

**2019
-
2023**



**COMMUNITY
PLAN**

**BRUFF, GRANGE,
MEANUS**



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



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Tionscadal Éireann
Project Ireland
2040



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Lúimnigh
Limerick City
& County Council



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Contents

Foreword	
Introduction	
Executive Summary	
1. The Planning Context	pg 7
2. The Community Planning Process (the methodology)	pg 8
3. Demographic & Socio- Economic Profile	pg 9
4. The Three Workshops; Discussions & Outputs	pg 21
5. The Seven Priority Themes Emerging	pg 31
6. Thematic Action Plan	pg 33
7. Facilitator’s observations and recommendations	pg 36
8. Appendices	pg 37

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The plan was prepared by the community, supported by staff of Ballyhoura Development and facilitated by Paul O Raw (O Raw Consultancy) & Associates, Niall Heenan and Dr Shane O Sullivan.

The facilitators wish to acknowledge the support, guidance and enthusiasm invested by members of Bruff, Grange, Meanus Community Council (host group), local community groups and organisations, and local residents throughout this project.

Thanks also to the full team of Ballyhoura Development staff, for their assistance and commitment through all stages of the project.



Paul O'Raw
Community Trainer & Facilitator
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Foreword – Ballyhoura Development

For the past 30 years Ballyhoura Development CLG has worked as the Community Led Local Development Company for North Cork and East Limerick.

During this time Ballyhoura Development has believed in working with communities in this area and listening to their needs. The importance of community consultation has been paramount, and we have assisted communities to develop tailor made plans for the future of their own areas.

Ballyhoura Development believe that a plan developed in this way, coming from the people themselves, is more sustainable and effective, and this is borne out through our work with the communities over almost 3 decades. In 2018 a new dimension was added where the community planning process was supported by external consultants, which led to considerable learning for the communities, staff and consultants.

Some of the common challenges which were identified by communities across the process include,

- Communications
- Parking and traffic management
- The need for public transport
- Influencing of Local Area Plans and regional strategies
- Lack of engagement by young people
- The need for supports to older people in our Communities
- Safe walking routes
- Improving access and link-ability
- Volunteerism

Ballyhoura Development commend the community of Bruff, Grange, Montpelier for your commitment to the community planning process. As the community led Local Development Company for the community, we aim to continue our support as actions lead to implementation.

On behalf of the board and staff of Ballyhoura Development, we hope that this process has strengthened a sense of community and cohesiveness, and that it affords the ability to access funding and to harness new energy in the area going forward.

On behalf of the Board and Staff of Ballyhoura Development CLG.

Aidan Gleeson

Chairperson

Introduction to Community Plan

This is Bruff, Grange, Meanus's third Community Plan: 2006-2011, 2016-2021 and now 2019-2023, in an effort to counteract the nationwide trend leading to the decline of rural towns and communities. Communities have been encouraged by Government, Councils and Local Development Companies to engage in this exercise. The success of this plan will depend on the strength of the voice of local groups and organisations and the hearing/help this voice gets from all the relevant state agencies.

The issues highlighted are those raised by the participants at the planning workshops and are not exhaustive by any means. Different challenges and opportunities arise at all times and a strong community needs to keep a watching brief in an uncertain climate.

To this end we look for and receive the support and co-operation of the many local volunteer groups, clubs and organisations, who all do fantastic work in our community in their own individual disciplines, but who need to make a more co-operative approach to the overall success of life in our community and are willing to work to make Bruff, Grange and Meanus a better place in which to live, work and play. A better place for the young and elderly and a community that is more inclusive to all. We also need to attract more inward investment to provide employment, and to improve the built and natural environment to make our town an attractive place to visit or in which to reside, and to acknowledge and preserve our past history

We have a great parish with fantastic people, who have faced many challenges in the past and balanced the loss of our Secondary school, light industry, courthouse, library etc. with the addition of facilities such as Carebright, Kirby O'Sullivan Retail Park/Kennedy Rooms, Thomas Fitzgerald Centre and so we look with confidence to the future. The result of the survey undertaken indicates that there "exists a considerable pool of untapped resources that can contribute to existing organisations as well as involvement in new projects and services Page 22, figs 14 and 15." While Bruff, Grange, Meanus Community Council was involved in steering the plan's development, the plan is owned by the whole community and every individual and local group can be involved in its implementation. We welcome new blood, new energy and interested people with imaginative ideas to help bring this plan to fruition in the time frame as outlined and achieve the huge potential of our area.

We acknowledge the whole-hearted support we received from Ballyhoura Development and the excellent co-operation of their staff, as we did from the facilitators, Paul O'Raw and Associates, and everybody who has made a contribution to this document without which, this plan would not be in place.

Mark Nagle, Chairperson

Brigid Hayes, Secretary

Executive Summary

BRUFF, GRANGE, MEANUS is a rural parish with a population of 2,714 people (CSO 2016). It is situated on the Old Cork Limerick Road (R512), with a thirty minute drive from Limerick City, and an hour and a quarter drive from Cork City. The nearest town is Kilmallock, a ten minute drive. Bruff is centrally located in the parish, with the core of the town concentrated on Main Street where most of the services are to be found. In recent years some public services have been relocated to Kilmallock resulting in the closure of the library and the courthouse. The town of Bruff has become a dormitory town given its close location to Limerick City as the main source of employment.

Manufacturing employment was badly affected by the downturn in the economy, and jobs were lost as businesses closed. Most of the local employment is now in professional services, retail, education and Carebright - a care centre. CareBright is a social enterprise providing social and health care services in the region, through homecare, services for older people, post-operative care, and through its purpose-built centre for people living with dementia. Bruff has a number of pubs, a guest house, a restaurant, two supermarkets, and a number of shops.

Bruff hosts a number of festivals. Each June the town hosts 'Bloomsday in Bruff' as George Clancy, a native of Bruff, and one-time Mayor of Limerick, was a good friend from college of the author of Ulyses, James Joyce. The town also runs a St Patrick's Day Parade, a Traditional Music Event, a Summer Festival and a Christmas Lighting Up event.

The secondary school ran by the religious order the Faithful Sisters of Jesus, had up to 300 students, and closed in 2012. The Department of Education / Limerick Education & Training Board opted to expand the secondary school in Kilmallock rather than support the continuation of the school in Bruff. Scoil Dean Cussen is the only primary school remaining in the parish, Meanus and Grange having closed some time ago.

Bruff town is on main Limerick-Kilmallock route (R512). Bus Eireann provides three services daily connecting Bruff and Grange to Limerick City. Situated on the main Limerick to Kilmallock route, Bruff town experiences traffic congestion; the county council plan (2012) includes a Distributor Road to by-pass the town centre.

The BGM parish has a vibrant community and voluntary sector with over 26 groups listed. The Community Council is very active and has produced two community plans; 2006 to 2011, and more recently 2016-2021. See appendix 3 for an update on the progress of the actions in these plans.

Community Plan 2019-2023. The information gathering, the community consultations and planning were undertaken in three steps; a socio-economic profile of the community, a confidential on-line community survey, and a series of three community consultation workshops. As a result of this work, the community identified six priority areas for the community plan;

1. Coordination & Communications
2. Commerce, Employment & Tourism
3. Accessibility, Inclusion and Walking
4. Influencing Decision-Making
5. Traffic & Parking
6. Young People

Based on these themes, the community has set itself an ambitious, realistic and practical set of goals to be pursued over the coming five years, detailed actions are contained in section 6.

The community of Bruff, Grange, Meanus (BGM) has experience of planning with a number of community and business plans undertaken since 2006. This latest plan 2019-2023 builds on the experience of the most recent

community plan 2016-2021. An update on progress on the actions from the recent plan is provided in the appendices, and shows the broad range of actions the community has undertaken.

Pobal provides a classification of affluence and deprivation for Small Areas (SAs). Twelve SAs were included in the analysis for this plan, one of which is designated very disadvantaged and the other eleven as marginally above average.

Because of the withdrawal of a number of key facilities in recent years, including the court-house, the library and the secondary school, the community of BGM feel their area has been disadvantaged. Manufacturing industry has closed, and the main employer now in the area is Carebright. Locals are concerned that the BGM area has become a dormitory residence for people working in Limerick, 20 minutes' drive away. The community has expressed the need for investment by LCCC and relevant agencies to counter-balance the multiple losses experienced locally in recent years.

An element of frustration is expressed at the lack of progress at implementing the Local Area Plan. The community wishes to engage closely with LCCC in the preparation of a new LAP to ensure local priorities are reflected within it. The community also wishes to engage with LCCC on a regular basis to discuss effective implementation of the LAP over its lifetime.

The consultations reveal slow recovery in the local economy, derelict and vacant premises on the main street, and a lack of cohesion between local business interests. These two themes feature in proposed actions in this plan.

During the community discussions and consultation the issue of parking in the town was regularly highlighted. There is no off-road car park in the town of Bruff, and locals have highlighted this to LCCC for a number of years. The provision of a car park would ease congestion on the main street, and it would facilitate resident's going about their regular business. Business, traders and locals are keen to see this issue addressed as a priority.

As with many rural communities, BGM would like to have footpaths improved, additional street-lighting installed, and walk-ways and cycle-ways developed further, to ensure safe walking, and to enhance local recreation. Upgrading of existing footpaths and the development of additional walking routes etc will need to be designed to ensure appropriate accessibility.

During the consultations the discussions referred to the needs of young people. With the closure of the secondary school, teenagers are now attending a number of schools in neighbouring towns. People are concerned that this has the effect of weakening the involvement of youth with their community. It was agreed that a specific survey of young people's needs to be undertaken to identify needs, and that it could be part of a wider youth consultation with other communities.

While there was very good community participation in the planning process, it was agreed that it is important to ensure regular community-wide coordination to implement and develop the plan. The Community Council will play a key role in convening information and updating events, at least annually, with a wide range of community and voluntary organisations. The successful implementation of the plan depends on good coordination and communications, and a number of actions are included to support this aim.

Paul O'Raw
Project Consultants, December 2018

Niall Heenan

Dr Shane O'Sullivan

1. The Planning Context

Communities with an agreed local plan, or agreed set of priorities, and a cohesive, representative structure tend to draw down more resources and supports for their work, and thereby bring about greater developments for their area. In leading this planning initiative, Ballyhoura Development is empowering the communities and building their capacity to engage in meaningful dialogue on local development priorities.

Local Area Plan. Limerick County Council (now Limerick City and County Council) Local Area Plan for Bruff 2012 – 2018, extended to 2022, is the key reference plan most relevant to the actions identified by the community in this planning process. The municipal plan anticipates further expansion of population, it identifies the need for economic development to the town centre, for improvements to parking, and the potential for tourism, preservation of the rich history and heritage of the town. A distributor road (bypass) is also listed as is a pedestrian and cycling network, development of the former secondary school, and addressing vacant and neglected premises. The LAP references objectives from the 2006 plan that have been implemented by the council as well as by the community, these observations are counter-balanced by a summary of some key objectives that have not been realised.

The town performs an important civic, trade/market and service function for the resident population and for the surrounding hinterland

(Function of Bruff; Limerick County Council, Local Area Plan for Bruff, 2012)

Local Economic & Community Plan. Limerick County Local & Economic Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2021 is the framework for the local economic and community development of Limerick. The plan sets out a strategy for how the local authority, other statutory agencies, local development companies and the community sector can work together to progress the economic and community development of the county.

‘The Limerick Local Economic & Community Plan sets out the objectives and actions needed to support the economic development and the local and community development of the city and county over the next six years’

A number of objectives within the plan are directly relevant to the actions proposed in this community plan for Bruff, Grange, Meanus. See Appendix 8.6

Community Plans. BGM Community Council has been very active in preparing and implementing strategic plans for the parish. Two plans were produced; one for the period 2006-2011, and a second plan for the period 2016-2021. Bruff Tourism Marketing Plan 2015 is quite relevant to the development of the area. Appendix 8.3 provides an update on the level of progress on the actions in these plans. The learning from these plans is reflected in the actions presented in this strategic plan for the area.

Ballyhoura Development CLG is the local development company for Bruff and provides a range of programmes and supports for community development. Its staff deliver a high level of community engagement and assist groups to access numerous funding sources and initiatives. It often takes on the ‘broker’ role, opening doors, and creating linkages and working arrangements with relevant agencies in responding to locally identified needs. Their role has enabled strategic development and capacity building in local communities. As sponsor of the community planning project, they will remain committed to supporting the community of BGM as it implements this plan over the coming years.

2. The Community Planning Process

Ballyhoura Development invited communities to an information event held May 23rd 2018 in the Deebert House Hotel, Kilmallock. This gave an opportunity to introduce the facilitators to the community representatives and to outline the proposed planning process. There would be two phases; working with six communities September- November 2018, and a further six communities January – April 2019. Interested communities were then invited to complete an expression of interest and submit to Ballyhoura.

The six communities participating in the 2018 phase of the project were;

	Community	County
1.	Pallasgreen – Templebradden	East Limerick
2.	Bruff – Grange – Meanus	East Limerick
3.	Oola	East Limerick
4.	Kilmallock	East Limerick
5.	Ahane – Castleconnell – Montpellier	East Limerick
6.	Charleville	North Cork

A further, more detailed presentation was given to representatives from these six communities in Knocklong Community Hall July 12th 2018. This provided more information on what was involved and the role of the communities in the process. A schedule of dates was presented for communities to select the most suitable option.

The diagram below, presented to community representatives outlines the key elements of the process. A schedule of three consultation workshops was agreed with each community, with a month between each workshop. The main inputs from the facilitators were the Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of the community and the findings from the individual and group on-line surveys.

Summary of the planning process;

- ✚ A schedule of dates was finalised with each community.
- ✚ The role and tasks of the host community was clarified.
- ✚ A series of three community consultation and planning workshops.
- ✚ A Demographic & Socio-Economic profile was prepared for each community. This was presented at the first community workshop and was the basis for discussions and for identifying key themes.
- ✚ A confidential, on-line survey was circulated within the community. A summary of the responses was presented at the second workshop and helped to further clarify and develop local priorities. A separate survey of community groups was also distributed.
- ✚ A draft set of priority actions was presented and finalised at the third community workshop. This event also allowed the community to discuss how the plan of actions would be implemented and coordinated.
- ✚ Further edits of the plan, arising from the third workshop, were completed and the final plan was submitted to the host group and to Ballyhoura Development.

Promotion of the process to the community.

A broad promotion campaign, inviting the community to attend, was implemented between BGM Community Council (the host group) and Ballyhoura Development Staff. This involved emailing all local groups and organisations, posters were printed and widely delivered, and large notice boards were printed and erected at key junctions.

3. Demographic & Socio- Economic profile

Introduction

This section provides a social and economic profile of Bruff-Grange-Meanus (hereafter called BGM). This community is located in East Limerick. The town of Bruff is the principle settlement and it is situated on the old Cork – Limerick road (R512). The Morning Star River flows through the town. The settlement of Grange / Lough Gur is one of the oldest settlements in Ireland (since 3000BC) and there are numerous megalithic archaeological sites in the area. The key variables discussed in this profile include: population structure (demography); nationality and ethnicity; home ownership; family cycle; employment and occupational profile; educational attainment; and health and disability profile. The data for this socio-economic profile has been obtained from the 2016 Census of Population. For comparative purposes, socio-economic data has also been provided for the Ballyhoura region; Limerick City and County; and Ireland. Prior to examining the distinct socio-economic characteristics of BGM, it is important to outline the administrative boundaries covered by this profile.

Methodology

Traditionally, communities in rural Ireland correspond to parish boundaries. To date, the Central Statistics Office has produced Census of Population data at a number of geographical scales (e.g., region, county, Garda division, local authority area). However, census data are not recorded or published at the level of Roman Catholic / civil parishes. The only exception to this is the Archdiocese of Dublin for Census 2011, but this practice was not replicated for Census 2016. Although some census data are available at the level of the townland (as components of parishes), the usage of townland data (sub-units of parishes) is problematic. There are challenges associated with the lack of fixity of townland boundaries over time, the tendency to use neighbourhood / housing estate names (rather than traditional townland names) in urban areas and a limited number of socio-economic variables (primarily number of inhabitants and dwellings) released by the CSO, due to the need to respect the confidentiality of residents. Given the absence of readily accessible data at parish-level for BGM, the following steps were undertaken by the researchers for the compilation of the parish / community statistics:

1. Identification of townland, ED and SA boundaries for each parish within BGM. Data sources consulted for the identification of parish boundaries included Diocese of Limerick Heritage Project website <http://www.limerickdioceseheritage.org/> and the Pobal maps website: <http://maps.pobal.ie/#/Map>.
2. The extraction of townland, ED and SA level data from the 2011 and 2016 Censuses of Population (CSO website).
3. The grouping of townlands into the relevant SA(s). In numerous instances, a SA contained townlands belonging to two or more parishes. Therefore, it was necessary to weight the SA population proportionally between the respective parishes. Each subsequent socio-economic variable has been weighted accordingly.
4. The compilation of socio-economic data tables by aggregating SAs / and or components of SAs for selected variable categories (See Table) for BGM. Furthermore, all data have been rounded to the nearest whole (absolute) number and the percentage calculated for each variable category.
5. The illustration of the data tables through the compilation and arrangement of figures (graphs, charts and population pyramid) for BGM.

This profile corresponds to the official boundary of the Roman Catholic parish of BGM. This area includes the urban settlement of BGM and its immediate rural hinterland. In total, this area contains 7 Small Areas¹ and a

¹ Small Area (SA) data allow for the investigation of social and economic variation in considerably more detail than Electoral Divisions (EDs). Nationally, the EDs vary widely in terms of population size. For instance, some EDs have a population base less than 100 individuals whilst the Blanchardstown – Blakestown ED has a population in excess of 32,000 inhabitants. The SA boundaries resolve this deficiency in respect to population size as the boundary dimensions have to adhere to the following criteria: a minimum of 65 households, a mean of 92 and a maximum of just over 900

portion of another 5 SAs. All key statistics for the BGM community are available at www.ballyhouradevelopment.com with comparisons provided for Ballyhoura Region; Limerick City and County; and Ireland. It is primarily SA data from the Census of Population which has been used in order to compile this socio-economic profile for BGM. Furthermore, SA data has also been utilised in order to measure the different deprivation / affluence categorisations across the community. Table 1 provides an overview of key characteristics of each SA within the BGM community. These include: identification number; population size in 2011 and 2016; percentage population change (2011 – 2016); and townlands / streets / estates located within SA. The majority of SAs recorded an increase in population. However, there were 2 SAs which recorded a decrease in population with a notable change in SA127031003 (-7.65%). The largest increase in population between 2011 and 2016 was recorded in SA127031002 (+23.11%). This significant growth can be attributed to the construction of the Brackvoan housing development during the latter stages of 2000s, with a significant proportion of families in this SA being either pre-school (15.87%) or early school (28.57%) families.

Table 1: Small Area Profile of BGM Community

SA ID Code	Pop. 2016	Pop. 2011	% Change 11 – 16	Townlands / Streets / Estates
127136002	43	42	2.38	Skool
127051001	350	343	1.93	Boherygeela; Camas North; Carrigeen; Crean
127031001	366	361	1.38	Newtown; Ballyreesode; Ballybane; Ballynanty; Tullabracky; Ballycampion; Grillagh; Ardanreagh; Ballynagallagh
127031002	245	199	23.11	Brackvoan; Bruff (rural)
127031003	362	392	-7.65	Ballinrea; Ballinlee North; Camass South; Garbally; Ballygrennan; Parkroe; Ardykeohane
127031004	213	199	7.03	Bruff (urban) Main Street; Chapel Lane; Crawfords; Green; Cottage Place;
127031005	229	235	-2.55	Bruff (urban) Sycamore Drive; Brugh na nDeise; Mullans; Ballydaheen
127081001	262	249	5.20	Grange; Holy Cross; Knockfennell
127081002	276	275	0.36	Rockbarton; Cahirguillamore; Raheen; Ballycullane
127124001	197	194	1.54	Meanus; Mortgage; Killorath; Glenogra; Coolfune
127102003	31	30	3.33	Kyle; Milltown
127102001	140	147	-4.76	Lough Gur

There is a distinct micro-geography associated with deprivation / affluence across the individual SAs in BGM, with all of the disadvantaged SAs situated in urban locations (Map 2). The Hasse Index provides a composite or overall measure of affluence or deprivation. It has been used by agencies, most notably Pobal, since the early 1990s, and is widely accepted as providing an objective analysis of the socio-economic well-being of localities. The Index is derived from data on employment and unemployment levels, educational attainment, housing tenure, social class and demography, each of which can be used independently as indicators for deprivation. Figures for each of these variables are compiled into a single index, with lower (including negative) scores indicating higher levels of deprivation, and higher scores corresponding to higher levels of affluence. On this Index (See Table 2):

- The spatial extent of disadvantage within the BGM community has deteriorated to an extent between 2006 and 2016, with 1 SA moving from being classified as disadvantaged to very disadvantaged; and 1 SA moving from affluent to marginally above average whilst only 1 SA moved from marginally below average to marginally above average.

households. Furthermore, SA boundaries have to respect townland, ED and county boundaries; and wherever possible follow natural features on the landscape (Gleeson, Kitchin, Bartley & Tracey, 2009). However, SAs do not respect the boundaries of individual housing estates / developments within urban centres.

- In 2016, 3 SAs within the BGM community were categorised as being marginally below average with 1 SA being categorised as very disadvantaged.
- The remaining SAs (8) were recorded as being marginally above average with respect to affluence.

Even though there is a high rate of disadvantage within one SA in BGM, this does not necessarily mean there is a high proportion of the population living in poverty. One has to acknowledge the difference between social deprivation and material deprivation. The latter is typically associated with poverty. However, the high level of unemployment (33.69%) experienced in this SA as a consequence of the economic downturn (post 2008); high proportion of lone mothers (20%); and the low education attainment rate (48% early school leavers) has had a compounding effect in increasing the rates of deprivation. Therefore, the generation of new employment opportunities and increasing the skillset of the local workforce are key conduits in increasing the rate of affluence.

Table 2: Deprivation / Affluence Categorisations for SAs located in BGM (2006 – 2016)

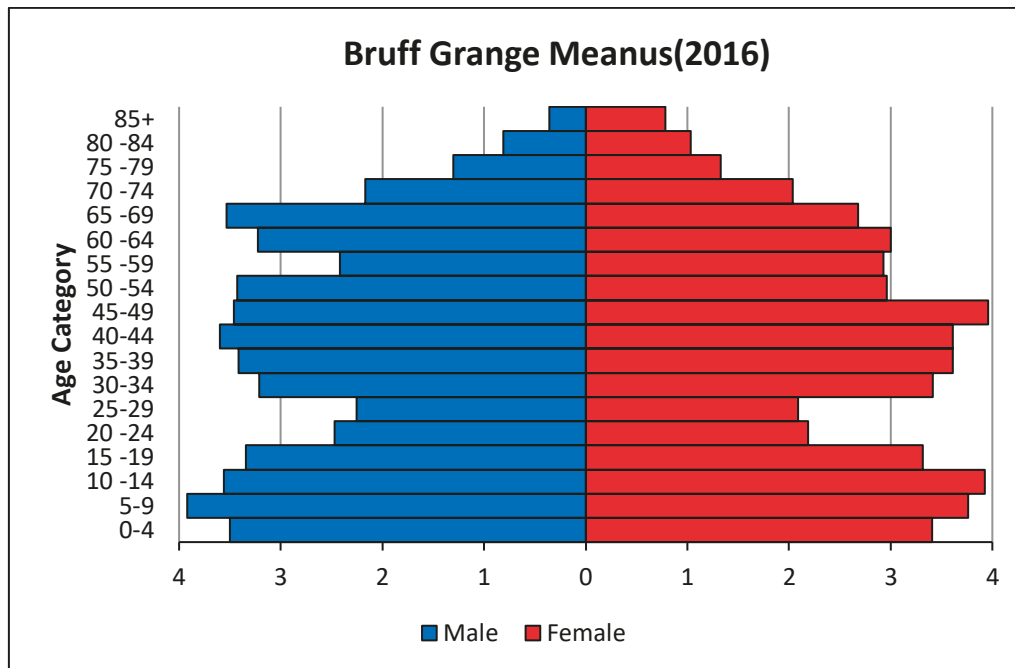
SA ID Code	Deprivation 2006	Deprivation 2011	Deprivation 2016
127136002	Marginally below average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127051001	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127031001	Marginally below average	Marginally below average	Marginally below average
127031002	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127031003	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally below average
127031004	Marginally below average	Marginally below average	Marginally below average
127031005	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Very Disadvantaged
127081001	Marginally below average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127081002	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127124001	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127102003	Affluent	Marginally above average	Marginally above average
127102001	Marginally above average	Marginally below average	Marginally above average

Demographic Profile

According to the 2016 Census of Population, there are 2,714 individuals living in BGM, with 1,356 males and 1,358 females. The population has increased marginally (+48) since the previous Census of Population. The population pyramid (data derived from the 2016 Census of Population data) for BGM highlights a varied population structure (Figure 1). The population profile should conform to a pyramid structure² with a broad base and tapering sides to form a narrow peak. The more rectangular the graph is shaped, the slower the population is growing. The BGM population pyramid indicates an ageing population structure for both males and females, with a significant proportion belonging to the 60 – 69 age categories. The age structure for individuals 30 – 54 is rather uniform with no significant deviations. The age categories between 0 to 30 years shows significant variation with a significant inversion for the 20 – 29 age categories. This implies that young people have migrated to other locations (in Ireland or further afield) in search of employment or education opportunities.

² A population pyramid is a graph which represents the age – sex distribution of a given population. Sex is shown on the left / right sides; age on the y-axis (vertical); and the percentage of the population on the x-axis (horizontal). Each group (male 0 to 4) is called a cohort.

Figure 1: BGM Population Pyramid



The youth and elderly dependency ratio and the demographic vitality ratio can be utilised to measure the vibrancy of a population within a selected location. The youth dependency ratio refers to the number of young people (aged 0 to 14) in relation to the number of working (economically active) population (aged 15 to 64). The youth dependency ratio for BGM (0.32); Ballyhoura region (0.31); Limerick City and County (0.29); and Ireland (0.30) is broadly similar. The elderly dependency rate refers to the number of elderly people (aged 65+) in relation to the number of working (economically active) population (aged 15 to 64) whilst the demographic vitality ratio refers to the number of persons aged 20 -39 years as a ratio of number of people aged over 60 years. There is a divergence between BGM and the county; Ballyhoura Region and national figures with respect to the elderly dependency and demographic vitality ratios (Table 1). This implies the population in BGM is aging at a slightly quicker rate in comparison to the other selected locations.

Table 1: Youth, Elderly and Demographic Vitality Ratios (2016)

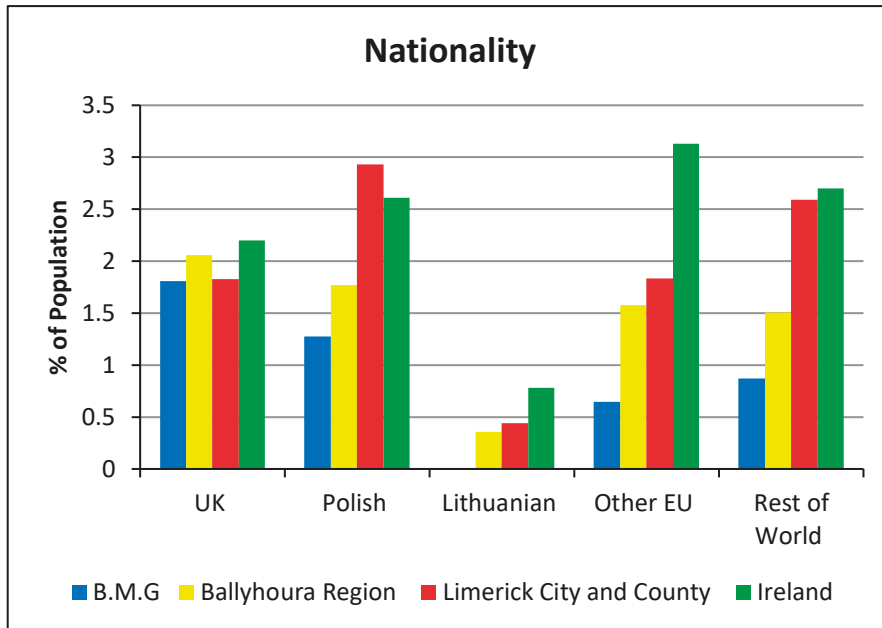
Location	Youth Dependency Ratio	Elderly Dependency Ratio	Demographic Vitality Ratio
BGM	0.32	0.14	2.30
Ballyhoura Region	0.31	0.13	2.87
Limerick City and County	0.29	0.13	2.97
Ireland	0.30	0.13	3.10

Nationality

According to the 2016 Census of Population, BGM has a very low proportion (4.60%) of foreign nationals in comparison to Ballyhoura region (7.27%); Limerick City and County (9.62%); and state average (11.42%). Furthermore, UK nationals (who are English speaking) are the most prominent foreign national cohort living in BGM (Figure 2). UK nationals are the single largest non-Irish foreign national group in rural Limerick. Their distribution varies considerably throughout the county with the highest concentrations in the South-West and South-East of the county. These locations have attracted UK migrants due to being predominantly scenic rural areas. This parallels the situation in West Cork, Kerry, and the Leitrim Glens, whereby migrants from the UK, Germany and Netherlands travel to peripheral locations in pursuit of the rural idyll and to engage in alternative lifestyles (artisan production and organic farming). This phenomenon was most acute between the 1960s and

1980s and pre-dates the contemporary movement of economic migrants to rural Ireland. Polish nationals are the second largest foreign national group in BGM.

Figure 2: Proportion (%) of Foreign Nationality Groups by Selected Location (2016)

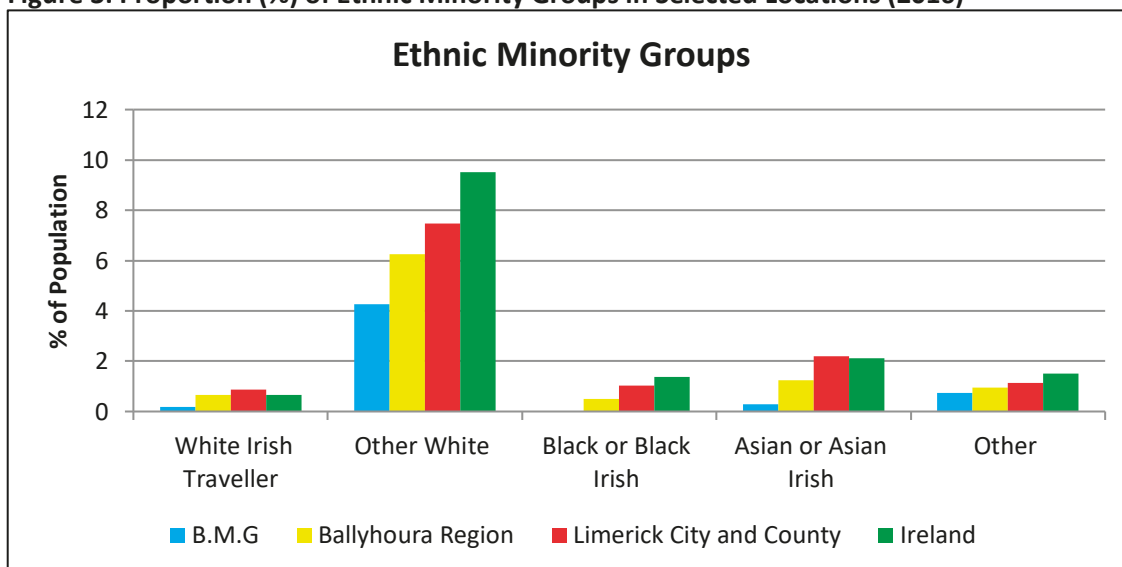


Only 22 individuals stated in the census that they spoke English not well or not all. An inability to speak the vernacular language poses difficulties with respect to integration. The situation is more profound when there are such a small number of people as accessing local English language supports / services is unfeasible and impractical. Therefore, these individuals are at significant risk of isolation and marginalisation. In absolute terms, there were 124 foreign nationals living in BGM - UK (49); Polish (34); Lithuanian (0); Other EU (17); and Rest of World (24).

Ethnic Groups

According to the 2016 Census of Population, there is no significant ethnic minority group living in BGM, with the possible exception of other white which accounts for 4.25% of the population (Figure 3). This refers to white individuals who are neither white Irish nor white Irish traveller. Overall, 5.47% (148 individuals) of the population living in BGM are non-Irish white (this term refers to all minority groups including white Irish travellers). In absolute terms, there are 5 white Irish travellers; 115 other white; 0 black or black Irish; and 8 Asian or Asian Irish.

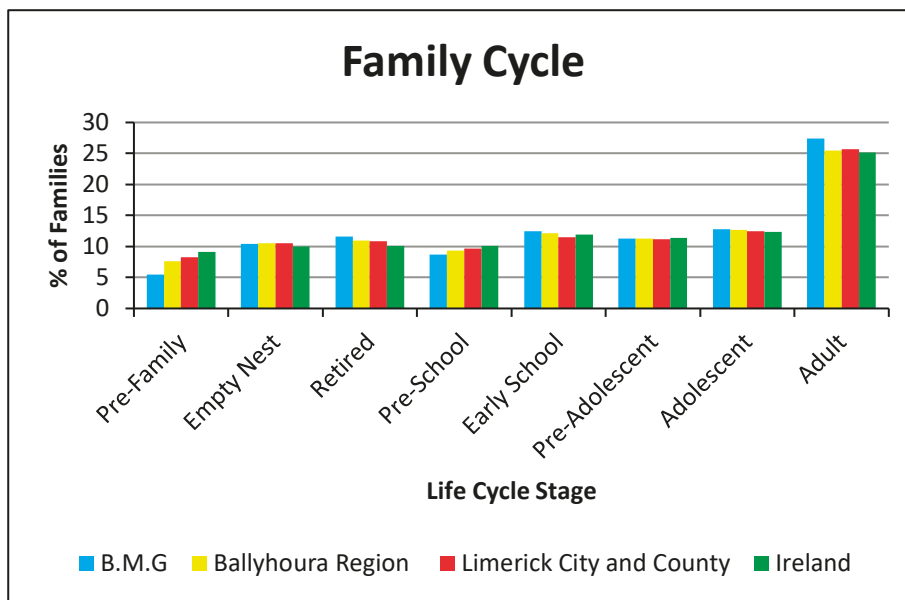
Figure 3: Proportion (%) of Ethnic Minority Groups in Selected Locations (2016)



Family Life Cycle Distribution

The CSO defines a family for census purposes as being ‘a couple with or without children, or a one parent family with one or more children’. According to the 2016 Census of Population, there are 745 families living in BGM. This includes: 40 pre-families; 77 empty nest families; 87 retired families; 65 families with pre-school children; 93 families with early school children; 84 families with pre-adolescent children; 95 families with adolescent children; and 204 families comprising of adults. In comparison to the national, county and regional averages, there is an over-representation of adult children families in BGM (Figure 4). The proportion of pre-families and pre-school families in BGM is lower when compared with Ballyhoura region; Limerick City and County; and Ireland.

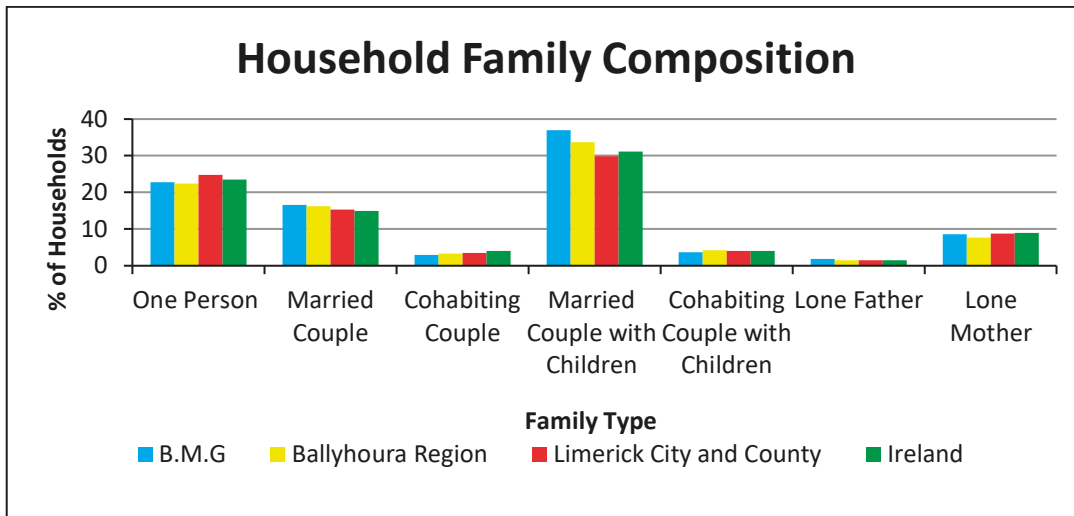
Figure 4: Family Life Cycle for Selected Locations (2016)



Household Family Composition

BGM’s household family composition does not differ significantly from the Ballyhoura region; Limerick City and County; or Ireland (Figure 5). However, BGM has a larger proportion of married couples with children in comparison to the other selected locations. Furthermore, the proportion of single person households is marginally lower in comparison to Limerick City and County. The proportion of lone parents (lone fathers and lone mothers) is consistent with the national average. This group is the most susceptible to be living in disadvantage (Grotti et al, 2017) The number of persons belonging to each family type in BGM includes: one person (223); married couple (164); cohabiting couple (29); married couple with children (364); cohabiting couple with children (37); lone father and children (18); lone mother and children (85).

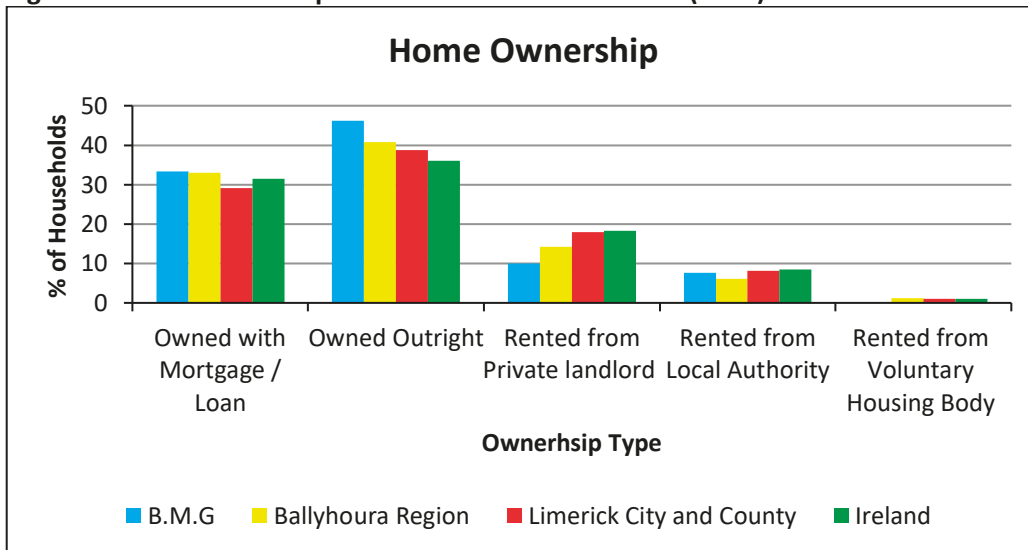
Figure 5: Household Family Composition for Selected Locations (2016)



Home Ownership

In BGM, there are differences in relation to the nature of housing occupancy relative to national and regional trends (Figure 6). A significantly higher proportion of households own their home outright in BGM (46.23%) in comparison to the national average (36.04%). Furthermore, an additional 33.33% of homes in BGM are owned with a mortgage / loan. Therefore, private home ownership is very dominant in this community and a limited proportion of households are renting from private landlords (9.94%). The proportion of local authority housing in BGM is slightly lower than Limerick City and County; and Ireland. However, 55.78% of properties in SA127031005 are rented from the local authority. This SA is the most disadvantaged in BGM. The following provides a breakdown (absolute numbers) of the status of home ownership in BGM: ownership with mortgage / loan (326); owned outright (452); rented from private landlord (97); rented from local authority (73); and rented from voluntary housing association (2).

Figure 6: Home Ownership Status for Selected locations (2016)



Employment Statistics

The labour force participation rate in BGM (as recorded in the 2016 Census of Population) is higher for both males and females in comparison to the Ballyhoura region; Limerick City and County; and national average (Table 2). A similar trend is also evident for the employment rate, which refers to persons who worked in the week before the Census for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work (examples include illness and holidays) in the

week. The male employment rate (58.11%) is significantly higher than the female employment rate (45.92%). However, this trend is replicated across all of the selected geographic locations.

Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate; Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate Comparison Summary Table for Selected Locations (2016)

Location	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Employment Rate (%)			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total Pop.	Male	Female	Total Pop.	Male	Female	Total Pop.
BGM	66.38	51.44	58.92	58.11	45.92	52.02	12.44	10.72	11.69
Ballyhoura Region	64.09	51.26	57.69	56.35	45.81	51.10	12.08	10.62	11.43
Limerick CC	64.64	51.52	58.02	54.83	44.65	49.69	15.17	13.34	14.35
Ireland	67.81	55.15	61.35	58.52	48.55	53.43	13.70	11.97	12.91

Since 2008, the global economic downturn has had a detrimental effect on the Irish labour market, with BGM being no exception. In recent years, there has been a gradual reduction in unemployment rates across the state. BGM has now a lower unemployment rate than Limerick City and County; and Ireland. However, the rate is unemployment is spatially uneven in BGM, with SA127031005 having an unemployment rate of 33.69%. The official unemployment rate is calculated by the CSO and it is updated on a regular basis through the Quarterly Household Survey. In the second quarter of 2016, the unemployment rate recorded in the Mid-West of Ireland was 8.5% (national average 8.6%). According to the 2016 Census of Population, the national (12.91%) and local authority (14.35%) unemployment rate (individuals looking for first job; and unemployed individuals lost or given up previous job) was considerably higher (See (CSO, 2012b) for an explanation with regard to this anomaly). The average unemployment rate for males and females in BGM was 12.44% and 10.72% respectively in April 2016 (Table 2).

Occupational Profile

The male occupational profile in BGM differs significantly from the national and Limerick City and County profiles (Figure 7). This is due to a larger proportion of the male workforce engaged in agricultural forestry and fishery activities. This is not surprising as BGM is primarily a rural area with dairy and beef production being the most prominent agricultural activities. The male occupational profile also has an under-representation of transportation and communication; and professional service workers living in BGM. In comparison to the national average, there is a slight over-representation of male building and construction; and manufacturing workers in comparison to the national average living in BGM. A significant proportion of females are engaged in professional services; and commerce and trade (Figure 8). The majority of the jobs within these sectors would not be found locally and there is a reliance on commuting to work. For instance, 34.86% of the workforce (male and female) commute in excess of 30 minutes daily to their employment; and approximately 75% travel by private car. This implies that a large proportion of the workforce are travelling to Limerick City. The 'other' category is broadly similar with the national average for both males and females (Figures 7 and 8). This category refers to individuals engaging in multiple types of employment (pluriactivity).

Figure 7: Male Occupational Profile in Selected Locations (2016)

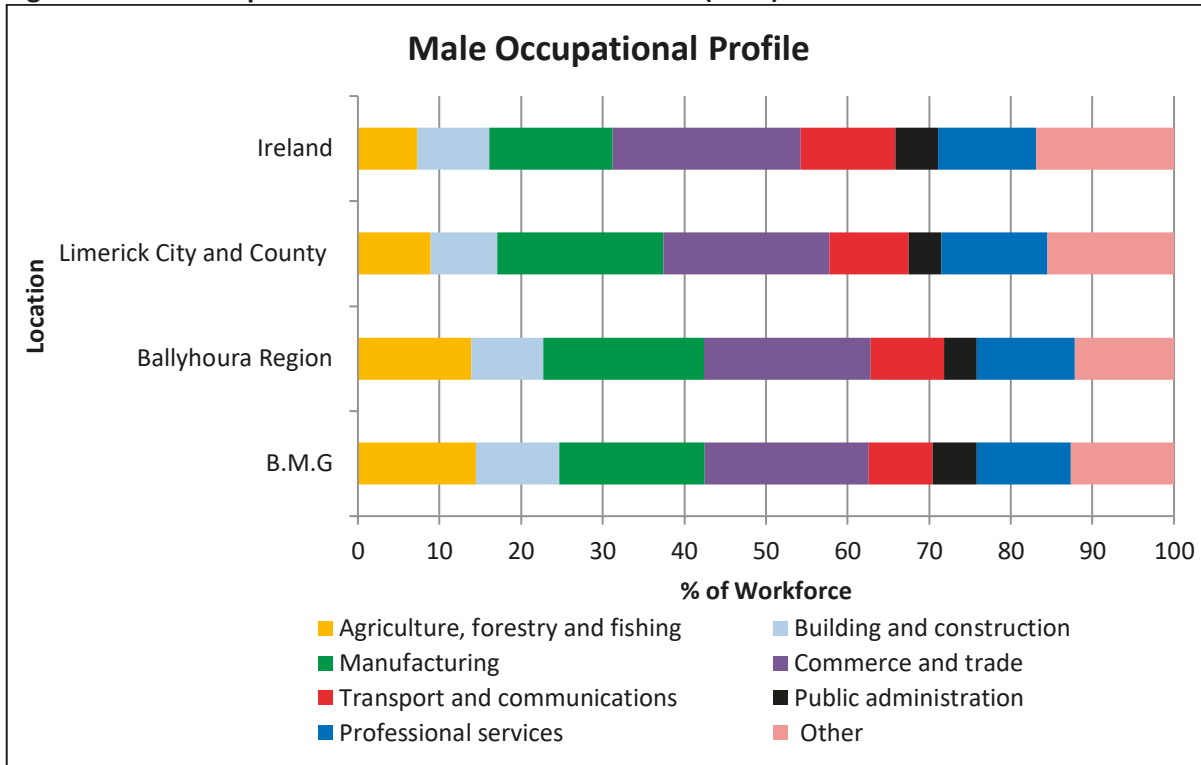
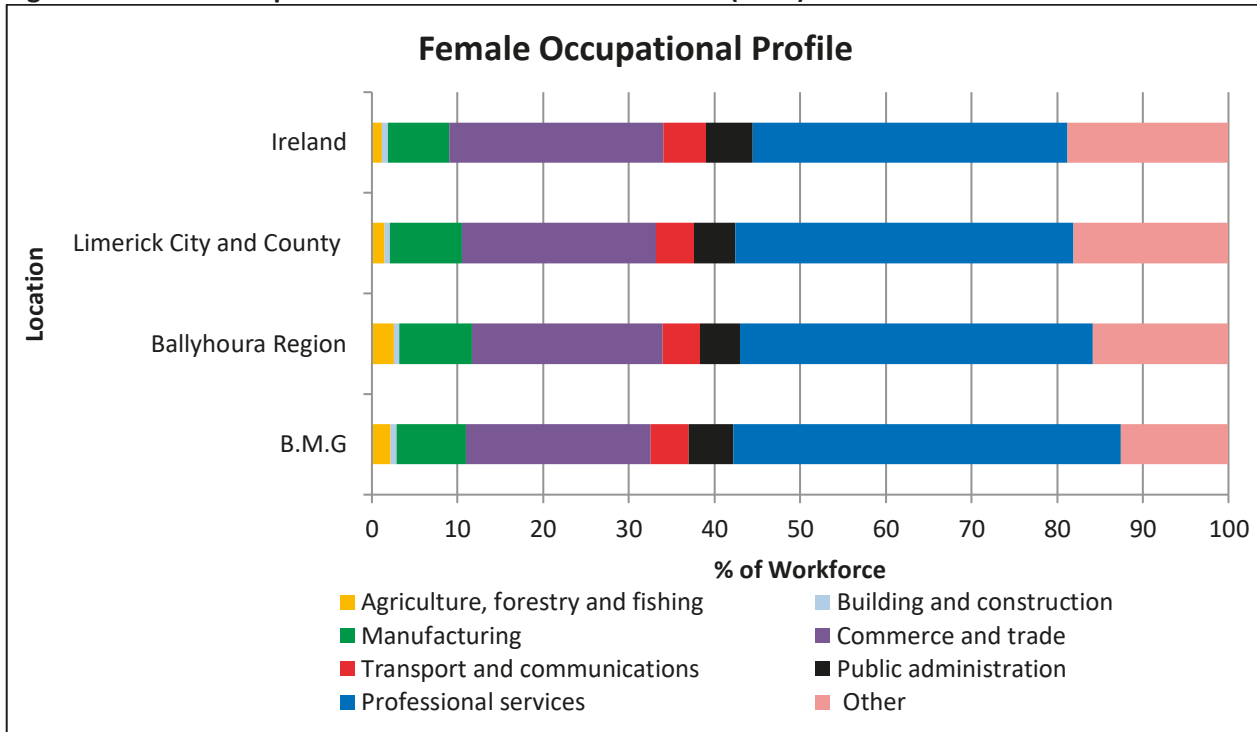


Figure 8: Female Occupational Profile in Selected Locations (2016)



Education Attainment

The education attainment rates for BGM differ to an extent from the Ballyhoura region; and national averages for the 2016 Census of Population (Figures 10 and 11). The overall (male and female combined) education attainment rates for BGM and Limerick City and County are similar. There is a gender divide across all geographical locations, with males being more likely to be early school leavers than females; and females more likely to have a higher level of education than males. An early school leaver has been defined as a person who has completed only minimal education (up to and including Junior Certificate) or no formal education whilst third level graduates includes undergraduate and postgraduate degree holders. In absolute terms, 557 individuals living in BGM are classified as early school leavers (no formal education (33); primary (203); and lower secondary (321); whilst the number of third level graduates is lower (421). However, a large number of individuals have attained a technically orientated education / skillset - technical or vocational qualification (167); advanced certificate / completed apprenticeship (130). The number of individuals who ceased with an upper secondary qualification (Leaving Certificate) is 388. In BGM, the lower education attainment rates can be explained by a slightly older age profile, a cohort who may not have been able to avail of free post-primary education prior to 1968; and a community where a significant proportion of the 20 – 35 age category has migrated in search of employment and / or further education opportunities.

Figure 10: Gender Profile of Early School Leavers in Selected Locations (2016)

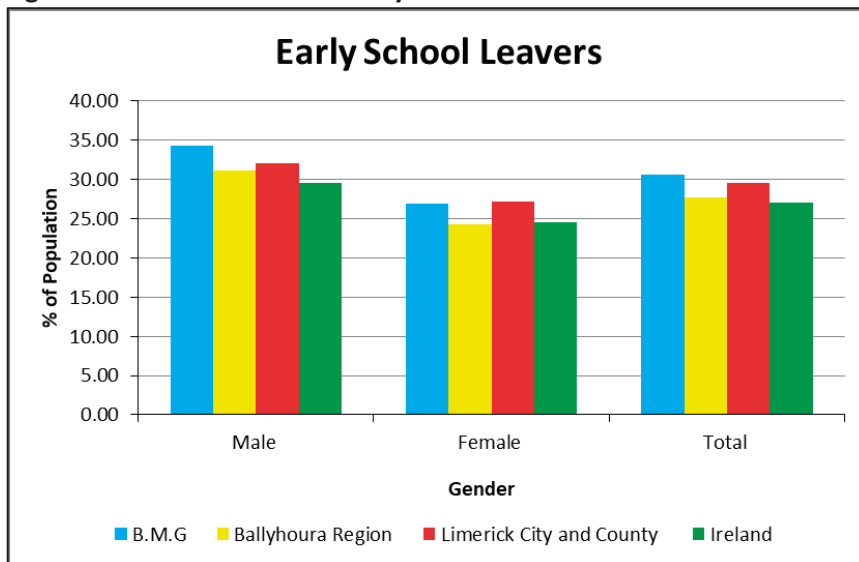
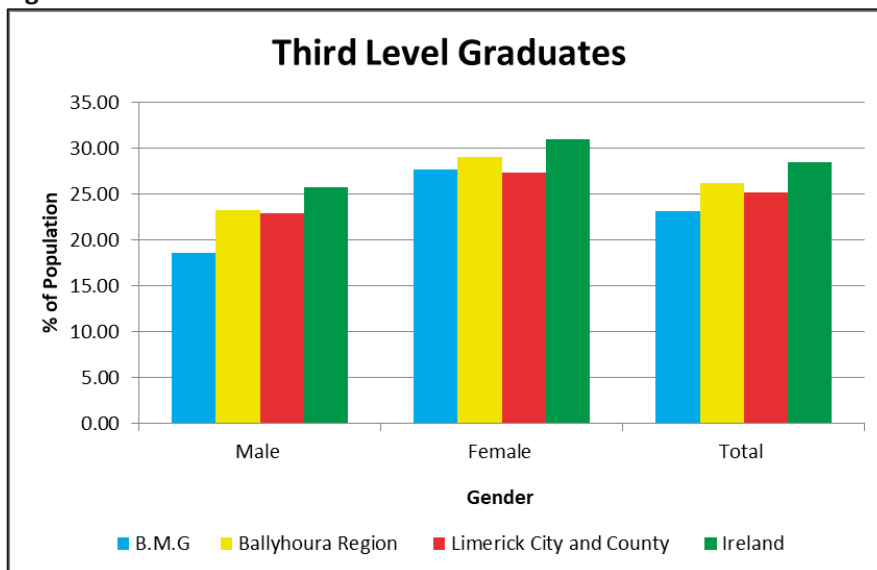


Figure 11: Gender Profile of Third Level Graduates in Selected Locations (2016)



Disability and Health Characteristics

People who have an injury, disease or physical or mental disability are more likely to be dependent on the state for financial assistance. In order to receive a disability payment, the ailment must substantially restrict a person from acquiring work that would otherwise be suitable on the grounds of age, qualifications and experience. The percentage of people suffering from a disability in BGM is lower for both males and females in comparison to the other selected locations (Figure 12). According to the 2016 Census of Population, there were 353 individuals (159 males and 194 females) with a disability living in BGM. The overall proportion of carers is slightly larger than the national and regional averages (Figure 13). However, there are significantly more female carers (82) than male carers (44) in BGM. A similar trend is recorded in other locations but it is more pronounced for female carers in BGM. Overall, 36 individuals (17 male; 19 female) living in BGM reported their health as being bad or very bad in the 2016 Census of Population. This equates to 1.32% of the population and it is lower than Ballyhoura Region (1.42%); Limerick City and County (1.86%); and Ireland (1.6%).

Figure 12: Proportion of Population with a Disability in Selected Locations (2016)

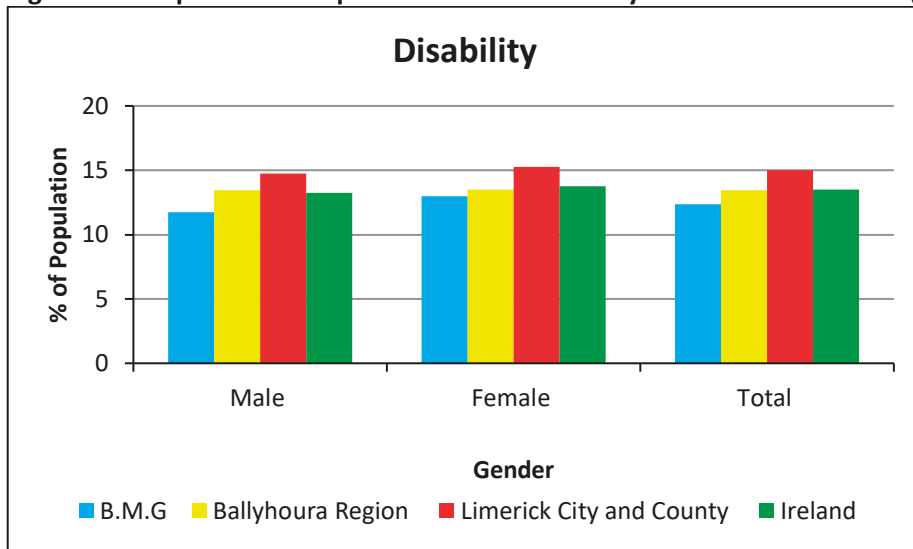
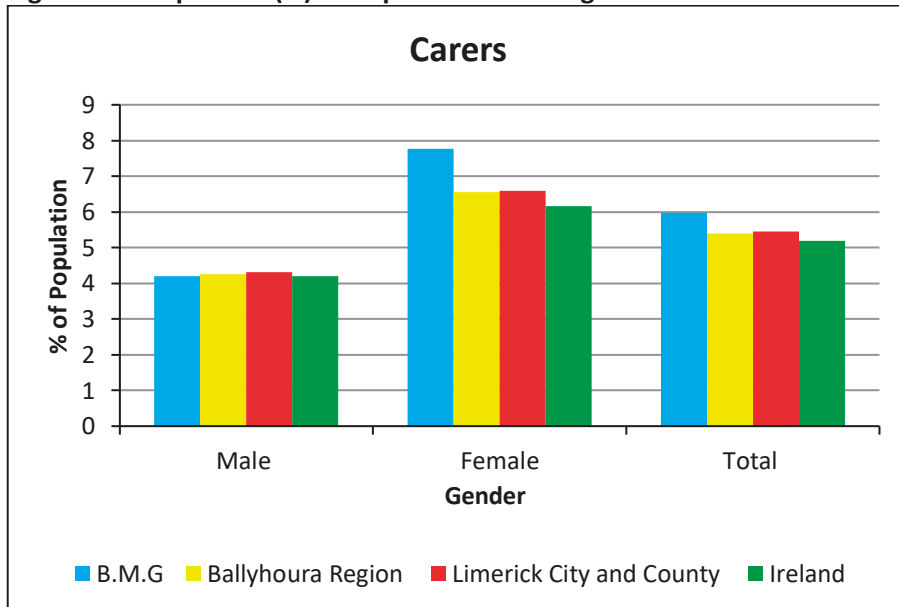


Figure 13: Proportion (%) of Population Working as Un-Paid Carers in Selected Locations (2016).



Conclusion

The following provides a summary of key socio-economic and demographic findings (discerned from the 2016 Census of Population) with respect to BGM:

- The population of BGM has grown marginally between 2011 (2,714) and 2016 (2,666), with an increase of 48 individuals. This equates to a 1.80% increase in population.
- The elderly dependency ratio for BGM (0.14) is higher in comparison to Ballyhoura region (0.13); Limerick City and County (0.13); and Ireland (0.13).
- There are 124 foreign nationals living in BGM - UK (49); Polish (34); Lithuanian (0); Other EU (17); and Rest of World (24).
- There are 148 individuals (5.74%) living in BGM who are classified as non-white Irish. This includes: 5 white Irish travellers; 115 other white; 0 black or black Irish; and 8 Asian or Asian Irish.
- A diverse range of family types are living in BGM - 40 pre-families; 77 empty nest families; 87 retired families; 65 families with pre-school children; 93 families with early school children; 84 families with pre-adolescent children; 95 families with adolescent children; and 204 families comprising of adults.
- The labour force participation rate in BGM (58.92%) is higher than Ballyhoura (57.69%); Limerick City and County (58.02%) but lower than the national average (61.35%).
- A lower proportion (11.69%) of the working aged population were classified as being unemployed in the 2016 Census of Population.
- In BGM, 557 individuals are classified as early school leavers (no formal education (33); primary (203); and lower secondary (321)). Conversely, the number of third level graduates in BGM is lower (421).
- According to the Pobal Deprivation Index, BGM has one distinct area of disadvantage, with one SA (127031005) being classified as being very disadvantaged in the Hasse / Pobal Deprivation Index. The remaining SAs are either marginally below or above average.

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4. The Three Community Planning Workshops, September – November 2018

1st Workshop 19th September 2018, Former Church of Ireland Building, Bruff

A series of three community planning workshops were held; each workshop being two hours long. Over the three workshops more than forty people, representing groups, organisations, businesses and interested individuals, attended, discussed and analysed the presentations. At the first workshop the facilitator presented the key findings from the Demographic & Socio-Economic profile of the town. People were then invited to give their response and to record their suggestions on worksheets. The following is a summary of the table discussions.

1. Coordination and communications

Coordination of communications using a range of media
 Provide a community hub/ drop-in centre and a public display of community news
 Ensure one cohesive community voice representing all areas within BGM

2. Housing needs

Clarify zoning for housing with LCCC, including plans for social and affordable housing
 Creative use of vacant buildings/ protected buildings, convert commercial to residential
 Engage with a Cooperative Housing organisation/ small units
 Examine provision of serviced sites with LCCC

3. Commerce, employment, tourism

Lobby for broadband improvement
 Extend lighting of footpaths
 Prepare a plan to address unsightly vacant or derelict premises on Main Street
 Provide supports and advice programmes for local businesses
 Provide a training course for Walks Guides
 Develop an off-road walking and cycling track from Bruff to Limerick
 Provide a tourism information point and tourism linkages
 Investigate establishing a training centre locally eg in conjunction with LETB

4. Accessibility and inclusion

Examine the possibility of developing Bruff as a dementia-friendly town
 Explore the situation of people living alone, the services available and gaps
 Lobby to improve bus services, engage with Local Link Limerick on innovate solutions
 Undertake an access audit for services, businesses, footpaths/ walks etc

5. Influencing agencies

Develop a greater role for community council with LCCC and other agencies
 Engage with LCCC regularly to monitor implementation of local area plan

6. Energy and interest

Invite more people to get involved in development of the community
 Engage with youth services re initiatives for greater involvement of young people
 Engage with community arts officer to increase community activities
 Acquire a community development officer to coordinate existing activities and resources
 Record, celebrate and publicise the various community achievements over the years

7. Other issues

Establish sustainable energy community initiatives
 Undertake a feasibility plan for the use and development of local community buildings
 Lobby with HSE for provision of a primary care centre
 Identify community training needs and seek funding

Community Survey

The facilitators utilised the *Community Vibrancy Survey*, developed by Dr Brendan O’Keeffe (with permission). The original survey was designed to measure community vibrancy in South Kerry. <http://www.southkerry.ie/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Rural-Vibrancy-in-North-West-Europe-The-Case-of-South-Kerry.pdf>

An adapted version was used for this community planning process, and was circulated widely to the community in BGM. Sixty-six surveys were completed, providing a summary of people’s views and perceptions of life in the parish. The responses allowed the project facilitators to prepare a summary analysis of the nineteen questions, covering a range of topics, thus providing insights into various concerns and hopes from the community. The community’s answers provide a strong basis for proceeding with the action plan. The slide presentation gave a detailed analysis of the survey feedback. See www.ballyhouradevelopment.com

Survey Results (66 responses received)

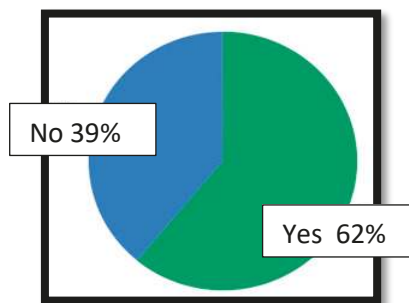


Fig 14, Level of Volunteering

Volunteering. The first set of questions were introductory and provided some background information on respondents. Question 5, 6 and 7 considered the topic of volunteering, and in BGM close to two-thirds stated they were involved in organisations as volunteers, Fig 14. Of those who don’t currently volunteer, almost a further two-thirds said they would be interested in volunteering. Reasons given for not getting involved are to do with work and time commitments. When people were invited to say how they would personally like to get involved in the community many suggestions and ideas were offered, Fig 15.

Above is very positive as it shows a few points worth noting. One is the wide range of ideas and creativity people have for the improvement of their community. Also, it shows there exists a considerable pool of untapped resources that can contribute to existing organisations as well as involvement in new projects and services. A common complaint from established groups is the problem of attracting new members. This finding suggests that there are people with energy and ideas, willing to give time to their community.

Q8. If you had the opportunity, what would you like to do personally to help improve the quality of life for your community?

- Provide a community hall with meeting rooms
- Improve youth services in the town
- Interconnecting walk ways around town
- Environment/ recycling projects
- Road safety/ Traffic/ Parking
- Regenerate Main Street
- Address dereliction
- Improve communications between groups
- Get more people involved
- Help sports clubs

Figure 15, How people would help in the community

Words used to describe the community

A Word Cloud summarises the most commonly words used in people’s responses. The more often a word is used in responses the bigger the word is in the word cloud image. Question 9 asked people what three words they would use to describe the community. As can be seen by the following word cloud, the majority describe the community in very positive terms. Words like supportive, friendly, welcoming and active were most commonly used. Fig 16.



Figure 16, Words describing BGM

Economic Vibrancy

Q10 asked people to agree or disagree with a range of statements on the local economy. People were asked to rank their answers to the statements from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The chart below (fig 17), illustrates how people responded to some of the statements. For example in response to the statement *People with business ideas can get support and advice locally*, less than 25% agreed. In response to the statement of standard of living 75% of people agreed. Local shops and small businesses are vital in rural Ireland, providing goods and services and giving life to the heart of the community. In this regard the relationship between the business sector and the local community is mutually beneficial. While over 80% of responses believe that local businesses appreciate local custom, this does not appear to be equally reciprocated with just under 60% agreeing that locals are good to support local business.



Figure 17, Perceptions of Economic Vibrancy

Economic Vibrancy...

There is considerable negative sentiment in response to a number of statements in the 2nd graph on Economic Vibrancy (fig 18). This includes public transport, local government and public services. These responses are a natural reflection of the withdrawal of services from Bruff, the closure of the secondary school, and the loss of manufacturing jobs. Local perception is that these factors have contributed to the area being unattractive to outside investment, and the stagnation of the town.

Connectivity of rural areas with larger towns and cities is needed to sustain the rural areas, however almost three-quarters of respondents state that public transport is inadequate. There are three bus services daily linking Bruff and Grange to Limerick, but with no service for Meanus.

Key observations from these responses include; a desire for greater public investment locally, more public services, and a higher level of public transport services.

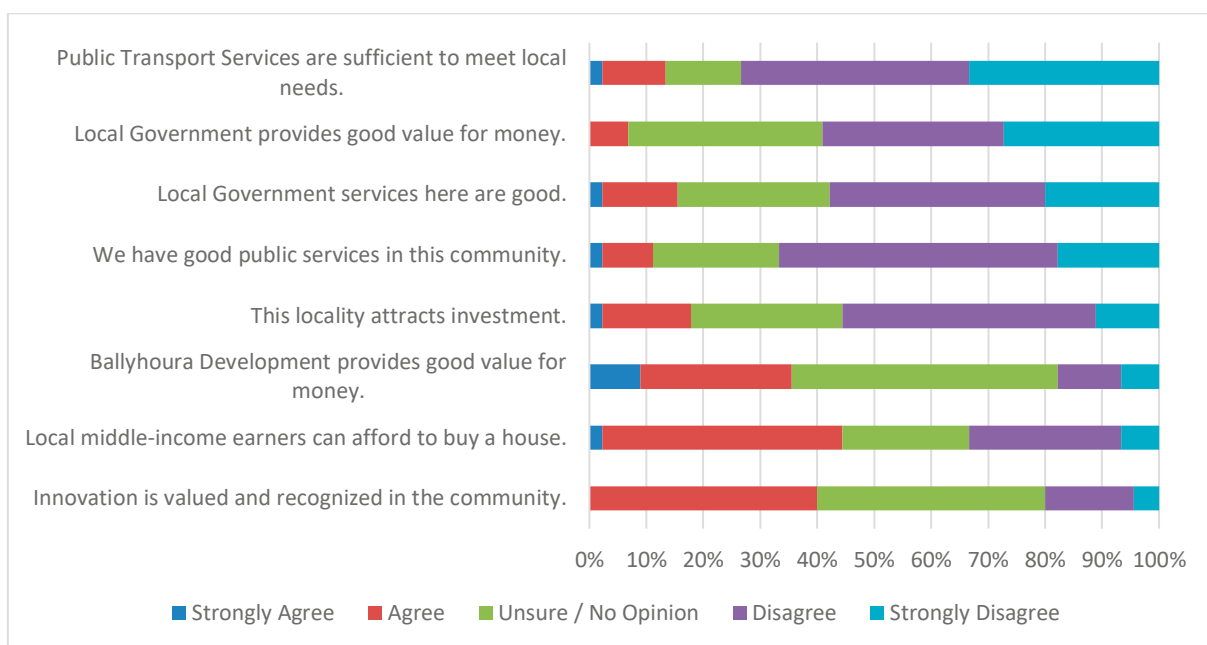


Figure 18, Perceptions of Economic Vibrancy (2)

Social & Community Vibrancy

Q. 11 invited people to give their responses to a wide range of statements on social and community vibrancy. When referring to various community and cultural facilities, one of the key concerns in the responses is the lack of facilities for young people. The level of dissatisfaction to the statement on education is a reflection of the impact of the withdrawal of the secondary school from Bruff, and the consequence for young people being bused out of the community to neighbouring towns for schooling. Linked to this is the belief that most 25-35 year olds don't feel Bruff is a desirable place to live. This is likely a reflection of the lack of local employment prospects locally.

Just half of the respondents state that the community believes in itself, again this may be consistent with a range of factors already highlighted including slow economic recovery, and loss of employment and services.

The community feels it has adequate sports and meeting facilities, there are mixed views regarding the adequacy of social and cultural facilities, and there is a high level of positive response towards the annual festival (Bloomsday). Figs 19 and 20.

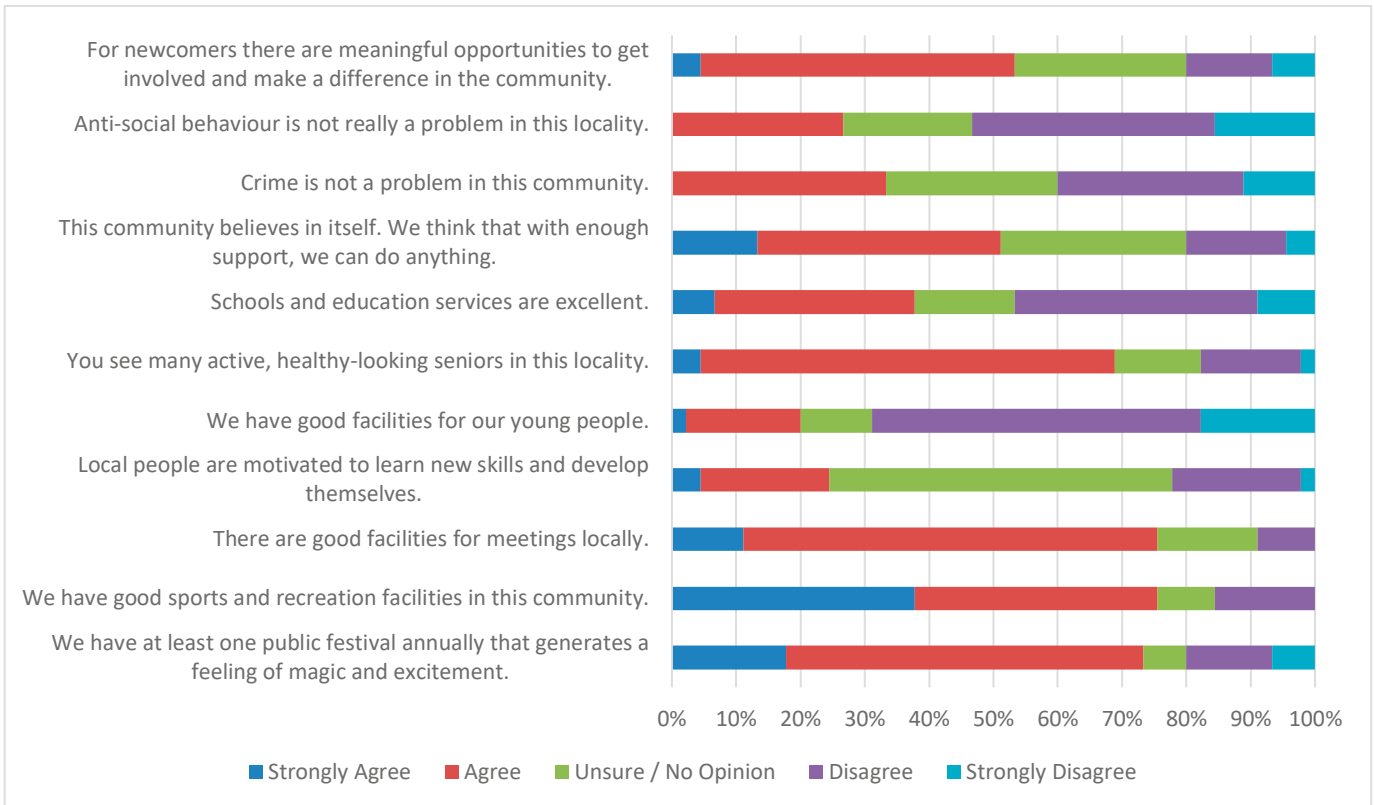


Figure 19, Perceptions of Social Vibrancy

Social and community perspectives were explored further, and many positives as well some negatives can be seen. There is strong agreement with the statement on the community’s distinct culture and heritage that is appreciated by the people, and a strong sense of commitment to the community is expressed. There appears to be a need to provide greater opportunities for inclusion and support for people with physical and mental disabilities. Responses also identify a need for further development of cultural, arts and public spaces.

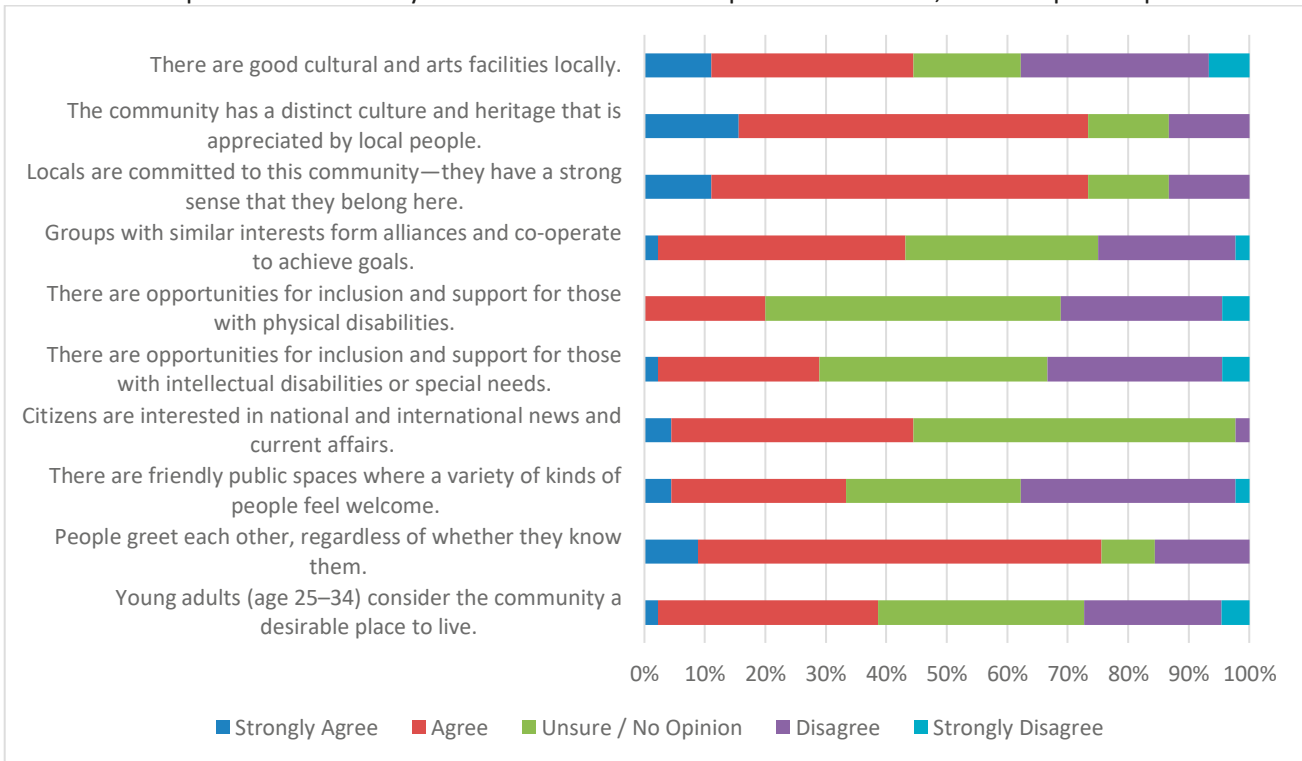


Figure 20, Perceptions of Social Vibrancy (2)

Environmental Vibrancy

The community of Bruff appreciates its heritage, and the work of Bruff Tidy Towns is acknowledged and valued. While the town possesses a number of protected buildings, there is a significant level of concern with dereliction and vacancy on the main street of the town. The replies to these set of questions (Q. 12) suggest that people feel environmental matters are not receiving enough priority in the town, that planning and development is not carried out in a sustainable manner, and that there are insufficient recycling facilities.

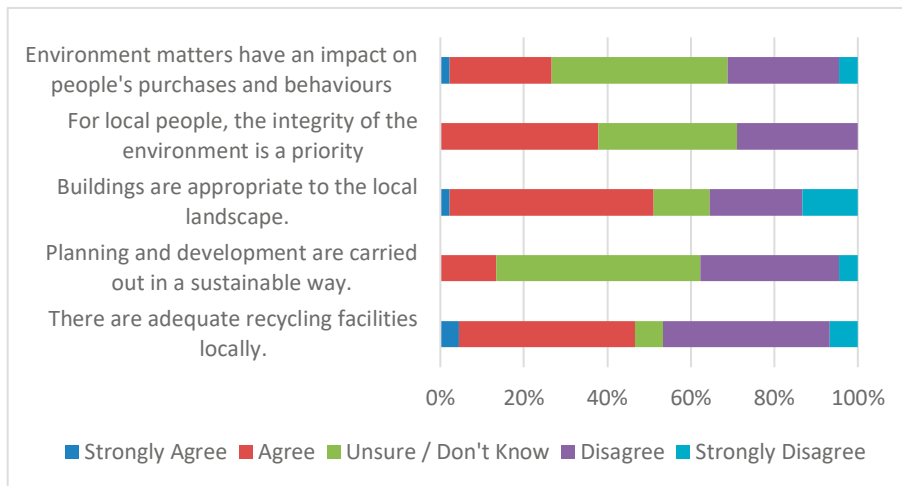


Figure 21, Perceptions of Environmental Vibrancy

Changes

When invited to comment on changes in recent years a number of reflections were given. Carebright is highly valued by the community, it provides valuable local employment, it maintains good community relations and provides quality care services. Even though there has been out-migration of 20-29 year olds, there has been some growth in population leading to comments on 'new faces'. There is an appreciation for the improvements brought about by the work of the Community Council and Tidy Towns. Again, there is a feeling that Kilmallock's gains are BGMs losses, with services and facilities transferred to Kilmallock.

What do People like about Living in BGM area?

This Word Cloud provides a snap-shot of what people like about the town of Bruff. The responses are overwhelmingly positive as can be judged by the phrases; friendly town; good people, the community spirit, the quality of life, the shops and the convenience to Limerick being some of the features people like about the town. Despite the numerous set-backs for the area, the sense of place and caring is still strong. This is what the people of the parish and the community council wish to preserve and develop. Fig 22.



Figure 22, Likes about BGM area

What do People dislike about Living in BGM?

Throughout the consultation and planning process there is a high level of consistency in the response to local issues, and in the question of dislikes (Q. 15), people highlight the issues of traffic congestion and absence of a car park, lack of facilities for youth, loss of services, dereliction, inadequate public investment, anti-social behaviour and public transport.

Does Everyone Feel Included?

Very often, exclusion is not intentional. Most people do not set out to exclude others. Factors such as economic policy, cultural differences, and social segregation can bring about separation and division. We know that in Ireland, social groups such as Travellers, migrants, people on low income and people with a disability tend to be at greatest risk of being left out and not fully participating in the community. In response to this question there is almost an equal number of Yes and No. This question serves to keep the issue of inclusion to the fore.

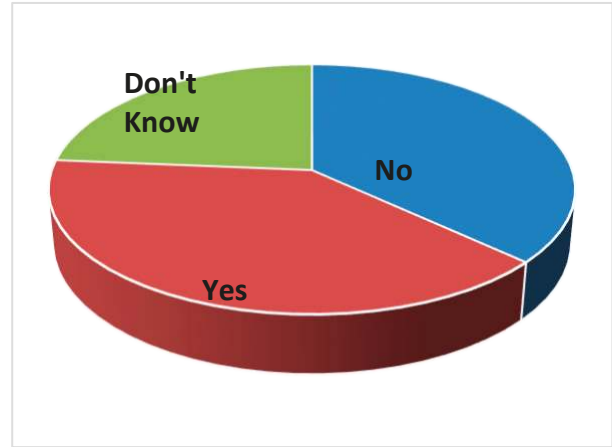


Fig 23, Does Everyone Feel Included?

Changes

There were two questions on the perceptions of change; change due to population growth and changes over the previous five years (Q.13 & Q.17). The majority responded that there has been significant population change, saying it is now more multicultural, with more 'New faces'. The community has experienced marginal population growth in recent years. What is most keenly felt locally, and expressed in the survey responses, is the loss of the secondary school, the loss of manufacturing industry and the re-location of local government services to Kilmallock.

Future-Focussed Questions

The final questions (Q.18 & Q.19) were about priority issues to be addressed in the plan. The responses were fully consistent with other feedback and discussions, and the key issues identified include traffic congestion and parking, facilities for youth and for older people, improved coordination between community groups, a focus on the local economy, developing tourism, improved public transport and tacking anti-social behaviour. Fig 24. The insights and issues identified in the survey formed the basis for the discussions on setting priorities in the second planning workshop.

Q19. What needs to be done to make your town or community a better place in which to live and work?	
Investment in the town A focus on youth Maintain services eg Bank & PO Promote tourist attractions Creative use of derelict buildings	A proper car park Extend Convent Rd footpath Safer roads More people involved in Community Council Better public transport

Figure 24, Future-Focussed Questions

2nd Community Planning Workshop, 17th October 2018, Identification of Priority Actions

The feedback from the 1st workshop was carried forward to the second planning session. A slide presentation of the individual survey responses was presented as well as a 2-page handout (see appendix 8.0). The facilitator presented the following issues for further consideration;

Main issues arising from the survey;

1. People like living in the area describing it as friendly, with a good community spirit, convenient to Limerick City
2. Loss of services - need to attract new investment in the town
3. Footpaths and safe roads
4. A good car park required
5. Invest in services for young people
6. Promote tourism
7. Regenerate main street - address derelict buildings
8. Improve communications and coordination

People were then asked to give their response to the survey presentation under the headings of Economic, Community/ Social, and Environmental factors. Below is a summary of the feedback from the tables.

Economic Factors

- Local authority investment urgently required. Bruff should be suitable for housing developments, either public or private
- Commercial building rates is an issue for small rural towns
- Agencies such as the Enterprise Board don't come out to Bruff
- Lack of business association in BGM/ Promote local businesses
- Too many listed buildings, therefore restricting expansion for local business
- Anti-social behaviour appears to be exaggerated.
- Delivery trucks causing disturbances eg accommodation provider
- Increase of rates vs input of investment from council

Community/ Social Factors

- Youth – a hang-out spot, free Wi-Fi, pool etc/ What do youth want?/ Good facilities for sports, but not for other activities/ social isolation for teenagers, (going elsewhere to secondary school)
- CCTV for playground/ Dealing with anti-social behaviour
- Arts and culture going on outside of Bruff
- Youth theatre to move to Bruff
- Condition of Convent Road
- Lack of a coordinating body
- A 'hub' to distribute information from individuals and groups/ committees. Text alerts. Signs.
- Safety concerns/ traffic management/ parking/ lighting
- Challenge of advertising community events/ Communication strategy required to inform people in various manners with least input/ stress on individuals to do so.

Environmental Factors

- LCCC support, litter, street cleaning, tidy towns do great work, but need support.
- Dereliction lowers property prices.
- Speed ramps before and after pedestrian crossings, slow down zones around schools.
- Off-street car parking/ A traffic management plan/ Council doesn't provide a traffic warden.
- Lollipop person for school, drop off/ set down plan needs to be improved for primary school.
- Outdoor GYM could be linked in with a walking route
- Loss of amenities disheartening ; school, courthouse, loss of belief in the community.

2nd Workshop.../...

Finally, working at tables, people were asked; *considering the summary from the 1st community workshop and the survey summary, what are the priorities for the community for the next five years?* The following represents the themes and priorities from the table discussions;

1. **Promote BGM** area as a desirable place to live, work and invest in.
2. **Engaging with LCCC**, need for updates regarding the local area plan. Short term actions; get LCCC to paint, clean, tidy. Main Street needs to be more attractive.
3. **Youth Services** – ask teenagers what they would like to see. Suggestions regarding a place for them to meet. Undertake a specific survey/ inclusion of young people/how to include their voice.
4. **A traffic management plan** including parking plans. Off-street car parking for whole town. A traffic management plan for primary school. Traffic calming measures, speed ramps at either end of town. Widen entrance road from Kilmallock Road. Car parking, knock existing building, build car park. Community CCTV. Engage with LCCC about adopting a traffic management plan for Bruff area. Regular meetings with Council to raise concerns.
5. BGM community council to **engage with Carebright** to identify services available and put plan in place to promote their services to the community.
6. **Develop walking loops** linked with outdoor gym in Grove. Long distance walkway to Athlacca. Make use of Grove/ outdoor classrooms.
7. **Set up a community notice board**. A text alert all local groups to sign up. Signs with information/ a digital screen.
8. **Undertake a feasibility study** of development of commercial, tourism, and infrastructure of town. Business links with community council. A united business voice.
9. **Dereliction**. Develop existing buildings vacant and derelict, domestic and commercial, putting back into commercial use.

3rd Community Planning Workshop, 14th November 2018 Finalisation of Actions for the Community Plan

The purpose of the third community planning workshop was to finalise the actions in the strategic plan. Six key themes were identified – emerging from the statistical analysis of census reports, the community survey and the consultation workshops. These themes were;

1. Coordination & Communications
2. Commerce, Employment & Tourism
3. Accessibility, Inclusion & Walking
4. Influencing Decision-Making
5. Traffic & Parking
6. Young People

The ‘World Café’ format was used for this workshop;

- The facilitator presented a brief outline of the overall process and a summary of the key themes emerging
- Six tables used, one for each of the key themes
- There were three rounds of 25 mins
- Community representatives were invited to go to the three thematic tables of their choice and complete the worksheet
- Notes were taken of the discussions on the worksheets.

Participants were asked to discuss the draft actions on the handout, to ensure the actions were clear and realistic, to edit where appropriate, to add in new ideas as they arose and to delete an action if necessary.

The community representatives worked through almost all of the actions. They identified lead organisations, they edited the actions, some were amalgamated where appropriate and some were deleted.

This concluded the three facilitated workshops. This allowed the full planning document to be finalised.

5. Strategic Development Themes

The process applied throughout this community planning enabled people to work through a series of three facilitated consultation workshops, each workshop building on the previous. The main inputs presented by the consultant were the Demographic & Socio-Economic profile based on CSO reports, and the summary of the confidential, on-line survey. This allowed a number of key themes to be identified at an early stage, and subsequently developed further. The following six themes were identified and prioritised through the analysis and summarising of statistics, feedback and round-table discussions. The specific actions are set out in section six.

5.1 Coordination & Communications.

This refers to coordination of activities and effective communications between local community, voluntary and business organisations in the parish. This can be a challenge to voluntary members of groups who may have a regular day job, family and other responsibilities as well as their commitments to their own local group. Communicating with the wider community is an additional task. A consensus from the feedback was for an agreed communications strategy, but with a central 'hub' providing news and information in a public space. It was also felt that the community council needs to work as a unified voice for the parish.

5.2 Commerce Employment & Tourism

As already outlined, the parish has experienced a loss of investment and a withdrawal of education, employment and local government services. However, the individuals and group members participating in this community planning process have demonstrated resilience and commitment to their parish. Despite the challenges, people wish to build on their experience and on their local assets to regenerate Main Street, and enhance the attractiveness of the town as a place to shop, to do business and to visit. Local business people feel Main Street is now shabby and run down, therefore a priority action is to address derelict and vacant premises, many of which need a major facelift. Other suggestions relate to creative use of unused premises, and undertaking a feasibility study for the tourism and potential business development of the town. There is an implicit suggestion for local businesses to form a traders association to pursue their common interests.

5.3 Accessibility, Inclusion & Walking

People identified a number of areas they would like to address under this collective heading. Carebright is a modern, innovate and progressive care provider, based in Bruff, providing services to the wider Munster region. It is a successful social enterprise, and one of the main local employers. It enjoys good community links, with local volunteers giving time weekly to the centre. Arising from this experience, one ambitious proposal is to develop Bruff as a dementia-friendly town. Statistics reveal a high older dependency ratio for the area, and discussions also identified the need to investigate the needs of the older population in the community. Further research would be needed to identify needs of older people in the community. Development of accessible walks and improved accessibility to shops and services for all are also identified in the proposed actions.

5.4 Influencing Decision-Making

A common theme for communities, often expressed as a frustration, is the issue of how to engage strategically and effectively with agencies to influence local decision-making. Agencies can include local government, statutory agencies, for example in health and education, and local development companies. The survey responses demonstrate the various levels of satisfaction with agencies, with Ballyhoura Development (local development) faring best. State agencies and local government have all experienced staffing reductions since the downturn in the economy almost a decade ago, and as a result have less staff resources available to engage with communities. At the same time, as society progresses, local communities wish to play a greater role in

determining how development is to be shaped in their area. This community planning process builds the capacity of communities to engage more effectively with agencies in developing local plans and services.

The representatives of the community of Bruff, Grange, Meanus, want to have a more strategic role with Limerick City & County Council. Some LCCC/LAP objectives have been implemented while others have yet to proceed, and the community is keen to engage with the council on these plans. In addition, community representatives now have a mandate, as outlined in this plan, to pursue additional actions. The actions also require engagement with other agencies including An Gardaí Síochána to address anti-social behaviour concerns, and with Bus Éireann to address improved public transport services.

6. T

5.5 Traffic & Parking

Many rural towns in Ireland experience traffic congestion difficulties, as does the town of Bruff. Being on the main route connecting Limerick with Kilmallock, Bruff experiences heavy volumes of traffic through its narrow streets, competing with local residents and businesses going about their daily affairs. Parking is a common theme arising at all discussions and feedback. The LCCC plan for the town provides for a distributor road and for parking solutions, however these objectives have not been progressed since the recession, with some people wondering if they will ever be implemented. Following on from theme 5.4 above, the community wishes to engage with LCCC to adopt traffic calming measures, to provide off-street parking, and to pursue the objective of building a distributor road to relieve traffic congestion in the town.

The following – they relate some will req the delivery c council is bes role, with res generally.

5.6 Young People

During discussions, people identified the issue of a lack of facilities and activities aimed at young people. With the closure of the secondary school in recent years, young people are dispersed - attending a number of secondary schools in nearby towns. The community is very concerned about this situation, citing the loss of connection of young people with their community and with each other as a consequence of the decision to close the school. The survey utilised in this planning process was not specifically designed for a younger age group. The survey responses do not reflect the voice or perspectives of the youth of the parish. Still, the adults and parents at the planning workshops felt there is a further need to consult with young people regarding the facilities and activities they would like to see in place in the community.

1.1 Seek fun
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* Priority Ac
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Thematic Action Plan

The following table is a distillation of the various themes, ideas and needs that emerged during the consultation process. Some do not involve direct action to communications and coordination at a community level. Some relate to better use and upgrading of existing facilities and premises which may require engagement and planning with relevant agencies. The lists of project partners may expand as projects are rolled-out. In order to ensure the priority of these actions, it is necessary to invest in social capital and the capacity of community and voluntary organisations in Bruff. The community council is best placed to be the coordinating body for the plan. This responsibility would assume an oversight, administration, coordination and funding responsibilities delegated on specific projects. This may require the establishment of some new groups, and the recruitment of new members.

Theme 1: Coordination & Communications			
Actions	Lead Organisation	Resources required	Partners
Secure core funding for a Coordinator*	BGM Community Council.	Core funding (investigate Pobal CSP) Examine other projects (eg Croom)	Ballyhoura Development
Identify a volunteer to manage communications using a range of media*	BGM Community Council.	Media training. Technical equipment (eg an electronic screen) Community web page Location	Community Café Committee Community and voluntary organisations.
Plan an annual community information and coordination event to ensure one united voice for BGM Parish	BGM Community Council	Clubs, organisations to nominate representatives on to BGM.	Ballyhoura Development

Key Actions

Theme 2: Commerce, Employment & Tourism			
Actions	Lead Organisation	Resources required	Partners
Establish a Traders Association or Network*	BGM Community Council to initiate	Traders and businesses to agree a number of priorities.	Ballyhoura Development Ballyhoura Failte The Kennedy Business Centre
Regenerate Main Street as an attractive place to live, to work, to do business and to reduce dereliction and vacancy to be addressed.	Traders Association.	A street regeneration plan. The Community Plan A traders plan.	LCCC Estate Agents Tidy Towns Group The Heritage Council
Engage with broadband providers for broadband improvement.	Traders Association.	To be identified	LCCC Private broadband providers

<p>side supports and advice programmes for local businesses</p> <p>undertake a feasibility study of potential for commercial, tourism and infrastructure development of the town</p> <p>Maintain business links with community council.</p>	<p>Actions 2.4, 2.5 & 2.6 depend on the establishment of a Traders Network.</p>			<p>4.1 Engage v to ensure included</p>
<p>Key Actions</p>				<p>4.2 Engage v local ant</p>
<p>Theme 3: Accessibility, Inclusion & Walking</p>				
<p>Actions</p>	<p>Lead Organisation</p>	<p>Resources required</p>	<p>Partners</p>	
<p>Examine the possibility of developing Bruff as a dementia-friendly town.</p>	<p>Carebright</p>	<p>Carebright to host a public meeting in January 2019.</p>	<p>Carebright Ballyhoura D</p>	<p>4.3 Engage v improve</p>
<p>Engage with Carebright to identify care services available and promote the services in the community.</p>	<p>BGM Community Council</p>	<p>Produce a listing of services.</p>	<p>Carebright</p>	<p>* Priority Ac</p>
<p>Research the situation of people living in the town, the services available and gaps*</p>	<p>Parish Pastoral Council</p>	<p>A research template.</p>	<p>Carebright St Vincent de Paul Active Retirement Local Link Lin</p>	<p>5.1 Liaise with park for 5.2 Engage v manager measure</p>
<p>Undertake a disability access audit for schools, businesses, footpaths/ walks etc</p>	<p>Go For Life Group</p>	<p>Enquire into the 'Walkability' project undertaken in Mitchelstown.</p>	<p>Disability Fed</p>	
<p>Improve street lighting of footpaths at the road junction to Sean Wall Memorial.</p>	<p>BGM Community Council</p>	<p>The BGM Community Plan.</p>	<p>LCCC</p>	<p>* Priority Ac</p>
<p>Develop walking loops linked with outdoor activities in Groove and a long-distance walkway to Malacca.</p>	<p>Grove Trustees</p>	<p>Walking route plans.</p>	<p>Bruff GAA An Bru AC Rugby Club</p>	<p>6.1 Undertake BGM Par commun</p>
<p>Key Actions</p>				<p>6.2 Include t 6.3 Engage v greater i * Priority Ac</p>

Theme 4: influencing Decision-Making

Actions	Lead Organisation	Resources required	Partners
Engage with Limerick City & County Council to ensure local needs and priorities are included in Local Area Plans*	BGM Community Council	Refer to the Community Plan. Training for community council on how decision-making works within LCCC, on processes and procedures, and on influencing decision-making.	LCCC Local Elected Officials Ballyhoura Development. Traders Association.
Engage with An Garda Siochana to address anti-social concerns	BGM Community Council/ Community Alert/ Parents Association	Active Garda representative/ community Garda CCTV system	An Garda Siochana BGM Community Alert Parents Association
Engage with Bus Eireann and Local Link to improve day and evening bus services.	BGM Community Council.	Local Link Limerick to conduct transport survey in community to inform Bus Eireann.	Local Link Limerick. Bus Eireann.
Key Actions			

Theme 5: Traffic & Parking

Actions	Lead Organisation	Resources required	Partners
Engage with LCCC to provide an off-street car park for the town*	BGM Community Council.	A suitable location to be identified.	Traders Association.
Engage with LCCC regarding traffic management including traffic calming measures for the town*	BGM Community Council.	A traffic management study for Main Street and the primary school. By-laws enforced.	LCCC Gardai Siochana Local traders School Parents Association
Key Actions			

Theme 6: Young People

Actions	Lead Organisation	Resources required	Partners
Undertake a survey with young people, in Ballyhoura Parish and other interested communities*	Ballyhoura Development	Ballyhoura Development SICAP funding and staff. A youth development approach to develop the project.	Foroige Schools Sports clubs Limerick Youth Services
Amplify the voice of young people. Engage with youth services re initiatives for greater involvement of young people.	Depends on the outcome of 6.1		
Key Actions			

7. Consultant's Observations

7.1 Planning Follow-Up. The Community Council has worked hard and has been successful in implementing actions from previous development plans going back to 2004. It now has a renewed mandate through this strategic plan. To successfully implement this plan, all community groups would need to become familiar with its contents, and fully support it over its duration. As a follow-on event to this process all groups could be issued with a printed copy of the plan and invited to commit to its implementation.

7.2 Annual Community Exchange. Sometimes people in local groups and organisations don't get to know who is doing what in other groups in the community. The quality of debate and contributions during the planning workshops highlighted the benefits of planned, round-table discussions. It would be worthwhile considering hosting similar events annually to facilitate the task of good communications, information flow and coordination.

7.3 Community Facilities. While there are a number of facilities used for community meetings, there would appear to be a case to undertake an audit of community need and of available facilities to identify areas for improvement and development. This would build upon and maximise existing facilities. For example, the former Church of Ireland building is underused and is in need of redevelopment, but this would be best achieved through an in-depth audit of local needs and assets.

7.4 Social Enterprise. Carebright is a very successful example of a Social Enterprise. Lessons could be drawn from this venture and applied to other needs in the community. For example to improve the facilities and services for an aging population, to provide for the youth – in particular in non-sporting activities. Underdeveloped assets in the town include derelict and vacant buildings which could be creatively re-developed to meet social needs. The field of social enterprise has expanded in recent times in Ireland – there is a bank of experience to build upon, knowledge within third level institutions, and greater levels of state and private funding available.

8. Appendices

Appendix 8.0: Survey feedback summary handout 2nd workshop

Question	Responses
2. Male or Female	Male 24 Female 35 Total 59
3. To which of the following age categories do you belong?	Under 18s 5 18-35 16 36-50 22 51-65 11 Over 65s 5
Q4. Which of the following best describes how long you have lived in this community?	Over half have in lived in Bruff 30 years or more
Q5. Do you volunteer in your community?	Yes 61% No 39%
Q6. On average how many hours a week would you give to voluntary work?	¾ give up to 5 hours per week One in five give up to 10 hours per week A number give more than 10 hours per week
Q7. What is the main factor that prevents you from joining a local community or voluntary group?	Time, Work, Family commitments, Childcare
Q8. If you had the opportunity, what would you like to do personally to help improve the quality of life for your community?	
Provide a community hall with meeting rooms Improve youth services in the town Interconnecting walk ways around town Environment/ recycling projects Road safety/ Traffic/ Parking	Regenerate Main Street Address dereliction Improve communications between groups Get more people involved Help sports clubs
Q9. What three words would you use to describe your community?	
Progressive, supportive, friendly, welcoming, active, involved, inclusive, vibrant, caring	
Q10. Economic Vibrancy	
Middle income earners can afford to buy a house	45% agree 35% disagree
People with business ideas can get support and advice locally	Mixed views between Yes, No and Unsure
The local economy is as strong here as elsewhere	43% agree 25% disagree
This locality attracts investment	Less than one in five agree
Local business appreciates local custom	Over 85%
Local people are good to support local business	60% Agree 29% Disagree
The local policing service is satisfactory	Half agree
Public transport services are sufficient	Almost three quarters disagree
Local government provides good value for money	6% agree
We have good public services in this community	12% agree
Ballyhoura development provides good services	35% agree
Q11. Social Vibrancy	
We have good facilities for our young people	Nearly 70% disagree
Anti-social behaviour is not really a problem	Over half disagree
We have good sports and recreation facilities	¾ agree
There are good arts and cultural facilities locally	Almost equal split between agree and disagree
This community believes in itself	50 % Agree 30% Unsure 20 % Disagree
Schools and education services are excellent	Almost half disagree
There are opportunities for inclusion and support for those with physical disabilities.	20% agree 60% unsure 20% agree

People greet each other regardless of whether they know them.	Three quarters agree
Young adults (age 25–34) consider the community a desirable place to live.	1 in 5 agree
Q12. Environmental Vibrancy	
For local people the integrity of the environment is a priority	38% Agree 33% Are unsure 29% Disagree
Planning and development are carried out in a sustainable way	12% agree
There are adequate recycling facilities locally	50:50 split
Q13. How would you describe the impact of recent population changes on your local community?	
	The majority believe the community has changed through population growth
Q14. What, if anything, do you like about living in your area?	The people, good community, close to Lough Gur, good primary school, friendly, quiet
Q15. What, if anything, do you dislike about living in your area?	
Anti-social behaviour Playground damaged Loss of secondary school Inadequate public transport Insufficient parking	Inadequate youth facilities Dereliction Inadequate childcare facilities Not enough coordination between groups Lack of services
Q16. Does everyone in your community feel included? Please comment.	
14 Said Yes 15 Said No 9 Said Don't Know	
Q17. How would you compare your community now with five years ago?	
Carebright facility highly valued Many new faces Not much change/ worse Investment goes to Kilmallock Busier, stressed young families	Loss of secondary school keenly felt Teenagers dispersed Community groups more focussed A lot of improvements, Community Council working hard
Q18. What are the principle current issues facing your community?	
Crime and anti-social behaviour Inadequate parking No secondary school 'town slowly closing down' eg loss of library, courthouse, no bank, loss of secondary school Needs a tourism hub	Dereliction Needs more investment A footpath for Convent Road Lack of housing Maintaining a sense of community among the dispersed teenagers
Q19. What, if anything, needs to be done to make your town or community a better place in which to live and work?	
Investment in the town A focus on youth Maintain services eg Bank & PO Promote tourist attractions Creative use of derelict buildings	A proper car park Extend Convent Rd footpath Safer roads More people involved in Community Council Better public transport

Appendix 8.1: Handout on draft actions for third consultation workshop.

1. Coordination & Communications
1.1 Coordination of communications using a range of media
1.2 Provide a public display of community news
1.3 Provide a community hub/ drop-in centre
1.4 Ensure one cohesive community voice representing all areas within BGM
2. Commerce, Employment & Tourism
2.1 Regenerate Main Street as an attractive place to live, to work, to do business and to visit. Dereliction and vacancy to be addressed.
2.2 Lobby for broadband improvement
2.3 Provide supports and advice programmes for local businesses
2.4 Undertake a feasibility study of potential for commercial, tourism and infrastructure development of the town
2.5 Strengthen business links with community council.
2.6 Create a united business voice.
3. Accessibility, Inclusion & Walking
3.1 Examine the possibility of developing Bruff as a dementia-friendly town
3.2 Engage with Carebright to identify services available and put plan in place to promote the services to the community.
3.3 Research the situation of people living alone, the services available and gaps
3.4 Undertake a disability access audit for services, businesses, footpaths/ walks etc
3.5 Extend lighting of footpaths
3.6 Develop walking loops linked with outdoor gym in Groove and a long distance walkway to Athlacca.
4. Influencing Decision-Making
4.1 Develop a greater role for community council with LCCC and other agencies. Engage with LCCC regularly to monitor implementation of local area plan
4.2 Lobby LCCC for investment in the town
4.3 Engage with An Gardai Siochana to address local anti-social concerns
4.4 Engage with Bus Eireann and Local Link to improve public transport service
5. Traffic & Parking
5.1 Engage with LCCC about adopting a traffic management plan including traffic calming measures and a parking plan
5.2 Have regular meetings with LCCC to raise concerns and to review progress.
5.3 Engage with LCCC to do a traffic management plan for primary school.
6. Young People
6.1 Undertake a survey with young people
6.2 Include the voice of young people.
6.3 Engage with youth services re initiatives for greater involvement of young people

Appendix 8.2: List of Participating Organisations

- Brachvoan/Grove/Gun Club
- Tidy Towns
- Bruff Traders
- Butler Memorials
- Carebright
- Community Council
- GAA
- Garda Siochana
- Grange I.C.A
- Grove
- Holycross Residents
- O'Connors Pharmacy
- Pastoral Council
- Residents
- Rugby Club
- SparExpress
- The Old Bank/PSA
- Wallace Family Pharmacy
- Morning Star Anglers

Appendix 8.3: Update on Bruff Community Plan Actions 2016-to date

Action	Update
Communication to older people	To be clarified
Health Clinic: mini A & E services	About to be moved to Kilmallock
Sustain Ard Scoil Mhuire	Battle lost
Re-open Old Cork Road	done
Soccer pitch	Done
Develop a playground	Done
Improve footpaths & lighting	Done partly
Public walk and sporting alley in GAA grounds	Done partly
Develop 3 circular walks	Done partly
Establish tourism centre	Done partly – Thomas Fitzgerald Centre
Tourism website and brochure	Done partly. Website in place, brochure needs updating
Procure a hall for scouts, youth club etc	Facilities available
Revive Neighbourhood Watch	In place
Develop festivals	In place
Athletics club	In place
A community council is required for implementation	In place but not fully supported
Attract small business	Kirby O’Sullivan available
Development business & Enterprise Centre	Kirby O’Sullivan Business Park
Representation on tourism boards, and lobby agencies.	Limited representation
Youth summer camps	Limited supply - Ballyhoura
Promote rural bus	Limited supply which needs promoting
Old Garda Barracks as a community resource	No maintenance plan
Full-time community childcare facility	none
Annual meeting of all groups to review and coordinate plans.	Nothing definite – but occasional public meetings
Establish enterprise network	outstanding
Establish Family Resource Centre	outstanding
A training programme for youth	outstanding
Investigate agricultural tourism	outstanding
Acquire site to develop housing	outstanding
Encourage adult volunteers	Outstanding
Establish agriculture sub-group	Outstanding
Feasibility study on hotel development	Outstanding
Traffic management & parking	Outstanding
Newsletter & Community diary	Quarterly Newsletter
Activities for young people	Sporting only
Multi-functional community centre	Too many separate entities
Establish community council office	Tried this but without much success
Establish Farmers Market	Tried this but without such success
Sheltered Housing.	Very limited housing
Develop Meals on Wheels	No meals on wheels

Appendix 8.4: Community Assets

1. Over 26 community groups and organisations in the town and surrounds.
2. An active and ambitious Community Council with a track record of implementing projects.
3. A Community Café, centrally situated, providing a space for community exchanges, socialising and a focal point in the parish.
4. Kirby O’Sullivan Business Centre
5. A playground, two riverside parks, sports grounds, circular walks
6. The JFK Visitor Centre
7. Two thirds of people in the survey are involved in volunteering.
8. An untapped pool of people willing to get involved and to contribute to new projects.
9. A resilience and a commitment to regenerate the town.
10. An awareness of exclusion within the community.
11. Buildings within the town with potential for re-development and creative usage.
12. A history and a heritage to be developed and exploited.
13. The Kennedy Rooms

Appendix 8.5: Web Links: www.ballyhouradevelopment.com

- Socio-Economic Profile
- Community Survey
- CSO Tables
- Survey Questionnaire

Appendix 8.6. Selected Actions Limerick Local Economic & Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2021

Action 2.2.04.

Collaboration with LCCC services to enhance local environmental conditions (**recreational facilities, walkways, cycle paths**) and other key infrastructures that impact on health (neighbourhood planning, community facilities and housing including housing conditions and housing adaptations).

Action 2.5.04

Support the delivery of community-based interventions, based on a multiagency approach, to **address the needs of youth in city and county at highest risk of poor outcomes**. These include children from families with complex needs, families where tenancies in local authority / social housing is at risk, Traveller children and young people at risk or with a history of offending behaviour.

Action 3.5.03

Awareness-raising and local education programme on potential for individual and community action to **address key environmental challenges**

Action 4.2.01

Outreach, animation, information, training and on-going technical support to build capacity in local communities of place and communities of interest including **new immigrant communities and Travellers**.

Action 4.2.02

Implementation of **participative socio-economic planning** in local communities involving preparation of integrated area-based plans.

Action 4.2.03

Implementation of actions to support **equality, diversity and social integration**, the latter involving different sections of communities in dialogue and working together on issues of common concern.

Action 4.2.04

Capacity building and other activities (**business plans, feasibility studies**) to assist local communities and groups to implement local initiatives in a variety of areas.

Action 5.1.01

Work with existing structures / fora for consultations and input to **policing and crime prevention**

Action 5.2.01

Promote multi-agency collaboration to support local communities to develop new or strengthen existing initiatives to **promote community safety** in urban and rural areas



Riailas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



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