12L To improve cycling infrastructure throughout the city in accordance with the recommendations of the Kilkenny Local Area Transport Plan as resources permit.
- 12M To reduce the Council's carbon footprint through the implementation of the Council's own cycle scheme, which will encourage staff members to discharge their official duties in a more sustainable way.
- 12N To carry out an appraisal of each of the District Towns to determine measures to facilitate cycling and walking and improve connectivity within the town particularly from an age friendly perspective.
- 12O To invest in cycling and other smarter travel projects in support of the compact '10-minute city' concept
- 12P To provide connections to the Kilkenny Greenway to settlements along its route as the need arises and resources permit
- 12Q To, in combination with Waterford City and County Council, the NTA, TII and other stakeholders, undertake a Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy in accordance with Waterford MASP Objectives 6(a) and 6(b), covering the Waterford MASP area of County Kilkenny and to implement the adopted strategy to guide investment priorities in accordance with Waterford MASP Objectives 3.
- 12R Support the improved regional connectivity of Kilkenny with Waterford and the South East Region generally through the development and maintenance of Strategic Transport Infrastructure in accordance with Waterford MASP Objective 7 and to prioritise transport investment accordingly
- 12S Develop the Link Road from the Abbey Road to the Belmont Road
- 12T To carry out improvements to the Abbey Road from the boundary with Waterford City and County Council to facilitate smarter travel improvements to Abbey Road and connect to the Link Road in objective 12S above.

- 12U Construct a roundabout on the N29 at the L3412 (Rathculliheen) junction.
- 12V Provide for traffic calming measures between the roundabout and the port gate on the N29.
- 12W To introduce a 60km/hr speed limit on the section of the N29 between the roundabout and the port gate.
- 12X To develop and agree an appropriately planned policy response to access the N10 roundabout at Blanchfieldslands near Hebron House in Kilkenny City
- 12Y To investigate a link between the Hebron industrial estate/business park to the link road, see objective above.
- 12Z To protect the study area, route corridor options and thereafter the preferred route corridor selected for the national road schemes being progressed in the Development Plan in accordance with National Development Plan Objectives and to prohibit development that could prejudice their future delivery.
- 12AA To progress a relief road for Thomastown.
- 12AB To seek an upgrade of the R700 between New Ross and Kilkenny to National Secondary status
- 12AC To seek an upgrade of the Kilkenny to Urlingford road (R693) to National Secondary status.
- 12AD Reserve the proposed line of the proposed Northern Ring road Extension in Kilkenny City and progress it through the planning process
- 12AE Provision of a relief road from the Loughboy IDA estate to the Waterford Road including an upgrade to the Outrath Road.
- 12AF To implement the recommendations of the Kilkenny City Local Transport Plan.
- 12AG Completion of internal roads in Kilkenny City to serve the Western Environs\Breaghagh valley and Loughmacask. (The Central Access Scheme) See Volume 2, Figure CS3.
- 12AH To provide for a second access from the Hebron industrial estate/business park onto Hebron road
- 12AI To investigate a connection between the internal roads within the Hebron industrial estate /business park.
- 12AJ To implement the traffic strategy and road cross sections for the Hebron area in accordance with the *Hebron Urban Design Strategy*²²
- 12AK To improve substandard sections of regional\county roads throughout the County, in particular those most heavily trafficked, and those providing access to existing or proposed industrial, residential or commercial developments as required and as resources permit
- 12AL To maintain, develop and improve existing roads and to construct new roads as needs arise and resources permit in accordance with the Annual Roadworks programme.
- 12AM It is an objection of the Council to carry out road safety improvements measures at Victoria Bridge, Ahenny
- 12AN To provide further age friendly parking spaces in Kilkenny City and the District Towns following consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

Chapter 13 Requirements for Development

Strategic Aim: To encourage the creation of living and working environments of the highest quality by ensuring a high quality of design, layout and function for all development under the Planning Acts and Regulations, to conserve and build upon positive elements in the built and natural environment, and to protect amenities.

²² Kilkenny County Council, *Hebron Road Urban Design Strategy*, 2017

- 13A To compile an analysis and a development guidance criterion for housing opportunities in Kilkenny City's backland areas, underutilised lands and brownfield sites.

Volume 2 City Development Plan

1. Introduction

- C1A To implement the Development Management Requirements set out in Volume 2 for Kilkenny City or as otherwise as set out in Volume 1 as appropriate.

2. Core Strategy

- C2A To continue to implement the Abbey Quarter Masterplan and Urban Design Code and secure the overall development of the area in accordance with their objectives.
- C2B To monitor the implementation of the Abbey Quarter Masterplan and Urban Design Code at least every 12 months from the adoption of this Plan.
- C2C To complete the masterplanning process for St. Canice's campus during the lifetime of the Plan in conjunction with the Health Services Executive.
- C2D To complete a masterplan for the Fair Green area during the lifetime of the Plan.
- C2E Develop a masterplan for the former Mart (Ref. Z10) site either by the Planning Authority or jointly with the developer to deal inter alia with the mix of uses, phasing of development, movement, public realm, design, building heights etc.
- C2F To implement the Urban Design Strategy for the Hebron Road as resources permit and as redevelopment opportunities arise.
- C2G To improve the public realm and introduce mobility/smarter travel options and shared spaces along High Street and Rose Inn Street; (A on Figure CS3)
- C2H To upgrade the streetscape and public realm along Ormonde Street to include provision of a new one-way system; (B on Figure CS3)
- C2I To upgrade the streetscape along the pedestrianised St Kieran's Street and the laneways and slips that connect it with High Street; (C on Figure CS3)
- C2J To upgrade the streetscape and laneways in the St Mary's Precinct; (D on Figure CS3)

- C2K To upgrade the public realm in Carnegie Plaza and the streetscape along Barrack Lane, linking to John Street. (E on Figure CS3)

3. Economic and Retail Strategy

- C3A To ensure an adequate amount of employment and enterprise land is available within the City at the appropriate strategic locations.
- C3B Develop an urban street through the Abbey Quarter linking Bateman Quay and St. Francis Bridge and an urban park and public plaza around St Francis' Abbey (linking to the Riverside Linear Park) in accordance with the *Abbey Quarter Masterplan*
- C3C Improve Trails, Greenways and Walkways, (see Vol. 1 Chapter 8 Open Space), including the construction of a Boardwalk at Greensbridge to link the River Nore Riverside Walk with the new Riverside Linear Park in the Abbey Quarter and onwards to the Canal Walk, and New urban park in Abbey Quarter
- C3D Implement the Kilkenny City Orientation Study¹ to rebalance the perceived centre of gravity of the City, attracting more visitors from the Castle into the City Centre, thereby increasing visitor dwell time.
- C3E Provide for enhanced pedestrian facilities at the junction of The Parade, Rose Inn St, High Street and Patrick Street.
- C3F To provide high quality office accommodation in the Abbey Quarter appropriate to the needs of Kilkenny
- C3G To ensure that an adequate quantity and range of land is available for enterprise development and that the appropriate infrastructure is provided.

4. Heritage Strategy

- C4A To identify and map green infrastructure assets and sites of local biodiversity value over the lifetime of the Plan
- C4B To develop a green infrastructure strategy integrating the existing assets and identifying new assets.
- C4C To undertake an update of the Survey of Mature Trees in the City worthy of preservation.
- C4D To facilitate and support the implementation of existing (and any further) conservation plans, as resources allow.

5. Movement and Mobility

- C5A To prepare a comprehensive Local Transport Plan for Kilkenny City in accordance with the Area Based Transport Assessment Guidelines (TII, 2018) within the concept of a 10-minute City addressing:
- Walking,
 - Cycling,
 - Public transport
 - Motorised transport
 - Carparking strategy/Car parking demand management
- C5B To implement the recommendations of the Local Transport Plan for Kilkenny city once adopted.

- C5C To map and identify infrastructural requirements to support the '10-minute' city concept within the City.
- C5D To promote compact urban forms close to public transport corridors to encourage more sustainable patterns of movement.
- C5E To undertake appropriate traffic management measures within the City to reduce congestion and minimise travel times.
- C5F Implement strategies to meet the modal share targets
- C5G To achieve a modal shift from the private car to walking or cycling in accordance with the targets in Table 4.1 for Kilkenny City. This target will be subject to any refinements which may arise through the Local Transport Plan for Kilkenny City
- C5H To further improve and enhance the network of cycling and pedestrian routes in accordance with the recommendations of the Kilkenny Local Area Transport Plan as resources permit.
- C5I To develop a cycle route between the Eastern Environs and the Breaghagh Valley.
- C5J To investigate the provision of appropriate cycling facilities along the River Nore Linear Park connecting the north of the City with the east and south.
- C5K To reduce the Council's carbon footprint through the implementation of the Council's own cycle scheme, which will encourage staff members to discharge their official duties in a more sustainable way
- C5L To invest in cycling and other Smarter Travel projects in support of the compact '10-minute city' concept.
- C5M To monitor and assess the one-way traffic system introduced to Rose Inn Street, High Street and Bateman Quay to determine its suitability for the overall transport strategy for the City.
- C5N Complete the demarcation of the Gateways and prioritise pedestrian and cyclist movement within the Gateways.
- C5O To progress plans for the provision of a pedestrian bridge at Talbotsinch, including the provision of access along the eastern bank of the river up from Greensbridge, to the proposed bio-diversity park at Dunmore as part of the River Nore Linear Park
- C5P Construct a Boardwalk at Greensbridge to link the River Nore Riverside Walk with the new Riverside Linear Park in the Abbey Quarter and onwards to the Canal Walk.
- C5Q To progress plans for the provision of an additional pedestrian bridge between Ossory Bridge and John's Bridge to connect St. Canice's campus to the Canal Walk.
- C5Qa To identify a permanent coach park to serve Irishtown and the Abbey Quarter.
- C5R To develop and agree an appropriately planned policy response to access the N10 roundabout at Blanchfieldslands near Hebron House in Kilkenny City.
- C5S To develop a link road from the roundabout at Blanchfields lands on the N10/motorway access roundabout to the old Dublin road (R712) in conjunction with TII.
- C5T To investigate the provision of additional cycle and pedestrian crossing facilities to connect across the Ring Road, in conjunction with TII.
- C5U To Implement to the following Roads Objectives:(See Figure MS6 Road Objectives)
R1: Reserve the proposed line of the western by-pass for the city from the Castlecomer Road to the Waterford Road free from development, including for a river crossing and seek approval from An Bord Pleanála for Phase 1 of the Western By-pass, the Kilkenny Northern Ring Road Extension.

R2: Complete the Outrath Road Improvement Scheme and link the Bohernatounish Road to the Outrath Road.

R3: To provide for a link road through development lands linking the Outrath Road through to the existing Smithlands business park and onto the Waterford Road.

R4: Reserve the proposed line of a new road link from the Callan Road to the Waterford Road roundabout free from development.

R5: Reserve the line of Phase 2 of the Central Access Scheme from the Waterbarrack roundabout to the roundabout on the Kilcreene Road.

R6: Provide for a road connection from the Freshford Road to the site reserved for a proposed secondary school within the Loughmacask masterplan area.

R7: To progress the route selection, planning and development of a road connecting the R695 Kilmanagh Road to the R693 Freshford Road.

R8: To progress the planning and development of a route connection from the existing roundabout on the N10 to the R712 (old Dublin Road) and to reserve such route free from development.

R9: To progress the planning and development of a route connection from the Hebron Business park to the N10 and the R712 via R8 and to reserve this route free from development.

R10: To provide a second entrance to the Hebron Business Park from the Hebron Road.

R11: To implement the traffic strategy and road cross sections for the Hebron area in accordance with the Hebron Road Urban Design Strategy.

6. Kilkenny City Placemaking

C6A To implement the provisions of the Housing Strategy contained in Appendix B.

C6B To require 10% of the land zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, be made available for the provision of social housing

C6C To require that a mixture of residential unit types and sizes are developed to reasonably match the requirements of different categories of households within the city and county.

C6D To implement the provisions of the Traveller Accommodation programme 2019-2024 and any updates thereof.

C6E To compile an analysis and a development guidance criterion with recommended interventions for housing opportunities in Kilkenny City's backland areas, underutilised lands and brownfield sites.

C6F To promote the redevelopment and renewal of areas identified having regard to the core strategy, that need regeneration, in order to prevent:

- i. adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land,
- ii. urban blight and decay
- iii. anti-social behaviour, or
- iv. a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

C6G To identify vacant sites where appropriate zoning applies and maintain and update a Vacant Sites Register in the plan area for the purpose of the Vacant Site Levy.

- C6H To secure the development of two ETB secondary schools in the Breaghagh Valley neighbourhood in Kilkenny City during the lifetime of the plan
- C6I To secure the development of a new primary school in the Breaghagh Valley neighbourhood in Kilkenny City during the lifetime of the plan.
- C6J To secure the relocation of the CBS secondary school from James Street to a new site in the Loughmacask masterplan area.
- C6K To secure the development of a third and/or fourth level campus(es) within Kilkenny city as part of the development of a Technological University for the South East.
- C6L To progress plans for the provision of a pedestrian bridge crossings at the northern side of Greens Bridge (upstream) proximate to Talbotsinch and between John's Bridge and Ossory Bridge.
- C6M To develop access along the eastern bank of the river up from Greensbridge, to the proposed bio-diversity park at Dunmore (See Vol. 1 8.2.1 Regional Parks) as part of the River Nore Linear Park as opportunities arise and resources permit and link with the proposed pedestrian bridge at Talbots Inch.
- C6N To construct a boardwalk at Greensbridge to link the River Nore Riverside Walk at Riverside Drive with the new Riverside Linear Park in the Abbey Quarter and onwards to the Canal Walk.
- C6O To undertake a feasibility study to determine the optimal location for, and to develop, a water sports hub on the River Nore.
- C6P To complete the development of the linear park along the River Nore in the area of the Abbey Quarter.
- C6Q To develop a pedestrian/cycle crossing at Greensbridge connecting the east and west banks of the River Nore.
- C6R To prepare and implement an amenity scheme for the Glendine Amenity area, to include drainage proposals.
- C6S To prepare and implement an Amenity Masterplan for the Pockocke amenity area beside the Pockocke Valley Estate on the Johnswell road.
- C6T To complete the skate park as part of the Riverside Park at the Abbey Quarter.

Appendix N: Kilkenny City Infrastructure Assessment

1. Introduction:

The provision for housing in the plan is based on the zoning of the appropriate extent of land to accommodate the anticipated population growth for Kilkenny city. Zoning of lands in Kilkenny City was preceded by an Infrastructure Assessments to ensure that lands are developable over the lifetime of the plan. The Methodology for a Tiered Approach to Zoning (MTZ) in Appendix 3 of the NPF was followed for this plan.

The Infrastructure Assessment primarily reviewed peripheral lands, mostly located outside the CSO boundary that were zoned either phase 1 or phase 2 in the 2014-2020 City and Environs Development Plan, but were not developed during the period of that plan. Lands inside the City boundary are all serviceable and will contribute towards the objectives of compact growth.

2. The Tiered Approach:

The infrastructure Assessment makes use of a traffic light system to classify lands as most suitable to be in either Tier 1 and Tier 2 respectively. Tiers 1 and 2 in accordance with the NPF's definition, expands on suitability criteria to consider not only infrastructure provision, but also other sustainability criteria.

The NPF primarily distinguishes between Tier 1 and Tier 2 lands as follows:

- **Tier 1: Serviced Zoned Land**

This zoning comprises lands that are able to connect to existing development services, i.e. road and footpath access including public lighting, foul sewer drainage, surface water drainage and water supply, for which there is service capacity available, and can therefore accommodate new development.

These lands will generally be positioned within the existing built-up footprint of a settlement or contiguous to existing developed lands. The location and geographical extent of such lands shall be determined by the planning authority at a settlement scale as an integral part of the plan-making process and shall include assessment of available development services. Inclusion in Tier 1 will generally require the lands to be within the footprint of or spatially sequential within the identified settlement.

- **Tier 2: Serviceable Zoned Land**

This zoning comprises lands that are not currently sufficiently serviced to support new development but have potential to become fully serviced within the life of the plan i.e. the lands are currently constrained due to the need to deliver some or all development services required to support new development, i.e. road or footpath access including lighting, foul sewer drainage, surface water drainage, water supply and/or additional service capacity. These lands may be positioned within the existing built-up footprint of a settlement, or contiguous to existing developed lands or to tier 1 zoned

lands, where required to fulfil the spatially sequential approach to the location of the new development within the identified settlement.

Hence, in combination with the land's potential for contributing to priority development areas as identified in the core Strategy and its ability to be serviced within the lifetime of the plan, the classification therefore also considers attributes such as its potential to support infill/consolidation, its proximity to the city centre, the extent to which it has the potential to support sustainable mobility, access to health, education & childcare, extant permissions, topography, flood risk, built & natural heritage.

Determination:

The NPF states that land that does not comply with the requirements of Tiers 1 and 2 should not be included in the zoning or in zoning calculations. Zoning in the Plan only included lands that complies with the requirements for Tiers 1 and Tier 2.

Please reference Map in figure 1 and corresponding land parcels/sites in Table 1 below

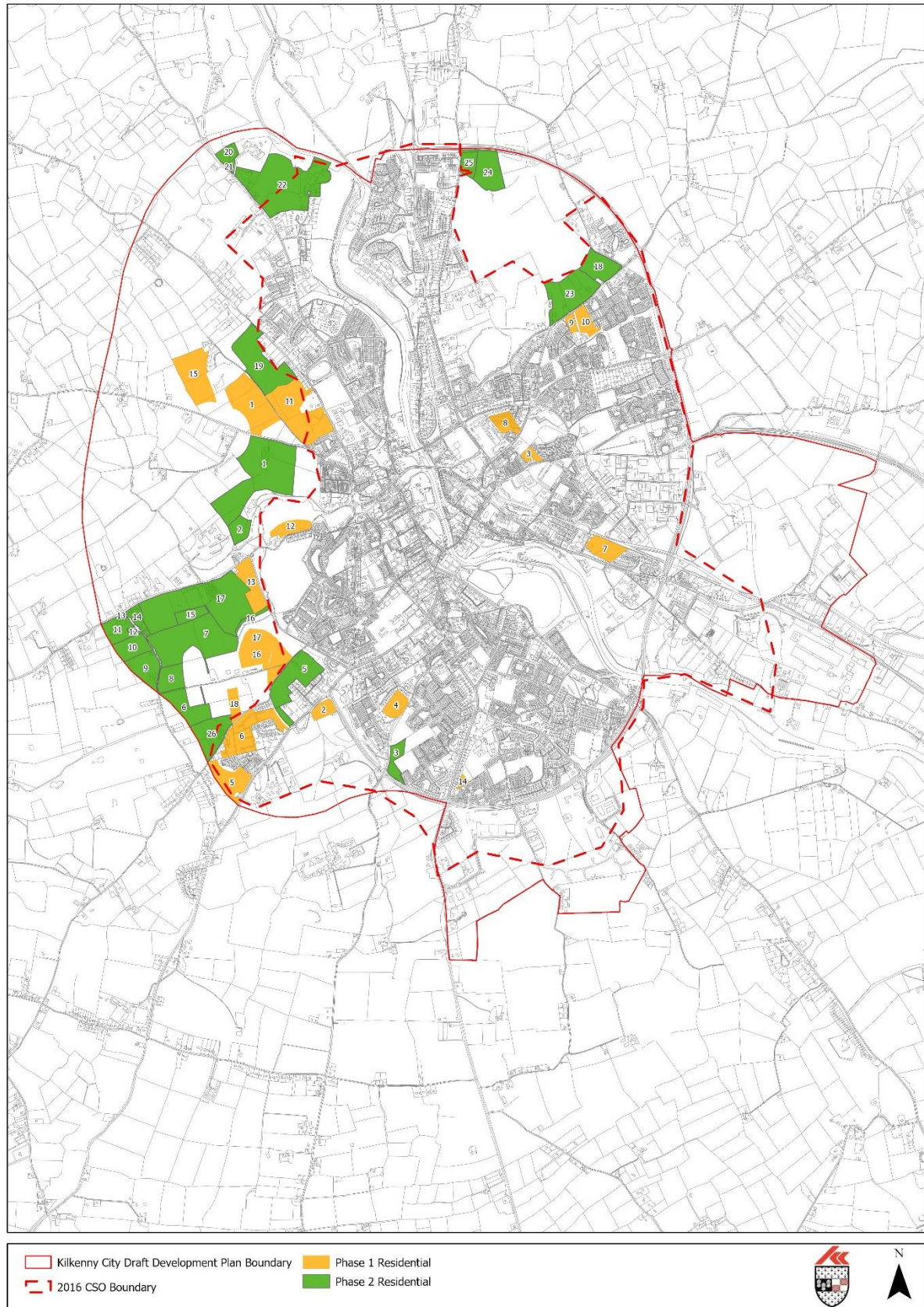


Figure 1: Reference Map for Infrastructure Assessment indicating land parcels/sites

Assessment Matrix:

Key to the traffic Light System to Assessment Criteria:

- **Green :** Lands are serviced
- **Orange :** Lands are likely to be serviced within Plan period
- **Red:** Not Serviced and unlikely to be serviced within the Plan period

Table 1: Housing Lands Assessment Matrix - Kilkenny City 2021-2027

	Criterion A: Compact Growth	Criterion B: Infrastructure & services	Criterion C: Physical Suitability			Note; This matrix has been prepared to assist the preparation of the City Development Plan for Kilkenny City (2021-2027).
	Within or adjacent to existing settlement, priority area for Infill/consolidation Proximity to town centre Promotes sustainable mobility Access to health, education & childcare	Water Supply Wastewater Capacity Roads/Footpath/Cycle Surface Water	Topography Flood Risk Built & Natural Heritage	Resultant Classification	Permissions	
MAP REF Colour coded Former Phase 1 Residential						Justification Rationale
Site 1 (8.33ha)				Tier 1	10/15 = 267 Units	Tier 1 serviced Spatially sequential
Site 2 (1.55ha)				Tier 1	16/593 = 30 Units	Tier 1 with permission

Site 3 (0.88ha)				Tier 1	18/830 = 58 Units	Tier 1 with permission
Site 4 (2.08ha)				Tier 1	part of 16/593	Tier 1 Not available for development
Site 5 (4.22ha)				Tier 1	17/704 = 33 Units	Tier 1 No permission
Site 6 (6.62ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Infill Tier 1 planning history
Site 7 (2.95ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1
Site 8 (2.06ha)				Tier 1	16/403 = 39 Units	Tier 1 development complete
Site 9 (0.71ha)				Tier 1	No PP17/866 = 54 Units and 17/801= 54 Units	Tier 1 Not available for development
Site 10 (7.92ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1 Not available for development
Site 11 (10.49ha)				Tier 1	No PP 19/546 for 73 Units Refused	Tier 1 Spatially sequential
Site 12 (2.24ha)				Tier 1	ABP Ref 305062-19 = 86 Units	Tier 1 with permission
Site 13 (3.79ha)				Tier 1	17/866 = 54 Units and 17/801= 54 Units	Tier 1 with permission
Site 14 (0.40ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1 infill
Site 15 (7.02ha)				Tier 1	10/10 = 112 Units	Tier 1 with permission

Site 16 (3.57ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1 Neighbourhood expansion. Will be serviced within Plan period
Site 17 (1.94ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1 infill Granges Rd
Site 18 (1.58ha)				Tier 1	No PP	Tier 1 infill Breagagh
Map Ref Former Phase 2 Residential						
Site 1 (16.78ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 2 (2.09ha)				Tier 1	18/856 = 9 Units	Tier 1 with permission
Site 3 (1.92ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 5 (7.28ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 6 (4.29ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 7 (13.09ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 8 (2.97ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 9 (3.92ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 10 (3.09ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 11 (2.77ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential
Site 12 (0.41ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned new residential

Site 13 (0.16ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 14 (1.50ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 15 (1.65ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 16 (0.59ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 17 (18.57ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 18 (3.76ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 19 (9.16ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 20 (1.63ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 21 (0.20ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 22 (17.22ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 23 (7.75ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 24 (4.87ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 25 (1.99ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new
Site 26 (5.25ha)				Tier 2	No PP	Not zoned residential	new

