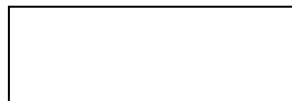


Draft 26/6/08

South Tipperary Social Inclusion Audit

Report 3: Cashel



Carried out by Community Consultants Ltd.
June 2008

I. Area Profiles

Introduction

This is the third report making up the South Tipperary Social Inclusion Audit. The first report concentrates on providing a summary of the full Audit work and findings. The second report gives the national context for social inclusion work and provides information and statistics on a countywide basis. This third and final report focuses on the local consultation processes, a review of all research reports available in relation to eight identified areas for Social Inclusion in South Tipperary and data and analysis of information in relation to the target groups named under the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme guidelines. Information about the key¹ community groups operating in the county is contained in appendix V.

Local Focus Sessions were held in 7 key locations across the county, namely Cashel, Cahir, Tipperary Town, Killenaule, Hollyford and Clogheen, comprising 4 urban areas and 3 rural. These locations were selected on the grounds of demographic information and also in terms of natural gravitation centres of population and services. The urban areas included their rural hinterlands and the rural areas included surrounding villages and hamlets.

In all cases the consultants worked with local community groupings, identified in the rural areas by the Community and Voluntary Forum, to host the focus sessions. The focus sessions had two clear objectives within the context of the Audit:

1. Inform local communities regarding the process and objectives of the Audit, the framework of the Cohesion process and the principles and structure of the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme – via discussion and handouts.
2. Gather local information regarding social inclusion needs and barriers in their local areas, both in terms of a) geographic/area needs and in terms of b) each Target Group identified under the LDSIP.

Sessions were held in the evenings to facilitate maximum participation and lasted for approximately 2–2.5 hours. Attendance was high in most of the areas and participation was strong – representatives of local interest and community groups indicated a clear understanding of the issues and needs in their area. Whilst levels of understanding regarding the LDSIP were varied, and indeed in some cases the understanding of social inclusion and community development work was erratic, those participating brought a wealth of experience and knowledge to the sessions. Community Consultants would like to thank the local community and voluntary groups who hosted the sessions for their work in organising these meetings.

¹ Key Community Projects for the purposes of this audit was defined as core funded projects.

I.5 Cashel Area

I.5.1 Geographic Description

Cashel is the former seat of the Kings of Munster and site of the famous Rock of Cashel where today it supports a significant Tourist Industry. Cashel attracts high-end pharmaceutical industries where wages are good and job opportunities and skills are at the high end of the market. However, as in other relatively affluent areas there are pockets of the town and specific groupings that experience social and economic exclusion/deprivation.

There is a general perception of Cashel as being relatively wealthy, mainly through the tourist industry centred on the Rock.

I.5.2 Cashel and District Key Data

	Number	% 2006	% 2002
Age Dependency	3,898	35%	37%
Elderly 65+ years	1,592	14%	13.7%
Elderly 65+ years living alone	344	9%	12%
Foreign Nationals	513	4.7%	2.8%
Temporary Households ²	26	0.7%	0.9%

Statistics relating specifically to the number of Travellers for each ED was not available so area totals could not be provided. However, the 2006 Census of population records 22,425 Travellers in Ireland but it is generally accepted this may be less than the real figure. The 2006 Census recorded 6 Travellers per 1,000 population in the State and in County Tipperary this was 5.1 per 1,000 population.

² Including caravans, mobile homes and persons sleeping rough on census night.

In County Tipperary the Traveller population was recorded at 421 persons at the time of the 2006 census. The annual count of Travellers undertaken by South Tipperary County Council in November, 2006 estimates there were 134 families in the County. County Tipperary has 51% of Travellers aged 0 to 14 years, 47 % aged 15 to 64 years and 2 % aged 65 years and over.

Population

Cashel Town has a population of 2,413, having experienced little growth during the period 1996 – 2006. Some EDs have declined by a rate of as much as –7.8% (Nodstown), while others have grown at a rate of 21% (Ballysheehan). Cashel Rural experienced greater growth (at 9.9%) than Cashel Urban, which saw a growth rate of just 2.4%.

ED	Population			Males			Females		
	2006	2002	1996	2006	2002	1996	2006	2002	1996
Cashel Urban	2,413	2,403	2,346	1,141	1,143	1,111	1,272	1,260	1,235
Ardmayle	567	533	530	296	277	278	271	256	252
Ardsallagh	463	426	405	235	208	199	228	218	206
Ballysheehan	480	448	370	240	228	189	240	220	181
Cashel Rural	1,763	1,457	1,326	915	740	675	848	717	651
Clonoulty East	518	475	456	249	227	217	269	248	239
Gaile	727	555	519	352	281	258	375	274	261
Graystown	430	391	393	215	201	202	215	190	191
Killeenasteena	676	714	722	395	430	468	281	284	254
Magorban	534	461	445	255	221	223	279	240	222
Nodstown	473	391	424	244	196	221	229	195	203
Tullamain	692	504	443	369	269	243	323	235	200
Ballycarron	257	229	207	129	116	99	128	113	108
Ballygriffin	253	247	246	141	125	126	112	122	120
Golden	788	754	678	395	393	352	393	361	326
Totals	11,034	9,988	9,510	5,571	5,055	4,861	5,463	4,933	4,649

Cashel and District		Population			Males			Females		
ID	ED	1996-2002	2002-2006	1996-2006	1996-2002	2002-2006	1996-2006	1996-2002	2002-2006	1996-2006
23,084	Cashel Urban	2.4%	0.4%	2.9%	2.9%	-0.2%	2.7%	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%
23,093	Ardmayle	0.6%	6.4%	7.0%	-0.4%	6.9%	6.5%	1.6%	5.9%	7.5%
23,094	Ardsallagh	5.2%	8.7%	14.3%	4.5%	13.0%	18.1%	5.8%	4.6%	10.7%
23,095	Ballysheehan	21.1%	7.1%	29.7%	20.6%	5.3%	27.0%	21.5%	9.1%	32.6%
23,096	Cashel Rural	9.9%	21.0%	33.0%	9.6%	23.6%	35.6%	10.1%	18.3%	30.3%
23,099	Clonoulty East	4.2%	9.1%	13.6%	4.6%	9.7%	14.7%	3.8%	8.5%	12.6%
23,105	Gaile	6.9%	31.0%	40.1%	8.9%	25.3%	36.4%	5.0%	36.9%	43.7%
23,107	Graystown	-0.5%	10.0%	9.4%	-0.5%	7.0%	6.4%	-0.5%	13.2%	12.6%
23,108	Killeenasteena	-1.1%	-5.3%	-6.4%	-8.1%	-8.1%	-15.6%	11.8%	-1.1%	10.6%
23,112	Magorban	3.6%	15.8%	20.0%	-0.9%	15.4%	14.3%	8.1%	16.3%	25.7%
23,113	Nodstown	-7.8%	21.0%	11.6%	-11.3%	24.5%	10.4%	-3.9%	17.4%	12.8%
23,116	Tullamain	13.8%	37.3%	56.2%	10.7%	37.2%	51.9%	17.5%	37.4%	61.5%
23,153	Ballycarron	10.6%	12.2%	24.2%	17.2%	11.2%	30.3%	4.6%	13.3%	18.5%
23,154	Ballygriffin	0.4%	2.4%	2.8%	-0.8%	12.8%	11.9%	1.7%	-8.2%	-6.7%
23,166	Golden	11.2%	4.5%	16.2%	11.6%	0.5%	12.2%	10.7%	8.9%	20.6%

Deprivation Indices

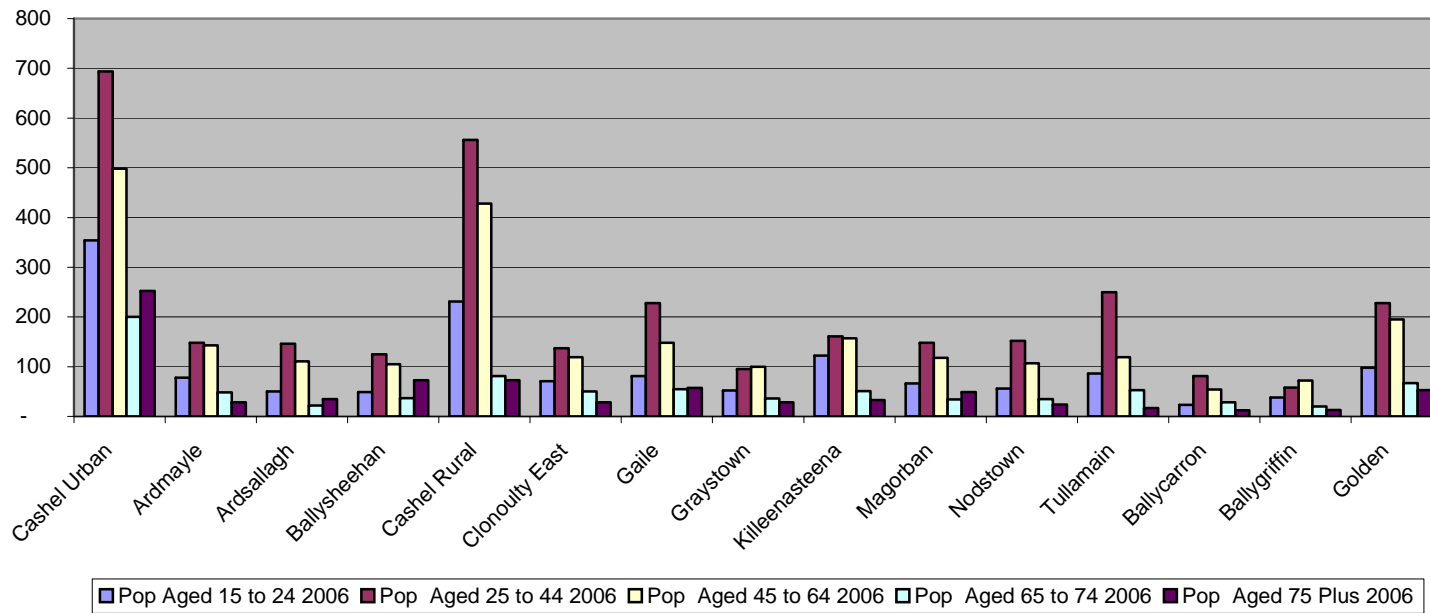
The 2006 Relative Deprivation Score for the County is 0.7, the score for the South East is 3.5, while the National score is 2.1. Cashel Urban, which accounts for almost 22% of the area's total population, has a Relative Index Score of -9.0, making it borderline disadvantaged. Apart from Graystown (-0.7), all other EDs in the area score above average, with Killeenasteena (12.4) and Magorban (11.7) measuring as affluent.

Cashel and District		Absolute Index Scores				Change in Absolute Index Score 1991 - 2006	Relative Index Scores			
ID	ED	2006	2002	1996	1991		2006	2002	1996	1991
23,084	Cashel Urban	2.4	5.5	2.0	-3.1	5.5	-9.0	-3.4	-0.4	-3.1
23,093	Ardmayle	10.2	9.3	3.8	-2.2	12.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	-2.2
23,094	Ardsallagh	15.5	14.0	8.9	6.8	8.6	9.2	7.3	6.8	6.8
23,095	Ballysheehan	9.9	12.1	5.5	5.0	4.9	1.4	4.9	3.3	5.0
23,096	Cashel Rural	12.4	14.1	10.9	5.7	6.7	4.9	7.4	8.9	5.7
23,099	Clonoulty East	9.0	7.8	5.5	3.7	5.3	0.3	-0.5	3.2	3.7
23,105	Gaile	14.8	16.2	7.6	4.6	10.2	8.3	10.0	5.5	4.6
23,107	Graystown	7.7	9.8	3.1	3.9	3.7	-1.7	2.0	0.8	3.9
23,108	Killeenasteena	17.8	17.5	11.4	10.6	7.2	12.4	11.6	9.4	10.6
23,112	Magorban	17.3	17.3	12.3	6.8	10.5	11.7	11.5	10.4	6.8
23,113	Nodstown	15.1	10.9	7.4	4.9	10.2	8.7	3.4	5.2	4.9
23,116	Tullamain	10.9	12.3	7.0	1.1	9.8	2.9	5.1	4.9	1.1
23,153	Ballycarron	14.3	16.0	12.5	7.5	6.8	7.5	9.8	10.6	7.5
23,154	Ballygriffin	11.2	8.8	3.2	2.7	8.5	3.2	0.8	0.9	2.7
23,166	Golden	9.9	9.7	3.1	-4.2	14.0	1.4	2.0	0.8	-4.2

Age Profile

Cashel area has a high level of persons over the age of 65 years, contributing to raised age dependency for the area (35% compared with a national average of 31.4%). Graystown displays high numbers of children under 15 years (27.7%) while Ballysheehan and Cashel Urban show higher rates of people over the age of 65 (22.9% and 18.7% respectively).

Age Profile Cashel and District 2006



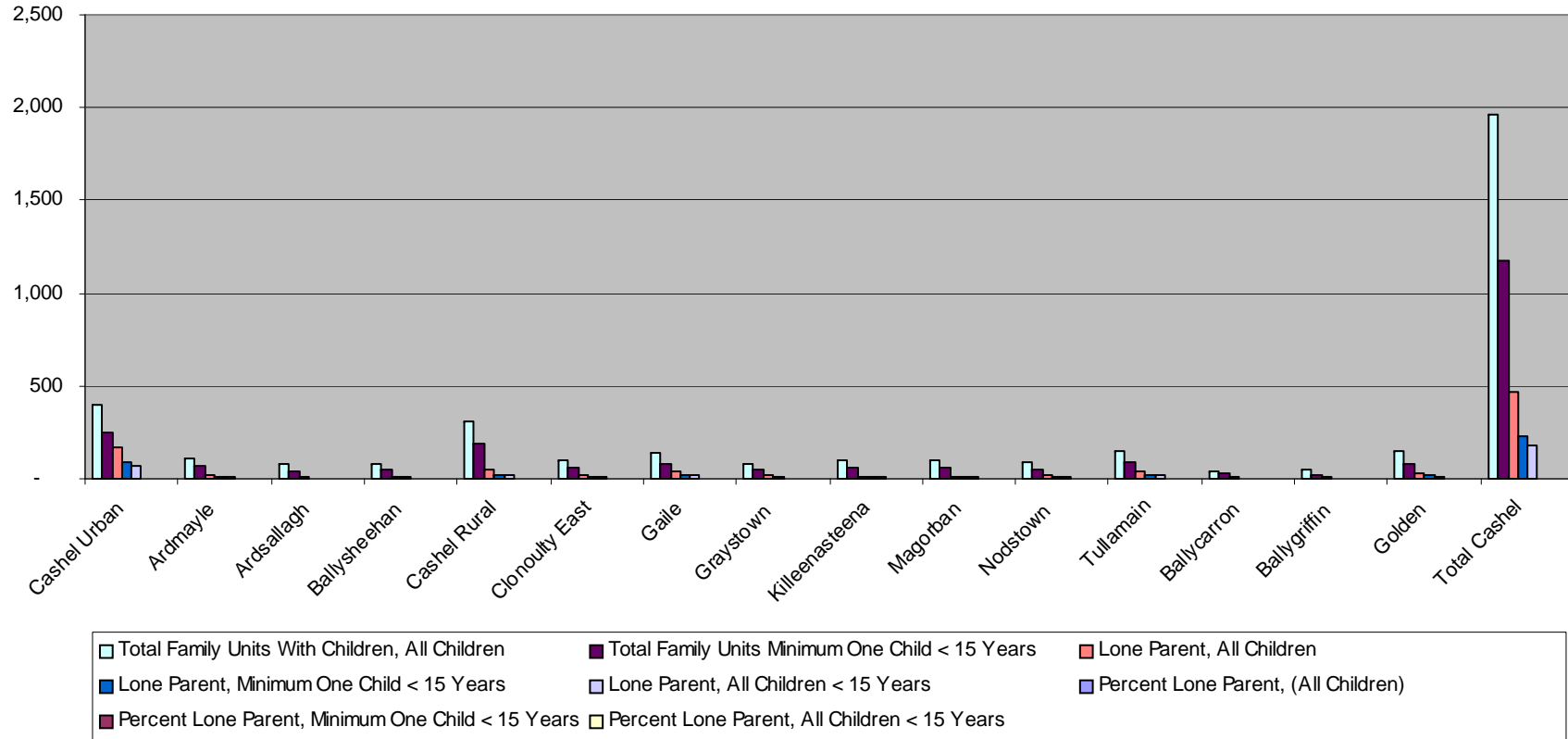
Age Profile Cashel and District 2006

ED	Total Pop 2006	Pop Aged 0 to 14 2006	Pop Aged 15 to 24 2006	Pop Aged 25 to 44 2006	Pop Aged 45 to 64 2006	Pop Aged 65 to 74 2006	Pop Aged 75 Plus 2006	Pop Aged 0 to 14 2006 (%)	Pop Aged 15 to 24 2006 (%)	Pop Aged 25 to 44 2006 (%)	Pop Aged 45 to 64 2006 (%)	Pop Aged 65 to 74 2006 (%)	Pop Aged 75 Plus 2006 (%)
Cashel Urban	2,413	415	354	694	498	200	252	17.2%	14.7%	28.8%	20.6%	8.3%	10.4%
Ardmayle	567	122	78	148	143	48	28	21.5%	13.8%	26.1%	25.2%	8.5%	4.9%
Ardsallagh	463	99	50	146	111	22	35	21.4%	10.8%	31.5%	24.0%	4.8%	7.6%
Ballysheehan	480	91	49	125	105	37	73	19.0%	10.2%	26.0%	21.9%	7.7%	15.2%
Cashel Rural	1,763	394	231	556	428	81	73	22.3%	13.1%	31.5%	24.3%	4.6%	4.1%
Clonoulty East	518	113	71	137	119	50	28	21.8%	13.7%	26.4%	23.0%	9.7%	5.4%
Gaile	727	158	81	228	148	55	57	21.7%	11.1%	31.4%	20.4%	7.6%	7.8%
Graystown	430	119	52	95	100	36	28	27.7%	12.1%	22.1%	23.3%	8.4%	6.5%
Killeenasteena	676	152	122	161	157	51	33	22.5%	18.0%	23.8%	23.2%	7.5%	4.9%
Magorban	534	119	66	148	118	34	49	22.3%	12.4%	27.7%	22.1%	6.4%	9.2%
Nodstown	473	99	56	152	107	35	24	20.9%	11.8%	32.1%	22.6%	7.4%	5.1%
Tullamain	692	167	86	250	119	53	17	24.1%	12.4%	36.1%	17.2%	7.7%	2.5%
Ballycarron	257	59	23	81	54	28	12	23.0%	8.9%	31.5%	21.0%	10.9%	4.7%
Ballygriffin	253	52	38	58	72	20	13	20.6%	15.0%	22.9%	28.5%	7.9%	5.1%
Golden	788	147	98	228	195	67	53	18.7%	12.4%	28.9%	24.7%	8.5%	6.7%
Total Cashel	11,034	2,306	1,455	3,207	2,474	817	775	21.0%	13.0%	29.0%	22.0%	7.0%	7.0%

Lone Parents

Lone parents in Cashel comprise 24% of all families with children, but in Cashel Urban, this figure stands at 42.4%, placing it second only to Tipperary East Urban for lone parent-headed families in the County as a whole.

Lone Parents Cashel & District 2006



Household Structure Cashel and District 2006

ED	Total Family Units With Children, All Children	Total Family Units Minimum One Child < 15 Years	Lone Parent, All Children	Lone Parent, Minimum One Child < 15 Years	Lone Parent, All Children < 15 Years	Percent Lone Parent, (All Children)	Percent Lone Parent, Minimum One Child < 15 Years	Percent Lone Parent, All Children < 15 Years
Cashel Urban	399	247	169	93	71	42.4%	37.7%	17.8%
Ardmayle	111	66	20	10	8	18.0%	15.2%	7.2%
Ardsallagh	79	44	11	1	1	13.9%	2.3%	1.3%
Ballysheehan	76	45	14	7	4	18.4%	15.6%	5.3%
Cashel Rural	305	187	54	24	19	17.7%	12.8%	6.2%
Clonoulty East	97	55	16	7	5	16.5%	12.7%	5.2%
Gaile	138	83	37	23	18	26.8%	27.7%	13.0%
Graystown	81	48	16	5	4	19.8%	10.4%	4.9%
Killeenasteena	103	59	14	7	6	13.6%	11.9%	5.8%
Magorban	102	61	13	5	5	12.7%	8.2%	4.9%
Nodstown	88	49	20	5	5	22.7%	10.2%	5.7%
Tullamain	145	92	38	20	18	26.2%	21.7%	12.4%
Ballycarron	44	32	6	2	2	13.6%	6.3%	4.5%
Ballygriffin	52	24	9	2	2	17.3%	8.3%	3.8%
Golden	147	82	34	15	10	23.1%	18.3%	6.8%
Total Cashel	1,967	1,174	471	226	178	24.0%	19.0%	9.0%

Housing – Nature of Occupancy Cashel and District 2006

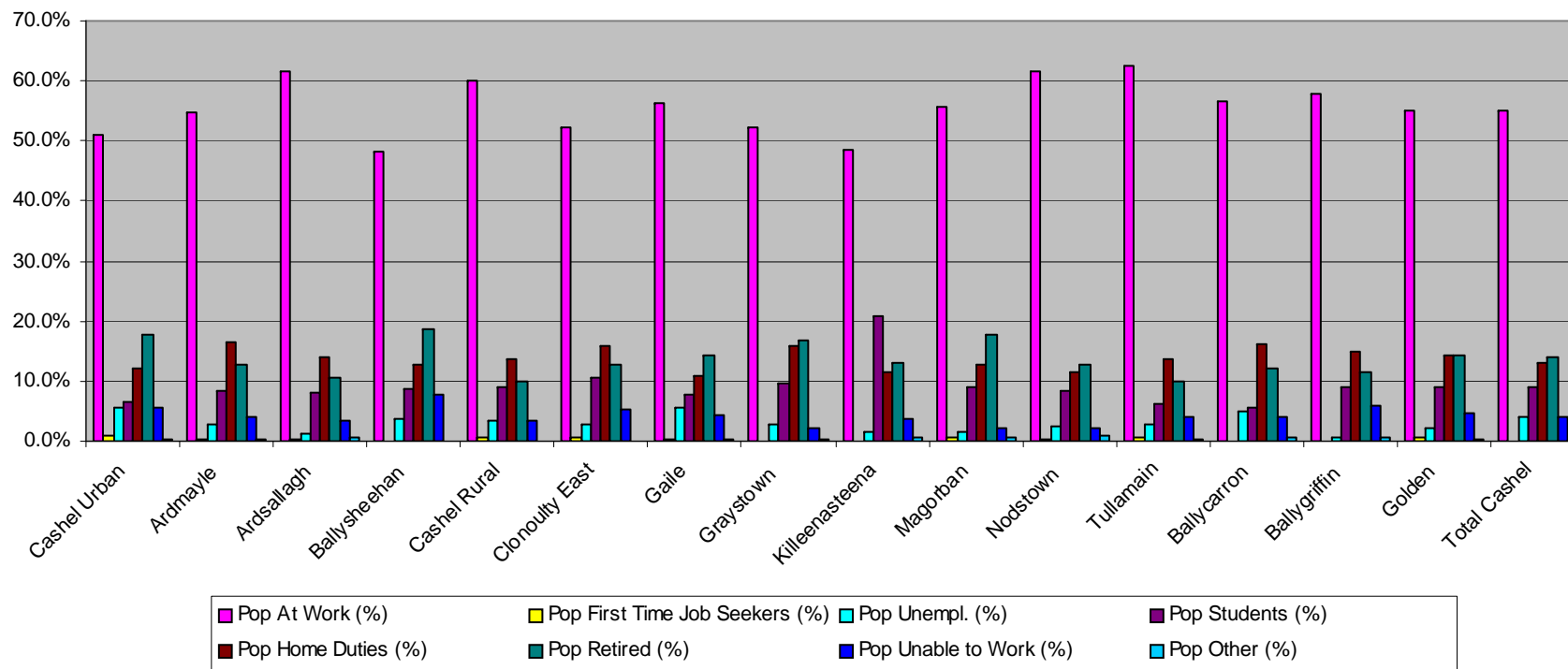
ED	Total Permanent Private Households	Owner Occupied - with Mortgage	Owner Occupied - No Mortgage	Buying from Local Authority	Rented from Local Authority	Rented from Voluntary Body	Rented Unfurnished from Other	Rented Furnished from Other	Occupied Free of Rent	Not Stated
Cashel Urban	876	200	297	36	112	39	10	122	24	36
Ardmayle	193	65	95	3	13	2	1	1	11	2
Ardsallagh	163	56	79	1	1	4	3	4	10	5
Ballysheehan	145	55	70	4	1	1	2	2	3	7
Cashel Rural	582	252	213	10	17	27	6	30	9	18
Clonoulty East	174	63	81	4	9	5	3	-	3	6
Gaile	239	118	75	3	9	7	3	15	4	5
Graystown	135	47	79	1	5	1	-	-	-	2
Killeenasteena	202	77	100	-	-	3	3	2	11	6
Magorban	169	66	78	-	5	-	-	4	9	7
Nodstown	171	83	74	2	1	2	1	2	3	3
Tullamain	238	95	75	1	6	14	4	8	23	12
Ballycarron	87	46	37	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Ballygriffin	82	32	41	-	2	2	-	2	3	-
Golden	276	102	131	5	18	6	-	9	3	2
Total Cashel	3,732	1,357	1,525	70	199	113	36	201	117	114

Unemployment

Unemployment rates have roughly halved in Ireland over the past fifteen years, with female unemployment rates slightly lower than those for males, but not falling at the same rate due to increasing labour force participation by females (with more women as a result registering their unemployment). Unemployment rates for South Tipperary have fallen at a slightly faster rate than nationally (-10.6% male/ -7.1% female compared to -9.6% male/ -6.0% female nationally), and are almost identical to the national rates in 2006 at 8.8% male unemployment and 8.2% female unemployment.

Cashel has a labour force of 5,164 (3,086 males and 2,078 females), and experiences lower than average unemployment at 6.8%. The graph below shows percentages of total population by economic status. Unemployment rates are at all other times given as numbers of unemployed plus first time job seekers as a percentage of the labour force.

Economic Status Cashel & District 2006

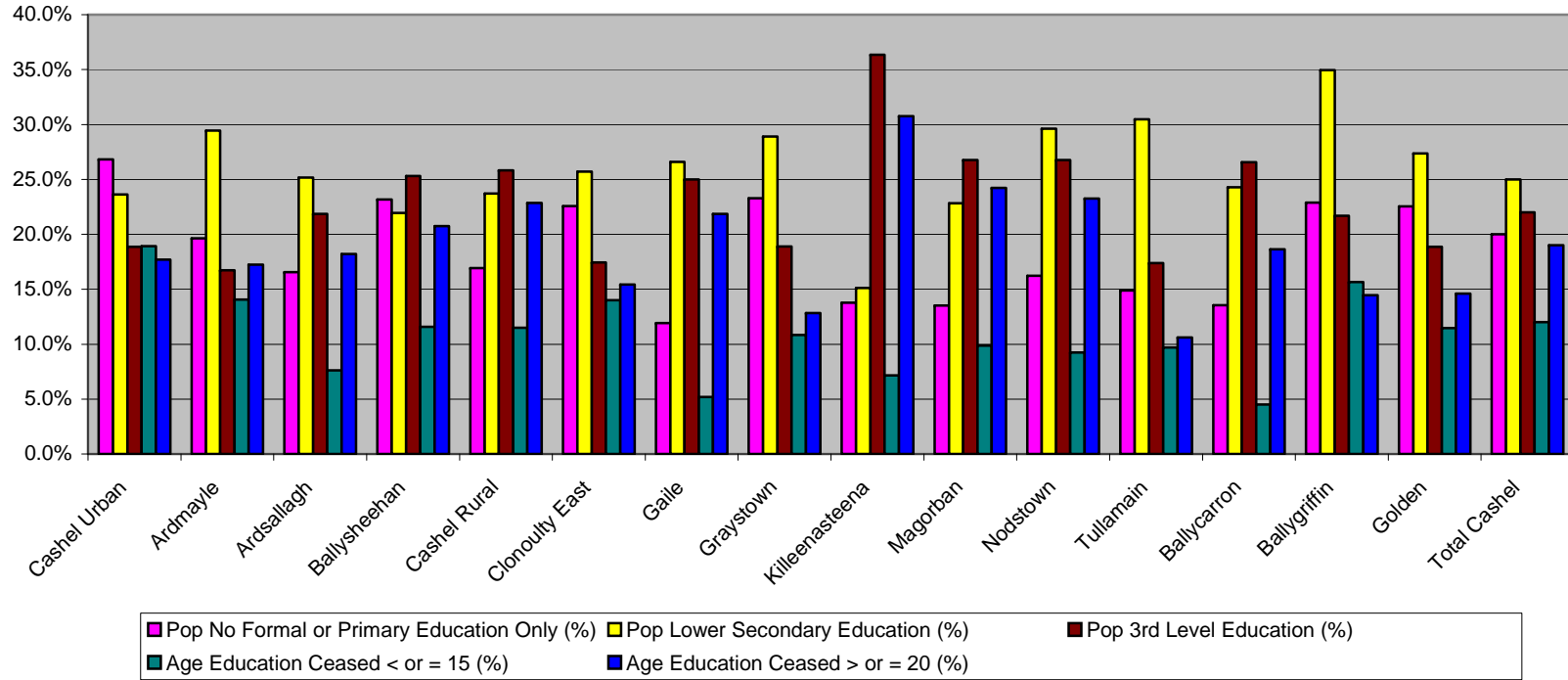


Education

There has been continuous improvement in educational levels among adults over the past 15 years in Ireland, with the rates of those with primary education only dropping from 36.7% of the adult population in 1991 to half that level (18.9%) in 2006. The rate for South Tipperary has dropped from 37% in 1991 to 20.2% in 2006. The reverse applies to third level education which has risen dramatically, from a figure of 13% in 1991 to 30.5% in 2006. South Tipperary has not experienced the same level of growth, increasing from a level of 10.4% in 1991 to just 21.8% in 2006, leaving it way behind national average rates (11.4% compared with 17.4% nationally).

Cashel has marginally above average rates of adults with no formal or primary education only (20%) with Cashel Urban (26.8%) showing the highest rates in the area as a whole. Cashel Urban also displays low rates of third level education (18.9%), while Killeenasteena has rates of 36.3%, making it well above the national average.

% Educational Attainment Cashel & District 2006



Cashel and District Educational Attainment 2006

ED	Pop Education Ceased	Pop Education Ceased (Excl Not Stated)	Pop No Formal or Primary Education Only	Pop Lower Secondary Education	Pop Upper Secondary Education	Pop Technical or Vocational Education	Pop 3rd Level Education	Age Education Ceased < or = 15	Age Education Ceased > or = 20	Pop No Formal or Primary Education Only (%)	Pop Lower Secondary Education (%)	Pop Upper Secondary Education (%)	Pop Technical or Vocational Education (%)	Pop 3rd Level Education (%)	Age Education Ceased < or = 15 (%)	Age Education Ceased > or = 20 (%)
Cashel Urban	1,722	1,633	438	386	351	150	308	309	289	26.8%	23.6%	21.5%	9.2%	18.9%	18.9%	17.7%
Ardmayle	393	377	74	111	96	33	63	53	65	19.6%	29.4%	25.5%	8.8%	16.7%	14.1%	17.2%
Ardsallagh	310	302	50	76	80	30	66	23	55	16.6%	25.2%	26.5%	9.9%	21.9%	7.6%	18.2%
Ballysheehan	346	328	76	72	68	29	83	38	68	23.2%	22.0%	20.7%	8.8%	25.3%	11.6%	20.7%
Cashel Rural	1,186	1,147	194	272	285	100	296	132	262	16.9%	23.7%	24.8%	8.7%	25.8%	11.5%	22.8%
Clonoulty East	353	350	79	90	82	38	61	49	54	22.6%	25.7%	23.4%	10.9%	17.4%	14.0%	15.4%
Gaile	507	444	53	118	110	52	111	23	97	11.9%	26.6%	24.8%	11.7%	25.0%	5.2%	21.8%
Graystown	270	249	58	72	50	22	47	27	32	23.3%	28.9%	20.1%	8.8%	18.9%	10.8%	12.9%
Killeenasteena	397	377	52	57	88	43	137	27	116	13.8%	15.1%	23.3%	11.4%	36.3%	7.2%	30.8%
Magorban	363	355	48	81	89	42	95	35	86	13.5%	22.8%	25.1%	11.8%	26.8%	9.9%	24.2%
Nodstown	328	314	51	93	56	30	84	29	73	16.2%	29.6%	17.8%	9.6%	26.8%	9.2%	23.2%
Tullamain	460	443	66	135	121	44	77	43	47	14.9%	30.5%	27.3%	9.9%	17.4%	9.7%	10.6%
Ballycarron	184	177	24	43	46	17	47	8	33	13.6%	24.3%	26.0%	9.6%	26.6%	4.5%	18.6%
Ballygriffin	172	166	38	58	27	7	36	26	24	22.9%	34.9%	16.3%	4.2%	21.7%	15.7%	14.5%
Golden	558	541	122	148	108	61	102	62	79	22.6%	27.4%	20.0%	11.3%	18.9%	11.5%	14.6%
Total Cashel	7,549	7,203	1,423	1,812	1,657	698	1,613	884	1,380	20.0%	25.0%	23.0%	10.0%	22.0%	12.0%	19.0%

1.5.3 Local Consultation

What does Social Inclusion Mean to you?

- Rights Based approaches to working with people
- Equal Rights with an emphasis on those most marginalised
- Empowerment – access to decision making arenas
- Pro-Active supports
- Early Interventions
- Access to services
- A voice/platform for those who are excluded
- Influence on delivery of services and supports

Cashel – Key Needs at Local Geographic Level

Themes	Key Needs
Education and Training	<p>There is no VTOS in the town.</p> <p>Most further education/training opportunities are situated outside the town and this includes employment services.</p> <p>Progression routes from the Special Schools situated in the town are problematic and limited, especially for those students who are from outside Cashel and travel in to the Schools.</p> <p>See issues raised in Young People section.</p>
Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people increasingly disengaged from traditional supports and progression routes into education and employment. • Higher levels of Early School Leaving emerging • Higher numbers of young single mothers • Increasing levels of drugs mis-use particularly amongst young people • 15-18 year old age group are increasingly distanced – lack of structured supports for those that leave school after the Junior Certificate cycle <p>There is a Youthreach Service which is based 15 miles away in Cappawhite – transport is provided to this</p>

	centre. However, the town itself lacks resources for delivering supports to young people.
Transport	<p>Whilst there are transport links between Cashel and other areas in the County, the local transport services within the town are poor. Bus links from the estates and other housing areas into the centre of town are limited and local transport would not be seen as a viable method of getting to school, further education/training opportunities or work.</p> <p>People have to use taxis to do their weekly shopping which is not economical.</p> <p>Elderly people are particularly affected by this in terms of accessing services such as doctors, post offices and a regular social network –lack of inter-town transport can lead to urban isolation for many target groups.</p>
Members of New Communities	This community is growing and there is a lack of supports within the town. Specifically there is a lack of English classes and a need for more focussed, integrated supports for this community which takes into account the different nationalities and status of non-nationals.
Health	The local hospital has been closed for over a year – it is open from 9am-5pm daily for minor injuries only. As a result people in Cashel have to attend Clonmel, Waterford or Limerick Regional Hospitals. Again, transport issues make this difficult for patients and relatives.
Isolation	<p>There is a growing sense of isolation and related issues in the hinterland of Cashel (as well as urban isolation identified under Transport section).</p> <p>This is more prevalent with the increasing closure of small village shops, post offices and creameries.</p> <p>The trend towards the construction of out-of-town shopping malls is also identified as having potentially a huge impact on the centre of the town in terms of isolation and possible anti-social behaviour etc.</p>

Cashel – Key Needs by Target Group

Target Group	Themes and Issues Arising	Identified Needs
Long Term Unemployed	<p>Long Term unemployed people are not hugely visible in Cashel and there is a perceived and actual lack of resources and services within the town for this target group.</p> <p>Services such as MABS operate on an outreach basis.</p> <p>Unemployed people in Cashel have to travel to other urban centres for FAS, LES supports.</p> <p>There are CE schemes which are not viewed as having high progression rates, and are seen more as permanent jobs supporting vital community facilities.</p>	<p>a) Gain more information on what is available for long term unemployed people</p> <p>b) Link to county and regional strategies for employment progression</p> <p>c) Develop realistic socio-economic strategies that match training provision with jobs coming into the</p>

		<p>area</p> <p>d) Develop enterprise culture</p> <p>e) Develop strategies for combating potential unemployment issues as a result of the down-turn in the construction industry</p> <p>f) Affordable childcare options</p>
Low Income Individuals and Families	<p>Key themes emerging for this target group centre on a lack of opportunities to progress into employment and training/education to enhance skills.</p> <p>There is a lack of employment opportunities in general in Cashel – transport issues limit the take-up of employment opportunities in other areas in the county and the lack of local jobs prohibits motivation to seek employment.</p> <p>As above, the Community Employment Schemes are not seen as progressing people into jobs and therefore provide no openings for new people to go on to such schemes.</p>	<p>a) Supports to progress people from CE schemes</p> <p>b) Mentoring supports on a one-to-one basis</p> <p>c) Increased local education and training opportunities</p> <p>d) Affordable childcare options</p> <p>e) Flexible transport options</p> <p>f) Greater input from FAS regarding services, training programmes etc.</p> <p>g) Emphasis on up-skilling and linking people with opportunities.</p>
Women who are Socially and Economically Disadvantaged	<p>Key issues raised for this target group related to domestic violence and the fact that the nearest domestic violence supports service was based in Clonmel.</p> <p>Limited services around childcare and transport also emerge for this target group.</p>	<p>a) Affordable childcare</p> <p>b) Opportunities for part time/job share employment opportunities</p> <p>c) Flexible training courses</p> <p>d) Local domestic violence supports</p>
Lone Parents who are Economically and Socially Disadvantaged	<p>There has been an increase in the number of one-parent households in Cashel over the last 5-10 years. These households include single parents through to widowhood as well as high levels of young mothers and fathers and therefore there are a range of issues to be addressed.</p>	<p>a) Affordable childcare</p> <p>b) Flexible training courses and part-time work options</p> <p>c) Recognition of need for counselling and family supports i.e. bereavement</p>

Cashel – Key Needs by Target Group

Target Group	Themes and Issues Arising	Identified Needs
Travellers	There are 4 official halting sites in and immediately around Cashel with some Traveller families living in settled accommodation. There is a Traveller Primary Health Care Project running in Cashel and the VEC has run some Lifestyle and Fitness programmes for male Travellers.	a) Needs Analysis by and for Travellers b) Perceived need for more focussed work regarding integration and education of both the Travelling and Settled Communities.
Disabled People	Cashel is viewed as working progressively and in a coordinated way to address the needs of disabled people in the area. There are 2 Special Schools catering for mild and severe learning difficulties and disabilities and the Nagle Centre runs programmes for progression into Adult Enterprise and Employment as do the Brothers of Charity who deliver sheltered work and training supports. Cashel's ambition is to become a gold star town for People with Disabilities – this is currently being pursued by the Community Development Department within the HSE together with PWDI and the suggestion to document the model of good practice in the town is being explored.	To continue to react positively to needs of Disabled people and to respond to learning and models of best practice gained through work with PWDI and HSE.
Disadvantaged Youth, Including Unemployed and Early School Leaving	(See also notes taken under Needs, Geographical and Social) There is no Youth club or similar in Cashel. Tipperary Regional Youth Services provide a Youth Worker for the town and Youth Reach have a centre in Cappawhite (15 miles outside the town). Sporting organisations do exist including GAA, Rugby, Soccer, Tennis etc. To date they have not worked significantly together to provide SI supports or programmes for young people. There is no Home School Liaison Officer, There is no School Completion Programme. There is no Youth Diversion Project Foróige do not operate in the town.	a) Targeted resources for the provision of national programmes and Education supports e.g. School Completion Programme b) Leisure and Social facilities for young people c) Integrated Youth Strategy
Older people who are Economically and Socially Disadvantaged	There is an Active Retirement Group in Cashel which is a strong group and runs a range of activities. There is also a Day Centre in Cashel which has not been particularly pro-active to date. Transport limitations impact severely on this target group and isolation is an identified problem for many elderly people with specific reference to isolated elderly men in Cashel and the hinterland.	a) Provision of education, training and social activities/supports/programmes catering for retired people. b) Transport links and provision to combat isolation and increase access to services.

		c) Specific anti-isolation strategies
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Cashel – Key Needs by Target Group

Target Group	Themes and Issues Arising	Identified Needs
Homeless People	<p>Cashel is seen as being adequately served for accommodation and housing infrastructure.</p> <p>There may be issues for some members of the new communities with regard to over-crowding and this would need to be researched. South Tipperary County will undertake a social needs assessment of all their houses during 2008.</p> <p>There are no hostels in Cashel.</p>	<p>a) As in other areas information regarding waiting lists for social/affordable housing would need to be investigated.</p> <p>b) Await results of South Tipperary County Council Housing Needs Assessment</p>
Drug-Misusers	<p>Alcohol problems are increasingly evident in young people and heroin is a huge issue in Cashel – both of these are linked to drug-related crime increasing in the town,</p> <p>Treatment supports are all located outside the town which requires transport and places an economic burden on “patients” and families.</p>	<p>a) Local facilities – rehabilitation and drop-in centres</p> <p>b) Links to county and regional programmes and initiatives</p> <p>c) Community-based Drugs Initiatives/Drugs Task Force</p> <p>d) Education initiatives – prevention of drug use</p>
Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Immigrants	<p>Cashel no longer has a Direct Provision hostel and as such has no Asylum Seekers within the town. There does not appear to be a significant refugee population either. There does not appear to be an African community within the town.</p> <p>There is a growing Eastern European population, most of which appear to be working.</p> <p>Main issues identified appear to be centred around tension/fighting between Eastern European and Irish people at the weekends – linked to alcohol and drug misuse.</p> <p>(See also Migrant Workers)</p>	None identified at present
Ex-Prisoners	<p>As identified in other areas within the county it is difficult to ascertain numbers of ex-prisoners/offenders in Cashel.</p> <p>Key themes emerging for this target group centre on a lack of access to supports</p>	<p>a) Ex-Offenders programmes</p> <p>b) Integrated supports for transition from prison to the</p>

	and education/training/employment opportunities due to stigma. There is no evidence of mentoring or tracking supports for ex-prisoners.	community – options etc c) Dedicated JLO for prevention of offending for young people – Juvenile Prevention programme
	Main issues for this group centre on stigma and a lack of supports and information services. Tipperary Regional Youth Service is looking at setting up a Youth Group for this target group on a regional basis.	a) Links to National policy and frameworks b) Needs Analysis c) Anti-isolation strategies and proactive inclusion d) Awareness-raising initiatives to combat prejudice and stigma

Cashel – Key Needs by Target Group

Target Group	Themes and Issues Arising	Identified Needs
Migrant Workers	(See also Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Immigrants) There is a lack of English Language classes and supports. Problems with communication have a direct impact on access to employment opportunities – this target group is heavily vulnerable to exploitation i.e. lack of employment supports and poor working conditions. (See also Homeless People)	a) English Language classes and supports b) Awareness raising initiatives regarding the diverse range of traditions and customs. c) Employment supports