

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1

Report 2018

An Tuarascáil ó Choiste Uimh. 1

um Theorainn Toghlimistéar Áitiúil – 2018

To be purchased from
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS,
52 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN 2.
(Tel: 076 1106 834 or Email: publications@opw.ie)
or through any bookseller.

Le ceannach díreach ó
FOILSEACHÁIN RIALTAIS,
52 FAICHE STIABHNA, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2
(Teil: 076 1106 834 nó Riomhphost: publications@opw.ie)
nó trí aon díoltóir leabhar.

ISBN 978-1-4064-2990-9

€20.00

© Government of Ireland 2018

Maps are based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the Government
(Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. OSi_NMA_072/18)

© Ordnance Survey Ireland /
Government of Ireland.



Contents

	Page No.
Presentation of Report to Minister	3
Glossary of terms	4
1. Legislation, Programme for Government Context and Terms of Reference	5
• Legislation	
• Programme for Government Context	
• Terms of Reference	
2. Summary Tables of Recommendations	9
3. Appointment of Committee and Working methods	12
• Appointment and Membership	
• Consultation Arrangements	
• Boundary Committees' Website	
• Submissions	
• Work of the Committee	
4. Application of the Terms of Reference	15
• General Issues	
• Principles and Rationale arising from the Terms of Reference	
5. Examination of local authorities and Recommendations	
Carlow	20
Cavan	24
Clare	28
Cork County	32
Donegal	38
Galway County	42
Kerry	46
Kildare	50
Kilkenny	54
Laois	58
Leitrim	62
Limerick	66
Longford	72
Louth	76
Mayo	80
Meath	84
Monaghan	88
Offaly	92
Roscommon	96
Sligo	100
Tipperary	104
Waterford	108
Westmeath	114
Wexford	118
Wicklow	122

Appendices

I	Rules of procedure	126
II	Press notice(s) inviting submissions	127
III	List of submissions received	130
IV	Terms of Reference for Reviews of Cork County and Galway County	138
V	Maps showing the local electoral areas decided in 2013	141

Presentation of Report to Minister

Mr. John Paul Phelan, T.D.
Minister of State at the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
Custom House
Dublin 1
D01 W6XO

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 Report 2018

Dear Minister,

You appointed us on 13 December 2017 as members of the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1, to review and make recommendations on the division of local authority areas outside of Dublin, with the exceptions of Cork County, Cork City, Galway County and Galway City. This involved reviewing the division, into local electoral areas, of 23 local authority areas, which are currently divided into 89 local electoral areas and represented by 623 Councillors.

You subsequently appointed us, on 21 March 2018 and 3 May 2018 respectively, to review and make recommendations on the division of local authority areas in Cork County and Galway County. These two counties are currently divided into 13 local electoral areas and represented by 94 Councillors.

The Committee observed its statutory requirements in preparing its report and recommendations in accordance with the terms of reference and within the time period which you prescribed for this task.

On behalf of the Committee, I am pleased to submit to you a completed report of our recommendations in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Geraldine Tallon
Chairperson
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee, Committee No. 1

13 June 2018

Glossary of terms

The Committee

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 was established by Mr. John Paul Phelan T.D. Minister of State at the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government with special responsibility for Local Government and Electoral Reform.

Census Towns

In Census 2016, a Census town was defined as having a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc).

Electoral divisions

These are the smallest administrative areas for which population statistics are published. There are 3,441 electoral divisions in the State. Electoral divisions are referred to by their established statutory names. In some cases, these names differ from addresses and place names commonly used.

Local electoral areas or electoral areas

Under local government legislation, the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government is responsible for dividing each city, county, and city and county (that is Limerick and Waterford) into local electoral areas (also referred to as electoral areas) for the purposes of local elections. Generally, a number of electoral divisions are grouped to form a local electoral area.

Municipal District

Municipal districts form a key tier of local governance at sub-county level. Each county is comprised of a number of municipal districts. Municipal districts are comprised of one or more local electoral areas. Councillors elected to a local electoral area have functions in respect of the specified municipal district.

Municipal Borough District

Towns which were historically represented by borough councils or the population of which within the county, as ascertained at Census 2016 when rounded to the nearest 1,000, is equal to or greater than 30,000, are designated as Municipal Borough Districts. Such Municipal Borough Districts may consist of one or more local electoral areas.

Metropolitan District

The Metropolitan Districts of Limerick and Waterford include, and extend beyond, the urban areas of the former city councils. Each Metropolitan District is comprised of more than one local electoral area.

1. Legislation, Programme for Government Context and Terms of Reference

Legislation - Legal provisions on local electoral areas:

Section 23 of the Local Government Act 2001 empowers the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government to divide a local authority area into local electoral areas and to amend those areas.

However, in advance of deciding to make an order under section 23 of the Act, the Minister must, in accordance with section 32(2) of the Local Government Act 1991, request a boundary committee to make a report having regard to such matters as may be specified by the Minister.

The Minister must publish the report of the boundary committee and must have regard to the report of that committee when deciding to make an order on local electoral area boundaries.

Boundary committees are independent in the performance of their functions and stand dissolved on the expiration of such period of time as may be specified by the Minister at the time of a committee's establishment.

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No 1 was established with reference to sections 28, 32 and 33 of the Local Government Act 1991.

Section 28 provides that -

- the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government may establish a boundary committee;
- a boundary committee is independent in the performance of its functions.

Section 32 provides that the Minister may request a boundary committee to prepare a report –

- with respect to the boundary of any district or division based on a local government boundary and used for any public administration purpose related to local government;
- with respect to any matter specified by the Minister relating to local government.

Section 33 provides *inter alia* that -

- a boundary committee shall review the boundaries requested by the Minister, make such recommendations as it considers necessary, and report to the Minister;
- a boundary committee shall have regard to such considerations as the Minister specifies;
- in preparing a report, a boundary committee shall consult any local authority concerned and shall have regard to any such consultation and submissions made.

Programme for Government Context

The Programme for a Partnership Government sets out a number of commitments in relation to local government reform to ensure that local government funding, structures and responsibilities strengthen local democracy into the future. Against this background, on 13 December 2017, the Minister of State announced the establishment of two independent boundary committees to review local electoral areas and to report with recommendations within six months. Both the membership of each committee and their accompanying terms of reference were published as part of the Minister's announcement.

Committee No. 1 was requested to report and make recommendations on every county, other than Cork, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Galway, Fingal and South Dublin, as well as on Limerick City and County and Waterford City and County. For these Councils, the number of councillors should be not less than 5 and not more than 7 for each local electoral area, provided that in particular compelling circumstances, 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended.

Committee No. 2 was tasked with reporting and making recommendations on Dublin City, and the counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin. For these Councils the number of councillors should be not less than 5 and not more than 7.

It was, in addition, announced at that time that terms of reference would also be established for the review of local electoral areas in Cork and Galway in due course.

On 6 June 2018, the Government approved the General Scheme of a Local Government Bill 2018 which will give effect to the alteration of the boundary between Cork City and County Councils, extending the administrative area of the city council. It is understood that drafting of the Bill is proceeding with a view to early publication and enactment. The Bill also contains provision for the appointment of a single chief executive with dual responsibility for Galway City and County Councils. This will enable administrative integration of the two authorities in preparation for full unification which the Government has decided in principle to implement by 2021, as recommended by an Expert Advisory Group in April 2018. Elections to both councils, as independent authorities, will take place in 2019 on the basis of electoral areas to be determined in light of this report.

The review of local electoral areas in Cork was announced on 21 March 2018 with Committee No. 1 being requested to expand its original remit and to undertake the review of local electoral areas in Cork County, and Committee No. 2 being assigned a similar task in respect of Cork City. In addition, Committee No. 1 was also asked, on 3 May 2018, to carry out a review in relation to Galway County on the basis that the terms of reference would be similar to those for the other counties they were already tasked with reviewing.

Terms of Reference

The Minister of State, Mr. John Paul Phelan, T.D., appointed the Committee on 13 December 2017 to review and make recommendations on the division of each council area, other than Cork, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Galway, Fingal and South Dublin, into local electoral areas, and to make recommendations on the number of members of each council to be assigned to each local electoral area.

Committee No.1 - Terms of Reference:

1. To review and to make recommendations on the division of each county, other than Cork, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Galway, Fingal and South Dublin, and each "city and county", into local electoral areas and the number of members of each county council and each city and county council to be assigned to each such electoral area.
2. For the purpose of the review, the Committee should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016, should assume no change in the total membership of each local authority specified in the Local Government Act 2001 as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and should endeavour, as far as practicable and subject to the other requirements of these terms of reference, to achieve variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.
3. The number of councillors assigned to a local electoral area shall be not less than 5 and not more than 7 provided that in particular compelling circumstances 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended, where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.
4. Except in the case of Metropolitan Districts (Limerick and Waterford), a distinct urban-focused local electoral area or areas, as appropriate, shall be designated in respect of each town the population of which within the county as ascertained at Census 2016, when rounded to the nearest 1,000, is equal to or greater than 15,000. The number of members of the county council to be assigned to each such local electoral area shall not be less than 5, as far as practicable. Each such electoral area shall be based, as far as practicable, on the areas of the "Census town" as defined for the purposes of Census 2016.
5. A distinct local electoral area shall be designated in respect of each county town which does not come within the scope of article 4. Each such electoral area shall be based, as far as practicable, on the areas of the "Census town" as defined for the purposes of Census 2016.
6. Other local electoral areas should be designed, as far as possible, around urban centres, taking due account of local and community identities and linkages as well as natural boundaries and the need to facilitate the effectiveness of the governance and representational roles of elected members, including, in particular, the need to avoid designating local electoral areas which are territorially very large or extend over very long distances.
7. In making recommendations in relation to local electoral areas the Committee should take account of the following proposals in relation to the configuration of Municipal Districts:
 - (i) Each town which was formerly a borough or the population of which within the county as ascertained at Census 2016, when rounded to the nearest 1,000, is equal to or greater than

30,000 shall be designated as a distinct Municipal Borough District; the number of members of the county council to be assigned to each such Municipal District shall not be less than five, and such Municipal Districts shall consist of one or more local electoral areas as the committee considers appropriate.

(ii) Subject to any changes arising from sub-article (i), there should be no change in the configuration of Municipal Districts generally, save in such limited circumstances where the Committee considers it necessary to recommend such a change.

(iii) Municipal Districts may be divided into 2 or more local electoral areas as the Committee considers appropriate, except where the terms of reference (particularly sub-article (i)) require otherwise, or where the Committee considers that it would not be appropriate.

(iv) The number of Municipal District Members for each district shall not be less than 6 save in the case of a district to which sub-article (i) applies or where, in exceptional circumstances (for example, related to population), the Committee considers that it is necessary that a district should consist of a single local electoral area, in which case the number of members shall not be less than 5.

8. The Committee shall have regard to Government policy in relation to local government, including any further reports, statements or decisions in that regard during the course of the review, and to any further guidance or requirements issued by the Minister.

The Terms of Reference for the review of Cork County and of Galway County are to be found at Appendix IV.

Committee Reports:

Committee No. 1 is required to report as soon as possible and, in any event, not later than six months after its establishment (i.e. 13 June 2018), to allow for implementation of the report's recommendations sufficiently well in advance of the 2019 local and European elections.

Following consideration of the Reports of Committee No. 1 and Committee No. 2, the necessary statutory instruments revising local electoral areas will be made in accordance with sections 4 and 23 of the Local Government Act 2001.

By way of additional background, the last such Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee was established in November 2012 and reported on 29 May 2013, twelve months in advance of the 2014 local elections. The recommendations in the report of the committee were accepted in full by the Minister and the statutory instruments giving effect to them were made in January 2014.

2. Summary Tables of Recommendations

Total number of elected members

The total number of elected members and the number of members within each county, and city and county is unchanged from the current configuration, as outlined in the terms of reference.

Number of members representing each local electoral area

Table 1 below shows the overall number of local electoral areas by size (i.e. 3 to 7 members) recommended by the Committee.

Table 1: Recommended local electoral areas by size

Local Electoral Area Size (Members)	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Number of Local Electoral Areas	5	17	24	53	28	127
Total Number of Members	15	68	120	318	196	717

The number of members assigned to individual local authorities and the number and size of the local electoral areas for each council is set out in Table 2a. The number of Municipal Districts in each local authority area is set out in Table 2b.

Table 2a: Recommended Local Electoral Areas by County

Local Authority	Number of members	3	4	5	6	7	Total no. of local electoral areas	Total no. of Municipal Districts
Carlow	18			1	1	1	3	3
Cavan	18				3		3	3
Clare	28		1	2		2	5	4
Cork County	55		2	2	5	1	10	8
Donegal	37	1	1	1	3	1	7	5
Galway County	39		1	3	1	2	7	5
Kerry	33	1	1		2	2	6	4
Kildare	40	1	1	4	1	1	8	5
Kilkenny	24			1	2	1	4	4
Laois	19				2	1	3	3
Leitrim	18				3		3	3
Limerick	40				2	4	6	3
Longford	18			1	1	1	3	3
Louth	29		1		3	1	5	3
Mayo	30	1	2		2	1	6	4
Meath	40				2	4	6	6
Monaghan	18			1	1	1	3	3
Offaly	19				2	1	3	3
Roscommon	18				3		3	3
Sligo	18			1	1	1	3	2
Tipperary	40		3	3	1	1	8	5
Waterford	32	1		1	4		6	2
Westmeath	20		1	2	1		4	2
Wexford	34		1	1	3	1	6	4
Wicklow	32		2		4		6	5
Totals	717	5	17	24	53	28	127	95

Table 2b: Recommended Municipal Districts / Municipal Borough Districts and Metropolitan Districts by County

Local Authority	Number of members	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total no. of Districts
Carlow	18	1	1	1							3
Cavan	18		3								3
Clare	28	1		2		1					4
Cork County	55		5	1		2					8
Donegal	37		3			1	1				5
Galway County	39		1	2		1	1				5
Kerry	33		1	1		1		1			4
Kildare	40	1		2			1	1			5
Kilkenny	24	1	2	1							4
Laois	19		2	1							3
Leitrim	18		3								3
Limerick*	40		2	1							3
Longford	18	1	1	1							3
Louth	29		1				1			1	3
Mayo	30		1	2			1				4
Meath	40		2	4							6
Monaghan	18	1	1	1							3
Offaly	19		2	1							3
Roscommon	18		3								3
Sligo	18			1				1			2
Tipperary	40	1		1		2	1				5
Waterford**	32	1				1					2
Westmeath	20					1		1			2
Wexford	34		2				1		1		4
Wicklow	32		4		1						5
Totals	717	8	40	23	1	10	7	4	1	1	95

* Limerick also contains a 21 seat Metropolitan District.

** Waterford also contains an 18 seat Metropolitan District.

3. Appointment of Committee and Working Methods

Appointment and Membership

The order establishing the Committee was signed by the Minister of State at the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Mr John Paul Phelan, T.D. on 13 December 2017. The following persons were appointed as members:

- Ms Geraldine Tallon, former Secretary General, Department of the Environment, Community, and Local Government (Chairperson)
- Mr Seamus Boland, Chief Executive Officer, Irish Rural Link, Chairperson of Pobal
- Ms Virginia McLoone, Former Senior Executive Officer, Donegal County Council
- Mr Ned O'Connor, Former Manager South Tipperary County Council
- Dr Theresa Reidy, Lecturer in Department of Government, University College Cork

Consultation Arrangements

The Committee undertook three public consultations from 17 January 2018, inviting submissions to inform its work. This included an initial call for submissions and, subsequently, a second and third call for submissions in relation to the Cork and Galway reviews, respectively.

A deadline date of 19 February 2018 was set for the receipt of submissions in relation to the first consultation undertaken. Subsequent deadline dates of 9 May and 31 May were set for submissions in respect of Cork and Galway, respectively.

Having regard to the timeframe for the review, the Committee decided that it would only accept written submissions, in electronic form or hard copy.

Advertisements

Public notice advertisements inviting submissions were initially published in the national newspapers and 61 local papers. A notice inviting submissions in Irish was also placed in the Irish language newspaper *Seachtain*.

Further advertisements appeared in the national newspapers and relevant local papers on 11 April and 8 May 2018 in respect of the Cork and Galway reviews. Copies of the notices are at Appendix II.

Letters

At the Committee's request, the secretariat wrote directly on 17 January 2018 initially, and on 10 April in relation to Cork County and on 8 May regarding Galway County specifically, inviting submissions from the following:

- The Cathaoirigh of the 31 local authorities, for attention of all Members;
- The 31 local authority Chief Executive Officers;
- Members of the Dáil and Seanad;
- Irish Members of the European Parliament, and;
- All registered political parties.

The request for submissions was copied to the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA), the County and City Management Association (CCMA), the Local Authorities Members Association (LAMA) and the Association of Irish Local Government (AILG).

Boundary Committees Website

The website www.boundarycommittee.ie was used to publicise and provide information in relation to the work of the Committee. Updates were provided regarding the appointment of the Committee to review Cork and Galway. All requests for submissions, by way of public advertisement or letter, were published on the website. Submissions received by the relevant deadline dates were published on the website. Reminders in relation to the deadlines for receipt of submissions were also posted online.

Submissions

A total of 445 submissions were made by 424 contributors to both Committee No. 1 and Committee No. 2 in respect of the review of all local authorities up to the final deadline of 31 May 2018. Of these, 291 refer specifically to the review undertaken by Committee No. 1. They included submissions specific to particular local authorities and also general submissions and observations on more than one local authority, and regarding the review in general.

Submissions were received from a range of individuals, public representatives, local authorities, political parties and community and business organisations. The submissions received provided a clear overview of the issues and challenges faced by various communities and the value of well-balanced representation.

The Committee would like to acknowledge and thank all those who made submissions. All submissions received were examined carefully and information and issues raised provided an invaluable input to the deliberations of the Committee.

Table 3 below provides a breakdown of the submissions to Committee No. 1 based on their source:

Table 3: Breakdown of Submissions made to Committee No.1 by Source

Source of Submission	Number
Political Parties and Branches	32
Public Representatives	121
Local Authorities	18
Organisations	24
Individuals	96
Total	291

A full list of the submissions received is at Appendix III.

Work of the Committee

In accordance with Part V of the Local Government Act 1991, the Minister provided the Committee with staff to assist in its work.

The secretariat to the Committee were; Emer Connolly, Principal, Tom Gallagher, Assistant Principal, Ian Stuart-Mills, Administrative Officer and David Harbourne, Executive Officer.

The Committee adopted rules of procedure to assist it in its business. These are set out at Appendix I.

The Committee held 12 meetings between January 2018 and June 2018. All matters arising at meetings of the Committee were agreed by consensus, and without the need to use the voting arrangements provided for in the rules of procedure.

The Committee acknowledges the professionalism, expertise and support of the secretariat throughout its deliberations.

4. Application of the Terms of Reference

General issues

The local electoral areas recommended in this report are formed on the basis of the population as ascertained at Census 2016.

The terms of reference as set out in full earlier in Chapter 1 specify the range of factors which had to be carefully considered in examining the position in each particular county. The terms of reference sought to provide a framework which would ensure fair and balanced representation for each council with a particular focus on developing local electoral areas around urban centres and avoiding disproportionately large geographic areas.

Local Authority areas are very diverse in their range of population density and distribution. The Committee's work required balanced assessment to ensure all areas have appropriate representation.

The Committee took into account such factors as topography, settlement patterns and dominant geographical features such as mountains, lakes, and general accessibility.

Against this background, the Committee was aware of the impact of possibly significant changes in the size and configuration of local electoral areas following the review. The Committee was conscious of the importance of ensuring an appropriate balance between the different factors, that there was no one overall solution, and that each county is unique. This meant, therefore, that the recommendations for each county are uniquely tailored to that specific combination of circumstances. Each recommendation required a balance of all relevant factors such as population, extent of urban and rural population density, geography and topography, as well as consideration of community linkages.

All recommendations were reviewed for consistency and adherence to the terms of reference.

Principles and Rationale arising from the Terms of Reference

Term of Reference 1

This term of reference states that the Committee is tasked with reviewing and making recommendations in respect of each local authority area outside of Dublin with the exceptions of Cork County, Cork City, Galway County and Galway City. The Committee was subsequently asked to review Cork County and Galway County. Overall, in 31 local authorities, there are 949 Councillors elected to represent a total of 137 local electoral areas (LEAs).

Term of Reference 2

For the purpose of the review, the Committee should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has published figures for each local authority, each local electoral area and each electoral division in the country.

The terms of reference do not specify a national population to member ratio but they did require the committee to endeavour, as far as practicable and subject to the other terms of reference, to achieve a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10% within each local authority area.

Overall, the population of the State rose by 3.8% between the 2011 and 2016 Census. This compares with an annual average increase of 1.6 per cent from 2006 to 2011. The total membership of each local authority will not change from that currently specified in Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014).

Within each county, populations have moved and grown at different rates in different areas. These changes and movements of population are reflected in the recommendations of the Committee.

The Committee, in arriving at its recommendations, has sought to minimise the variance from the local authority average for each local electoral area while at the same time taking account of the full terms of reference.

The scope for the Committee to minimise variations was balanced by the need to take account of other considerations, including for example, local and community identities and linkages, as well as natural boundaries.

Term of Reference 3

The terms of reference for this review and the previous review differ in some respects. In particular, the current terms of reference do not allow for 8, 9 or 10 seat local electoral areas. The maximum number of members per electoral area is 7, with the general minimum being 5. However, 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended in compelling circumstances.

As 15 counties have local electoral areas with more than 7 seats at present, these had to be changed to comply with the terms of reference. In these instances, priority was given by the Committee to larger urban centres as a focal point for newly recommended local electoral areas.

In compelling circumstances, where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large, 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended. In a number of instances, mainly along the Western seaboard, low and dispersed population areas, remote areas, and large geographical areas were considered by the Committee as creating compelling circumstances. Elsewhere this provision is used sparingly in response to particular local circumstances, for example to address population concentration in North Kildare and in Bray, Co. Wicklow, and low population in certain parts of Tipperary and Waterford. In balancing the various elements of the terms of reference, the committee considered the circumstances sufficient to recommend 3 seat local electoral areas on 5 occasions and 4 seat local electoral areas on 17 occasions, in 13 local authority areas.

Where a 3 or 4 seat local electoral area has been recommended, it has been included with a second local electoral area to form a municipal district.

Terms of Reference 4 and 5

The terms of reference provide that except in the case of Metropolitan Districts (Limerick and Waterford), a distinct urban-focused local electoral area or areas, as appropriate, should be designated in respect of each town the population of which, when rounded to the nearest 1,000 is equal to or greater than 15,000. These urban focused local electoral areas are to be based around census towns. There are 26 towns with populations large enough (14,501 or greater) to be dealt with under this term of reference.

A distinct local electoral area should be designated in respect of each county town below the 15,000 population threshold. Each such electoral area is to be based, as far as practicable, on the area of the census town as defined for the purposes of Census 2016.

There are eight such county towns: Castlebar (Mayo); Cavan (Cavan); Wicklow (Wicklow); Longford (Longford); Monaghan (Monaghan); Roscommon (Roscommon); Carrick on Shannon (Leitrim); and Lifford (Donegal).

Term of Reference 6

This term of reference states that other local electoral areas should be designed, as far as possible, around urban centres, taking due account of local and community identities and linkages as well as natural boundaries and the need to facilitate effective governance and the representational role of elected members. The terms of reference also include the need to avoid designating local electoral areas which are territorially very large or extend over very long distances.

The Committee reviewed a diverse range of local authorities and dealt with electoral areas covering both highly urbanised centres of population and more sparsely populated rural areas and remote areas. Its consideration of issues concerning community identities and linkages therefore drew on factors such as particular town, village and parish affinities, settlement patterns, topography, dominant natural physical features (the presence of mountains and lakes for instance) and the location of roads and more general accessibility issues between different areas.

The submissions, which in their totality display a strong sense of community awareness, were helpful in informing the Committee. Many emphasised natural associations between particular towns, townlands or parishes. In some instances sporting or cultural associations were highlighted.

While it was not possible for the Committee to adopt each course of action proposed, all such contributions were considered and evaluated. The submissions helped to deepen the Committee's understanding of issues of interest and concern to local communities, public representatives and others who participated in the consultation process.

Term of Reference 7

This term of reference states that each town with a population of 30,000 or more, when rounded to the nearest thousand (29,501 or greater) or each town which was formerly a borough, should be designated a Municipal Borough District. Each Municipal Borough District may be divided into two or more local electoral areas and each Municipal Borough District must have a minimum of five members in total. The towns of Bray, Dundalk, Navan, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Sligo, Clonmel and Wexford should be designated as Municipal Borough Districts.

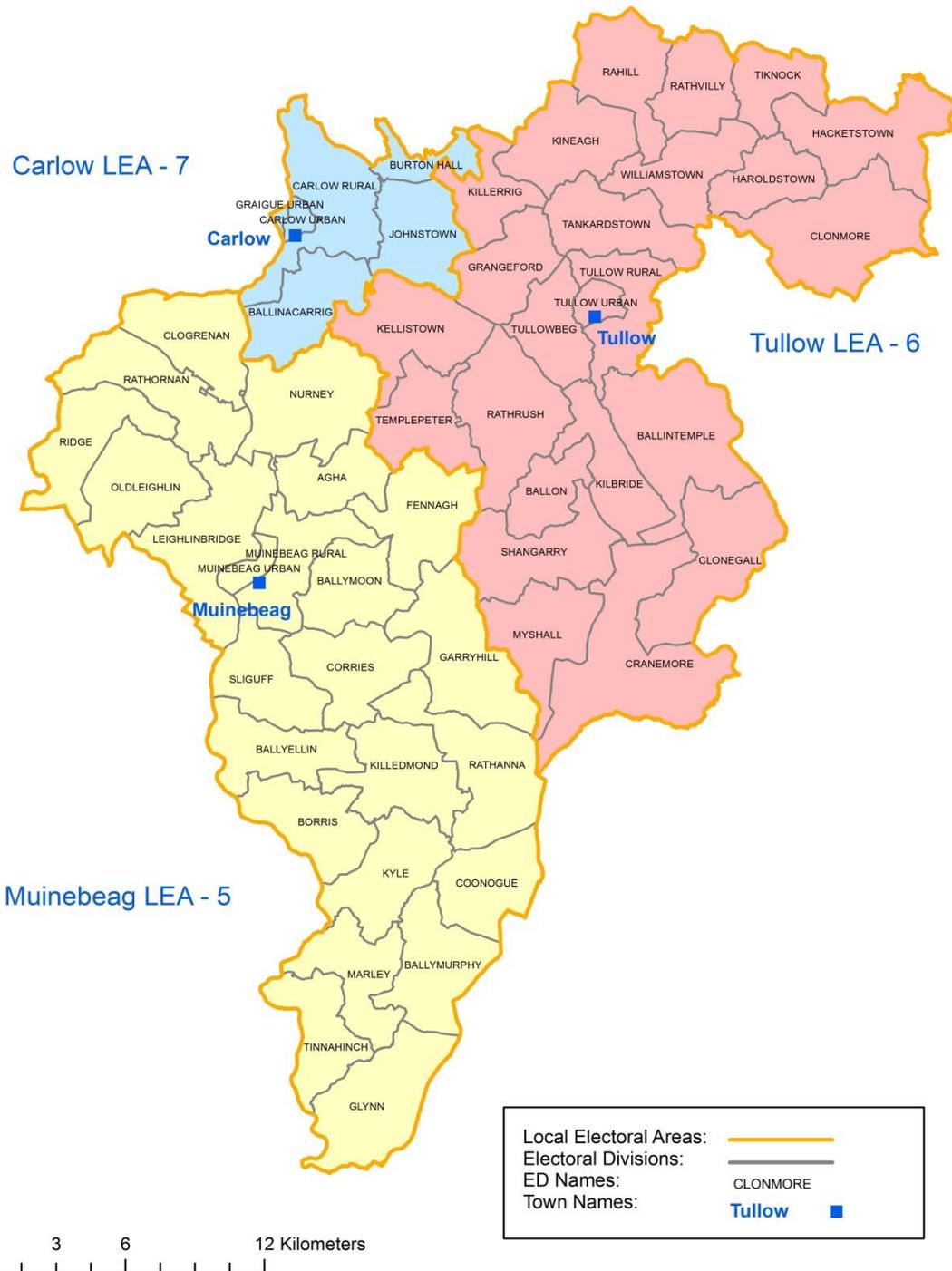
The terms of reference state that there should be no change in the configuration of Municipal Districts generally, save in such limited circumstances as the Committee considers necessary. Municipal districts may also be divided into two or more local electoral areas. In general Municipal Districts should have a minimum of six members but, in exceptional circumstances, may have five members.

While the Committee has largely maintained the existing Municipal District structure, some change has been necessary to meet terms of reference in local circumstances. In addition, on six occasions, in areas where the population is low and dispersed, the Committee has recommended a five member Municipal District.

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK TO ACCOMMODATE MAPS APPEARING OPPOSITE TEXT

5. Examination of Local Authorities and Recommendations

County Carlow



County Carlow

Overview

Carlow is a land-locked south-eastern county, with a relatively urban based population. Geographically, Carlow is characterised by the river Barrow, which forms much of its western border, and low hills.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 56,932. This represents an increase of 2,320 or 4.2 % on the 2011 Census population of 54,612.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Carlow with a population of 19,539. The town has an additional population of some 4,733 located in County Laois, giving an overall total for the Census town itself of 24,272. The Carlow portion of the town, 19,539, represents some 34.3% of the total population of the county. Carlow is the county town. Other larger Census towns are Tullow, Muinebeag (Bagenalstown), Rathvilly, Leighlinbridge, Ballon and Borris.

Carlow County Council has 18 members elected from two local electoral areas (LEAs). It has two municipal districts.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Carlow	10
Muinebeag	8
Total:	18

With a population of 56,932 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Carlow is 3,163. The terms of reference require a variance from individual local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Carlow, this represents a range between 2,847 and 3,479. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Four submissions were received in respect of Carlow, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into three local electoral areas, to be formed around the towns of Carlow, Muinebeag and Tullow, having regard to its terms of reference.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Carlow	7	22,650	3,236	+ 2.3
Muinebeag	5	15,630	3,126	- 1.2
Tullow	6	18,652	3,108	- 1.7
Total:	18	56,932		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Carlow are constituted as follows:

- Carlow Municipal District – comprising Carlow local electoral area
- Muinebeag Municipal District – comprising Muinebeag local electoral area
- Tullow Municipal District – comprising Tullow local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Carlow

Ballinacarrig, Burton Hall, Carlow Rural, Carlow Urban, Graigue Urban and Johnstown.

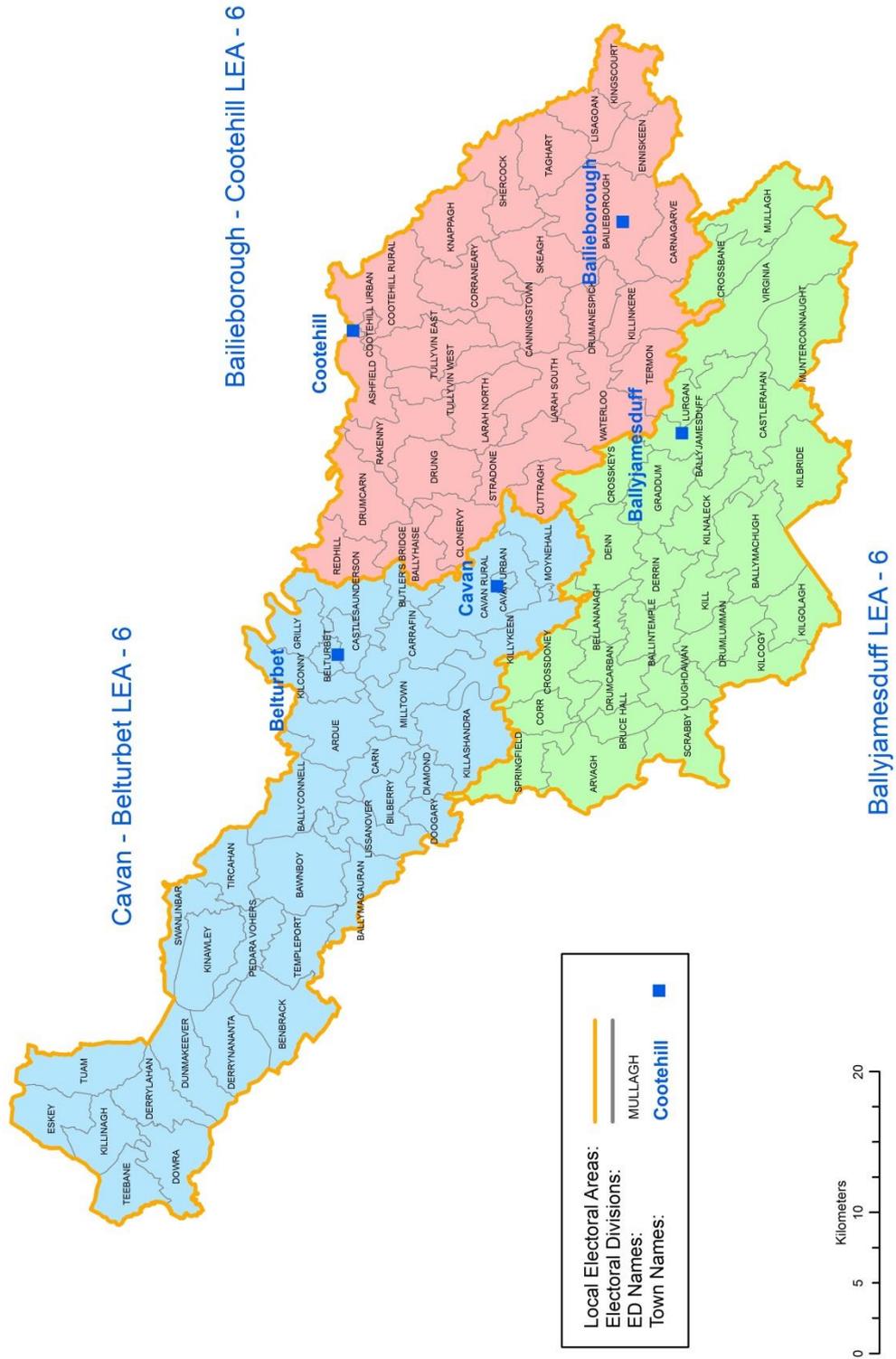
Tullow

Ballon, Ballintemple, Clonegall, Clonmore, Cranemore, Grangeford, Hacketstown, Haroldstown, Kellistown, Kilbride, Killerrig, Kineagh, Myshall, Rahill, Rathrush, Rathvilly, Shangarry, Tankardstown, Templepeter, Tiknock, Tullow Rural, Tullow Urban, Tullowbeg and Williamstown.

Muinebeag

Agha, Ballyellin, Ballymoon, Ballymurphy, Borris, Clogrenan, Coonogue, Corries, Fennagh, Garryhill, Glynn, Killedmond, Kyle, Leighlinbridge, Marley, Muinebeag Rural, Muinebeag Urban, Nurney, Oldleighlin, Rathanna, Rathornan, Ridge, Sliguff and Tinnahinch.

County Cavan



County Cavan

Overview

Cavan borders Northern Ireland and geographically it is characterised by a large number of small lakes, and hills. The county tapers to a long, narrow shape to the north-west and access within the county to its northwest corner is restricted to a single throughroute, the R200, which runs through the Bellavally gap, between Benbrack and Cuilcagh mountains. The area beyond Ballyconnell in the Cavan-Belturbet LEA is characterised by low population density.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 76,176. This represents an increase of 2,993 or 4.1 % on the 2011 Census population of 73,183.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Cavan with a population of 10,914, which represents 14% of the total population. Cavan is the county town. Other larger Census towns are Bailieborough, Ballyjamesduff, Virginia, Kingscourt, and Mullagh.

Cavan County Council has 18 members elected from three local electoral areas (LEAs).

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Bailieborough – Cootehill	6
Ballyjamesduff	6
Cavan – Belturbet	6
Total	18

With a population of 76,176 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Cavan is 4,232. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Cavan, this represents a range between 3,809 and 4,655. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Two submissions were received in respect of Cavan, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending that there be no change to the current configuration of three local electoral areas with 6 members each on the basis that this configuration addresses the terms of reference. These three local electoral areas are Cavan – Belturbet, Bailieborough–Cootehill, and Ballyjamesduff.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Bailieborough – Cootehill	6	24,415	4,069	- 3.8
Ballyjamesduff	6	25,802	4,300	+ 1.6
Cavan – Belturbet	6	25,959	4,326	+ 2.2
Total:	18	76,176		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Cavan are constituted as follows:

Cavan–Belturbet Municipal District – comprising Cavan-Belturbet local electoral area

Bailieborough – Cootehill Municipal District – comprising Bailieborough–Cootehill local electoral area

Ballyjamesduff Municipal District – comprising Ballyjamesduff local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Cavan – Belturbet

Ardue, Ballyconnell, Ballymagauran, Bawnboy, Belturbet, Benbrack, Bilberry, Butler's Bridge, Carn, Carrafin, Castlesaunderson, Cavan Rural, Cavan Urban, Derrylahan, Derrynananta, Diamond, Doogary, Dowra, Dunmakeever, Eskey, Grilly, Kilconny, Killashandra, Killinagh, Killykeen, Kinawley, Lissanover, Milltown, Moynehall, Pedara Vohers, Swanlinbar, Teebane, Templeport, Tircahan and Tuam.

Bailieborough – Cootehill

Ashfield, Bailieborough, Ballyhaise, Canningstown, Carnagarve, Clonervy, Cootehill Rural, Cootehill Urban, Corraneary, Cuttragh, Drumanespick, Drumcarn, Drung, Enniskeen, Killinkere, Kingscourt, Knappagh, Larah North, Larah South, Lisagoan, Rakenny, Redhill, Shercock, Skeagh, Stradone, Taghart, Termon, Tullyvin East, Tullyvin West and Waterloo.

Ballyjamesduff

Arvagh, Ballintemple, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymachugh, Bellananagh, Bruce Hall, Castlerahan, Corr, Crossbane, Crossdoney, Crosskeys, Denn, Derrin, Drumcarban, Drumlumman, Graddum, Kilbride, Kilcogy, Kilgolagh, Kill, Kilnaleck, Loughdawan, Lurgan, Mullagh, Munterconnaught, Scrabby, Springfield and Virginia.

County Clare

Overview

Clare is a mid-west county, bounded by Galway Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Shannon river and estuary. Its neighbouring counties are Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry and Galway. The M18 motorway runs from south to north through the county, from Shannon town, to the east of Ennis and onwards in the direction of Galway City.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 118,817. This represents an increase of +1.4% on the 2011 Census population of 117,196.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Ennis with a population of 25,276, which represents 21.3% of the total population. It is also the county town. Other larger Census towns are Shannon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, Newmarket-on-Fergus and Killaloe.

Clare County Council has 28 members elected from 4 local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ennis	8
Killaloe	6
Shannon	6
West Clare	8
Total:	28

With a population of 118,817 and 28 members, the individual average population per member in Clare is 4,243.

The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Clare, this represents a range between 3,819 and 4,668. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Twelve submissions were received in respect of Clare, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into five local electoral areas, to be formed around the following towns, Ennis, Ennistymon, Killaloe, Kilrush and Shannon.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ennis	7	30,910	4,415	+ 4.1
Ennistymon	4	16,408	4,102	- 3.3
Killaloe	5	20,108	4,021	- 5.2
Kilrush	5	20,994	4,198	- 1.1
Shannon	7	30,397	4,342	+ 2.3
Total	28	118,817		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Clare are constituted as follows:

Ennis Municipal District – comprising Ennis local electoral area

West Clare Municipal District – comprising Ennistymon and Kilrush local electoral areas

Shannon Municipal District – comprising Shannon local electoral area

Killaloe Municipal District – comprising Killaloe local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Ennis

Clareabbey, Doora, Ennis No. 1 Urban, Ennis No. 2 Urban, Ennis No. 3 Urban, Ennis No. 4 Urban, Ennis Rural, Kilnamona, Kilraghtis, Spancelhill and Templemaley.

Ennistymon

Abbey, Ballagh, Ballyea, Ballyeighter, Ballysteen, Ballyvaskin, Boston, Carran, Castletown, Cloghaun, Cloonanaha, Clooney, Corrofin, Derreen, Drumcreehy, Dysert, Ennistimon, Gleninagh, Glenroe, Kilfenora, Killaspuglonane, Killilagh, Killinaboy, Kilshanny, Kiltoraght, Liscannor, Lisdoonvarna, Lurraga, Magherareagh, Milltown Malbay, Mount Elva, Moy, Muckanagh, Noughaval, Oughtmama, Rath, Rathborney, Ruan and Smithstown.

Killaloe

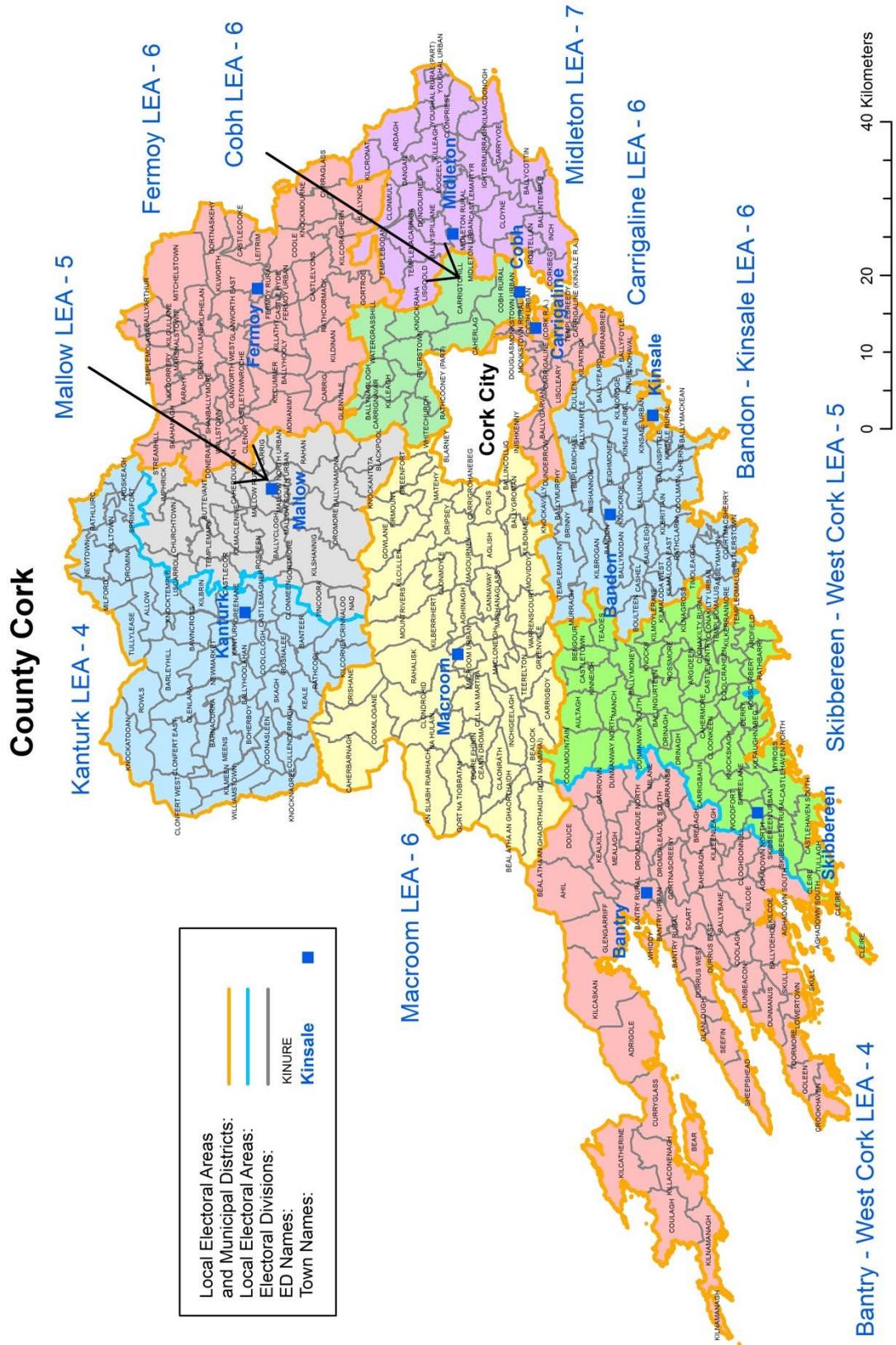
Ayle, Ballyblood, Ballynahinch, Boherglass, Caher, Caherhurly, Cahermurphy, Cappaghabaun, Carrowbaun, Castlecrine, Cloghera, Clooney, Cloontra, Cloonusker, Coolreagh, Corlea, Crusheen, Dangan, Derrynagittagh, Drummaan, Fahymore, Feakle, Glendree, Inishcaltra North, Inishcaltra South, Kilkishen, Killaloe, Killanena, Killokennedy, Killuran, Kilseily, Kiltannon, Kyle, Lackareagh, Lougha, Mountshannon, Newgrove, O'Briensbridge, Ogonnelloe, Quin, Rathclooney, Rossroe, Scarriff, Toberbreeda, Tomfinlough and Tulla.

Kilrush

Annagh, Ballynacally, Cahermurphy, Clondagad, Cloonadrum, Clooncoorha, Coolmeen, Cooraclare, Creegh, Doonbeg, Drumellihiy, Einagh, Formoyle, Furroor, Glenmore, Kilballyowen, Kilchreest, Kilcloher, Kilfearagh, Kilfiddane, Kilkee, Killadysert, Killanniv, Killard, Killimer, Killofin, Killone, Kilmihil, Kilmurry, Kilmurry, Kilrush Rural, Kilrush Urban, Kinturk, Knock, Knocknaboley, Knocknagore, Liscasey, Lisheen, Moveen, Moyarta, Mullagh, Querrin, Rahona, Rinealon, St., Martin's, Tullig and Tullycreen.

Shannon

Ballycannan, Ballyglass, Cappavilla, Clenagh, Cratloe, Drumline, Killeely, Kiltenanlea Mountievers, Newmarket, Sixmilebridge and Urlan.



County Cork

Overview

Cork is the largest and southernmost county of Ireland and is bordered by Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. The main mountain ranges include Slieve Miskish and Caha mountains on the Beara Peninsula, the Ballyhoura mountains on the border with Limerick and the Shehy mountains, along with parts of the Galtee mountains. Main rivers include the Bandon, Blackwater and Lee.

The largest settlement in the Cork County Council area is the Census town of Carrigaline with a population of 15,770. Other large Census towns include Cobh, Midleton, Mallow, Youghal, Bandon and Fermoy.

The population of the Cork County Council area, prior to the agreed forthcoming boundary change, was recorded under the 2016 Census as 417,211, an increase of 4.4% on the 2011 Census population of 399,802. The post boundary review population of Cork County Council, as recorded under the 2016 Census has been determined by the Central Statistics Office to be 332,015.

Cork County Council has 55 members currently elected from eight local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ballincollig – Carrigaline	10
Bandon – Kinsale	6
Blarney – Macroom	6
Cobh	7
East Cork	6
Fermoy	6
Kanturk – Mallow	6
West Cork	8
Total	55

With a population of 332,015 and 55 members, the individual average population per member in Cork is 6,037.

The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Cork, this represents a range between 5,433 and 6,640. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Fifty three submissions were received in respect of Cork County, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into ten local electoral areas, to be formed around the following towns; Bandon and Kinsale, Bantry, Carrigaline, Cobh, Fermoy, Kanturk, Macroom, Mallow, Midleton, and Clonakilty and Skibbereen

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Bandon – Kinsale	6	37,269	6,212	+ 2.9
Bantry - West Cork	4	22,424	5,606	- 7.1
Carrigaline	6	35,141	5,857	- 3.0
Cobh	6	34,117	5,686	- 5.8
Fermoy	6	36,406	6,068	+ 0.5
Kanturk	4	24,935	6,234	+ 3.3
Macroom	6	36,844	6,141	+ 1.7
Mallow	5	29,157	5,831	- 3.4
Midleton	7	45,441	6,492	+ 7.5
Skibbereen – West Cork	5	30,281	6,056	+ 0.3
Total	55	332,015		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Cork are constituted as follows:

- Bandon–Kinsale Municipal District – comprising Bandon-Kinsale local electoral area
- Carrigaline Municipal District – comprising Carrigaline local electoral area
- Cobh Municipal District – comprising Cobh local electoral area
- Fermoy Municipal District – comprising Fermoy local electoral area
- East Cork Municipal District – comprising Midleton local electoral area
- Kanturk-Mallow Municipal District – comprising Kanturk and Mallow local electoral areas
- Macroom Municipal District – comprising Macroom local electoral area
- West Cork Municipal District – comprising Skibbereen – West Cork and Bantry – West Cork local electoral areas.

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Bandon – Kinsale

Abbeymahon, Ballinadee, Ballinspittle, Ballyfeard, Ballymackean, Ballymartle, Ballymodan, Ballymurphy, Bandon, Baurleigh, Boulteen, Brinny, Butlerstown, Cashel, Coolmain, Courtmacsherry, Cullen, Inishannon, Kilbrittain, Kilbrogan, Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmonoge, Kinsale Rural, Kinsale Urban, Kinure, Knockavilly, Knockroe, Laherne, Leighmoney, Murragh, Nohaval, Rathclarin, Templemartin, Templemichael, Templeomalus and Timoleague.

Bantry – West Cork

Adrigole, Aghadown North, Aghadown South, Ahil, Ballybane, Ballydehob, Bantry Rural, Bantry Urban, Bear, Bredagh, Caheragh, Cloghdonnell, Coolagh, Coulagh, Crookhaven, Curryglass, Douce, Dromdaleague North, Dromdaleague South, Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Durrus East, Durrus West, Garranes, Garrown, Glanlough, Glengarriff, Goleen, Gortnascreeny, Kealkill, Kilcaskan, Kilcatherine, Kilcoe, Killaconenagh, Killeenleagh, Kilnamanagh, Lowertown, Mealagh, Milane, Scart, Seefin, Sheepshead, Skull, Toormore and Whiddy.

Carrigaline

Ballyfoyle, Carrigaline (in the former rural district of Cork), Carrigaline (in the former rural district of Kinsale), Dunderrow, Farranbrien, Kilpatrick, Liscleary, Monkstown Urban, Templebreedy and those parts of the electoral divisions that are contained within the Cork County boundary: Ballygarvan, Douglas, Inishkenny, and Monkstown Rural.

Cobh

Ballyaglogh, Carrignavar, Carrigtohill, Cobh Rural, Cobh Urban, Killeagh, Knockraha, Watergrasshill and the portions of the following electoral divisions that remain within the Cork County boundary: Caherlag, Rathcooney (part), Riverstown and Whitechurch.

Fermoy

Aghern, Ballyarthur, Ballyhooly, Ballynoe, Carrig, Castle Hyde, Castlecooke, Castlelyons, Castletownroche, Clenor, Coole, Curraglass, Derryvillane, Doneraile, Farahy, Fermoy Rural, Fermoy Urban, Glanworth East, Glanworth West, Glenville, Gortnaskehy, Gortroe, Kilcor, Kilcummer, Kildinan, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Killathy, Kilphelan, Kilworth, Knockmourne, Leitrim, Marshalstown, Mitchelstown, Monanimy, Rathcormack, Shanballymore, Skahanagh, Streamhill, Templemolaga and Wallstown.

Kanturk

Allow, Ardskeagh, Ballyhoolahan, Banteer, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Bawncross, Boherboy, Castlemagner, Clonfert East, Clonfert West, Clonmeen, Coolclogh, Crinnaloo, Cullen, Derragh, Doonasleen, Dromina, Glenlara, Greenane, Kanturk, Keale, Kilbrin, Kilcorney, Kilmeen, Knockatooan, Knocknagree, Knocktemple, Meens, Milford, Milltown, Newmarket, Newtown, Rathcool, Rathluirc, Rosnalee, Rows, Skagh, Springfort, Tullylease and Williamstown.

Mallow

Ballyclogh, Ballynamona, Blackpool, Buttevant, Caherduggan, Carrig, Castlecor, Churchtown, Dromore, Gortmore, Imphrick, Kilmaclenine, Kilshannig, Knockantota, Liscarroll, Mallow North Urban, Mallow Rural, Mallow South Urban, Nad, Rahan, Roskeen, Templemary and Tincoora.

Macroom

Aghinagh, Aglish, An Sliabh Riabhach, Ballygroman, Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh, Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh (Dún Mánmhaí), Bealock, Caherbarnagh, Cannaway, Carrigboy, Ceann Droma, Cill na Martra, Claonráth, Clondrohid, Clonmoyle, Coomlogane, Doire Fhínín, Dripsey, Drishane, Firmount, Gort na Tiobhratan, Gowlane, Greenfort, Greenville, Inchigeelagh, Kilberrihert, Kilbonane, Kilcullen, Macloneigh, Macroom Urban, Magourney, Mashanaglass, Mountrivers, Moviddy, Na hUláin, Rahalisk, Teerelton, Warrenscourt and those parts of the electoral divisions that are contained within Cork County: Ballincollig, Blarney, Carrigrohanebeg, Matehy and Ovens.

Midleton

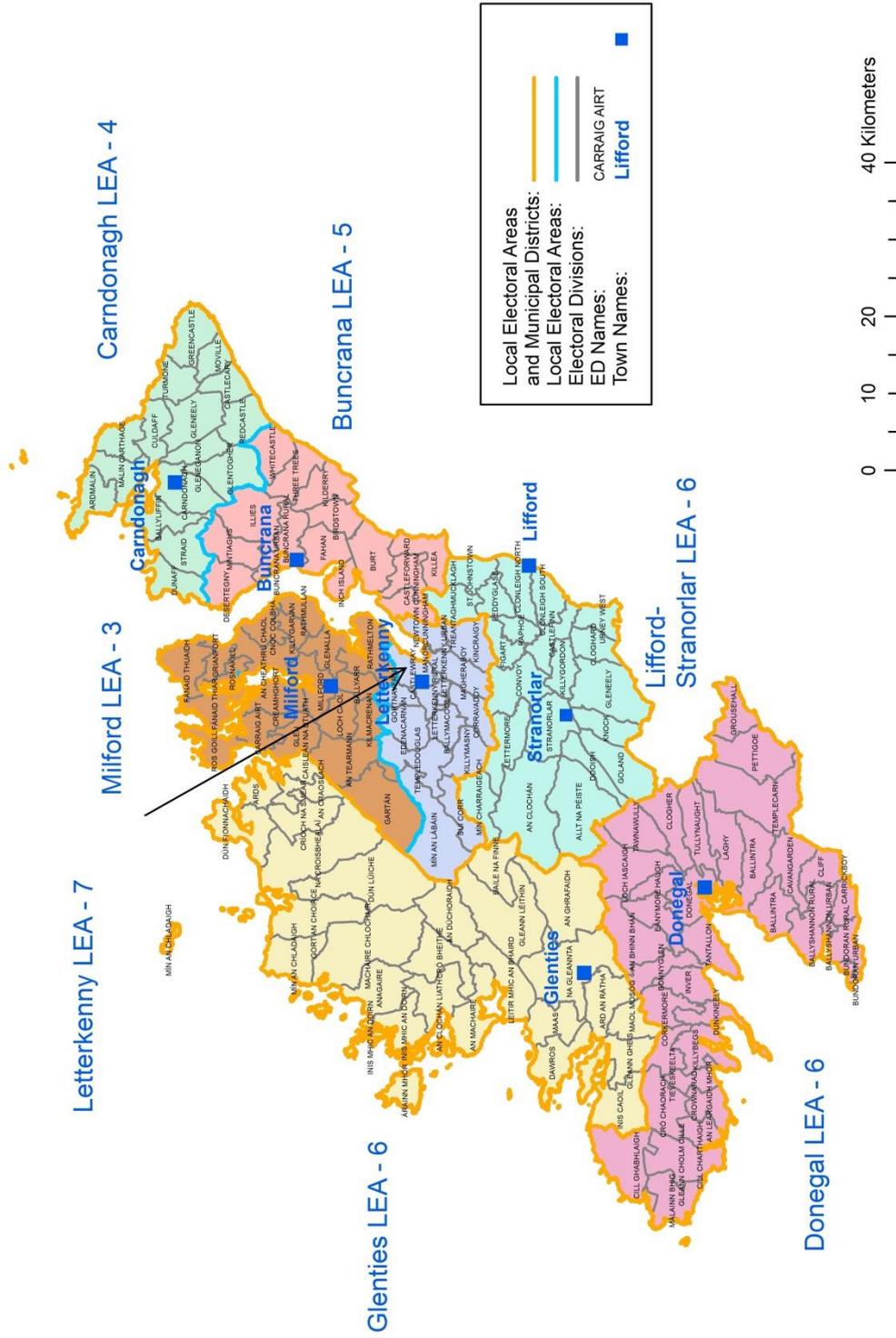
Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballycottin, Ballyspillane, Castlemartyr, Clonmult, Clonpriest, Cloyne, Corkbeg, Dangan, Dungourney, Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch, Kilcronat, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Lisgoold, Midleton Rural, Midleton Urban, Mogeely, Rostellan, Templebodan, Templenacarriga, Youghal Rural (part) and Youghal Urban.

Skibbereen – West Cork

Ardfield, Argideen, Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Ballymoney, Bengour, Cahermore, Carrigbaun, Castlehaven North, Castlehaven South, Castletown, Castleventry, Cléire, Clonakilty Rural, Clonakilty Urban, Cloonkeen, Coolcraheen, Coolmountain, Derry, Drinagh, Drinagh, Dunmanway North, Dunmanway South, Kilfaughnabeg, Kilkerranmore, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Kinneigh, Knocks, Knockskagh, Manch, Myross, Rathbarry, Rosscarbery, Rossmore, Shreelane, Skibbereen Rural, Skibbereen Urban, Teadies, Tullagh and Woodfort

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK TO ACCOMMODATE MAPS APPEARING OPPOSITE TEXT

County Donegal



County Donegal

Overview

Donegal lies in the north-west of Ireland bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the south-west, west and north and by the counties of Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh and Leitrim to the east and south east. It is the northernmost county in Ireland. It has a border of approximately 140km with Northern Ireland and of 9 km with the rest of the Republic.

Geographically, Donegal consists of extensive mountainous areas. Mount Errigal is the highest point in the county at 725m above sea level. The Derryveagh Mountains and the Inishowen peninsula are the next highest points. The Donegal coastline is the longest in the country at 1,134km. A significant feature is Lough Swilly.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 159,192. This represents a reduction of just over 1% from the 2011 Census population of 161,137.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Letterkenny with a population of 19,274, which represents 12.1% of the total population. Lifford is the county town with a population of 1,626.

At present, Donegal County Council has 37 members elected from five local electoral areas of Donegal, Glenties, Inishowen, Letterkenny and Stranorlar.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Donegal	6
Glenties	6
Inishowen	9
Letterkenny	10
Stranorlar	6
Total:	37

With a population of 159,192 and 37 members, the individual average population per member in Donegal is 4,302. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Donegal, this represents a range between 3,872 and 4,733. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Twelve submissions were received in respect of Donegal, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into seven local electoral areas, to be formed around the following; Buncrana, Carndonagh, Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, Lifford and Stranorlar, and Milford.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Buncrana	5	22,366	4,473	+ 4.0
Carndonagh	4	16,964	4,241	- 1.4
Donegal	6	26,492	4,415	+ 2.6
Glenties	6	23,919	3,987	- 7.3
Letterkenny	7	29,791	4,256	- 1.1
Lifford-Stranorlar	6	25,889	4,315	+ 0.3
Milford	3	13,771	4,590	+ 6.7
Total	37	159,192		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Donegal are constituted as follows:

Donegal Municipal District – comprising Donegal local electoral area

Glenties Municipal District – comprising Glenties local electoral area

Inishowen Municipal District – comprising Buncrana and Carndonagh local electoral areas

Letterkenny – Milford Municipal District – comprising Letterkenny and Milford local electoral areas

Lifford – Stranorlar Municipal District – comprising Lifford – Stranorlar local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Buncrana

Birdstown, Buncrana Rural, Buncrana Urban, Burt, Castleforward, Desertegny, Fahan, Illies, Inch Island, Kilderry, Killea, Mintiaghs, Newtown Cunningham, Three Trees and Whitecastle.

Carndonagh

Ardmalin, Ballyliffin, Carndonagh, Carthage, Castlecary, Culdaff, Dunaff, Gleneely, Gleneganon, Glentogher, Greencastle, Malin, Merville, Redcastle, Straid, and Turmone

Donegal

An Bhinn Bhán, An Leargaidh Mhór, Ballintra (in the former Rural District of Ballyshannon), Ballintra (in the former Rural District of Donegal), Ballyshannon Rural, Ballyshannon Urban, Bonnyglen, Bundoran Rural, Bundoran Urban, Carrickboy, Cavangarden, Cill Charthaigh, Cill Ghabhlaigh, Cliff, Clogher, Corkermore, Cró Chaorach, Crownarad, Donegal, Dunkineely, Eanymore, Gleann Cholm Cille, Grousehall, Haugh, Inver, Killybegs, Laghy, Loch lascaigh, Málainn Bhig, Pettigoe, Tantallon, Tawnawully, Templecarn, Tieveskeelta and Tullynaught.

Glenties

An Clochán Liath, An Craoslach, An Dúchoraidh, An Ghrafaidh, An Machaire, Anagaire, Árainn Mhór, Ard an Rátha, Ards, Baile na Finne, Caisleán na dTuath, Críoch na Sméar, Cró Bheithe, Dawros, Dún Fionnachaidh, Dún Lúiche, Gleann Gheis, Gleann Léithín, Gort an Choirce, Inis Caoil, Inis Mhic an Doirn, Leitir Mhic an Bhaird, Maas, Machaire Chlochair, Maol Mosóg, Mín an Chladaigh, Na Croisbhealaí and Na Gleannta.

Letterkenny

Ballymacool, Castlewray, Corravaddy, Edenacarnan, Gortnavern, Killymasny, Kincaigry, Letterkenny Rural, Letterkenny Urban, Magheraboy, Manorcunningham, Mín an Lábáin, Suí Corr and Templedouglass.

Lifford-Stranorlar

Allt na Péiste, An Clochán, Castlefinn, Cloghard, Clonleigh North, Clonleigh South, Convoy, Dooish, Feddyglass, Figart, Gleneely, Goland, Killygordon, Knock, Lettermore, Mín Charraigeach, Raphoe, St. Johnstown, Stranorlar, Treantaghmucklagh and Urney West.

Milford

An Cheathrú Chaol, An Tearmann, Ballyarr, Carraig Airt, Cnoc Colbha, Creamhghort, Fánaid Thiar, Fánaid Thuaidh, Gartán, Glen, Glenalla, Grianfort, Killygarvan, Kilmacrenan, Loch Caol, Millford, Rathmelton, Rathmullan, Ros Goill and Rosnakill.

County Galway

Overview

Galway is located on the west coast and is home to Na Beanna Beola (Twelve Bens) mountain range, Na Sléibhte Mhám Toirc (the Maum Turk mountains), and the low mountains of Sliabh Eachtaí (Slieve Aughty). The highest point in the county is one of the Twelve Bens, Benbaun, at 729m. A number of Ireland's largest lakes including Lough Corrib, Lough Derg, and Lough Mask are located in or partly in Galway. The county also contains a large number of smaller lakes, many of which are in the Conamara region.

The population based on the 2016 census is 179,390, an increase of 2.4% on the 2011 census population of 175,124.

The population growth in Galway County has been concentrated in the city commuter belt of Athenry-Oranmore and Loughrea in particular, and to a lesser extent in Tuam. At present, Galway County Council has 39 members elected from five local electoral areas:

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Athenry – Oranmore	7
Ballinasloe	6
Conamara	9
Loughrea	8
Tuam	9
Total	39

With a population of 179,390, and 39 members, the population per member ratio in Galway County is 4,600. The terms of reference require the committee, as far as practicable and subject to the other terms of reference, to achieve a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Galway, this represents a range between 4,140 and 5,060. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Twelve submissions were received in respect of Galway County, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of Galway into seven local electoral areas, to be formed around the following towns and areas: Athenry and Oranmore, Ballinasloe, Conamara North, Conamara South, Gort and Kinvara, Loughrea and Tuam.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Athenry-Oranmore	7	32,833	4,690	+ 2.0
Ballinasloe	6	28,110	4,685	+ 1.8
Conamara North	4	17,191	4,298	- 6.6
Conamara South	5	21,341	4,268	- 7.2
Gort - Kinvara	5	23,505	4,701	+ 2.2
Loughrea	5	23,219	4,644	+ 1.0
Tuam	7	33,191	4,742	+ 3.1
Total	39	179,390		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Galway County are constituted as follows:

Ballinasloe Municipal District – comprising Ballinasloe local electoral area

Conamara Municipal District – comprising Conamara North and Conamara South local electoral areas

Loughrea Municipal District – comprising Loughrea and Gort - Kinvara local electoral areas

Athenry Municipal District – comprising Athenry - Oranmore local electoral area

Tuam Municipal District – comprising Tuam local electoral area.

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Athenry - Oranmore

Abbey East, An Carn Mór, Athenry, Aughrim, Baile an Teampaill, Baile Chláir, Belleville, Cappalusk, Ceathrú an Bhrúnaigh, Cloonkeen, Deerpark, Eanach Dhúin, Graigabbey, Greethill, Killimor, Leacach Beag, Liscananaun, Lisín an Bhealaigh, Monivea, Oranmore, Ryehill, Stradbally and Tiaquin.

Ballinasloe

Ahascragh, Annagh, Aughrim, Ballinasloe Rural, Ballinasloe Urban, Ballinastack, Ballymacward, Ballymoe, Ballynakill, Ballynakill, Boyounagh, Caltra, Castleblakeney, Castlefrench, Clonbrock, Clonfert, Clontuskert, Cloonkeen, Cloonkeen, Cooloo, Creggs, Colmanstown, Curraghmore, Derryglassaun, Glennamaddy, Island, Kellysgrove, Kilconnell, Kilcroan, Killaan, Killallaghan, Killeroran, Killian, Killure, Kilmacshane, Kiltullagh, Kylemore, Laurencetown, Lismanny, Mount Bellew, Mounthazel, Raheen, Scregg, Shankill, Taghboy, Templetogether and Toberroe.

Conamara North

Abhainn Ghabhla, An Chorr, An Cnoc Buí, An Fhairche, An Ros, An Turlach, An Uillinn, Ballynakill, Binn an Choire, Bunowen, Camas, Cill Chuimín, Cleggan, Clifden, Cloch na Rón, Conga, Cushkilly, Derrycunlagh, Derrylea, Doonloughan, Errislannan, Inishbofin, Leitir Breacáin, Letterfore, Maíros, Oughterard, Rinvyle, Scainimh, Sillerna and Wormhole.

Conamara South

An Cromptán, An Spidéal, Árainn, Bearna, Cill Aithnín, Galway Rural (part), Garmna, Kilcummin, Leitir Móir, Maigh Cuilinn, Na Forbacha, Sailearna, Sliabh an Aonaigh and Tulaigh Mhic Aodháin

Gort – Kinvara

Ardamullivan, Ardrahan, Ballycahalan, Ballynacourty, Beagh, Cahermore, Cappard, Castleboy, Castletaylor, Clarinbridge, Craughwell, Derrylaur, Doorus, Drumacoo, Gort, Kilbeacanty, Kilchreest, Killeely, Killeenavarra, Killinny, Killogilleen, Kiltartan, Kiltomas, Kinvarra, Rahasane and Skehanagh.

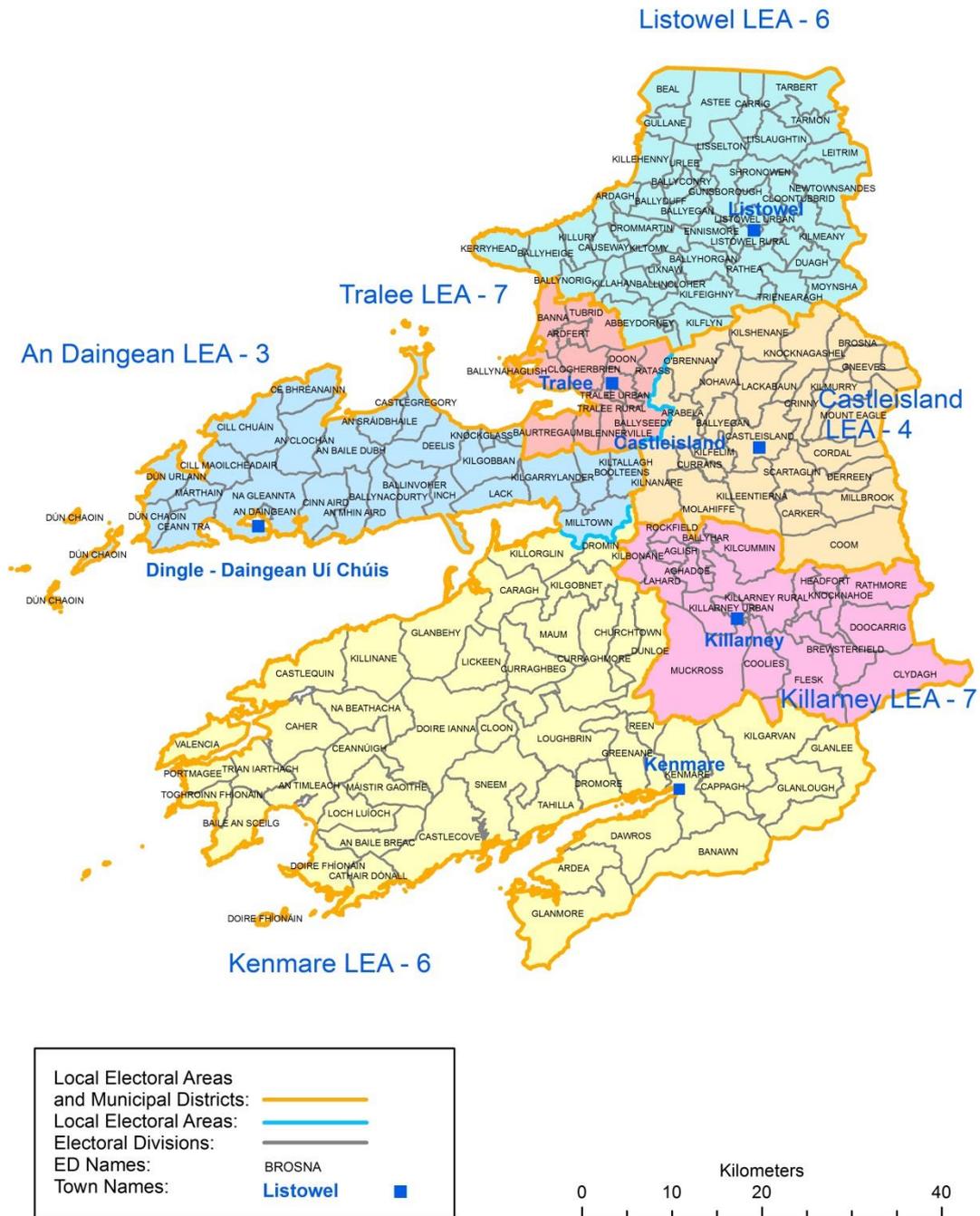
Loughrea

Abbeygormacan, Abbeyville, Aille, Ballyglass, Ballynagar, Bracklagh, Bullaun, Coos, Derrew, Drumkeary, Drummin, Eyrecourt, Grange, Kilconickny, Kilconierin, Killimor, Killoran, Kilmalinoge, Kilmeen, Kilquain, Kilreekill, Kiltesskill, Kiltormer, Kiltullagh, Lackalea, Leitrim, Loughatorick, Loughrea Rural, Loughrea Urban, Marblehill, Meelick, Moat, Mountain, Moyode, Oatfield, Pallas, Portumna, Raford, Tiranascragh, Tynagh and Woodford.

Tuam

Abbey West, Addergoole, Annaghdown, Ballinderry, Ballinduff, Ballynapark, Beaghmore, Belclare, Carrownagur, Carrowevagh, Claretuam, Clonbern, Cumber, Donaghpatrick, Doonbally, Dunmore North, Dunmore South, Foxhall, Headford, Hillsbrook, Kilbennan, Kilcoona, Killeany, Killeen, Killererin, Killower, Killursa, Kilmoylan, Kilshanvy, Levally, Milltown, Moyne, Toberadosh, Tuam Rural and Tuam Urban.

County Kerry



County Kerry

Overview

Kerry is a south-western seaboard county, and is dominated by its geographical conformation. It covers the Dingle peninsula, the Iveragh peninsula and part of the Beara peninsula. It has large areas of mountains and has the highest mountain in the country, Carrauntoohill. Distances by road in the county may be very long in comparison to its size due to its topography.

Its population based on the 2016 census is 147,707. This represents an increase of 2,205 or 1.52% on the 2011 census population of 145,502.

The largest settlement is the county town of Tralee with a population of 23,691. This represents some 16.0% of the total population. Other larger census towns are Killarney, Listowel, Castleisland, Kenmare, Killorglin, An Daingean and Ballybunion.

Kerry County Council has 33 members elected from four local electoral areas (LEAs). It has four municipal districts.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Killarney	8
Listowel	7
South and West Kerry	9
Tralee	9
Total:	33

With a population of 147,707 and 33 members, the individual average population per member in Kerry is 4,476. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Kerry, this represents a range between 4,028 and 4,924. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Twenty eight submissions were received in respect of Kerry, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into six local electoral areas, to be formed around the following: An Daingean, Castleisland, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, and Tralee.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
An Daingean	3	14,181	4,727	+ 5.6
Castleisland	4	17,145	4,289	- 4.2
Kenmare	6	25,062	4,177	- 6.7
Killarney	7	29,607	4,229	- 5.5
Listowel	6	28,674	4,779	+ 6.8
Tralee	7	33,038	4,720	+ 5.4
Total	33	147,707		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Kerry are constituted as follows;

Listowel Municipal District – comprising Listowel local electoral area

Kenmare Municipal District – comprising Kenmare and An Daingean local electoral areas

Tralee Municipal District – comprising Tralee and Castleisland local electoral areas

Killarney Municipal District – comprising Killarney local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

An Daingean

An Baile Dubh, An Clochán, An Daingean, An Mhin Aird, An Sráidbhaile, Ballinvoher, Ballynacourty, Boolteens, Castlegregory, Cé Bhréanainn, Ceann Trá, Cill Chuáin, Cill Maoilchéadair, Cinn Aird, Deelis, Dún Chaoín, Dún Urlann, Inch, Kilgarrylander, Kilgobban, Kiltallagh, Knockglass, Lack, Márthain, Milltown and Na Gleannta.

Castleisland

Arabela, Ballyegan, Brosna, Carker, Castleisland, Coom, Cordal, Crinny, Currans, Derreen, Gneeves, Kilfelim, Killeentierna, Kilmurry, Kilnanare, Kilshenane, Knocknagashel, Lackabaun, Millbrook, Molahiffe, Mount Eagle, Nohaval, O'Brennan and Scartaglin.

Kenmare

An Baile Breac, An tImleach, Ardea, Baile an Sceilg, Banawn, Caher, Cappagh, Caragh, Castlecove, Castlequin, Cathair Dónall, Ceannúigh, Churchtown, Cloon, Curraghbeg, Curraghmore, Dawros, Doire Fhionáin, Doire Ianna, Dromin, Dromore, Dunloe, Glanbehy, Glanlee, Glanlough, Glanmore, Greenane, Kenmare, Kilgarvan, Kilgobnet, Killinane, Killorglin, Lickeen, Loch Luíoch, Loughbrin, Máistir Gaoithe, Maum, Na Beathacha, Portmagee, Reen, Sneem, Tahilla, Toghroinn Fhionáin, Trian Iarthach and Valencia.

Killarney

Aghadoe, Aglish, Ballyhar, Brewsterfield, Clydagh, Coolies, Doocarrig, Flesk, Headfort, Kilbonane, Kilcummin, Killarney Rural, Killarney Urban, Knocknahoe, Lahard, Muckcross, Rathmore and Rockfield.

Listowel

Abbeydorney, Ardagh, Astee, Ballincloher, Ballyconry, Ballyduff, Ballyegan, Ballyheige, Ballyhorgan, Ballynorig, Beal, Carrig, Causeway, Cloontubbrid, Drommartin, Duagh, Ennismore, Gullane, Gunsborough, Kerryhead, Kilfeighny, Kilflyn, Killahan, Killehenry, Killury, Kilmeany, Kiltomy, Leitrim, Lislaughtin, Lisselton, Listowel Rural, Listowel Urban, Lixnaw, Moynsha, Newtownsandess, Rathea, Shronowen, Tarbert, Tarmon, Trienearagh and Urlee.

Tralee

Ardfert, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Banna, Baurtregaum, Blennerville, Clogherbrien, Doon, Ratass, Tralee Rural, Tralee Urban and Tubrid.

County Kildare

Overview

Kildare is a lowland county bordered by the counties of Carlow, Laois, Meath, Offaly, Dublin and Wicklow. Its population based on the 2016 census is 222,504. This represents an increase of 12,504 or 5.8% since the 2011 census when its population was recorded at just over 210,000.

The largest settlement is Newbridge with a population of 22,742, closely followed by the county town of Naas. Other large census towns are the neighbouring towns Celbridge, Maynooth and Leixlip, which have a combined population in excess of 50,000.

Kildare County Council has 40 members currently elected from five local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Athy	6
Naas	9
Kildare-Newbridge	9
Celbridge-Leixlip	7
Maynooth	9
Total	40

With a population of 222,504 and 40 members, the individual average population per member in Kildare is 5,563. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Kildare, this represents a range between 5,006 and 6,119. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Six submissions were received in respect of Kildare, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into eight local electoral areas, to be formed around the towns of Athy, Celbridge, Clane, Kildare, Leixlip, Maynooth, Naas and Newbridge.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Athy	5	26,541	5,308	-4.6
Celbridge	4	21,529	5,382	-3.2
Clane	5	28,437	5,687	2.2
Kildare	5	25,702	5,140	-7.6
Leixlip	3	15,957	5,319	-4.4
Maynooth	5	29,730	5,946	6.9
Naas	7	39,126	5,589	0.5
Newbridge	6	35,482	5,914	6.3
Total	40	222,504		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Kildare are constituted as follows:

Athy Municipal District – comprising Athy local electoral area

Celbridge–Leixlip Municipal District – comprising Leixlip and Celbridge local electoral areas

Clane–Maynooth Municipal District – comprising Clane and Maynooth local electoral areas

Kildare–Newbridge Municipal District – comprising Kildare and Newbridge local electoral areas

Naas Municipal District – comprising Naas local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Athy

Athy East Urban, Athy Rural, Athy West Urban, Ballaghmoon, Ballitore, Ballybrackan, Ballyshannon, Belan, Bert, Burtown, Carrigeen, Castledermot, Churchtown, Dunmanoge, Fontstown, Graney, Grangemellon, Harristown, Inchaquire, Johnstown, Kilberry, Kilkea, Kilrush, Moone, Narraghmore, Nurney, Skerries and Usk.

Celbridge

Donaghcumper and those parts of the electoral division of Celbridge not contained in the local electoral area of Leixlip.

Clane

Ballynadrumny, Cadamstown, Carbury, Carrick, Clane, Donore, Downings, Drehid, Dunfiirth, Kilmeage North, Kilmeage South, Kilpatrick, Kilrainy, Lullymore, Robertstown, Timahoe North, Timahoe South and Windmill Cross.

Leixlip

Leixlip and those parts of the electoral division of Celbridge to the north of a line drawn along the M4 motorway.

Maynooth

Balraheen, Cloncurry, Donadea, Kilcock, Maynooth, and Straffan.

Newbridge

Carnalway, Carragh, Droichead Nua Rural, Droichead Nua Urban, Gilltown, Kilcullen, Ladytown, Morrinstownbiller and Oldconnell.

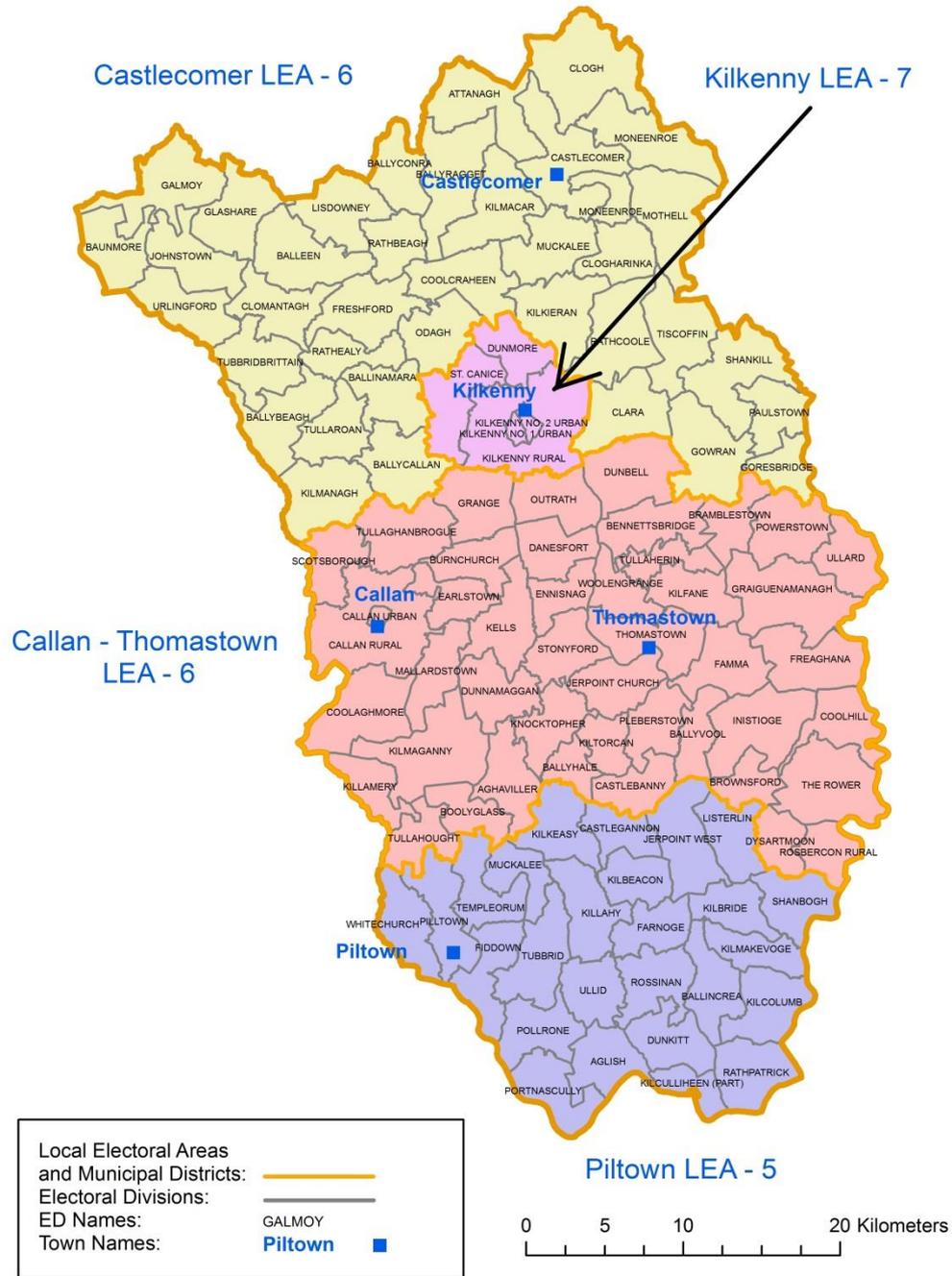
Kildare

Ballysax East, Ballysax West, Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Feighcullen, Kildangan, Kildare, Killinthomas, Lackagh, Monasterevin, Pollardstown, Quinsborough, Rathangan, Rathernan and Thomastown.

Naas

Ballymore Eustace, Bodenstown, Kill, Killashee, Kilteel, Naas Rural, Naas Urban, Newtown, Oughterard and Rathmore.

County Kilkenny



County Kilkenny

Overview

Kilkenny is a land-locked south-eastern county. Geographically, Kilkenny is characterised by the Nore river, which divides Kilkenny. There is also an area of upland in the northeast, near the town of Castlecomer.

The population of the county, based on the 2016 Census, is 99,232. This represents an increase of 3,813 or 4% on the 2011 Census population of 95,419.

The largest settlement is Kilkenny City with a population of 26,512, which represents 26.7% of the total population. Other Census towns are Callan, Thomastown, Castlecomer, Piltown and Mooncoin.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Castlecomer	6
Kilkenny City East	6
Kilkenny City West	6
Piltown	6
Total	24

With a population of 99,232 and 24 members, the individual average population per member in Kilkenny is 4,135. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Kilkenny this represents a range between 3,721 and 4,548. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Six submissions were received in respect of Kilkenny, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the County into four local electoral areas to be formed around Kilkenny City, Callan and Thomastown, Castlecomer and Piltown.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Callan-Thomastown	6	25,357	4,226	+ 2.2
Castlecomer	6	23,581	3,930	- 4.9
Kilkenny	7	28,951	4,135	0.0
Piltown	5	21,343	4,268	+ 3.2
Total	24	99,232		

Municipal Districts

As a former borough, Kilkenny City comes under term of reference 7(i), which provides that former boroughs should be designated as Municipal Borough Districts.

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Kilkenny are constituted as follows:

- Kilkenny City Municipal Borough District – comprising Kilkenny local electoral area
- Callan-Thomastown Municipal District – comprising Callan-Thomastown local electoral area
- Castlecomer Municipal District – comprising Castlecomer local electoral area
- Piltown Municipal District – comprising Piltown local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Callan – Thomastown

Aghaviller, Ballyhale, Ballyvool, Bennettsbridge, Boolyglass, Bramblestown, Brownsford Burnchurch, Callan Rural, Callan Urban, Castlebanny, Coolaghmore, Coolhill, Danesfort, Dunbell, Dunnamaggan, Dysartmoon, Earlstown, Ennisnag, Famma, Freaghana, Graiguenamanagh, Grange, Inistioge, Jerpoint Church, Kells, Kilfane, Killamery, Kilmaganny, Kiltorcan, Knocktopher, Mallardstown, Outrath, Pleberstown, Powerstown, Rosbercon Rural, Scotsborough, Stonyford, The Rower, Thomastown, Tullaghanbrogue, Tullaherin, Tullahought, Ullard and Woolengrange

Castlecomer

Attanagh, Balleen, Ballinamara, Ballybeagh, Ballycallan, Ballyconra, Ballyragget, Baunmore, Castlecomer, Clara, Clogh, Clogharinka, Clomantagh, Coolcraheen, Freshford, Galmoy, Glashare, Goresbridge, Gowran, Johnstown, Kilkieran, Kilmacar, Kilmanagh, Lisdowney, Moneenroe, Moneenroe, Mothell, Muckalee, Odagh, Paulstown, Rathbeagh, Rathcoole, Rathealy, Shankill, Tiscoffin, Tubbridbrittain, Tullaroan and Urlingford.

Kilkenny

Dunmore, St.Canice, Kilkenny No. 1 Urban, Kilkenny No. 2 Urban and Kilkenny Rural.

Piltown

Aglish, Ballincrea, Castlegannon, Dunkitt, Farnoge, Fiddown, Jerpoint West, Kilbeacon, Kilbride, Kilcolumb, Kilculliheen (part), Kilkeasy, Killahy, Kilmakevoge, Listerlin, Muckalee, Piltown, Pollrone, Portnascully, Rathpatrick, Rossinan, Shanbogh, Templeorum, Tubbrid, Ullid and Whitechurch.

County Laois

Overview

Laois is a midlands county, and is dominated by two main geographical features, the Slieve Bloom mountains and the river Barrow.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 84,697. This represents an increase of 4,138 or 5.1% on the 2011 population of 80,559.

Laois county council has 19 members elected from three local electoral areas.

The largest settlement is the census town of Portlaoise with a population of 22,050; Portlaoise is also the county town. Other Census towns are Abbeyleix, Ballylynan, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Rathdowney, and Stradbally. The town of Portarlinton straddles the border with County Offaly.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral	Number of members
Borris-in-Ossory - Mountmellick	6
Graigecullen - Portarlinton	6
Portlaoise	7
Total	19

With a population of 84,697 and 19 members, the population per member in Laois is 4,458. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Laois, this represents a range of between 4,012 and 4,904. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Four submissions were received in respect of Laois, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a minimal change in the division of the county into three local electoral areas: Portlaoise, Borris-in-Ossory - Mountmellick, and Graiguecullen - Portarlington. It is recommended that one electoral division, Clash, be moved from the Portlaoise local electoral area to the Borris-in-Ossory–Mountmellick local electoral area. This will improve the population variance.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Borris-in-Ossory– Mountmellick	6	24,807	4,134	- 7.3
Graiguecullen- Portarlington	6	28,096	4,682	+ 5.0
Portlaoise	7	31,794	4,399	+ 1.9
Total	19	84,697		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Laois are constituted as follows:

Borris-in-Ossory-Mountmellick Municipal District – comprising Borris-in-Ossory–Mountmellick local electoral area

Graiguecullen-Portarlington Municipal District – comprising Graiguecullen-Portarlington local electoral area

Portlaoise Municipal District – comprising Portlaoise local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area.

Graigucullen – Portarlington

Ardough, Arless, Ballickmoyler, Ballyadams, Ballybrittas, Ballycarroll, Ballylehane, Ballylynan, Barrowhouse, Curraclone, Doonane, Emo, Farnans, Fossy, Graigue Rural, Jamestown, Killabban, Kilmullen, Kilmurry, Luggacurren, Moyanna, Newtown, Portarlington South, Rathaspick, Rossmore, Sallyford, Shrule, Stradbally, Tankardstown, Timahoe, Timogue, Turra and Vicarstown.

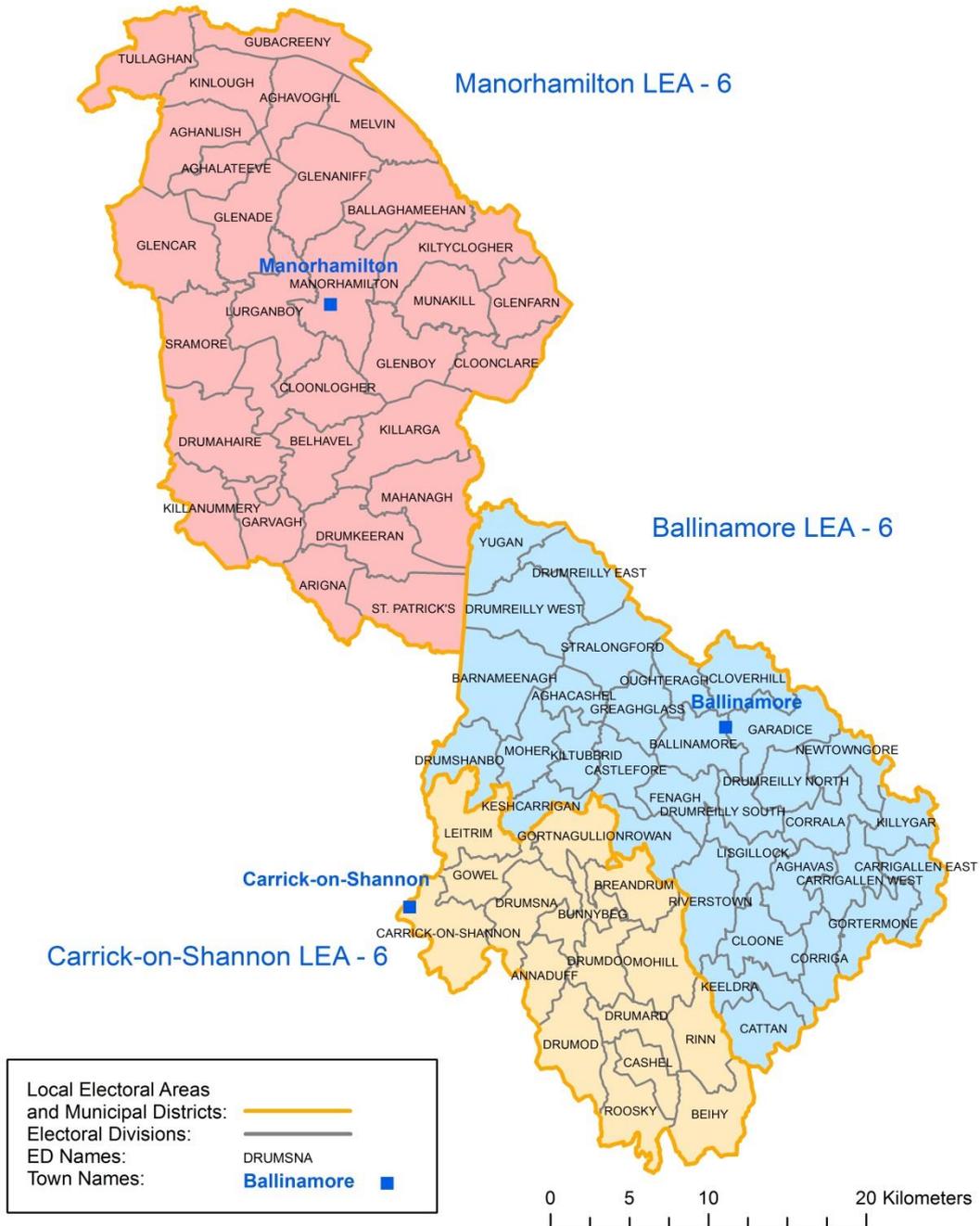
Borris-in-Ossory – Mountmellick

Aghmacart, Arderin, Ballybrophy, Ballyfin, Borris-in-Ossory, Brisha, Caher, Capard, Cappalough, Cardtown, Castlecuffe, Castletown, Clash, Clonaslee, Clonin, Clonmore, Coolrain, Cuffsborough, Cullahill, Dangans, Donaghmore, Donore, Dunmore, Durrow, Errill, Garrymore, Graigue, Grantstown, Kilcoke, Kildellig, Killermogh, Kilnaseer, Kyle, Kyle South, Lacka, Marymount, Meelick, Moneenalassa, Moneymore, Mountmellick Rural, Mountmellick Urban, Mountrath, Nealstown, O'Moresforest, Rathdowney, Rathsaran, Rearymore, Rosenallis, Tinnahinch and Trumra.

Portlaoise

Abbeyleix, Ballinakill, Ballyroan, Blandsfort, Borris, Clondarrig, Clonkeen, Colt, Cullenagh, Dysartgallen, Kilcolmanbane, Portlaoighise Rural, Portlaoighise Urban, Raheen and Shaen.

County Leitrim



County Leitrim

Overview

Leitrim borders Northern Ireland and the county town, Carrick-on-Shannon, is also the largest town with a population of 4,062. The next largest town by population is Manorhamilton with a population of 1,892.

Significant geographical features include the Shannon–Erne Waterway, which crosses the county, and also Lough Allen which forms a natural boundary dividing the north and the south of the county. There are significant mountainous areas in the northern part of the county.

The population of Leitrim is 32,044. This represents an increase of 246 or 0.8% on the 2011 Census population of 31,798.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of Members
Ballinamore	6
Carrick-on-Shannon	6
Manorhamilton	6
Total	18

With a population of 32,044 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Leitrim is 1,780. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Leitrim, this represents a range between 1,602 and 1,958. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Nine submissions were received in respect of Leitrim, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending, given the population spread of Leitrim, that the current configuration of three local electoral areas be retained, with the 18 members to be elected in the existing electoral areas of Ballinamore, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Manorhamilton.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ballinamore	6	9,862	1,644	-7.7
Carrick-on-Shannon	6	11,361	1,893	+6.4
Manorhamilton	6	10,821	1,803	+1.3
Total	18	32,044		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Leitrim are constituted as follows:

Ballinamore Municipal District – comprising Ballinamore local electoral area

Carrick-on-Shannon Municipal District – comprising Carrick-on-Shannon local electoral area

Manorhamilton Municipal District – comprising Manorhamilton local electoral area.

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Ballinamore

Aghacashel, Aghavas, Ballinamore, Barnameenagh, Carrigallen East, Carrigallen West, Castlefore, Cattan, Cloone, Cloverhill, Corrala, Corriga, Drumreilly East, Drumreilly North, Drumreilly South, Drumreilly West, Drumshanbo, Fenagh, Garadice, Gortermone, Greaghglass, Keeldra, Keshcarrigan, Killygar, Kiltubbrid, Lisgillock, Moher, Newtowngore, Oughteragh, Riverstown, Rowan, Stralongford and Yugan.

Carrick-on-Shannon

Annaduff, Beihy, Breandrum, Bunnybeg, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cashel, Drumard, Drumdoo, Drumod, Drumsna, Gortnagullion, Gowel, Leitrim, Mohill, Rinn and Roosky.

Manorhamilton

Aghalateeve, Aghanlish, Aghavoghil, Arigna, Ballaghameehan, Belhavel, Cloonclare, Cloonlogher, Drumahaire, Drumkeeran, Garvagh, Glenade, Glenaniff, Glenboy, Glencar, Glenfarn, Gubacreeny, Killanummery, Killarga, Kiltyclogher, Kinlough, Lurganboy, Mahanagh, Manorhamilton, Melvin, Munakill, Sramore, St. Patrick's and Tullaghan.

Limerick

Overview

Limerick is a mid-west county, administered by a City and County Council, and bordered by Kerry to the west, Cork to the South, Tipperary to the East and Clare to the North. The river Shannon is a major geographical feature as it flows through Limerick City and its large estuary marks the northern border of the county.

The population in Limerick based on the 2016 Census is 194,899, an increase of 1.6% on the 2011 Census population of 191,809.

Limerick City and County Council has 40 members elected from 6 local electoral areas. The population per seat in Limerick is 4,872.

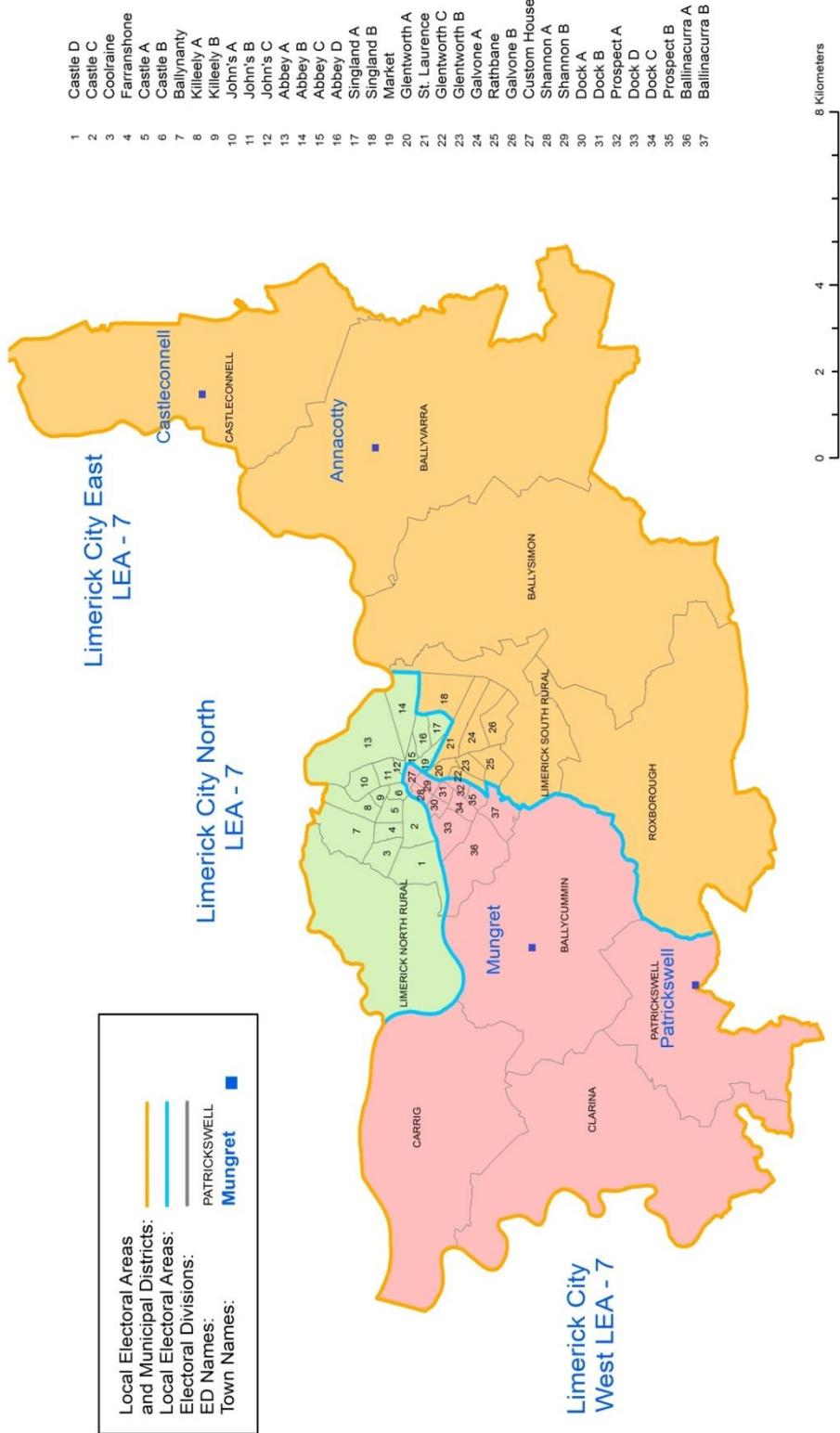
The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Adare-Rathkeale	6
Cappamore-Kilmallock	7
Limerick City West	7
Limerick City North	6
Limerick City East	8
Newcastle West	6
Total	40

With a population of 194,899 and 40 members, the individual average population per member in Limerick is 4,872. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Limerick, this represents a range between 4,385 and 5,360.

Ten submissions were received in respect of Limerick, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Limerick Metropolitan District



Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of Limerick into six local electoral areas, to be formed as follows: Adare - Rathkeale, Cappamore - Kilmallock, Limerick City West, Limerick City North, Limerick City East, Newcastle West.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Adare - Rathkeale	6	27,710	4,618	- 5.2 %
Cappamore - Kilmallock	7	34,821	4,974	+ 2.1 %
Limerick City West	7	34,896	4,985	+ 2.3 %
Limerick City North	7	34,714	4,959	+ 1.8 %
Limerick City East	7	35,342	5,048	+ 3.6 %
Newcastle West	6	27,416	4,569	- 6.2 %
Total	40	194,899		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Limerick are constituted as follows:

Limerick City Metropolitan District – comprising Limerick City West, Limerick City North and Limerick City East local electoral areas

Adare-Rathkeale Municipal District – comprising Adare – Rathkeale local electoral area

Cappamore-Kilmallock Municipal District – comprising Cappamore – Kilmallock local electoral area

Newcastle West Municipal District – comprising Newcastle West local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area.

Limerick City East

Ballysimon, Ballyvarra, Castleconnell, Galvone A, Galvone B, Glentworth A, Glentworth B, Glentworth C, Limerick South Rural, Rathbane, Roxborough, Singland B and St. Laurence.

Limerick City North

Abbey A, Abbey B, Abbey C, Abbey D, Ballynanty, Castle A, Castle B, Castle C, Castle D, Coolrairie, Farranshone, John's A, John's B, John's C, Killeely A, Killeely B, Limerick North Rural, Market, and Singland A.

Limerick City West

Ballinacurra A, Ballinacurra B, Ballycummin, Carrig, Clarina, Custom House, Dock A, Dock B, Dock C, Dock D, Patrickswell, Prospect A, Prospect B, Shannon A and Shannon B.

Adare – Rathkeale

Abbeyville, Adare North, Adare South, Askeaton East, Askeaton West, Auginish, Ballingarry, Ballyallinan, Ballybricken, Ballygrennan, Ballynabanoge, Ballynacarriga, Castletown, Coolrus, Craggs, Crecora, Croagh, Croom, Dromard, Dunmoylan East, Dunmoylan West, Dunnaman, Fedamore, Fleanmore, Garrane, Iveruss, Kilcornan, Kildimo, Kilfinny, Kilpeacon, Kilscannell, Lismakeery, Loghill, Mohernagh, Nantinan, Pallaskerry, Rathkeale Rural, Rathkeale Urban, Rathmore, Riddlestown, Shanagolden and Shanid.

Cappamore – Kilmallock

Abington, Anglesborough, Ardpatrik, Athlacca, Ballylanders, Ballymacshaneboy, Bilboa, Bruff, Bruree, Bulgaden, Caherconlish East, Caherconlish West, Caherconney, Caherelly, Cappamore, Clonkeen, Colmanswell, Crean, Cullane, Darragh, Doon South, Doon West, Dromin, Duntryleague, Emlygrennan, Galbally, Glenbrohane, Glenstal, Grange, Grean, Griston, Hospital, Kilbeheny, Kilfinnane, Kilflyn, Kilglass, Kilmallock, Kilmurry, Kilteely, Knockainy, Knocklong, Knocknascrow, Oola, Particles, Riversdale, Rockhill, Templebredon, Tobernea and Uregare.

Newcastle West

Abbeyfeale, Ardagh, Ballintober, Ballyagran, Ballynoe, Ballynoe West, Boola, Broadford, Caher, Castletown, Cleanglass, Cloncagh, Danganbeg, Dromcolliher, Dromtrasna, Feenagh, Garryduff, Glenagower, Glengort, Glensharrold, Glin, Kilfergus, Kilmeedy, Kilmoylan, Knockaderry, Mahoonagh, Monagay, Mountcollins, Mountplummer, Newcastle Rural, Newcastle Urban, Port, Rathronan, Rooskagh and Templeglentan.

**THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK TO ACCOMMODATE MAPS OF COUNTIES APPEARING
OPPOSITE TEXT**

County Longford

Overview

Longford is a midlands county. Geographically it lies to the east of the Shannon and is characterised by its flat topography. The N4 runs through the middle of the county close to the towns of Edgeworthstown and Longford.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 40,873. This represents an increase of 1,873 or 4.8% on the 2011 Census population of 39,000.

Longford County Council has 18 members elected from three local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ballymahon	6
Granard	6
Longford	6
Total	18

With a population of 40,873 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Longford is 2,271. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Longford, this represents a range between 2,044 and 2,498. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Four submissions were received in respect of Longford, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into three local electoral areas, to be formed around the towns of Ballymahon, Granard and Longford. It is recommended that the Longford local electoral area, containing the county town, has 7 members.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ballymahon	6	14,153	2,359	+ 3.9
Granard	5	10,674	2,136	- 5.9
Longford	7	16,046	2,292	+ 0.9
Total	18	40,873		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Longford are constituted as follows:

- Ballymahon Municipal District – comprising Ballymahon local electoral area
- Granard Municipal District – comprising Granard local electoral area
- Longford Municipal District – comprising Longford local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Ballymahon

Agharra, Ardagh East, Ardagh West, Ballymahon, Ballymuigh, Cashel East, Cashel West, Doory, Forgney, Foxhall, Kilcommock, Kilglass, Killashee, Ledwithstown, Meathas Truim, Mountdavis, Moydow and Rathcline.

Granard

Abbeylara, Aghaboy, Ballinalee, Ballinamuck East, Ballinamuck West, Bunlahy, Columbkille, Coolamber, Creevy, Crosagstown, Currygrane, Dalystown, Drumgort, Drumlish, Drummeel, Firry, Gelshagh, Granard Rural, Granard Urban, Killoe, Knockanbaun, Lislea, Milltown, Moatfarrell, Moyne, Mullanalaghta, Newgrove and Sonnagh.

Longford

Breanrisk, Caldragh, Cloondara, Cloonee, Corboy, Longford No. 1 Urban, Longford No. 2 Urban, Longford Rural and Newtown Forbes.

County Louth



County Louth

Overview

Louth is an eastern seaboard county bordering Northern Ireland, bounded by the Irish Sea and Carlingford Lough. Its neighbouring counties are Meath, Monaghan, Armagh and Down. The topography of the county is relatively flat and open except for the Carlingford peninsula, which is dominated by mountains.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 128,884. This represents an increase of 5,987 or 4.9% on the 2011 Census population of 122,897.

The Census town of Drogheda has a population of 40,956. However, this population is split between Louth and Meath – the population of Drogheda in county Louth is 34,508, which represents 26.8% of the total population of the county.

The Census town of Dundalk has a population of 39,004, which represents 30.3% of the population. All of this population is in Louth and so Dundalk is, in effect, the larger settlement of the two within the county. Together, these two towns have 57.1% of the population of the county. Dundalk is the county town. Other Census towns are Ardee, Clogherhead and Dunleer.

Louth County Council has 29 members elected from four local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ardee	6
Drogheda	10
Dundalk - Carlingford	6
Dundalk South	7
Total	29

With a population of 128,884 and 29 members, the individual average population per member in Louth is 4,444. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Louth, this represents a range of between 4,000 and 4,888. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Five submissions were received in respect of Louth, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into five local electoral areas focused around Dundalk, Drogheda and Ardee.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ardee	6	25,317	4,219	-5.1
Drogheda Urban	6	27,656	4,609	+3.7
Drogheda Rural	4	17,876	4,469	+0.6
Dundalk - Carlingford	6	25,599	4,266	-4.0
Dundalk South	7	32,436	4,633	+4.3
Total	29	128,884		

Municipal Districts

As a former borough, Drogheda comes under term of reference 7(i), which provides that former boroughs should be designated as Municipal Borough Districts. With a population of 39,004 Dundalk also comes under term of reference 7(i).

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Louth are constituted as follows:

Drogheda Municipal Borough District – comprising Drogheda Urban and Drogheda Rural local electoral areas

Dundalk Municipal Borough District – comprising Dundalk South and Dundalk-Carlingford local electoral areas

Ardee Municipal District – comprising Ardee local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area.

Ardee

Ardee Rural, Ardee Urban, Castlebellingham, Clonkeen, Collon, Darver, Dromin, Drumcar, Dunleer, Dysart, Killanny, Louth, Mansfieldstown, Mullary, Stabannan and Tallanstown.

Drogheda Rural

Clogher, Monasterboice, St. Peter's and Termonfeckin.

Drogheda Urban

Fair Gate, St Lawrence Gate, St. Mary's and West Gate

Dundalk – Carlingford

Ballymascanlan, Carlingford, Drummullagh, Dundalk No. 1 Urban, Dundalk No. 2 Urban, Faughart, Greenore, Jenkinstown, Rathcor, Ravensdale, and those parts of the electoral divisions of Castletown, Dundalk Rural, Dundalk No. 3 Urban and Dundalk No. 4 Urban not contained in the local electoral area of Dundalk-South.

Dundalk – South

Barronstown, Castlering, Creggan Upper, Haggardstown, Dromiskin, and those parts of the electoral divisions of Castletown and Dundalk Rural south of the R178 (Carrickmacross Road), and those parts of the electoral divisions of Dundalk No. 3 Urban and Dundalk No. 4 Urban south of a line drawn as follows: Commencing at the boundary between the electoral divisions of Dundalk No. 1 Urban and Dundalk No. 3 Urban at the Carrickmacross Road Bridge and St. Dominick's Place and then proceeding in an easterly direction to the junction of St. Dominick's Place with the roundabout at the Crescent; then proceeding in a clockwise direction around and excluding the said roundabout to its junction with Anne Street; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along Anne Street to its junction with Park Street; then proceeding in a north easterly direction along Park Street to its junction with Francis Street; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along Francis Street and Roden Place to the junction of Roden Place with Jocelyn Street; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Jocelyn Street, Seatown Place and along the road connecting Seatown Place to Barrack Street to reach the junction of said road with the Dundalk Inner Relief Road; then proceeding in a north-westerly projection along the Dundalk Inner Relief Road to its junction with the road at St. Helena; then proceeding along the north-easterly projection of the said road at St. Helena to Dundalk Harbour.

County Mayo

Belmullet LEA - 3

Ballina LEA - 6

Swinford LEA - 4



Westport LEA - 4

Castlebar LEA - 7

Claremorris LEA - 6

Local Electoral Areas and Municipal Districts:	
Local Electoral Areas:	
Electoral Divisions:	
ED Names:	TUMGESH
Town Names:	Castlebar



County Mayo

Overview

Mayo is an Atlantic seaboard county and significant geographical features include Killala Bay and Lough Conn near Ballina; Clew Bay in the west, and Lough Mask in the south. The north-western part of the county is notable for extensive areas of blanket bog.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 130,507. This represents a slight decrease of 131 or 0.1% on the 2011 population of 130,638.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Castlebar with a population of 12,068, which represents 9% of the total population. Castlebar is the county town. Other Census towns are Ballina, Westport, Claremorris, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis and Swinford.

Mayo County Council has 30 members elected from four local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral	Number of members
Ballina	8
Castlebar	8
Claremorris	7
West Mayo	7
Total	30

With a population of 130,507 and 30 members, the individual average population per member in Mayo is 4,350. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Mayo, this represents a range between 3,915 and 4,785. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Fifteen submissions were received in respect of Mayo, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into six local electoral areas, to be formed around the towns of Ballina, Belmullet, Castlebar, Claremorris, Swinford and Westport.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ballina	6	25,110	4,185	- 3.8
Belmullet	3	12,600	4,200	- 3.5
Castlebar	7	29,992	4,284	- 1.5
Claremorris	6	27,141	4,523	+ 4.0
Swinford	4	17,286	4,321	- 0.7
Westport	4	18,378	4,594	+ 5.6
Total	30	130,507		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Mayo are constituted as follows;

Ballina Municipal District – comprising Ballina local electoral area

Claremorris-Swinford Municipal District – comprising Claremorris and Swinford local electoral areas

Castlebar Municipal District – comprising Castlebar local electoral area

Westport-Belmullet Municipal District – comprising Westport and Belmullet local electoral areas

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area.

Ballina

Ardagh, Ardnaree North, Ardnaree South Rural, Ardnaree South Urban, Attymass East, Attymass West, Ballina Rural, Ballina Urban, Ballycastle, Ballysakeery, Carrowmore, Crossmolina North, Crossmolina South, Deel, Derry, Fortland, Kilfian East, Kilfian South, Kilfian West, Kilgarvan, Killala, Lackan North, Lackan South, Mount Falcon, Rathoma, and Sallymount.

Belmullet

Acaill, An Corrán, An Geata Mór Theas, An Geata Mór Thuaidh, Ballycroy North, Ballycroy South, Bangor, Barr Rúscaí, Béal an Mhuirthead, Bunaveela, Cnoc an Daimh, Béal Deirg Mór, Cnoc na Lobhar, Cnoc na Ráithe, Dumha Éige, Gleann Chaisil, Gleann na Muaidhe, Glenco, Guala Mhór, Moing na Bó, Na Monga, Newport West, Sheskin, Slievemore, Srahmore.

Castlebar

Abhainn Bhraín, Addergoole, An Cheapaigh Dhuibh, Baile an Chalaídh, Baile Óbha, Balla, Ballinafad, Ballyhean, Ballynagoraher, Bellavary, Breaghwy, Burren, Burriscarra, Castlebar Rural (part), Castlebar Urban, Clogher, Cloonkeen, Croaghmoyle, Killavally, Islandeady, Letterbrick, Manulla, Partraí, Pontoon, Roslee, Strade, Tamhnaigh na Graí, and Turlough.

Claremorris

Ballindine, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis, Ballyhowly, Bekan, Caraun, Claremorris, Cloghermore, Cong, Coonard, Course, Crossboyne, Culnacleha, Dalgan, Garrymore, Hollymount, Houndswood, Kilcolman, Kilcommon, Kilmaine, Kilvine, Knock North, Knock South, Mayo, Murneen, Neale, Newbrook, Shrule and Tagheen.

Westport

Aghagower North, Aghagower South, Aillemore, Bundorragha, Clare Island, Clogher, Croaghpatrick, Derryloughan, Drummin, Emlagh, Erriff, Glenhest, Kilgeever, Kilmaclasher, Kilmeena, Kilsallagh, Knappagh, Newport East, Louisburgh, Owennadornaun, Slievemahanagh, Westport Rural and Westport Urban.

Swinford

Aghamore, Ballinamore, Brackloon, Bohola, Callow, Cloonmore, Coolnaha, Cuildoo, Doocastle, Kilbeagh, Kilkelly, Killedan, Kilmovee, Kiltamagh, Loughanboy, Meelick, Sonnagh, Sraheen, Swineford, Toocananagh, Toomore Tumgesh and Urlaur.

County Meath

Overview

Meath is a low-lying county bordered by Cavan, Dublin (Fingal), Kildare, Louth, Monaghan, Offaly, and Westmeath. Its population based on the 2016 census is 195,044. This represents an increase of 10,909 or 5.8 % on the 2011 Census population 184,135. The largest town is the county town of Navan with a population of 30,173, which represents 15% of the total population. Other large Census towns include Ashbourne, Kells, Laytown, Bettystown, Ratoath and Trim.

Meath County Council has 40 members elected from six local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ashbourne	6
Kells	7
Laytown-Bettystown	7
Navan	7
Ratoath	7
Trim	6
Total	40

With a population of 195,044 and 40 members, the individual average population per member in Meath is 4,876. The terms of reference require a variance from individual local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Meath, this represents a range between 4,388 and 5,364. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Thirty six submissions were received in respect of Meath, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending retaining the current division of the county into six local electoral areas, formed around the towns of Navan, Ashbourne, Ratoath, Trim, Kells, and Laytown-Bettystown.

Some changes are recommended to the boundaries of the local electoral areas of Ashbourne, Laytown-Bettystown and Ratoath.

The Committee's Recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ashbourne	6	29,285	4,881	+ 0.1
Kells	7	32,398	4,628	- 5.1
Laytown-Bettystown	7	34,029	4,861	- 0.3
Navan	7	34,931	4,990	+ 2.3
Ratoath	7	33,206	4,744	- 2.7
Trim	6	31,195	5,199	+ 6.6
Total:	40	195,044		

Municipal Districts

With a population of 30,173, Navan comes under term of reference 7(i) which provides that it should be designated as a Municipal Borough District.

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Meath are constituted as follows:

Navan Municipal Borough District – comprising Navan local electoral area

Ashbourne Municipal District – comprising Ashbourne local electoral area

Kells Municipal District – comprising Kells local electoral area

Laytown-Bettystown Municipal District – comprising Laytown-Bettystown local electoral area

Ratoath Municipal District – comprising Ratoath local electoral area

Trim Municipal District – comprising Trim local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Ashbourne

Those parts of the Ardcath electoral division not contained in the local electoral area of Laytown-Bettystown, Ardmulchan, Donaghmore, Kentstown, Kilbrew, Rathfeigh, and those parts of the electoral division of Ratoath to the east of the M2 motorway, Skreen, Stamullin and Tara.

Kells

An Ráth Mhór, Ardagh, Baile Átha Buí, Ballinlough, Balrathboyne, Boherboy, Burry, Carrickleck, Castlekeeran, Castletown, Ceanannas Mór Rural (part), Ceanannas Mór Urban, Crossakeel, Crosskeys, Cruicetown, Domhnach Phádraig, Drumcondra, Girley, Grennanstown, Killallon, Killeagh, Kilmainham, Kilskeer, Knocklough, Loughan, Maperath, Martry, Moybolgue, Moylagh, Moynalty, Newcastle, Newtown, Nobber, Oldcastle, Posseckstown, Rathkenny, Staholmog, Stonefield, Taitin and Trohanny.

Laytown – Bettystown

Those parts of the electoral division of Ardcath to the west of the R152 commencing at the intersection with the Duleek electoral division north of Knockisland, and those parts of the electoral division of Ardcath north of the R150; Duleek, Grangegeeth, Julianstown, Killary, Mellifont, Painestown, Slane, St. Mary's (part) and Stackallan.

Navan

Ardraccon, Bective, Navan Rural and Navan Urban.

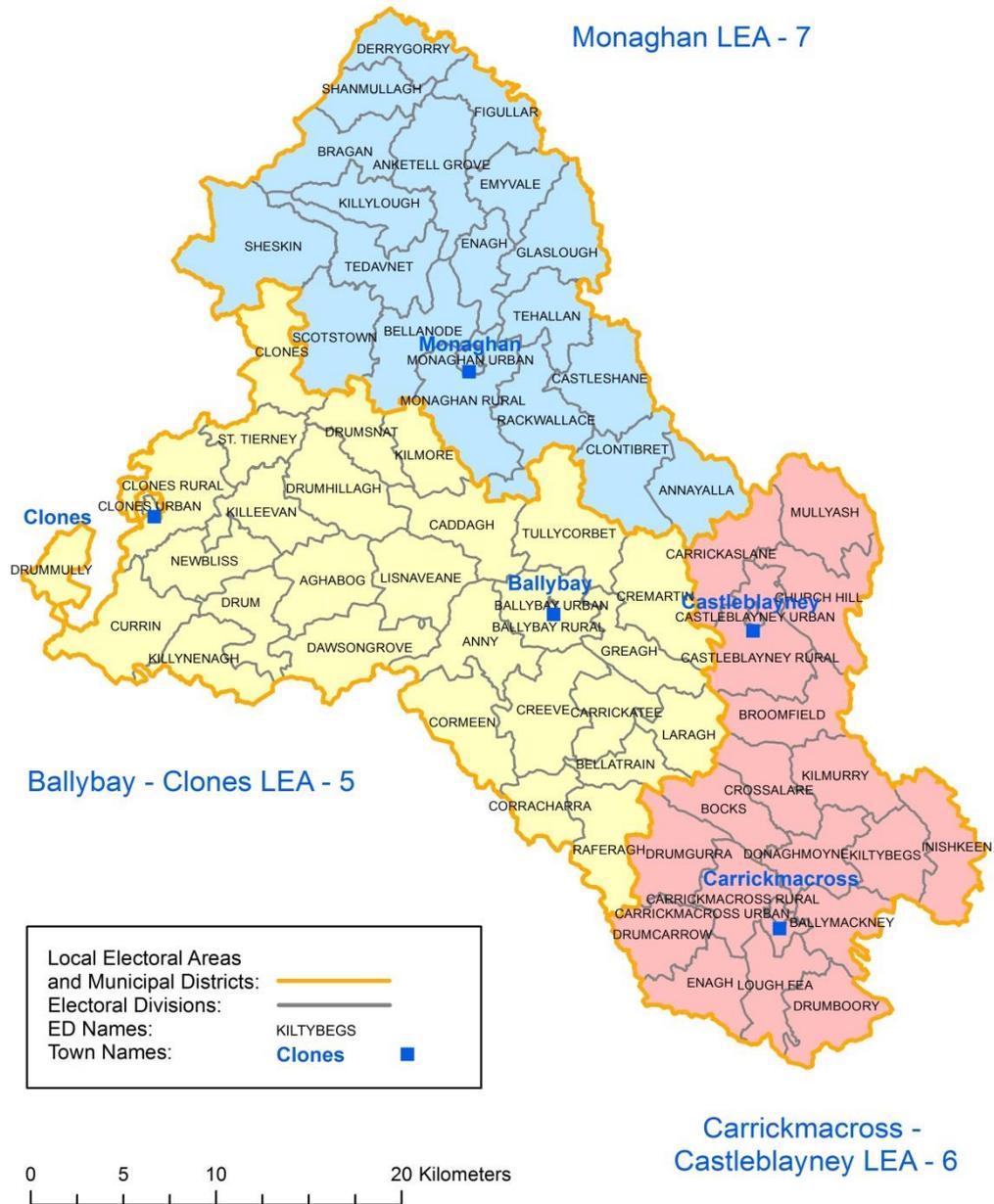
Ratoath

Culmullin, Dunboyne, Dunshaughlin, Killeen, Kilmessan, Kilmore, Rodanstown and those parts of the Ratoath electoral division not contained in the local electoral area of Ashbourne.

Trim

Arndamullan, Ballyboggan, Ballyconnell, Castlejordan, Castlerickard, Cill Bhríde, Cloghbrack, Clonmacduff, Gallow, Galtrim, Hill of Down, Innfield, Kilcooly, Kildalkey, Killaconnigan, Killyon, Laracor, Rahinstown, Rathmolyon, Summerhill, Trim Rural and Trim Urban.

County Monaghan



County Monaghan

Overview

Monaghan borders Northern Ireland, and the counties of Louth to the southeast, Meath to the south, Cavan to the southwest and Fermanagh to the west.

Mountains include Mullyash Mountain, and Slieve Beagh, and lakes include Lough Egish, Lough Fea, Muckno Lough, and Lough Avaghon.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 61,386. This represents an increase of 903 people or 1.5 % on the 2011 population of 60,483.

Monaghan County Council has 18 members elected from three local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Ballybay-Clones	6
Carrickmacross-Castleblaney	6
Monaghan	6
Total	18

With a population of 61,386 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Monaghan is 3,410. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Monaghan, this represents a range between 3,069 and 3,751. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Four submissions were received in respect of Monaghan, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending three local electoral areas with Ballybay-Clones having 5-seats, Carrickmacross-Castleblayney retaining 6 seats and Monaghan LEA increasing from 6 to 7 seats.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ballybay-Clones	5	17,255	3,451	+ 1.2
Carrickmacross - Castleblayney	6	21,436	3,573	+ 4.8
Monaghan	7	22,695	3,242	- 4.9
Total:	18	61,386		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Monaghan are constituted as follows:

- Ballybay – Clones Municipal District – comprising Ballybay – Clones local electoral area
- Carrickmacross – Castleblayney Municipal District – comprising Carrickmacross – Castleblayney local electoral area
- Monaghan Municipal District – comprising Monaghan local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Carrickmacross – Castleblayney

Ballymackney, Bocks, Broomfield, Carrickaslane, Carrickmacross Rural, Carrickmacross Urban, Castleblayney Rural, Castleblayney Urban, Church Hill, Crossalare, Donaghmoyne, Drumboory, Drumcarrow, Drumgurra, Enagh, Inishkeen, Kilmurry, Kiltybegs, Lough Fea and Mullyash.

Ballybay – Clones

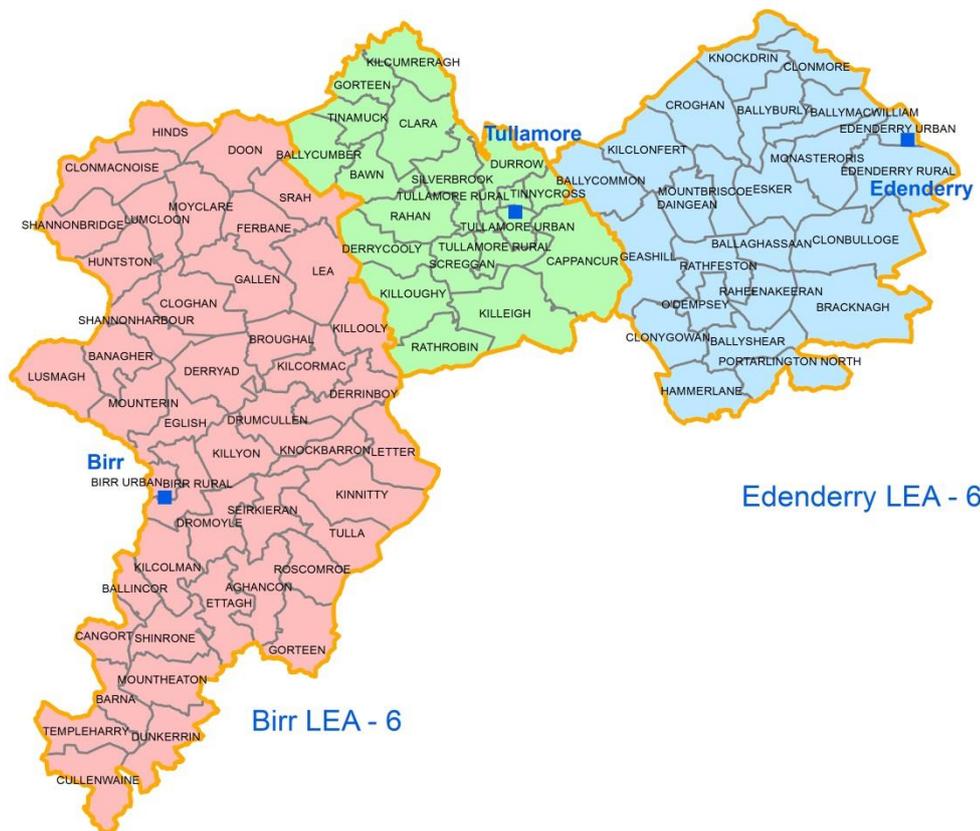
Aghabog, Anny, Ballybay Rural, Ballybay Urban, Bellatrain, Caddagh, Carrickatee, Clones, Clones Rural, Clones Urban, Cormeen, Corracharra, Creeve, Cremartin, Currin, Dawsongrove, Drum, Drumhillagh, Drummully, Drumsnat, Greagh, Killeevan, Killynenagh, Kilmore, Laragh, Lisnaveane, Newbliss, Raferagh, St. Tierney and Tullycorbet.

Monaghan

Anketell Grove, Annayalla, Bellanode, Bragan, Castleshane, Clontibret, Derrygorry, Emyvale, Enagh, Figullar, Glaslough, Killylough, Monaghan Rural, Monaghan Urban, Rackwallace, Scotstown, Shanmullagh, Sheskin, Tedavnet and Tehallan.

County Offaly

Tullamore LEA - 7



Edenderry LEA - 6

Birr LEA - 6

Local Electoral Areas and Municipal Districts:	
Electoral Divisions:	
ED Names:	KNOCKDRIN
Town Names:	Birr



County Offaly

Overview

Offaly is a midlands county, whose geographical features include the Slieve Bloom mountains on the southern border with Co. Laois and the River Shannon along part of the county's western border.

The population, based on the 2016 Census is 77,961. This represents an increase of 1,316 or 1.7% on the 2011 Census population of 76,687.

The largest settlement is the census town of Tullamore with a population of 14,607, which represents 18.7% of the total population. Tullamore is also the county town. Other larger Census towns are Edenderry, Birr, Clara, and Banagher.

Offaly County Council has 19 members elected from three local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Birr	6
Edenderry	6
Tullamore	7
Total	19

With a population of 77,961 and 19 members, the individual average population per member in Offaly is 4,103. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Offaly, this represents a range between 3,693 and 4,513. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Six submissions were received in respect of Offaly, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending no change in the current configuration of the three local electoral areas formed around the towns of Birr, Edenderry and Tullamore.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Birr	6	25,476	4,246	+ 3.5
Edenderry	6	23,326	3,887	- 5.3
Tullamore	7	29,159	4,165	+ 1.5
Total	19	77,961		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Offaly are constituted as follows;

- Birr Municipal District – comprising Birr local electoral area
- Edenderry Municipal District – comprising Edenderry local electoral area
- Tullamore Municipal District – comprising Tullamore local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Birr

Aghancon, Ballincor, Banagher, Barna, Birr Rural, Birr Urban, Broughal, Cangort, Cloghan, Clonmacnoise, Cullenwaine, Derrinboy, Derryad, Doon, Dromoyle, Drumcullen, Dunkerrin, Eglis, Etagh, Ferbane, Gallen, Gorteen, Hinds, Huntston, Kilcolman, Kilcormac, Killooly, Killyon, Kinnitty, Knockbarron, Lea, Letter, Lumcloon, Lusmagh, Mounterin, Mountheaton, Moyclare, Roscomroe, Seirkieran, Shannonbridge, Shannonharbour, Shinrone, Srah, Templeharry and Tulla.

Edenderry

Ballaghassaan, Ballyburly, Ballycommon, Ballymacwilliam, Ballyshear, Bracknagh, Clonbulloge, Clonmore, Clonygowan, Croghan, Daingean, Edenderry Rural, Edenderry Urban, Esker, Geashill, Hammerlane, Kilclonfert, Knockdrin, Monasteroris, Mountbriscoe, O'Dempsey, Portarlinton North, Raheenakeeran and Rathfeston.

Tullamore

Ballycumber, Bawn, Cappancur, Clara, Derrycooly, Durrow, Gorteen, Kilcumreragh, Killeigh, Killoughy, Rahan, Rathrobin, Screggan, Silverbrook, Tinamuck, Tinnycross, Tullamore Rural and Tullamore Urban.

County Roscommon



County Roscommon

Overview

Roscommon is a western-midlands county, and significant geographical features include the river Shannon which creates its eastern border. It is generally flat, with its highest point less than 500 metres.

The western part of the Census town of Athlone to the west of the Shannon – lies in County Roscommon. This area is known as Monksland. The population of the Electoral Division (*Athlone West Rural*) is 4,978, with some 2,500 in the Monksland urban area.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 64,544. This represents a slight increase of 479 or 0.7 % on the 2011 Census population of 64,065.

The largest town is Roscommon, the county town, with a population of 5,876. The next largest are Boyle, the Monksland part of Athlone (population c 2,500) and Castlerea.

Roscommon County Council has 18 members elected from three local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Athlone	6
Boyle	6
Roscommon	6
Total	18

With a population of 64,554 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Roscommon is 3,586. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Roscommon this represents a range between 3,227 and 3,944. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Ten submissions were received in respect of Roscommon, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending no change in the current configuration of the three local electoral areas formed around the towns of Athlone, Boyle, and Roscommon.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Athlone	6	19,979	3,330	+ 2.53
Boyle	6	21,831	3,638	+ 0.55
Roscommon	6	22,734	3,789	- 0.58
Total:	18	64,544		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Roscommon are constituted as follows:

Athlone Municipal District – comprising Athlone local electoral area

Boyle Municipal District – comprising Boyle local electoral area

Roscommon Municipal District – comprising Roscommon local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Athlone

Athleague East, Athleague West, Athlone West Rural, Ballydangan, Ballynamona, Caltragh, Carnagh, Carrowreagh, Castlesampson, Cloonburren, Cloonown, Crannagh, Creagh, Culliagh, Drumlosh, Dunamon, Dysart, Fuerty, Kilcar, Kiltoom, Lackan, Lecarrow, Lismaha, Moore, Rockhill, Rosmoylan, Scregg, Taghboy, Taghmaconnell, Thomastown and Turrock.

Boyle

Aghafin, Altagowlan, Annaghmore, Aghrim East, Aghrim West, Ballaghaderreen, Ballyfarnan, Ballyformoyle, Ballygarden, Bellanagare, Boyle Rural, Boyle Urban, Breedoge, Buckill, Bumlin, Cloonteen, Cloonyquin, Creeve, Creeve, Cregga, Croghan, Crossna, Danesfort, Edmondstown, Elia, Elphin, Estersnow, Frenchpark, Keadew, Kilbryan, Kilcolagh, Kilglass North, Kilglass South, Killukin, Killummod, Kilmacumasy, Kilmore, Lisgarve, Lough Allen, Mantua, Oakport, Ogulla, Rockingham, Roosky, Rossmore, Rushfield, Strokestown, Termonbarry, Tivannagh, Tulsk, Tumna North and Tumna South

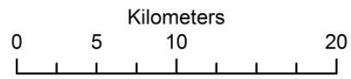
Roscommon

Artagh North, Artagh South, Ballinlough, Ballintober, Baslick, Cams, Carrowduff, Castleplunket, Castlereagh, Castleteheen, Cloonfinlough, Cloonfower, Cloontuskert, Cloonygormican, Coolougher, Drumdaff, Fairymount, Kilbride North, Kilbride South, Kilgefin, Killavackan, Killukin, Kiltewan, Kiltullagh, Lissonuffy, Loughglinn, Mote, Roscommon Rural and Roscommon Urban.

County Sligo



Local Electoral Areas and Municipal Districts:	
Local Electoral Areas:	
Electoral Divisions:	
ED Names:	ACLARE
Town Names:	Ballymote



County Sligo

Overview

Sligo is an Atlantic seaboard county, and significant geographical features include the Ox mountains which lie in the western half of the county, and Benbulbin in the north.

Its population based on the 2016 Census is 65,535. This represents a slight increase of 142 or 0.22 % on the 2011 Census population of 65,393.

The largest settlement is Sligo with a population of 19,199 within its Census town area, which represents 29% of the total population. Sligo is the county town. Other larger towns are Tubbercurry, Strandhill, Collooney, and Ballymote.

Sligo County Council has 18 members currently elected from two local electoral areas comprised of 10-seat and 8-seat LEAs.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Sligo	10
Ballymote-Tobercurry	8
Total	18

With a population of 65,535 and 18 members, the individual average population per member in Sligo is 3,641. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Sligo, this represents a range between 3,277 and 4,005. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Seven submissions were received in respect of Sligo, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into three local electoral areas, comprising of Ballymote-Tubbercurry with 7 seats, Sligo-Strandhill with 6 seats and Sligo-Drumcliff with 5 seats.

No change is recommended to the Municipal Districts.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Ballymote - Tubbercurry	7	26,731	3,819	+ 4.9
Sligo – Drumcliff	5	17,675	3,535	- 2.9
Sligo – Strandhill	6	21,129	3,521	- 3.3
Total	18	65,535		

Municipal Districts

As a former borough, Sligo town comes under term of reference 7(i), which provides that former boroughs shall be designated as Municipal Borough Districts.

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Sligo are constituted as follows:

Sligo Municipal Borough District – comprising Sligo – Drumcliff and Sligo – Strandhill local electoral areas

Ballymote – Tubbercurry Municipal District – comprising Ballymote – Tubbercurry local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Ballymote – Tubbercurry

Achonry East, Achonry West, Aclare, Aghanagh, Annagh, Aughris, Ballymote, Ballynakill, Ballynashee, Banada, Branchfield, Breencorragh, Bricklieve, Buncrowey, Carrickbanagher, Carrownaskeagh, Cartron, Castleconor East, Castleconor West, Cloonacool, Cloonoghill, Coolaney, Coolavin, Cuilmore, Dromard East, Dromard West, Dromore, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Drumrat, Easky East, Easky West, Glendarragh, Kilfree, Kilglass, Killadoon, Killaraght, Kilmacteige, Kilmastranny, Kilshalvy, Kilturra, Lakeview, Leitrim, Lisconny, Loughil, Mullagheruse, Owenmore, Rathmacurkey, Riverstown, Shancough, Skreen, Streamstown, Temple, Templeboy North, Templeboy South, Templevanny, Tobercurry, Toberpatrick East, Toberpatrick West and Toomour.

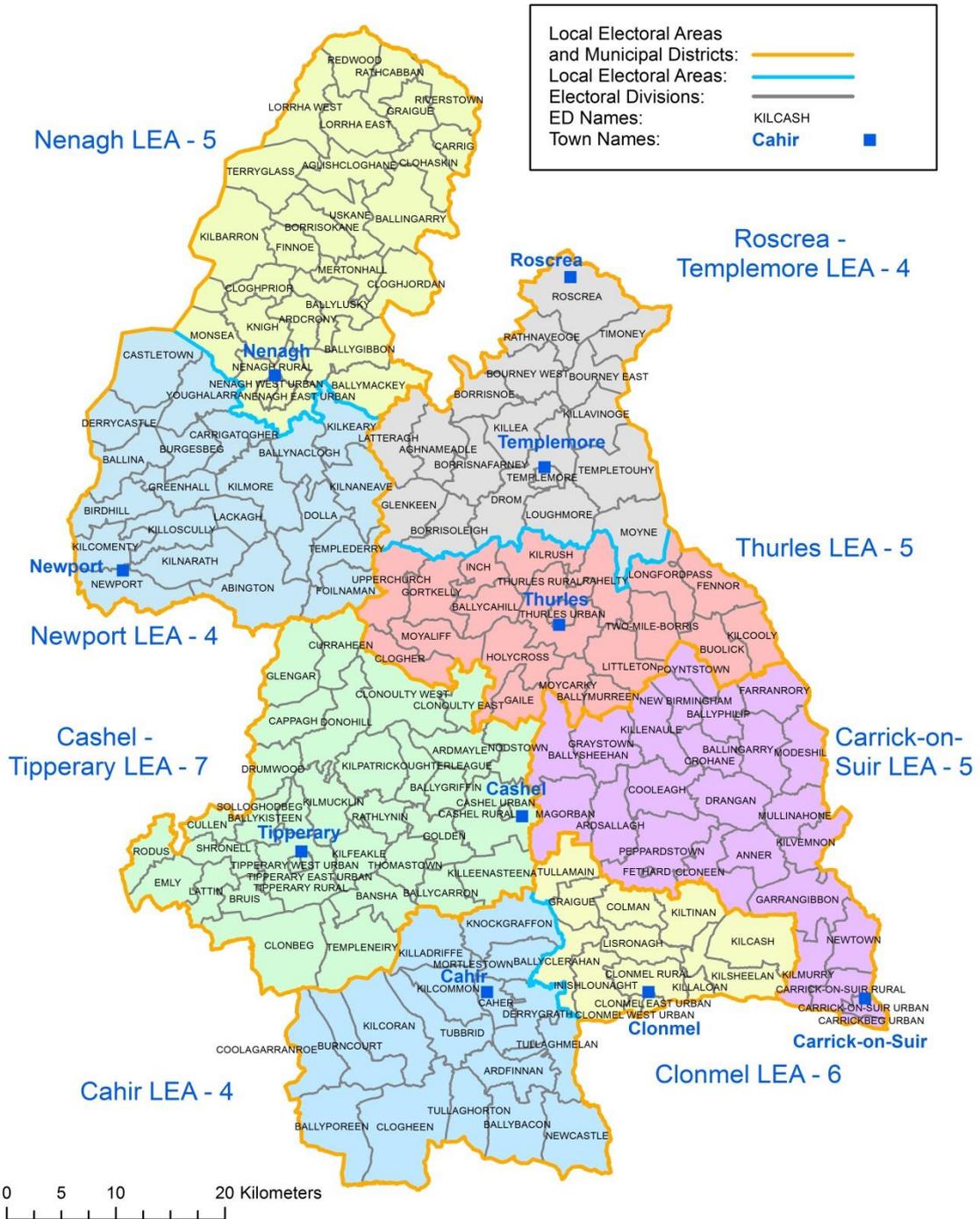
Sligo – Drumcliff

Ballintogher East, Ballintogher West, Ballysadare East, Ballysadare West, Calry, Carney, Cliffony North, Cliffony South, Collooney, Drumcliff East, Drumcliff West, Glencar, Kilmacowen, Lissadill East, Lissadill North, Lissadill West, Rossinver East and Rossinver West.

Sligo – Strandhill

Knockaree, Sligo East, Sligo North and Sligo West.

County Tipperary



County Tipperary

Overview

Tipperary is a large south midlands county. It has diverse terrain and contains several mountain ranges, including the Knockmealdown, the Galtees, the Arra Hills and the Silvermines mountains. Rivers include the Suir, the Shannon, and the Nore. There is a relatively even distribution of population between rural and urban.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 159,553. This represents an increase of 799 or 0.5 % on the 2011 Census population of 158,754.

The largest settlement is the county town of Clonmel with a population of 17,140. This represents some 10.7 % of the total population. Other larger Census towns are Nenagh, Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, and Roscrea.

Tipperary County Council has 40 members elected from five local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Carrick-on-Suir	6
Cashel-Tipperary	7
Clonmel	9
Nenagh	9
Templemore-Thurles	9
Total:	40

With a population of 159,553 and 40 members, the individual average population per member in Tipperary is 3,989. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Tipperary, this represents a range between 3,590 and 4,388. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Ten submissions were received in respect of Tipperary, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into eight local electoral areas, to be formed around the towns of Nenagh, Newport, Thurles, Roscrea and Templemore, Cashel and Tipperary, Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Cahir	4	14,717	3,679	- 7.8
Carrick-on-Suir	5	19,440	3,888	- 2.5
Cashel - Tipperary	7	27,382	3,912	- 1.9
Clonmel	6	24,310	4,052	+ 1.6
Nenagh	5	21,373	4,275	+ 7.2
Newport	4	16,355	4,089	+ 2.5
Roscrea - Templemore	4	16,594	4,149	+ 4.0
Thurles	5	19,382	3,876	- 2.8
Total	40	159,553		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Tipperary are constituted as follows:

As a former borough, Clonmel comes under term of reference 7(i), which provides that former boroughs should be designated as Municipal Borough Districts.

Clonmel Municipal Borough District- comprising Clonmel and Cahir local electoral areas
 Cashel-Tipperary Municipal District – comprising Cashel-Tipperary local electoral area
 Carrick-on-Suir Municipal District – comprising Carrick-on-Suir local electoral area
 Nenagh Municipal District- comprising Nenagh and Newport local electoral areas
 Thurles Municipal District – comprising Thurles and Roscrea-Templemore local electoral areas.

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Cahir

Ardfinnan, Ballybacon, Ballyporeen, Burncourt, Caher, Clogheen, Coolagarranroe, Derrygrath, Kilcommon, Kilcoran, Killadriffe, Knockgraffon, Mortlestown, Newcastle, Tubbrid, Tullaghamelan and Tullaghorton

Carrick-on-Suir

Anner, Ardsallagh, Ballingarry, Ballyphilip, Ballysheehan, Carrickbeg Urban, Carrick-on-Suir Rural, Carrick-on-Suir Urban, Cloneen, Cooleagh, Crohane, Drangan, Farranrory, Fethard, Garrangibbon, Graystown, Killenaule, Kilmurry, Kilvemnon, Magorban, Modeshil, Mullinahone, New Birmingham, Newtown, Peppardstown and Poyntstown.

Cashel – Tipperary

Ardmayle, Ballycarron, Ballygriffin, Ballykisteen, Bansha, Bruis, Cappagh, Cashel Rural, Cashel Urban, Clonbeg, Clonoulty East, Clonoulty West, Cullen, Curraheen, Donohill, Drumwood, Emly, Glengar, Golden, Kilfeakle, Killeenasteena, Kilmucklin, Kilpatrick, Lattin, Nodstown, Oughterleague, Rathlynin, Rodus, Shronell, Solloghobeg, Templeneiry, Thomastown, Tipperary East Urban, Tipperary Rural and Tipperary West Urban.

Clonmel

Ballyclerahan, Clonmel East Urban, Clonmel Rural, Clonmel West Urban, Colman, Graigue, Inishlounaght, Kilcash, Killaloe, Kilsheelan, Kiltinan, Lisronagh and Tullamain.

Nenagh

Aglisheoghane, Ardrony, Ballingarry, Ballygibbon, Ballylusky, Ballymackey, Borrisokane, Carrig, CloghJordan, Cloghprior, Clohaskin, Finnoe, Graigue, Kilbarron, Knight, Lorrha East, Lorrha West, Mertonhall, Monsea, Nenagh East Urban, Nenagh Rural, Nenagh West Urban, Rathcabban, Redwood, Riverstown, Terryglass and Uskane.

Newport

Abington, Ballina, Ballynaclogh, Birdhill, Burgesbeg, Carrigatogher, Castletown, Derrycastle, Dolla, Foilnahan, Greenhall, Kilcomenty, Kilkeary, Killoscully, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Kilnarath, Lackagh, Newport, Templederry and Youghalarra.

Roscrea – Templemore

Aghnameadle, Borrisnafarney, Borrisnoe, Borrisoleigh, Bourney East, Bourney West, Drom, Glenkeen, Killavinoge, Killea, Latteragh, Loughmore, Moyne, Rathnaveoge, Roscrea, Templemore, Templetohy and Timoney.

Thurles

Ballycahill, Ballymurreen, Buolick, Clogher, Fennor, Gaile, Gortkelly, Holycross, Inch, Kilcooly, Kilrush, Littleton, Longfordpass, Moyaliff, Moycarky, Rahelty, Thurles Rural, Thurles Urban, Two-Mile-Borris and Upperchurch.

Waterford

Overview

Waterford lies on the southern coast. It is administered by a City and county Council and borders four counties – Wexford to the east, Cork to the West, and Tipperary and Kilkenny to the North. The river Suir is an important geographical feature and runs through Waterford. The Comeragh and Monavullagh mountains lie within the county.

Waterford's total population, based on the 2016 Census, is 116,176, an increase of 2.1% on the 2011 Census population of 113,795.

The largest settlement is Waterford city with a population of 53,504, representing 46% of the total population. Other larger towns include Tramore and Dungarvan.

Waterford City and County Council has 32 members currently elected from five local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Waterford City East	6
Waterford City South	6
Tramore-Waterford City West	6
Comeragh	6
Dungarvan-Lismore	8
Total	32

With a population of 116,176 and 32 members, the individual average population per member in Waterford is 3,630. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Waterford, this represents a range between 3,267 and 3,993.

Ten submissions were received in respect of Waterford, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of Waterford into six local electoral areas, to be formed as follows: Dungarvan, Lismore, Portlaw - Kilmacthomas, Tramore - Waterford City West, Waterford City East and Waterford City South

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Dungarvan	6	20,497	3,416	- 5.9
Lismore	3	10,724	3,574	- 1.5
Portlaw - Kilmacthomas	5	17,120	3,424	- 5.7
Tramore – Waterford City West	6	22,372	3,728	+ 2.7
Waterford City East	6	22,987	3,831	+ 5.5
Waterford City South	6	22,476	3,746	+ 3.2
Total	32	116,176		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Waterford are constituted as follows:

Waterford City Metropolitan District – comprising Tramore - Waterford City West, Waterford City East and Waterford City South local electoral areas

Dungarvan – Lismore Municipal District – comprising Lismore and Dungarvan local electoral areas

Comeragh Municipal District – comprising Portlaw - Kilmacthomas local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area.

Tramore - Waterford City West

Ballybricken, Bilberry, Centre A, Centre B, Cleaboy, Custom House B, Ferrybank, Gracedieu, Islandikane, Killoteran, Military Road, Newport's Square, Pembrokestown, Shortcourse, The Glen and Tramore.

Waterford City East

Ballymaclode, Ballynakill, Ballynakill (part), Faithlegg (part), Farranshoneen, Grange South, Grange Upper, Killea, Kilmacleague, Newtown, Park, Rathmoylan and Woodstown.

Waterford City South

Ballybeg North, Ballybeg South, Ballynaneashagh, Ballytruckle, Custom House A, Drummannon, Grange North, Kilbarry, Kilbarry (part), Kingsmeadow, Larchville, Lisduggan, Morrisson's, Avenue East, Morrisson's Avenue West, Morrisson's Road, Mount Sion, Poleberry, Roanmore, Slievekeale, Ticor North and Ticor South.

Portlaw - Kilmachthomas

Annestown, Ballydurn, Ballylaneen, Ballymacarbry, Carrickbeg Rural, Carrigcastle, Clonea Comeragh, Coumaraglin, Dunhill, Fenoagh, Fewes, Fox's Castle, Gardenmorris, Georgestown Glen, Gurteen, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilmacomma, Kilmachthomas, Kilmeadan, Kilmeadan Kilronan, Knockaunbrandaun, Knockmahon, Mothel, Newcastle, Newtown, Portlaw, Rathgormuck, Reisk, Ross, St. Mary's, Stradbally and Tinnasaggart.

Lismore

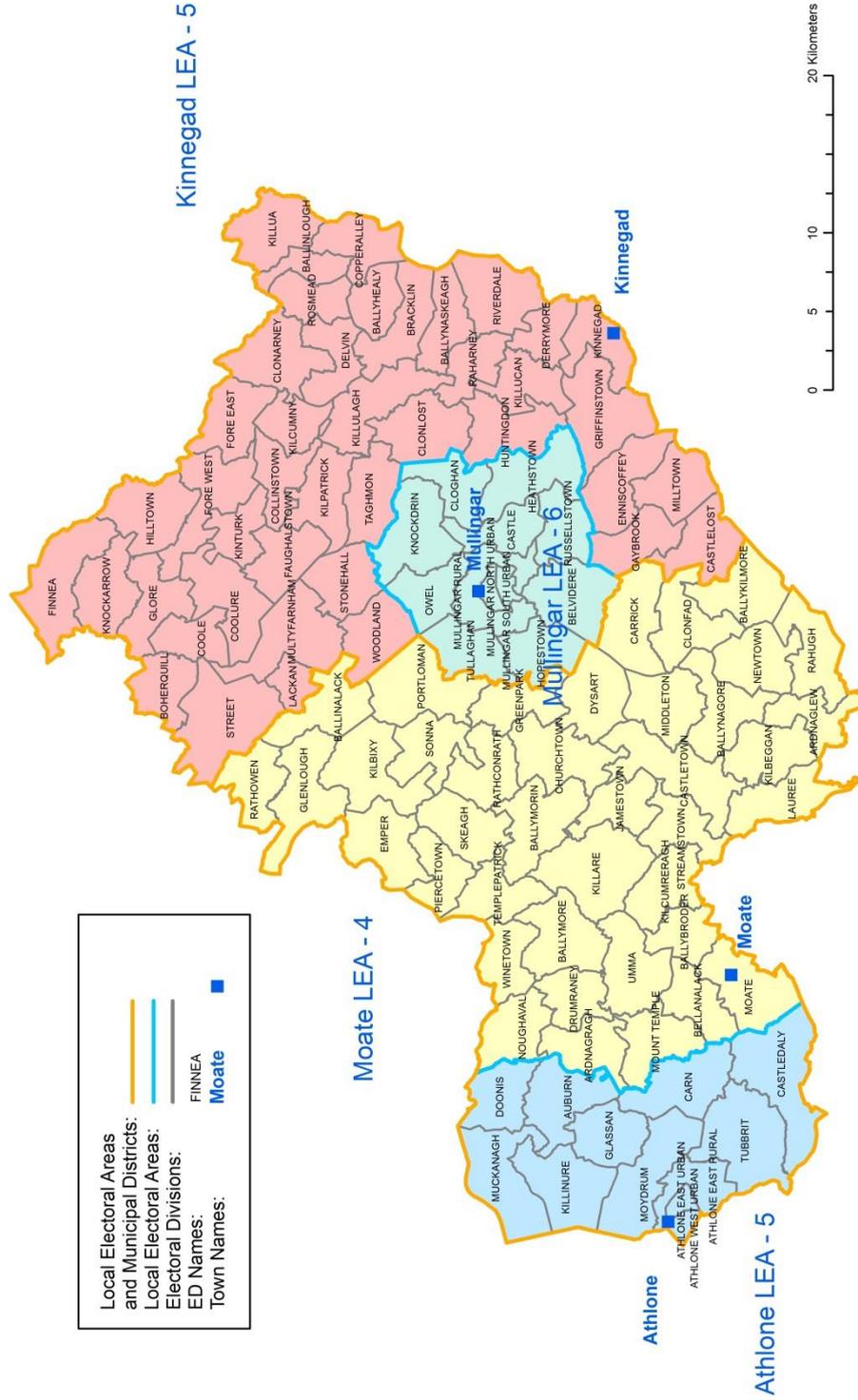
Ballyduff, Ballyhane, Ballyin, Ballynamult, Ballysaggartmore, Cappoquin, Castlerichard Dromana, Drumroe, Gortnapeaky, Gaignagower, Kilcockan, Kilwatermoy East, Kilwatermoy West, Lismore Rural, Lismore Urban, Mocollop, Modelligo, Modelligo, Seskinan, Tallow and Templemichael.

Dungarvan

Aird Mhór, An Rinn, Ardmore, Baile Mhac Airt, Ballyheeny, Bohadoon, Cappagh, Carriglea, Clashmore, Clonea, Colligan, Dromore, Dungarvan No. 1 Urban, Dungarvan No. 2 Urban, Dungarvan Rural, Glenwilliam, Grallagh, Grange, Keereen, Kinsalebeg, Mountkennedy, Mountstuart and Whitechurch.

**THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK TO ACCOMMODATE MAPS OF COUNTIES APPEARING
OPPOSITE TEXT**

County Westmeath



County Westmeath

Overview

Westmeath is a midlands county with comparatively flat topography and a number of large lakes.

The largest settlements are the county town of Mullingar and Athlone. Other larger towns are, Moate, Kinnegad, Rochfortbridge and Killucan.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 88,770, an increase of 3% on the 2011 Census population of 86,164.

Westmeath County Council has 20 members currently elected from three local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Athlone	7
Mullingar-Coole	7
Mullingar-Kilbeggan	6
Total	20

With a population of 88,770 and 20 members, the individual average population per seat is 4,435. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Westmeath, this represents a range between 3,994 and 4,882.

Seven submissions were received in respect of Westmeath, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into four local electoral areas, to be formed as follows; Mullingar, Athlone, Kinnegad and Moate local electoral areas.

The Committee’s recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Athlone	5	22,692	4,538	+ 2.3
Kinnegad	5	21,674	4,335	- 2.3
Moate	4	18,444	4,611	+ 3.9
Mullingar	6	25,960	4,327	- 2.5
Total	20	88,770		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Westmeath are constituted as follows:

Athlone – Moate Municipal District – comprising Athlone and Moate local electoral areas.

Mullingar – Kinnegad Municipal District – comprising Mullingar and Kinnegad local electoral areas

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Athlone

Athlone East Rural, Athlone East Urban, Athlone West Urban, Auburn, Carn, Castledaly, Doonis, Glassan, Killinure, Moydrum, Muckanagh and Tubbrit.

Moate

Ardnaglew, Ardnagrath, Ballinalack, Ballybroder, Ballykilmore, Ballymore, Ballymorin, Ballynagore, Bellanalack, Carrick, Castletown, Churchtown, Clonfad, Drumraney, Dysart, Emper, Glenlough, Greenpark, Jamestown, Kilbeggan, Kilbixy, Kilcumreragh, Killare, Lauree, Middleton, Moate, Mount Temple, Newtown, Noughaval, Piercetown, Portloman, Rahugh, Rathconrath, Rathowen, Skeagh, Sonna, Streamstown, Templepatrick, Umma and Winetown.

Mullingar

Belvidere, Castle, Cloghan, Heathstown, Hopestown, Knockdrin, Mullingar North Urban, Mullingar Rural, Mullingar South Urban, Owel, Russellstown and Tullaghan.

Kinnegad

Ballinlough, Ballyhealy, Ballynaskeagh, Boherquill, Bracklin, Castlelost, Clonarney, Clonlost, Collinstown, Coole, Coolure, Copperalley, Delvin, Derrymore, Enniscoffey, Faughalstown, Finnea, Fore East, Fore West, Gaybrook, Glore, Griffinstown, Hilltown, Huntingdon, Kilcumny, Killua, Killucan, Killulagh, Kilpatrick, Kinnegad, Kinturk, Knockarrow, Lackan, Milltown, Multyfarnham, Raharney, Riverdale, Rosmead, Stonehall, Street, Taghmon and Woodland.

County Wexford

Overview

Wexford is in the south east of the country and is bounded by the sea on two sides — on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by the Irish Sea. The River Barrow forms its western boundary. The Blackstairs Mountains form part of the boundary to the north, as do the southern edges of the Wicklow Mountains. The adjoining counties are Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow and Wicklow.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 149,722, an increase of 3% on the 2011 Census population of 145,320.

The largest settlement is the county town of Wexford with a population of 20,188, representing 13% of the total population. Other larger census towns are Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross.

Wexford County Council has 34 members currently elected from four local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Enniscorthy	8
Gorey	8
New Ross	8
Wexford	10
Total	34

With a population of 149,722 and 34 members, the individual average population per member in Wexford is 4,404. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%. For Wexford this represents a range between 3,963 and 4,844.

Nine submissions were received in respect of Wexford, which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending a division of the county into six local electoral areas, to be formed with a focus around urban centres as follows; Enniscorthy, Gorey, Kilmore, Kilmuckridge, New Ross and Wexford local electoral areas.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Enniscorthy	6	27,253	4,542	+3.1
Gorey	6	27,351	4,558	+ 3.5
Kilmore	5	21,275	4,255	- 3.4
Kilmuckridge	4	16,725	4,181	- 5.0
New Ross	6	27,739	4,623	+ 5.0
Wexford	7	29,379	4,197	- 4.7
Total	34	149,722		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Wexford are constituted as follows:

As a former borough, Wexford comes under term of reference 7(i), which provides that former boroughs should be designated as Municipal Borough Districts.

Wexford – Kilmore Municipal Borough District – comprising Wexford and Kilmore local electoral areas

Enniscorthy – Kilmuckridge Municipal District – comprising Enniscorthy and Kilmuckridge local electoral areas

Gorey Municipal District – comprising Gorey local electoral area

New Ross Municipal District – comprising New Ross local electoral area.

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Enniscorthy

Ballindaggan, Ballycarney, Ballyhoge, Bree, Castledockrell, Enniscorthy Rural, Enniscorthy Urban, Ferns, Kilbora, Killoughrum, Kilrush, Kiltyealy, Marshalstown, Moyacomb, Newtownbarry, Rossard, St. Mary's, The Leap and Tombrack.

Gorey

Ardamine, Balloughter, Ballybeg, Ballyellis, Ballylarkin, Ballynestragh, Coolgreany, Courtown, Gorey Rural, Gorey Urban, Huntingtown, Kilcomb, Kilgorman, Kilnahue, Limerick, Monaseed, Rossminoge and Wingfield.

Kilmore

Aughwilliam, Ballymitty, Bannow, Bridgetown, Clongeen, Duncormick, Harperstown, Harristown, Kilcowan, Killag, Killinick, Kilmore, Kilsoran, Lady's Island, Mayglass, Newcastle, Rosslare, St. Helen's, Tacumshin, Taghmon and Tomhaggard; and those parts of the electoral divisions of Drinagh and Rathaspick not contained in the local electoral area of Wexford.

Kilmuckridge

Ballycanew, Ballygarrett, Ballyhuskard, Ballymore, Ballyvaldon, Bolaboy, Cahore, Castle Ellis, Castle Talbot, Edermine, Ford, Kilcormick, Killenagh, Killincooly, Kilmallock, Monamolín, The Harrow, Tinnacross and Wells.

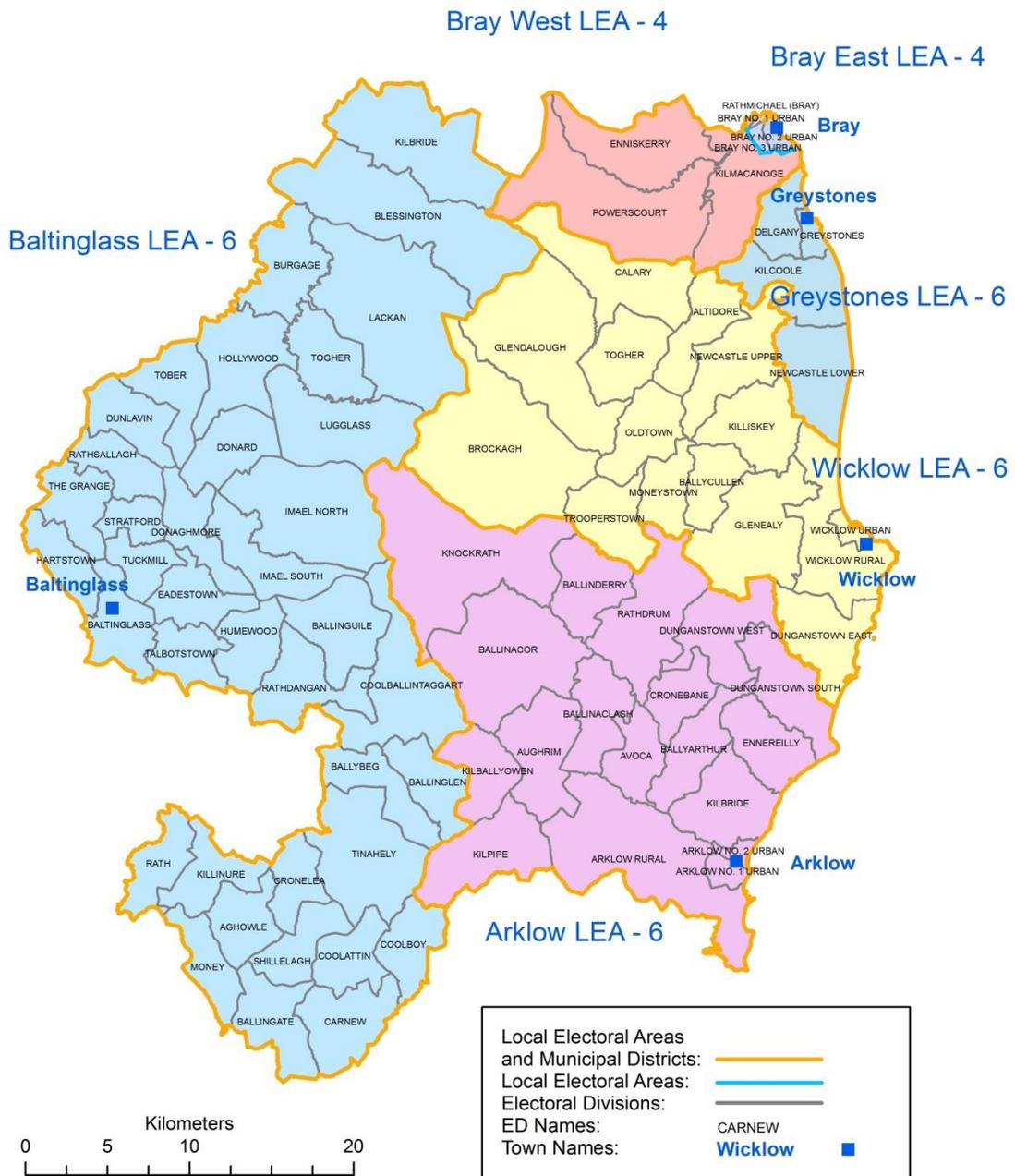
New Ross

Adamstown, Ballyanne, Ballyhack, Barrack Village, Barronstown, Carnagh, Carrickbyrne, Castleboro, Clonleigh, Clonroche, Dunmain, Fethard, Horetown, Inch, Kilgarvan, Killann, Killesk, Kilmokea, New Ross Rural, New Ross Urban, Newbawn, Old Ross, Oldcourt, Rathroe, Rochestown, Rosbercon Urban, Templeludigan, Templetown, Tintern, Whitechurch, Whitechurch and Whitemoor.

Wexford

Ardcavan, Ardcolm, Artramon, Carrick, Forth, Glynn, Kilbride, Killurin, Kilpatrick, Wexford No. 1 Urban, Wexford No. 2 Urban, Wexford No. 3 Urban, Wexford Rural; and those parts of the electoral divisions of Drinagh and Rathaspick to the east and north of a line drawn along the N25 to the Rosslare Road Roundabout and thence proceeding in an easterly direction to its intersection with the electoral division of Rosslare.

County Wicklow



County Wicklow

Overview

Wicklow's main geographical features are the Wicklow mountains which form a central spine in the county and which blend into the rolling hills of south Wicklow.

The population based on the 2016 Census is 142,425. This represents an increase of 4.2% (5,795) on the 2011 Census population of 136,640.

The largest settlement is the Census town of Bray with a population of 32,600¹. The other main urban areas, all located on the east coast, are the Census towns of Greystones-Delgany, Arklow, and the county town Wicklow.

Wicklow County Council has 32 members elected from five local electoral areas.

The present position is as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members
Arklow	6
Baltinglass	6
Bray	8
Greystones	6
Wicklow	6
Total	32

With a population of 142,425 and 32 members, the individual average population per member in Wicklow is 4,451. The terms of reference require a variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.

For Wicklow, this represents a range between 4,006 and 4,896. The population per member in each local electoral area should, as far as practicable, fall within this range.

Sixteen submissions were received in respect of Wicklow which were carefully considered by the Committee and provided a valuable contribution during the deliberative process.

¹ (of which 2,490 are situated in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council area).

Recommendations

The Committee is recommending one change in the current configuration of five local electoral areas into six local electoral areas, formed around the towns of Arklow, Baltinglass, Bray, Greystones and Wicklow.

It is recommended that the current Bray Municipal District area, which corresponds with the current Bray local electoral area of 8 members, be maintained as Bray Municipal Borough District, containing two four-seat local electoral areas of Bray East and Bray West.

No change is recommended in respect of the other local electoral areas.

The Committee's recommendations are summarised as follows:

Local Electoral Area	Number of members	Population 2016	Population per member	Percentage variance
Arklow	6	26,185	4,364	- 1.9 %
Baltinglass	6	26,167	4,361	- 2.0 %
Bray East	4	17,127	4,282	- 3.8 %
Bray West	4	18,404	4,601	+ 3.4 %
Greystones	6	26,323	4,387	- 1.4 %
Wicklow	6	28,219	4,703	+ 5.7 %
Total	32	142,425		

Municipal Districts

The Committee recommends that the Municipal Districts in Wicklow are constituted as follows:

With a population greater than 30,000, Bray comes under term of reference 7(i) which provides that it should be designated as a Municipal Borough District.

Bray Municipal Borough District – comprising Bray East and Bray West local electoral areas

Arklow Municipal District - comprising Arklow local electoral area

Baltinglass Municipal District - comprising Baltinglass local electoral area

Greystones Municipal District – comprising Greystones local electoral area

Wicklow Municipal District – comprising Wicklow local electoral area

The following is a detailed description setting out the electoral divisions that comprise each recommended local electoral area:

Arklow

Arklow No. 1 Urban, Arklow No. 2 Urban, Arklow Rural, Aughrim, Avoca, Ballinaclash, Ballinacor, Ballinderry, Ballyarthur, Cronebane, Dunganstown South, Dunganstown West, Ennereilly, Kilballyowen, Kilbride, Kilpipe, Knockrath and Rathdrum.

Baltinglass

Aghowle, Ballingate, Ballinglen, Ballinguile, Ballybeg, Baltinglass, Blessington, Burgage, Carnew, Coolattin, Coolballintaggart, Coolboy, Cronelea, Donaghmore, Donard, Dunlavin, Eadestown, Hartstown, Hollywood, Humewood, Imael North, Imael South, Kilbride, Killinure, Lackan, Lugglass, Money, Rath, Rathdangan, Rathsallagh, Shillelagh, Stratford, Talbotstown, The Grange, Tinahely, Tober, Togher and Tuckmill.

Bray East

Bray No. 1 Urban, Bray No. 2 Urban, Bray No. 3 Urban and Rathmichael (Bray).

Bray West

Enniskerry, Kilmacanoge and Powerscourt.

Greystones

Delgany, Greystones, Kilcoole and Newcastle Lower.

Wicklow

Altidore, Ballycullen, Brockagh, Calary, Dunganstown East, Glendalough, Glenealy, Killiskey, Moneystown, Newcastle Upper, Oldtown, Togher, Trooperstown, Wicklow Rural and Wicklow Urban.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Rules of Procedure for the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1

1. These rules are hereby adopted by the Committee to assist the proper and effective performance of its functions.
2. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be 3.
3. Subject to the requirement of a quorum, the Committee may act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership.
4. If the Chairperson is not present at a meeting, the members of the Committee present shall choose one of their number to be Chairperson of that meeting.
5. Matters at committee meetings will in the normal course be agreed by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, and a question at a meeting requires to be decided by vote, the question shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, each member present having one vote and in the case of an equal division of votes, the Chairperson of the meeting having a second or casting vote.
6. No person shall, without the consent of the Committee, disclose to any person any information obtained while serving as a member of the Committee or as a person whose services are made available to the Committee relative to the business of the Committee or the performance of the functions of the Committee.
7. No member of the Committee or its secretariat shall entertain any communication from any person external to the Committee and its secretariat which is for the purposes of influencing the Committee in the performance of its functions.
8. The deliberations of the Committee shall be conducted in private and persons other than members of the Committee and its secretariat shall not normally be permitted to attend a meeting of the Committee. In no case shall persons who are not members of the Committee be allowed to attend a meeting for the purposes of influencing the Committee in the performance of its functions.
9. Meetings of the Committee shall be arranged and notified to members by the Secretary after consultation with the Chairperson.
10. The minutes of each meeting of the Committee shall be approved at the next meeting and shall thereupon be signed by the Chairperson and retained by the Secretary.

Appendix II (a)

Press Notice Inviting Submissions – 17 January 2018

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees invite submissions

Mr John Paul Phelan T.D., the Minister of State for Local Government and Electoral Reform has established two committees to review local electoral areas and to report to him within six months. The Committees' reports will be considered by the Minister as the basis for the revision of local electoral areas under his statutory powers.

The Committees are tasked with making recommendations on the division of council areas into local electoral areas and on the number of members of council to be assigned to each such local electoral area.

The review of local electoral areas is being undertaken in prospect of the local elections to be held in 2019. The Committees will have regard to the results of Census 2016. The policy objectives of the review are to reduce the size of territorially large local electoral areas and to designate urban-focused local electoral areas around the larger towns.

Committee No. 1 will report and make recommendations on every county, other than Cork, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, Galway and South Dublin and on Limerick City and County and Waterford City and County. For these Councils the number of councillors will be no less than 5 and no more than 7 for each local electoral area, provided that in particular compelling circumstances 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended, where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.

Committee No. 2 will report and make recommendations on Dublin City and the counties of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin. For these Councils the number of councillors will be no less than 5 and no more than 7 for each local electoral area.

Committee No. 2 may also be asked to make recommendations on the division of Cork and Galway into local electoral areas, in due course.

The Committees now invite submissions on the matters referred to above.

Submissions may be sent by e-mail to boundarycommittee@housing.gov.ie or by post to:

Secretary,
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees,
Room 1.67,
Custom House,
Dublin 1.

to arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday 19 February 2018.

Please note that all submissions will be made available on the Committees' website and may also be subject to Freedom of Information requests.

Further information on the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees, including their full terms of reference, is available on www.boundarycommittee.ie or by contacting telephone number 01-888-2769 or 01-888-2031.

Appendix II (b)

Press Notice Inviting Submissions [Cork] – 11 April 2018

**Cork City and Cork County – Local Electoral Area Review –
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees invite submissions**

Mr. John Paul Phelan T.D., Minister of State for Local Government and Electoral Reform, has appointed the existing Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees to review and make recommendations on local electoral areas in Cork City and Cork County.

The review will be conducted on the basis of the revised boundary between the city and county, as proposed by the Cork Implementation Oversight Group and agreed by Government, and which will be given legal effect by forthcoming legislation. For the purpose of the review, the Committees should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016 and should assume no change in the total membership of either Cork City Council or Cork County Council.

The Committees' reports will be considered by Minister Phelan as the basis for the revision of local electoral areas under his statutory powers. The review of local electoral areas is being undertaken in prospect of the local elections to be held in 2019.

The Committees are tasked with reporting to the Minister no later than 13 June 2018.

The review of Cork County will be undertaken by Committee No. 1. The number of councillors will be not less than 5 and not more than 7 for each local electoral area, provided that in particular compelling circumstances, 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended.

The review of Cork City will be undertaken by Committee No. 2. The number of councillors will be not less than 5 and not more than 7 for each local electoral area.

The Committees now invite submissions in relation to Cork City and Cork County regarding the matters referred to above.

Submissions may be sent by e-mail to boundarycommittee@housing.gov.ie or by post to:

Secretary,
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees,
Room 1.67,
Custom House,
Dublin 1,
D01 W6X0

to arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday 9 May 2018.

Please note that all submissions will be made available on the Committees' website and may also be subject to Freedom of Information requests.

Further information on the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees, including their full terms of reference, is available on www.boundarycommittee.ie or by contacting telephone number 01-888-2769 or 01-888-2031.

Appendix II (c)

Press Notice Inviting Submissions [Galway] – 8 May 2018

**Galway County and Galway City – Local Electoral Area Review –
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees invite submissions**

Mr. John Paul Phelan T.D., Minister of State for Local Government and Electoral Reform, has appointed the existing Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees to review and make recommendations on local electoral areas in both Galway County and Galway City.

The review will be conducted on the basis of the recommendation in the *Second Report of the Expert Advisory Group on Local Government Arrangements in Galway* that the 2019 local elections should take place to the two councils as currently constituted.

For the purpose of the review, the Committees should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016 and should assume no change in the total membership of either Galway County Council or Galway City Council.

The Committees' reports will be considered by Minister Phelan as the basis for the revision of local electoral areas under his statutory powers. The review of local electoral areas is being undertaken in prospect of the local elections to be held in 2019.

The Committees are tasked with reporting to the Minister no later than 13 June 2018.

The review of Galway County will be undertaken by Committee No. 1. The number of councillors will be not less than 5 and not more than 7 for each local electoral area, provided that in particular compelling circumstances, 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended.

The review of Galway City will be undertaken by Committee No. 2. The number of councillors will be not less than 5 and not more than 7 for each local electoral area.

The Committees now invite submissions in relation to Galway County and Galway City regarding the matters referred to above.

Submissions may be sent by e-mail to boundarycommittee@housing.gov.ie or by post to:

Secretary,
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees,
Room 1.67,
Custom House,
Dublin 1,
D01 W6X0

to arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday 31 MAY 2018.

Please note that all submissions will be made available on the Committees' website and may also be subject to Freedom of Information requests.

Further information on the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees, including their full terms of reference, is available on www.boundarycommittee.ie or by contacting telephone number 01-888-2769 or 01-888-2031.

Appendix III

**List of Submissions Received
In alphabetical order**

Adam McCarthy
Adrienne O'Doherty
Aidan Sampey
Alan and Elizabeth Stewart
Alan Farrell T.D.
Alan Manning
Alan O'Callaghan
Andrea O'Driscoll
Antóin MacGabhann
Aoife Hickey
Association of Irish Local Government
Atlantic View Residents Association - Myrtleville
Baby Pereppadan
Balgaddy Working Together Group
Ballincollig Business Association
Ballinlough Community Association
Balrothery Community Association
Ber Looney
Bernadette MacGabhann
Beryl Lawlor
Billy Timmins
Blaine Gaffney
Blair Feeney
Bohan-Marren Working Group
Breandán Fitzgerald
Brenda Kelly
Brendan Heneghan
Brendan Kernan
Brian Stanley T.D.
Brigid Gallen
Carmel Conway
Carol Maxwell
Carol Wade
Carrigtwohill Community Council
Castleisland Chamber Alliance
Cathal Boland
Cathal Foley
Cathriona Clooney
Christine O'Grady
Ciaran McDonald
Clare County Council
Clooney Quin Community Sports Amenity Development Company
Cobh Community for Change
Colin and Ber McKeeman
Colm Donoghue
Cork City Council
Cork County Council
Councillor Adam Teskey
Councillor Al McDonnell

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 Report 2018

Councillor Alan Tobin
Councillor Albert Doherty
Councillor Alison Gilliland
Councillor Andrew Montague
Councillor Andy Moloney
Councillor Anne Feeney
Councillor Anthony Barry
Councillor Barbara-Anne Murphy
Councillor Barry Martin
Councillor Bobby O'Connell
Councillor Breda Gardner
Councillor Brendan Barry
Councillor Brendan Cronin
Councillor Brian Lawlor
Councillor Brian McDonagh
Councillor Christy Curtin
Councillor Christy Hyland
Councillor Cieran Perry
Councillor Damien Geoghegan
Councillor Damien O'Farrell
Councillor Damien O'Reilly
Councillor Damien Ryan
Councillor Darragh Butler
Councillor David Daniels
Councillor David Hynes
Councillor Deirdre Donnelly
Councillor Derek Mitchell
Councillor Dermot Lacey
Councillor Des Guckian
Councillor Domnick Connolly
Councillor Donal Grady
Councillor Eddie Fitzpatrick
Councillor Edward Timmins
Councillor Elenora Hogan
Councillor Emer Higgins
Councillor Emily Wallace
Councillor Fidelis Doherty
Councillor Fintan Phelan
Councillor Francis Deane
Councillor Francis Timmons
Councillor Frank Godfrey
Councillor Frank Moran
Councillor Frankie Keena
Councillor Gearóid Murphy
Councillor George Lawlor
Councillor Ger Mitchell
Councillor Gerry O'Neill
Councillor Guss O'Connell
Councillor Ian Doyle
Councillor Jack Murray
Councillor James Charity
Councillor James Kelly
Councillor Jason Murphy
Councillor Jerome Scanlan
Councillor Jerry Lundy
Councillor Jim Gildea

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 Report 2018

Councillor Jim Moore
Councillor Jim Tenanty
Councillor Jimmy Moloney
Councillor Joe Conway
Councillor Joe Kelly
Councillor John Browne
Councillor John Caulfield
Councillor John Clendennen
Councillor John Cummins
Councillor John Francis Flynn
Councillor John O'Leary
Councillor Johnny Flynn
Councillor Johnny Healy-Rae
Councillor Kathleen Shanagher
Councillor Ken Glynn
Councillor Laurence Fallon
Councillor Liam Callaghan
Councillor Liona O'Toole
Councillor Malcolm Byrne
Councillor Malcom Noonan
Councillor Mark Stafford
Councillor Mary Farrell
Councillor Mary Freehill
Councillor Mary Hoade
Councillor Mary Rose Desmond
Councillor Maura Healy-Rae
Councillor Melissa O'Neill
Councillor Michael Connolly
Councillor Michael D. O'Shea
Councillor Michael Dollard
Councillor Michael Fahy
Councillor Michael Gleeson
Councillor Michael Hillery
Councillor Michael J. O'Ryan
Councillor Michael Loftus
Councillor Michael McBride
Councillor Michael Sheahan
Councillor Mick Finn
Councillor Mike Cubbard
Councillor Niall Kelleher
Councillor Nicholas Crossan
Councillor Nick Killian
Councillor Nicola Lawless
Councillor Noel Cribbin
Councillor Oliver Tully
Councillor Orla Leyden
Councillor P J Ryan
Councillor Paddy McCartan
Councillor Paddy Meade
Councillor Pat Dunne
Councillor Pat McMahan
Councillor Pat O'Toole
Councillor Patrick Connor-Scarteen
Councillor Patsy O'Brien
Councillor Paudie Dineen
Councillor Paul Gogarty

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 Report 2018

Councillor Paul Hand
Councillor Paul Hayes
Councillor Paul Mulville
Councillor Paul Murphy
Councillor Pip Breen
Councillor Ray McAdam
Councillor Ray Murphy
Councillor Rebecca Moynihan
Councillor Rena Donaghey
Councillor Séadhna Logan
Councillor Séamus Cosáí Mac Gearailt
Councillor Seamus McGrath
Councillor Seamus Weir
Councillor Sean Smith
Councillor Shane P. O'Reilly
Councillor Sharon Keogan
Councillor Sinéad Burke
Councillor Stephen Keary
Councillor Tania Doyle
Councillor Thomas Healy
Councillor Thomas McEllistrim
Councillor Thomas Moloney
Councillor Thomas Welby
Councillor Tim Brosnan
Councillor Tom Kelly
Councillor Tom Wood
Councillor Tony Fitzgerald
Councillor Valerie Byrne
Councillor Walter Lacey
Courtmacsherry Development Association
D.J. Moore
Daniel K. Sullivan
Danny Collins
Danny Healy-Rae T.D.
Danny Lafferty
David Boyle
David Doran
David Farrell
David Hyde
David Rouse
Deaglán Ó Broin
Declan Myers
Declan Tobin
Denis Ahern
Denis Looney
Denis O'Sullivan
Derek Murphy
Des Gunning
Des O'Doherty
Dessie Ellis T.D.
Dimitri Cafolla
Donegal County Council
Drumshanbo Community Council
Drumshanbo Residents
Dublin City Council
Duleek Revival Programme

Dunbro Lane Residents - St Margarets
Éamon Ó Gamhna
Eamonn Hughes
Edith Wynne
Edmond and Carol Gibbs
Eimear Marron
Elaine Dooley - Labour Party
Elaine Smith
Emer Kernan
Emily O'Doherty
Eoghan Howe
Eoin Neylon - Tidy Drimnagh
Evie Sammon
Fergus O'Rourke
Fianna Fáil - Athlone Comhairle
Fianna Fáil - Dún Laoghaire CDC
Fianna Fáil - Ennistymon Comhairle Ceantair
Fianna Fáil - Galway East CDC
Fianna Fáil - Galway West CDC
Fianna Fáil - Offaly Comhairle Dáilceantair
Fianna Fáil - Wexford County Council Councillors Group
Fianna Fáil Cumann - Westport
Fine Gael
Fine Gael - Boolteens-Inch Branch
Fine Gael - Cavan County Executive
Fine Gael - Charleville
Fine Gael - Cork South Central
Fine Gael - Crosshaven
Fine Gael - Donegal Constituency Executive
Fine Gael - Drumshanbo Branch
Fine Gael - Dublin Bay South
Fine Gael - Dublin Central
Fine Gael - Dublin Fingal Constituency
Fine Gael - Dublin Rathdown
Fine Gael - Gerry Wallace Branch
Fine Gael - Kerry Constituency Officers
Fine Gael - Kildare North Constituency
Fine Gael - Kilkenny
Fine Gael - Kilmichael Branch
Fine Gael - Longford
Fine Gael - Meath East & Meath West
Fine Gael - Monaghan County Executive
Fine Gael - Nenagh Newport
Fine Gael - Offaly Strategy Committee
Fine Gael - PJ Lynch Branch
Fine Gael - Roscommon Galway Constituency Executive
Fine Gael - Sligo Constituency Executive
Fine Gael - Tipperary Constituency Executive
Fine Gael - Willie O'Brien Branch
Fine Gael Group - Cork City Council
Fiona Russell
Florence Keary
Frances Fitzgerald T.D.
Francis and Margaret Breslin
Garrett Lyons
Gavan Cooper

Geraldine and Michael Dwyer
Gerard Collins
Gerard Treanor
Gneevegullia Community Council
Grainne Bailey Farrell
Harry Walsh
Herbert Park Residents Association
Hugh McAtamney, Marie McAtamney and Amy McAtamney
Ian Callaghan
Jamal Sabahi
James O'Shaughnessy
Jason Fitzharris
Jason Lyne
Jim Joe Flynn
Jim O'Dea
Jimí Ó Lorcáin
Joan O'Connor
Joanna Tuffy, David Eaton and Eamon Tuffy
Joe Keenan
John Buckley
John Farrell
John Gannon
John Jefferies
John O'Callaghan
John Pender
John Sheahan
John Walsh
Joseph Ahern
Josephine McLoughlin
Kerry County Council
Kevin O'Regan
Kildare County Council
Kilmacanogue Community Forum
Kilmacrennan Regeneration Group
Kilmaley Meitheal Voluntary Development Group
Kilsheelan Kilcash GAA Club
Kilsheelan Tidy Towns Committee
Kirikee/Greenane Residents Association
Knocklyon Network
Labour Party - Clondalkin Branch
Labour Party - Dublin Bay South
Labour Party - Dublin Central
Labour Party - Dublin South West
Les Grennan
Lydia Groennert
Marie McMahan
Marie Sherlock
Marion O'Shea
Mark Khan
Martin Ferris T.D.
Martin Horan
Martin McGinley
Martin Sadlier
Martina O'Connor
Mary B. Prendergast, Tony O'Connor, Mick Duffy and Cathy Mulroe
Mary Butler T.D.

Mary Maxwell
Matthew Folan
Maureen Kearns
Meath County Council
Members of Arklow Municipal District
Members of Ashbourne Municipal District
Members of Baltinglass Municipal District
Members of Bray Municipal District
Members of Dublin City Council North West Area Committee
Members of Dungarvan-Lismore Municipal District
Members of Gorey Municipal District
Members of Laytown-Bettystown Municipal District
Members of Longford Municipal District
Members of Roscommon County Council
Members of Tipperary County Council
Michael Collins T.D.
Michael J. Dean
Michael McCaffrey
Michael McGrath T.D.
Micheál Martin T.D.
Mourneabbey Community Council
Nancy Horan
Niall Keady
Niamh Crowley
Niamh Kernan
Noel and Deirdre Condon
P. Gallagher
Paddy Wade
Pat Deering T.D.
Pat McDaid
Patrick Connolly
Patrick J. Kelly
Paul Kavanagh
Peter O'Donovan
Phibsboro Village Tidy Towns
Phil and Tom Flood
Racheal Bourke
Rathdrum Development Association
Rathdrum Playground Committee
Rathmore Community Council
Regina Doherty T.D.
Rev. James Walton PP
Richard O'Leary
Rory Hogan
Rory McEvoy
Royal Canal Park Community Association & Rathborne Community Association
Ruth Brittain
Samantha Long
Samuel O'Connor
Seamus Rodgers
Seán Beirne
Sean Carey
Sean Fleming T.D.
Sean Hallinan
Sean McMahan
Seanachán Mac Gearailt.

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1 Report 2018

Seosamh Ó Laoi
Shane Cassells T.D.
Sheila Grimes
Sinn Féin - Drogheda
Sinn Féin - Dublin Mid West
Sinn Féin - Kerry
Sinn Féin - Limerick City
Sinn Féin - Tiobraid Árann
Social Democrats - Cork North Central
Solidarity Steering Committee
St. Margarets Concerned Residents Group
Stephen Coakley
Stephen Nolan
Steven O'Sullivan
Susan Lawlor
Tadhg Hyland
Tallaght Community Council
The Donnybrook Trust
The Green Party / Comhaontas Glas
The Workers' Party - Cork Region
The Workers' Party - Dublin Mid West Constituency
Thomas Brosnan
Thomas Gibney
Thomas Heavey
Thomas Keenan
Thomas Lyons
Tim Coffey
Tirconaille Tribune
Tom Kerrigan
Tom O'Regan - Ballyhea Community Council
Tony Daly
Tony O'Donovan
Tracton Arts and Community Centre
Vincent Coyle
Vincent McCormack
Watergrasshill Community Association
Westmeath County Council
Wicklow County Council
William Winters

Appendix IV

Terms of Reference for Reviews of Cork and Galway

Review of local electoral areas in Cork County

Terms of Reference – Committee No. 1

1. To review and to make recommendations on the division of Cork County into local electoral areas and the number of members to be assigned to each such electoral area.
2. For the purposes of the review, the boundary of Cork County shall be the boundary as shown on the map attached to these terms of reference which is to be given legal effect under forthcoming legislation.
- 3 (i) For the purpose of the review, the Committee should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016, should assume no change in the total membership of Cork County Council as specified in the Local Government Act 2001 as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and should endeavour, as far as practicable and subject to the other requirements of these terms of reference, to achieve variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.
- 3 (ii) The number of councillors assigned to a local electoral area shall be not less than 5 and not more than 7 provided that in particular compelling circumstances 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended, where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.
4. A distinct urban-focused local electoral area or areas, as appropriate, shall be designated in respect of each town the population of which within the county as ascertained at Census 2016, when rounded to the nearest 1,000, is equal to or greater than 15,000. The number of members of Cork County Council to be assigned to each such local electoral area shall not be less than 5, as far as practicable. Each such electoral area shall be based, as far as practicable, on the areas of the “Census town” as defined for the purposes of Census 2016.
5. Other local electoral areas should be designed, as far as possible, around urban centres, taking due account of local and community identities and linkages as well as natural boundaries and the need to facilitate the effectiveness of the governance and representational roles of elected members, including, in particular, the need to avoid designating local electoral areas which are territorially very large or extend over very long distances.
6. In making recommendations in relation to local electoral areas the Committee should take account of the following proposals in relation to the configuration of Municipal Districts:
 - (i) Municipal Districts may be divided into 2 or more local electoral areas as the Committee considers appropriate, except where the terms of reference require otherwise, or where the Committee considers that it would not be appropriate.

(Appendix IV Continued)

Review of Local Electoral Areas in Galway County

Terms of Reference - Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 1

1. To review and to make recommendations on the division of Galway County into local electoral areas and the number of members to be assigned to each such electoral area.
2. For the purpose of the review, the Committee should have regard to the population as ascertained at Census 2016, should assume no change in the total membership of Galway County Council as specified in the Local Government Act 2001 as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and should endeavour, as far as practicable and subject to the other requirements of these terms of reference, to achieve variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of plus or minus 10%.
3. The number of councillors assigned to a local electoral area shall be not less than 5 and not more than 7 provided that in particular compelling circumstances 3 or 4 seat local electoral areas may be recommended, where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.
4. Local electoral areas should be designed, as far as possible, around urban centres, taking due account of local and community identities and linkages as well as natural boundaries and the need to facilitate the effectiveness of the governance and representational roles of elected members, including, in particular, the need to avoid designating local electoral areas which are territorially very large or extend over very long distances.
5. In making recommendations in relation to local electoral areas the Committee should take account of the following proposals in relation to the configuration of Municipal Districts:
 - (i) Municipal Districts may be divided into 2 or more local electoral areas as the Committee considers appropriate.
 - (ii) The number of Municipal District Members for each district shall not be less than 6 save where, in exceptional circumstances (for example, related to population), the Committee considers that it is necessary that a district should consist of a single local electoral area, in which case the number of members shall not be less than 5.
6. The Committee shall have regard to Government policy in relation to local government, including any further reports, statements or decisions in that regard during the course of the review, and to any further guidance or requirements issued by the Minister.

Appendix V

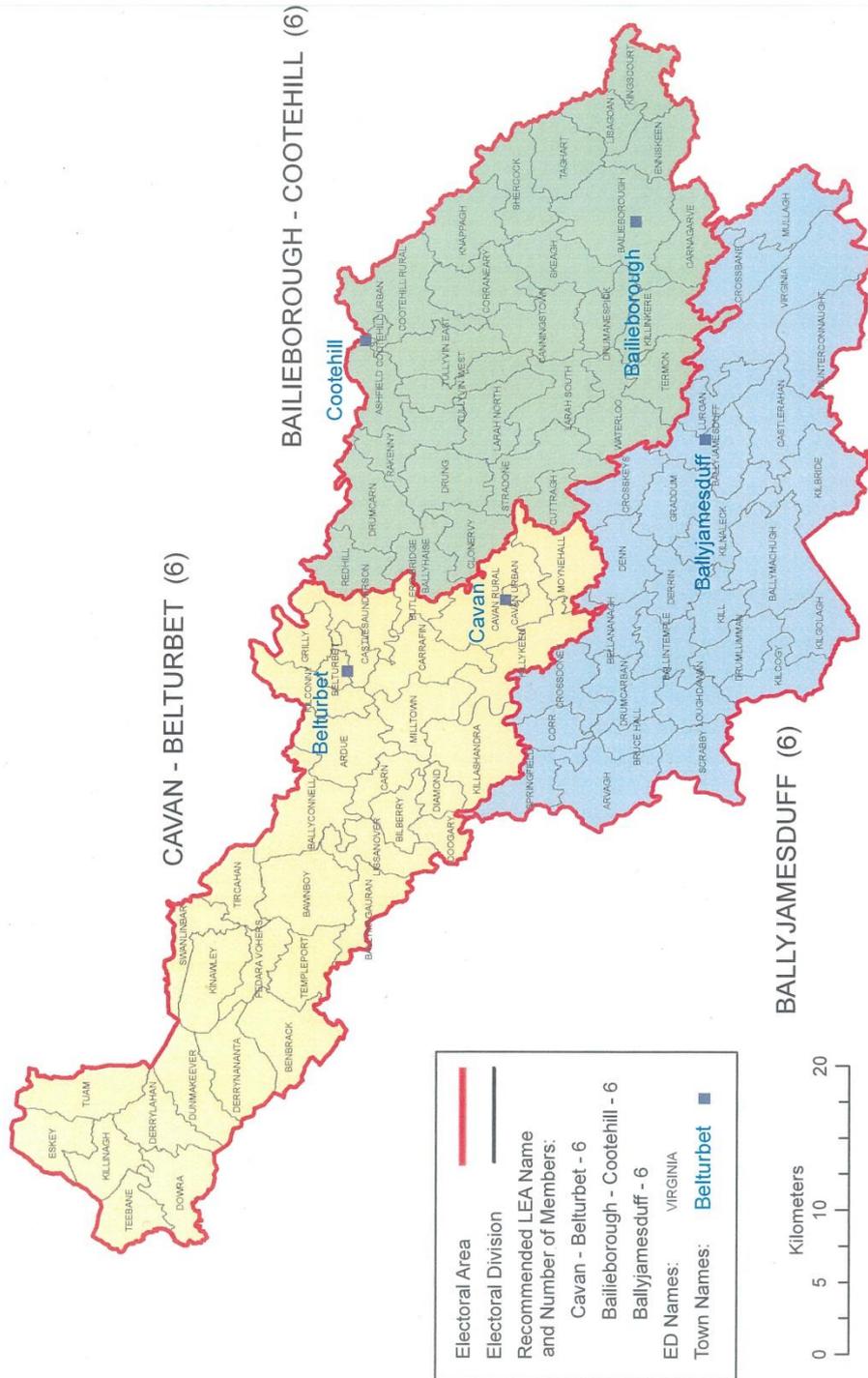
Maps showing the local electoral areas decided in 2013

Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Carlow

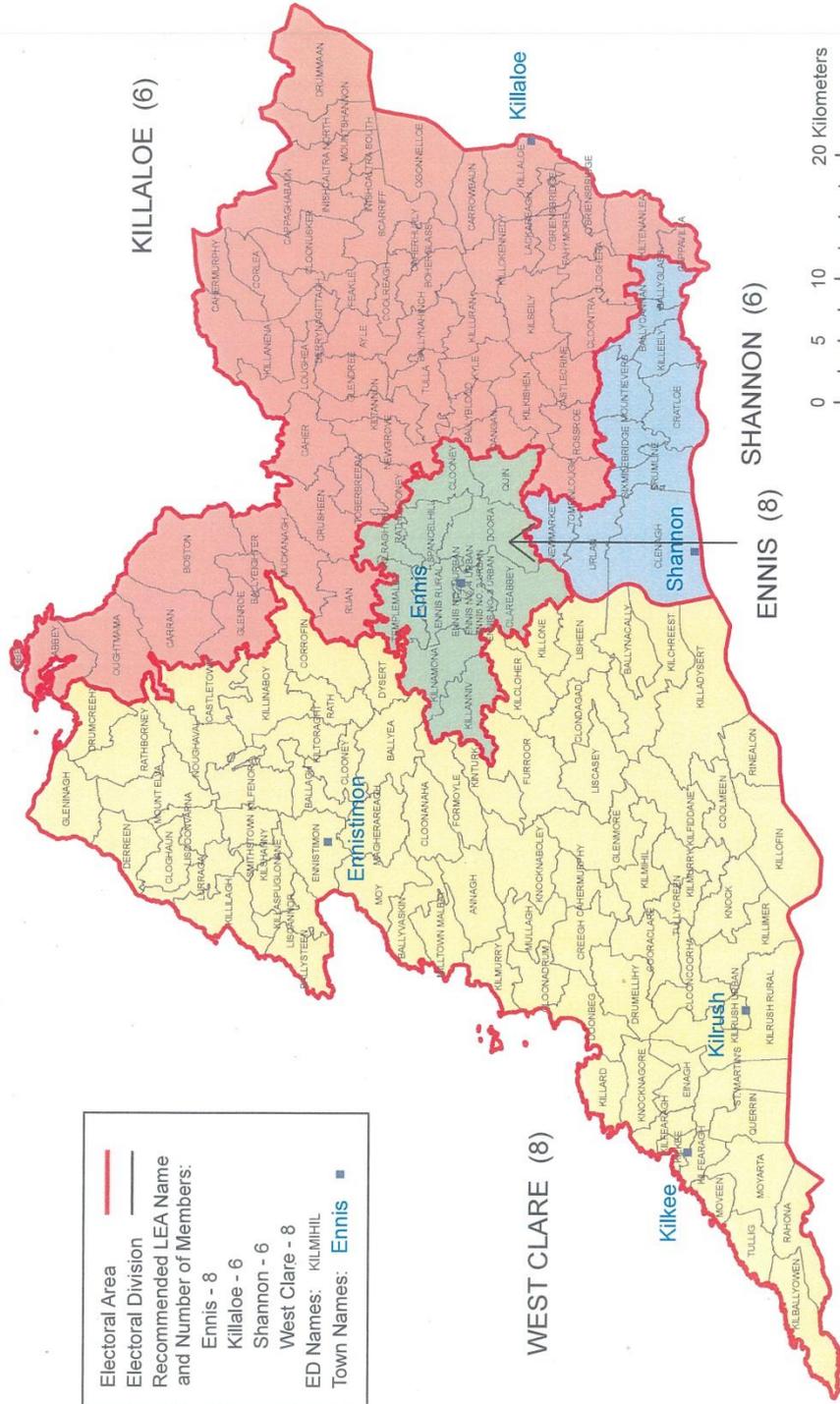


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013
County Cavan



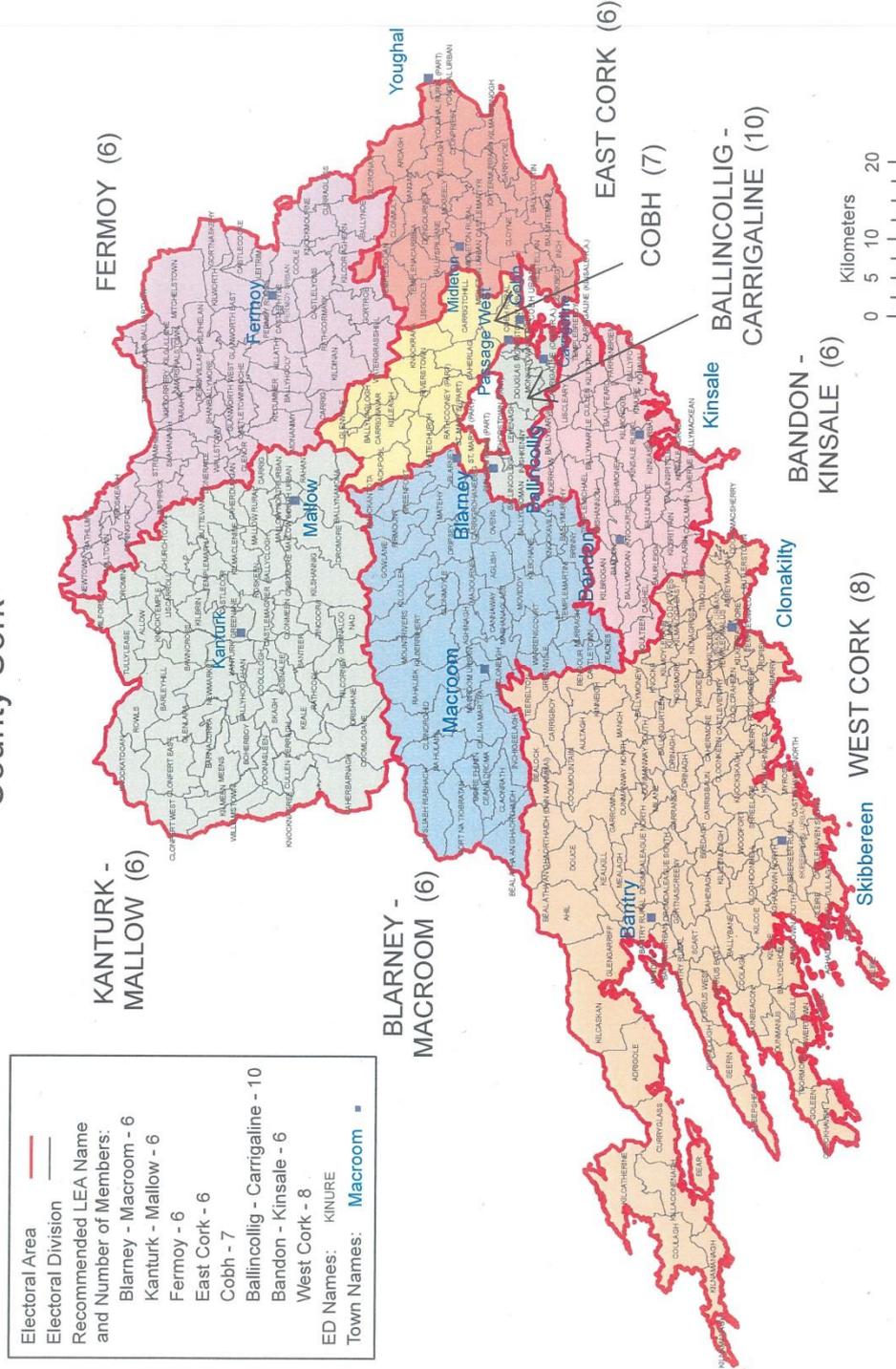
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Clare



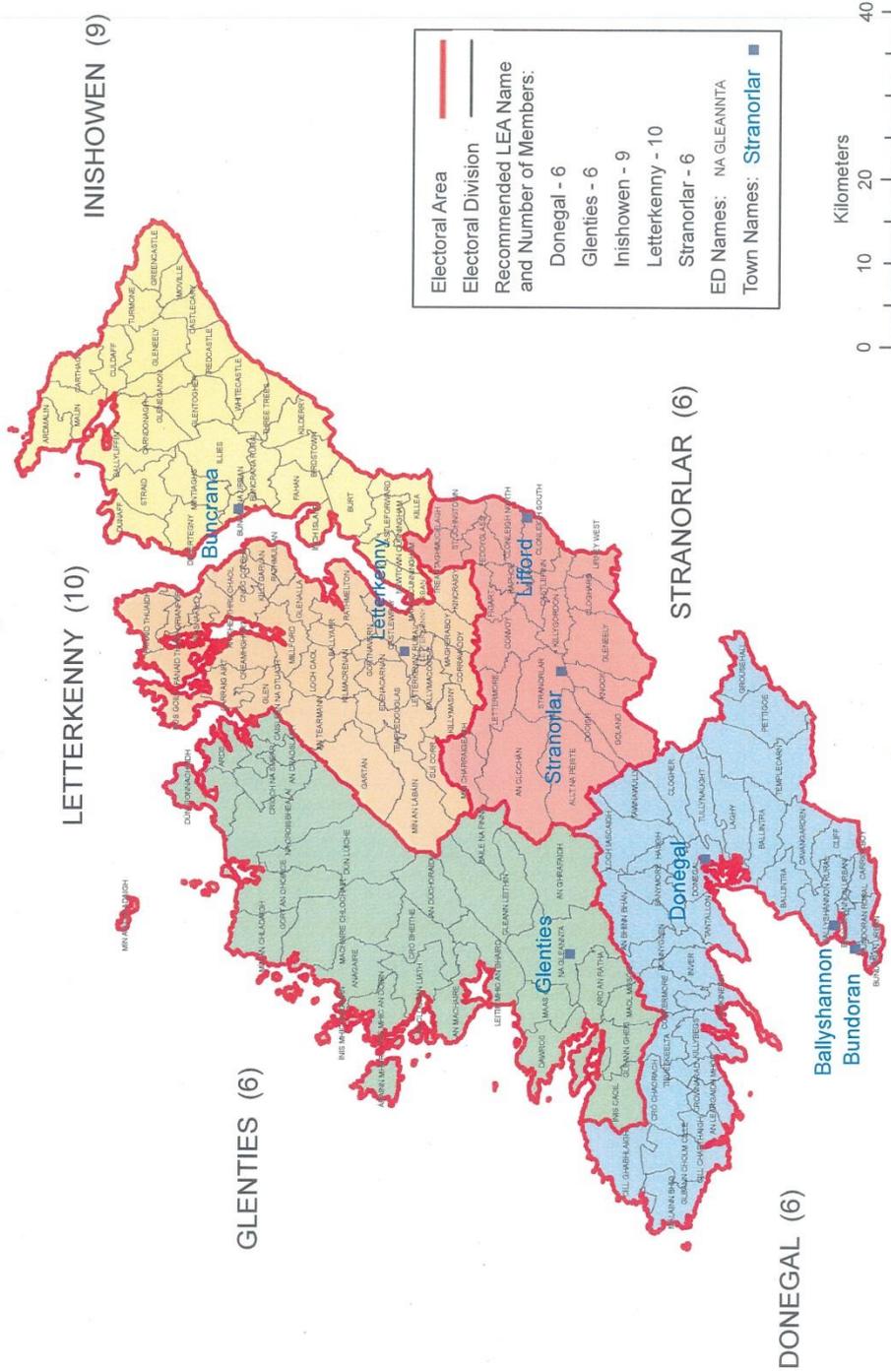
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Cork

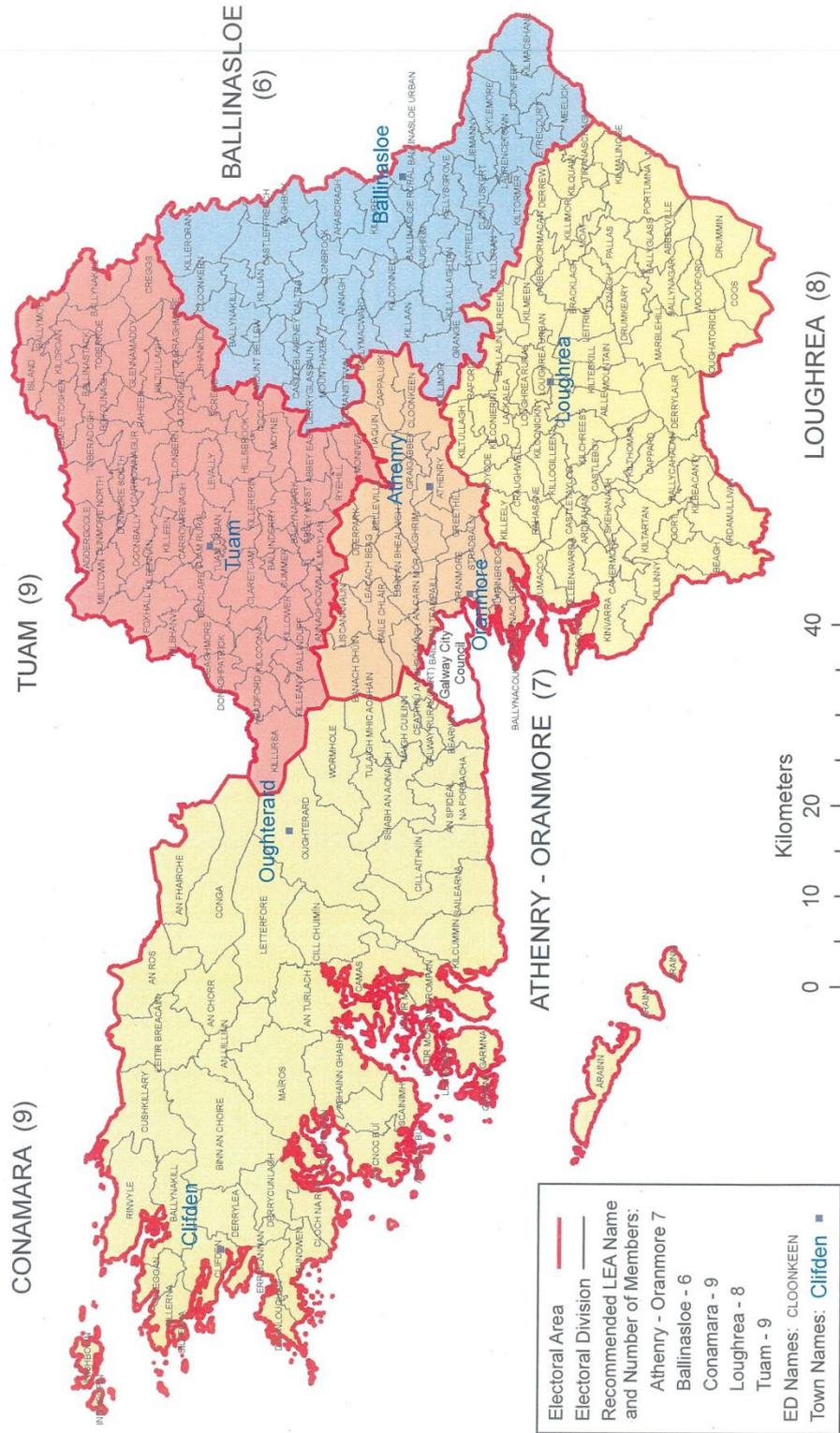


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Donegal

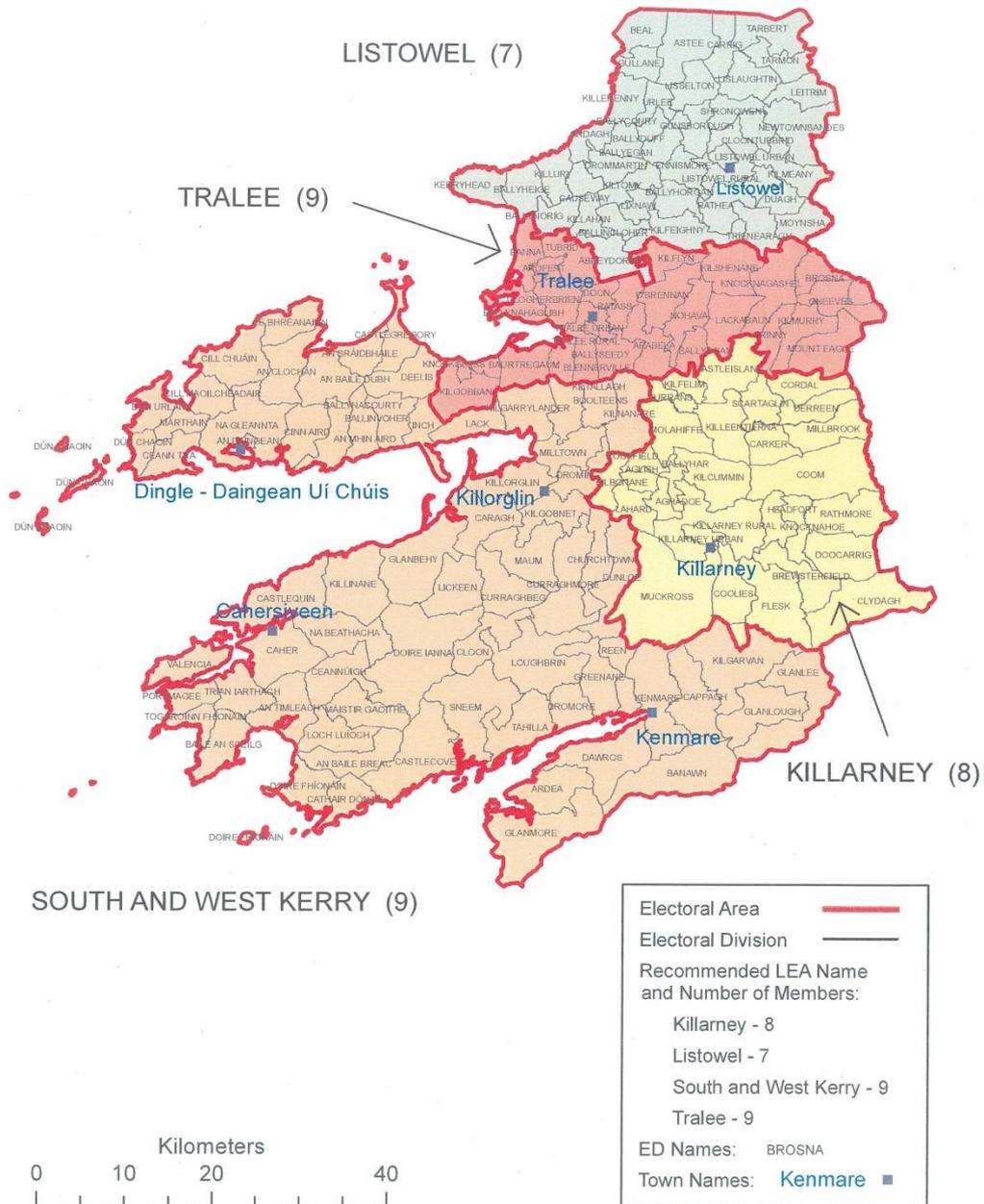


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013
County Galway



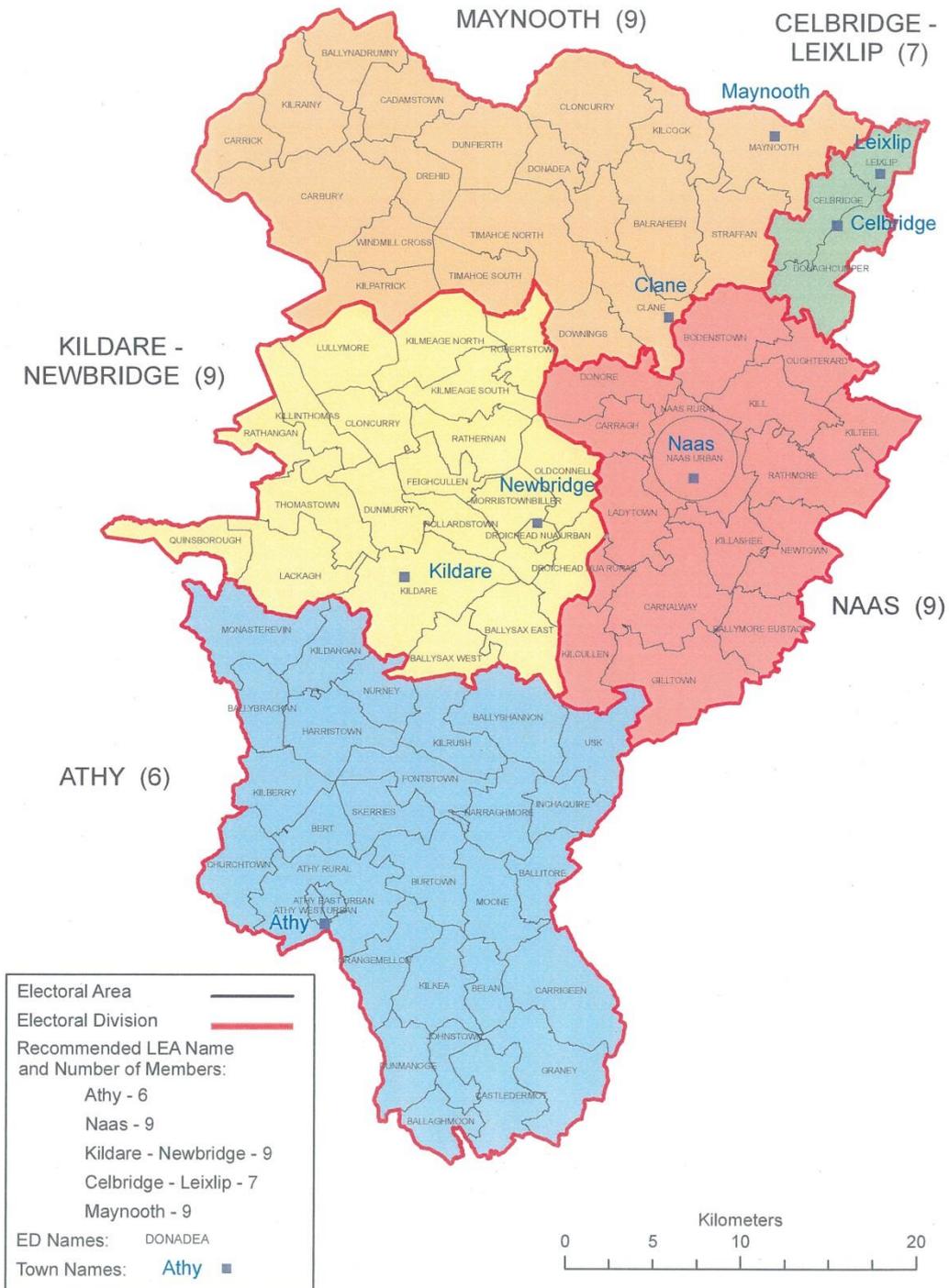
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Kerry



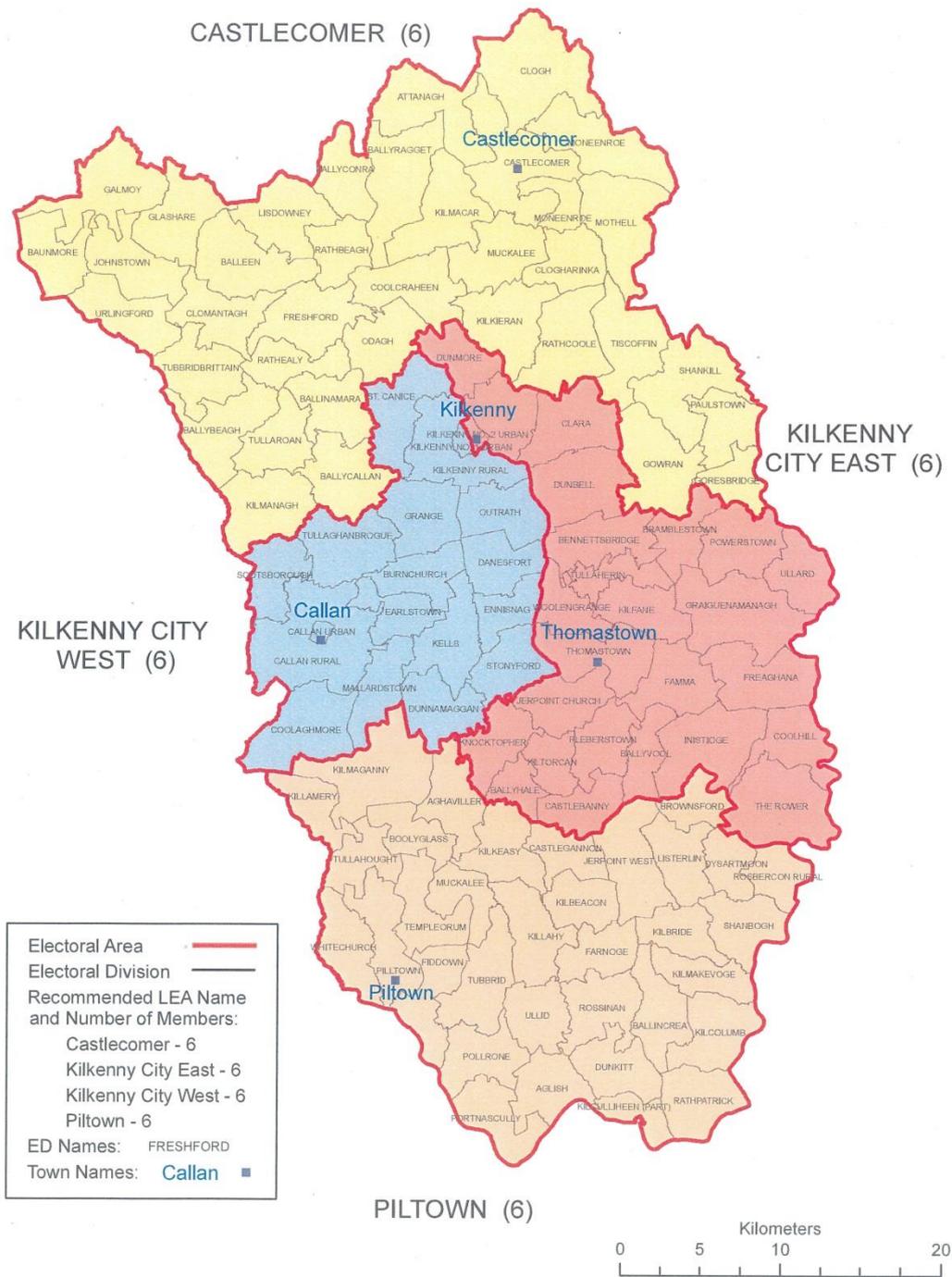
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Kildare



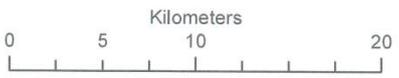
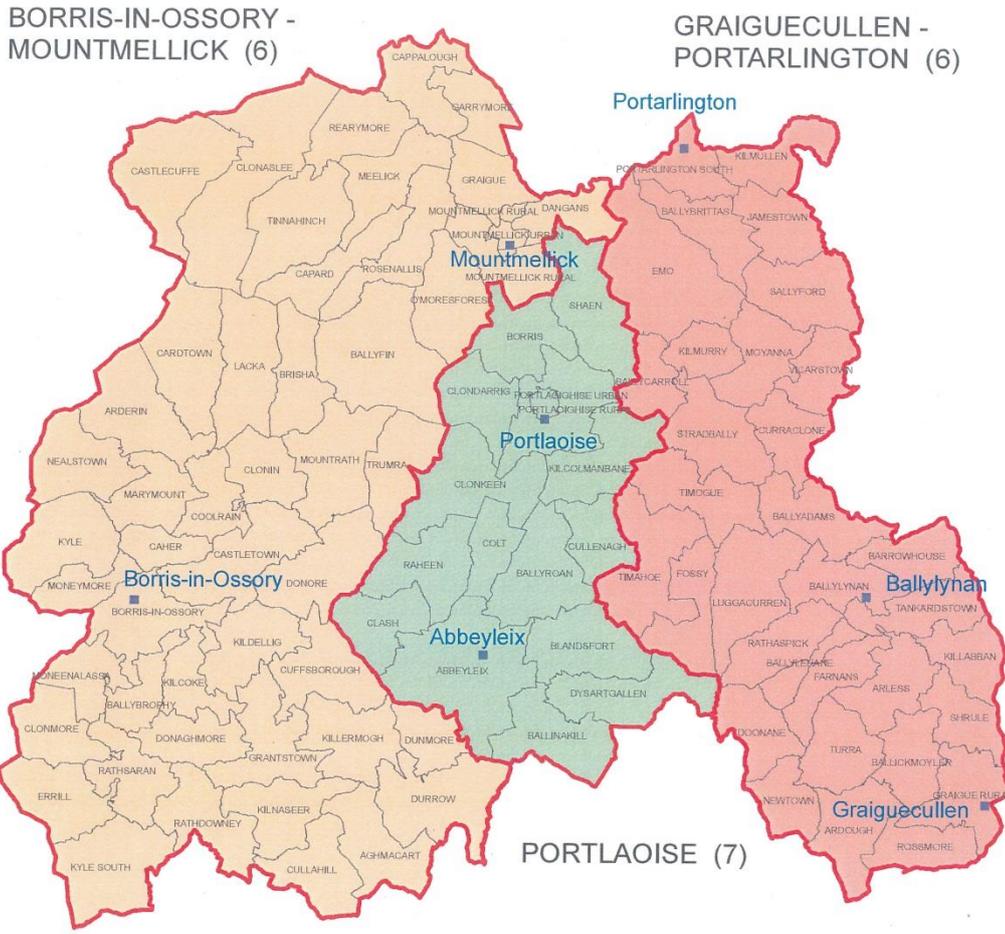
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Kilkenny



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Laois



Electoral Area	—
Electoral Division	—
Recommended LEA Name and Number of Members:	
Portlaoise	- 7
Borris-in-Ossory - Mountmellick	- 6
Graiguecullen - Portarlington	- 6
ED Names: BALLYROAN	
Town Names:	Abbeyleix ■

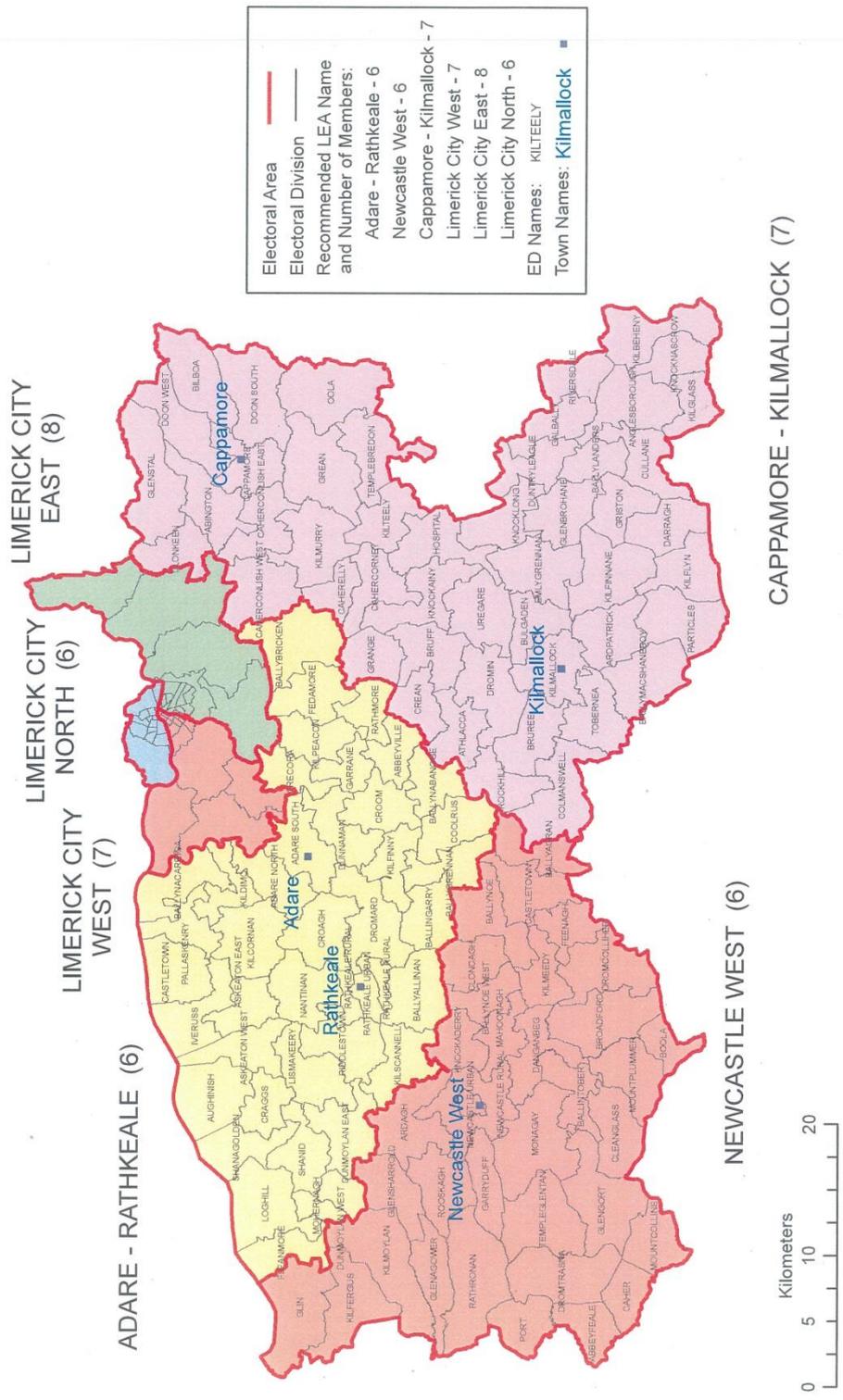
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Leitrim



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

Limerick



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

Limerick

Limerick Metropolitan District

Electoral Area 

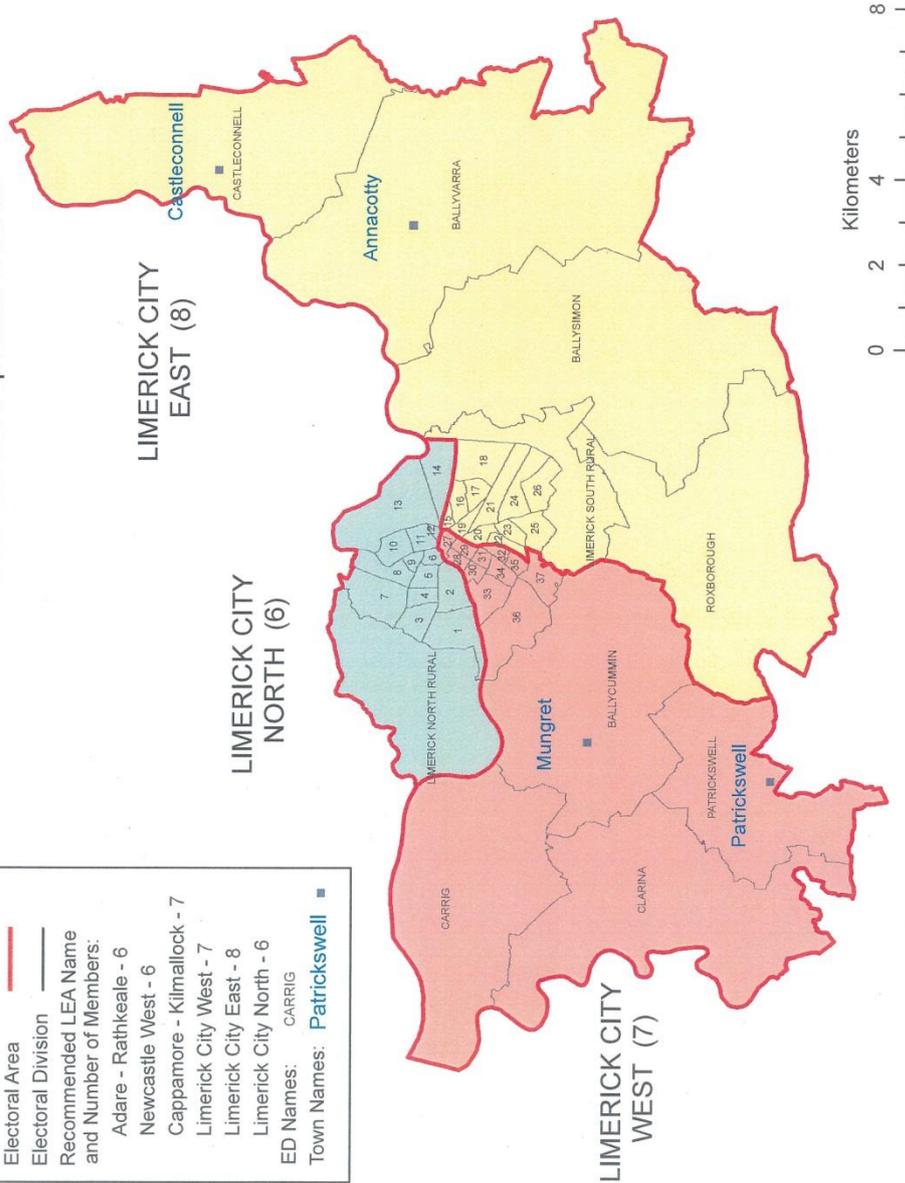
Electoral Division 

Recommended LEA Name and Number of Members:

- Adare - Rathkeale - 6
- Newcastle West - 6
- Cappamore - Kilmallock - 7
- Limerick City West - 7
- Limerick City East - 8
- Limerick City North - 6

ED Names: CARRIG

Town Names: **Patrickswell** 



- 1 Castle D
- 2 Castle C
- 3 Coolraine
- 4 Farranshorne
- 5 Castle A
- 6 Castle B
- 7 Ballynarty
- 8 Killeely A
- 9 Killeely B
- 10 John's A
- 11 John's B
- 12 John's C
- 13 Abbey A
- 14 Abbey B
- 15 Abbey C
- 16 Abbey D
- 17 Singland A
- 18 Singland B
- 19 Market
- 20 Glentworth A
- 21 St. Laurence
- 22 Glentworth C
- 23 Glentworth B
- 24 Galvone A
- 25 Rathbane
- 26 Galvone B
- 27 Custom House
- 28 Shannon A
- 29 Shannon B
- 30 Dock A
- 31 Dock B
- 32 Prospect A
- 33 Dock D
- 34 Dock C
- 35 Prospect B
- 36 Ballinacurra A
- 37 Ballinacurra B

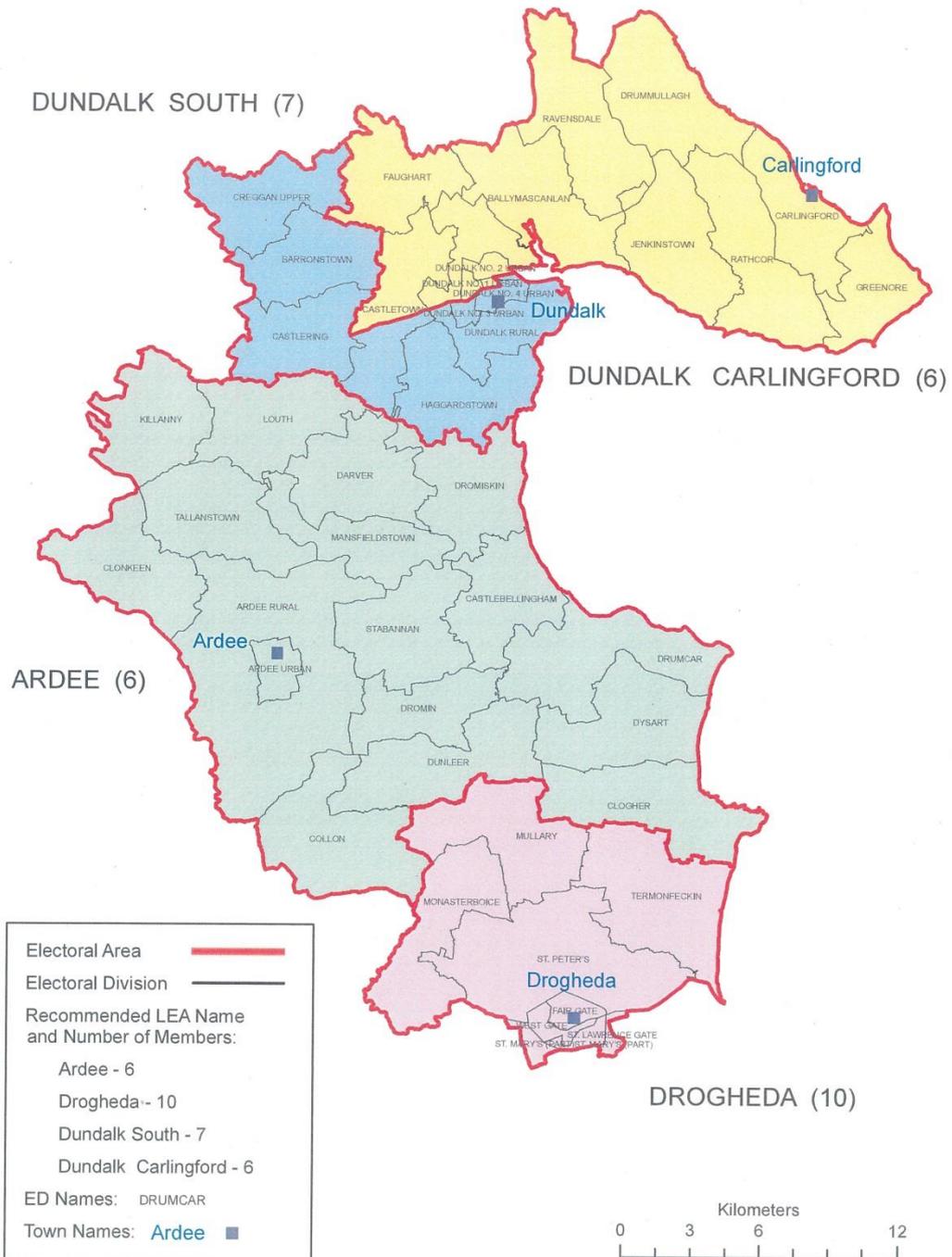
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Longford



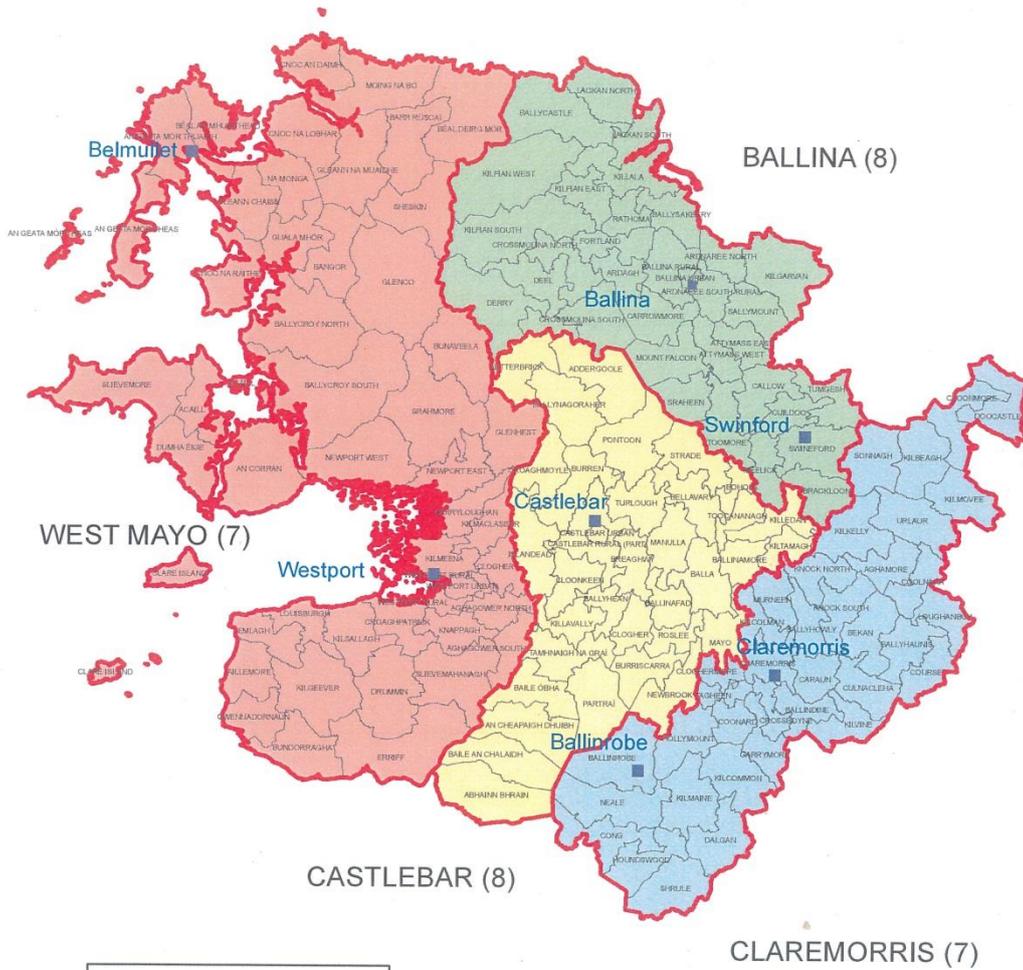
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Louth



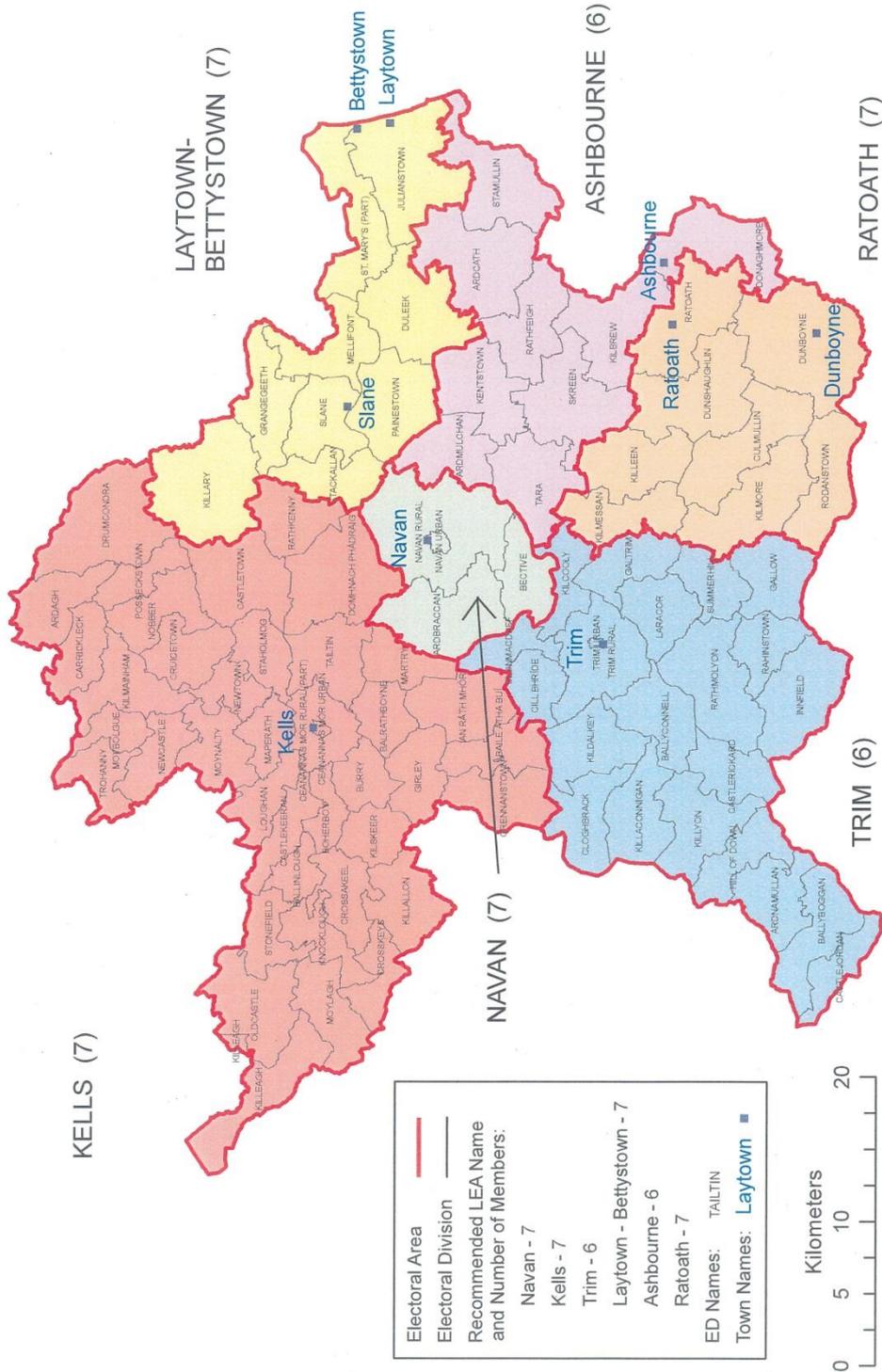
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Mayo



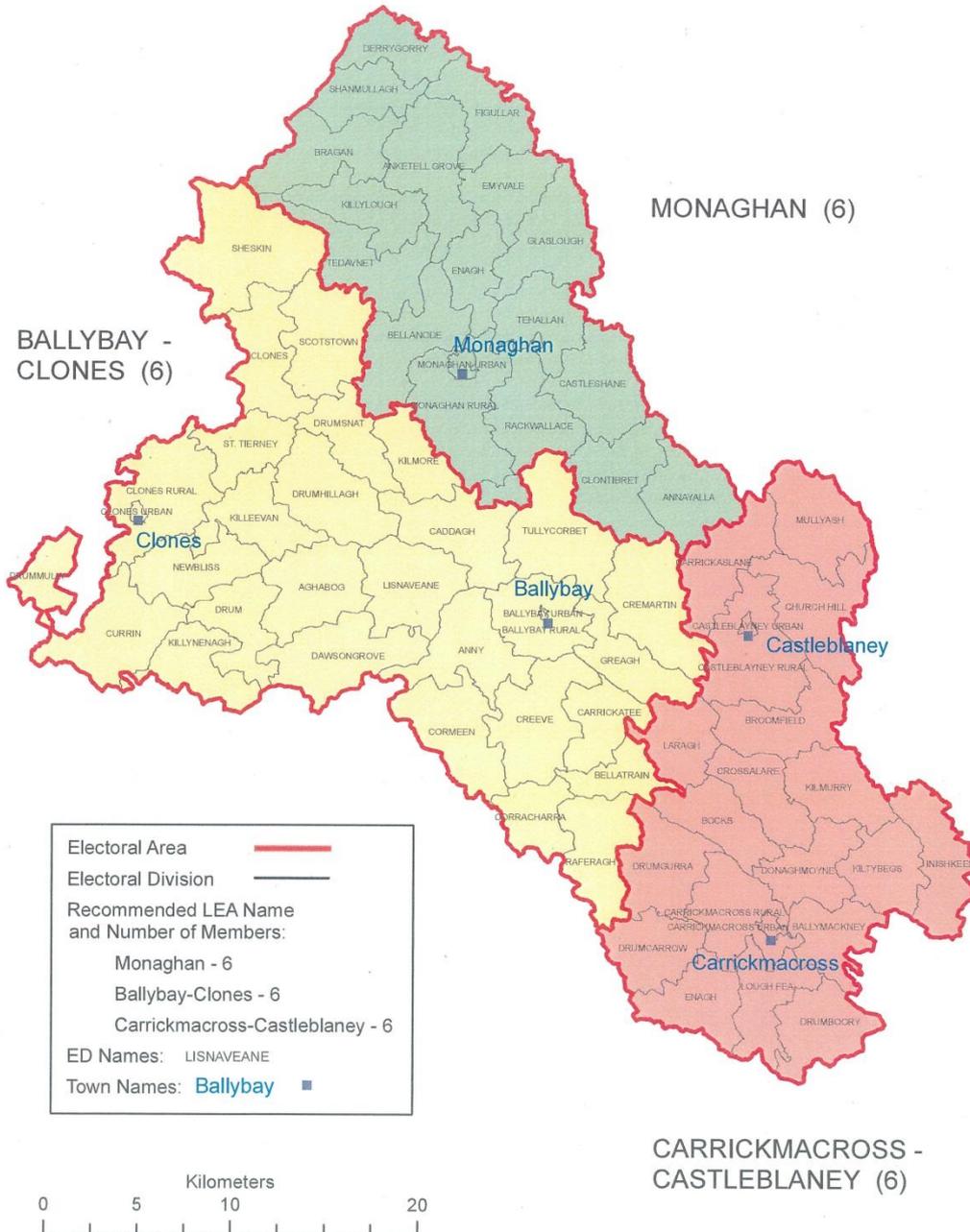
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Meath



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Monaghan

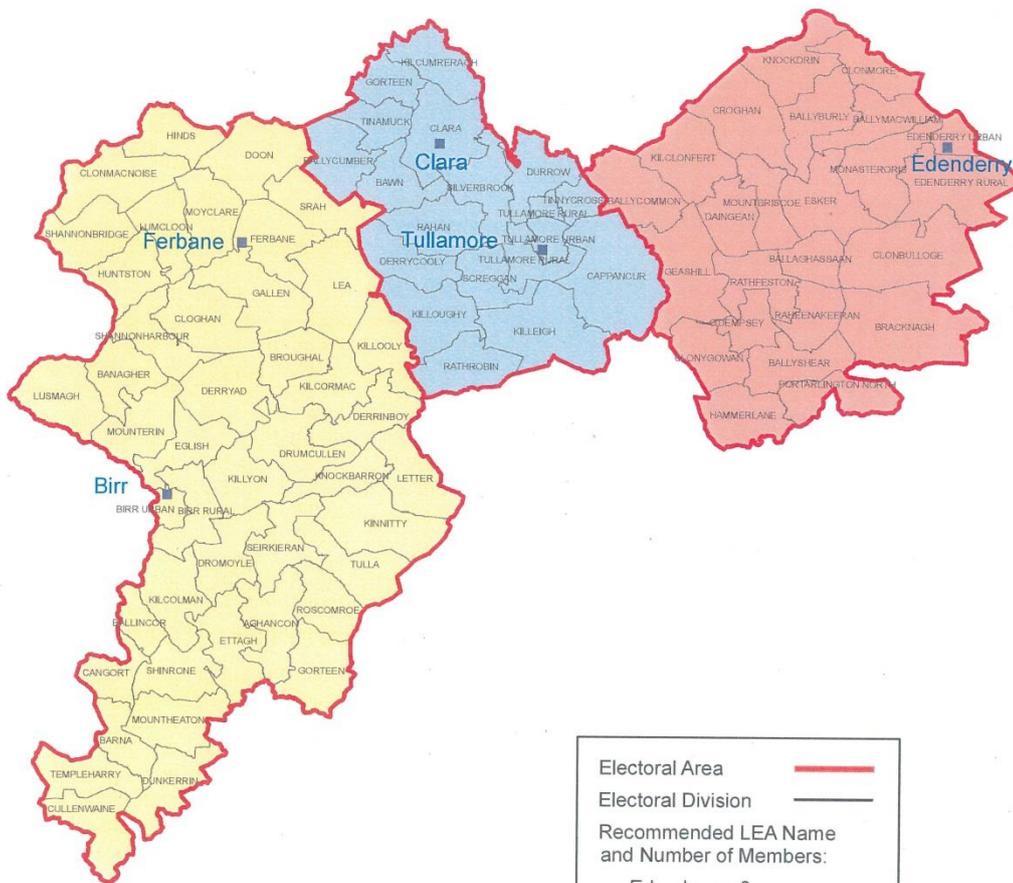


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Offaly

TULLAMORE (7)

EDENDERRY (6)



BIRR (6)

Electoral Area	
Electoral Division	
Recommended LEA Name and Number of Members:	
Edenderry	- 6
Tullamore	- 7
Birr	- 6
ED Names: CAPPANCUR	
Town Names: Edenderry ■	



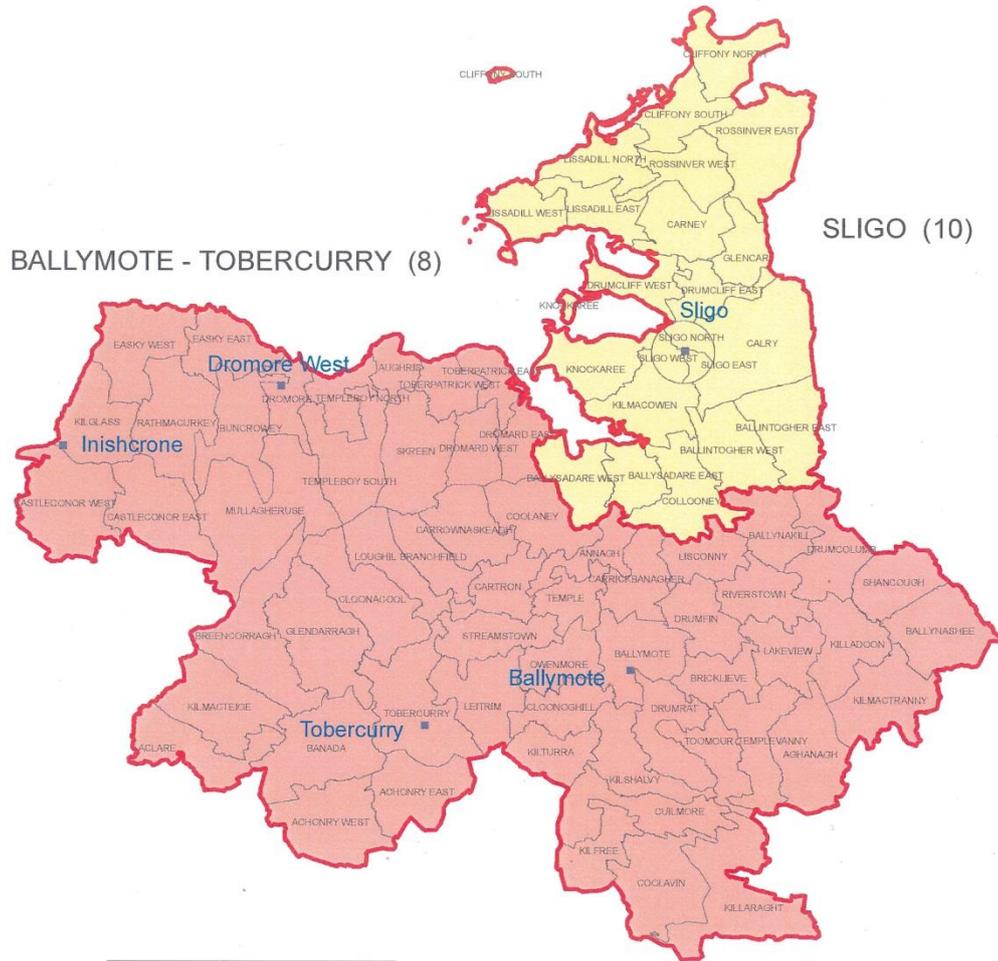
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Roscommon

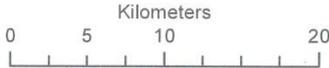


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Sligo



Electoral Area	—
Electoral Division	—
Recommended LEA Name and Number of Members:	
Sligo	10
Ballymote-Tobercurry	8
ED Names:	ACLARE
Town Names:	Ballymote ■



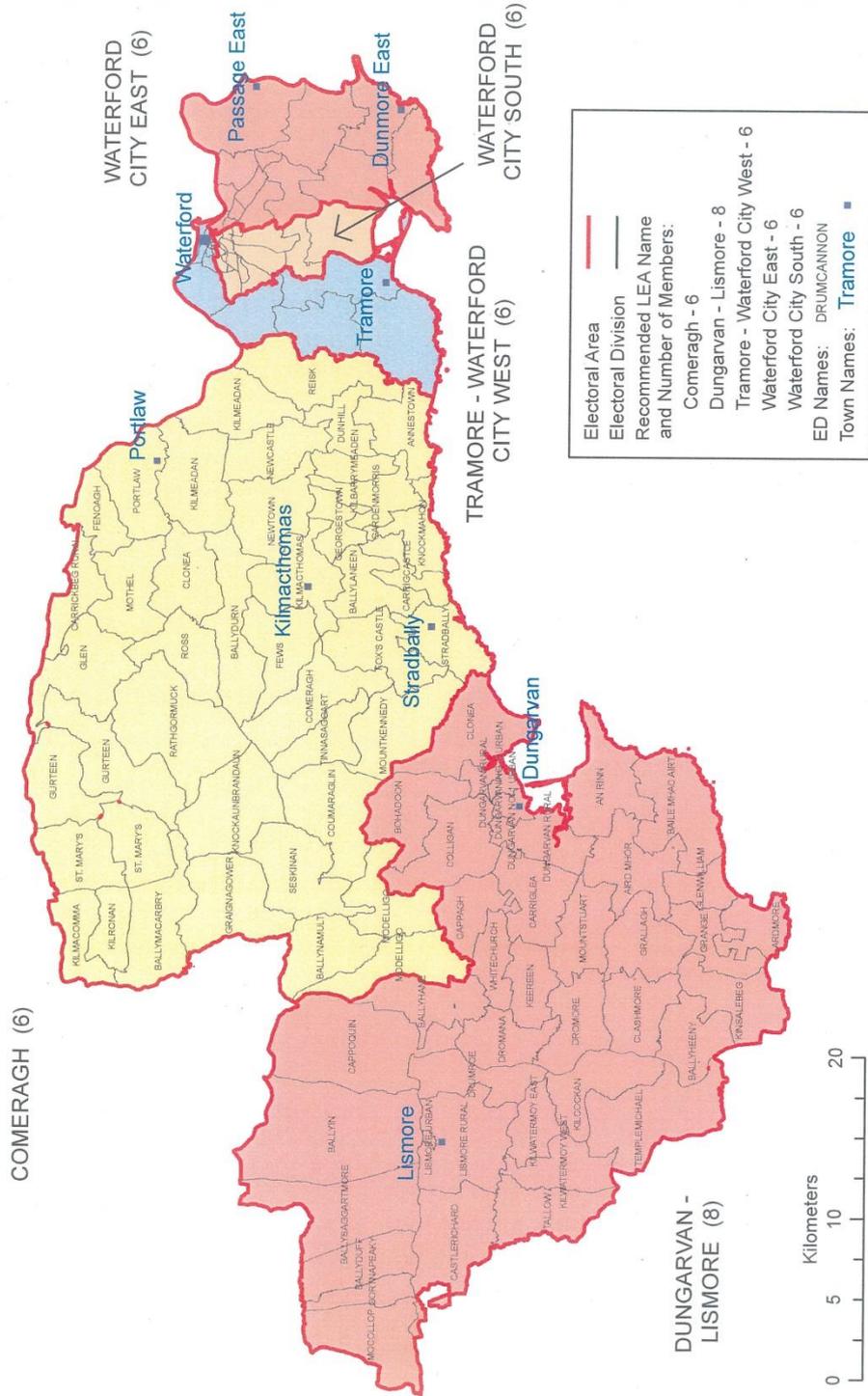
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Tipperary



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

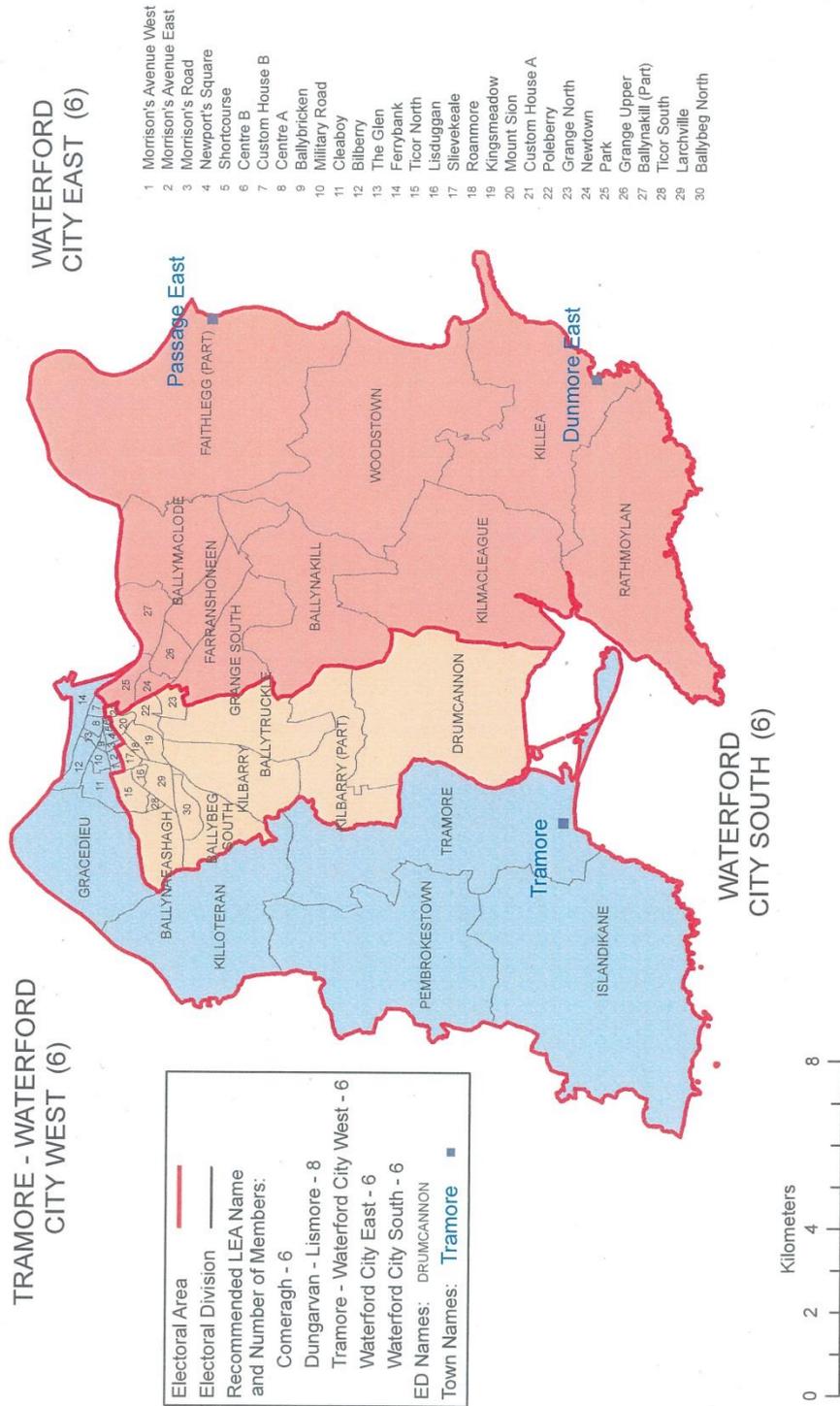
Waterford



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

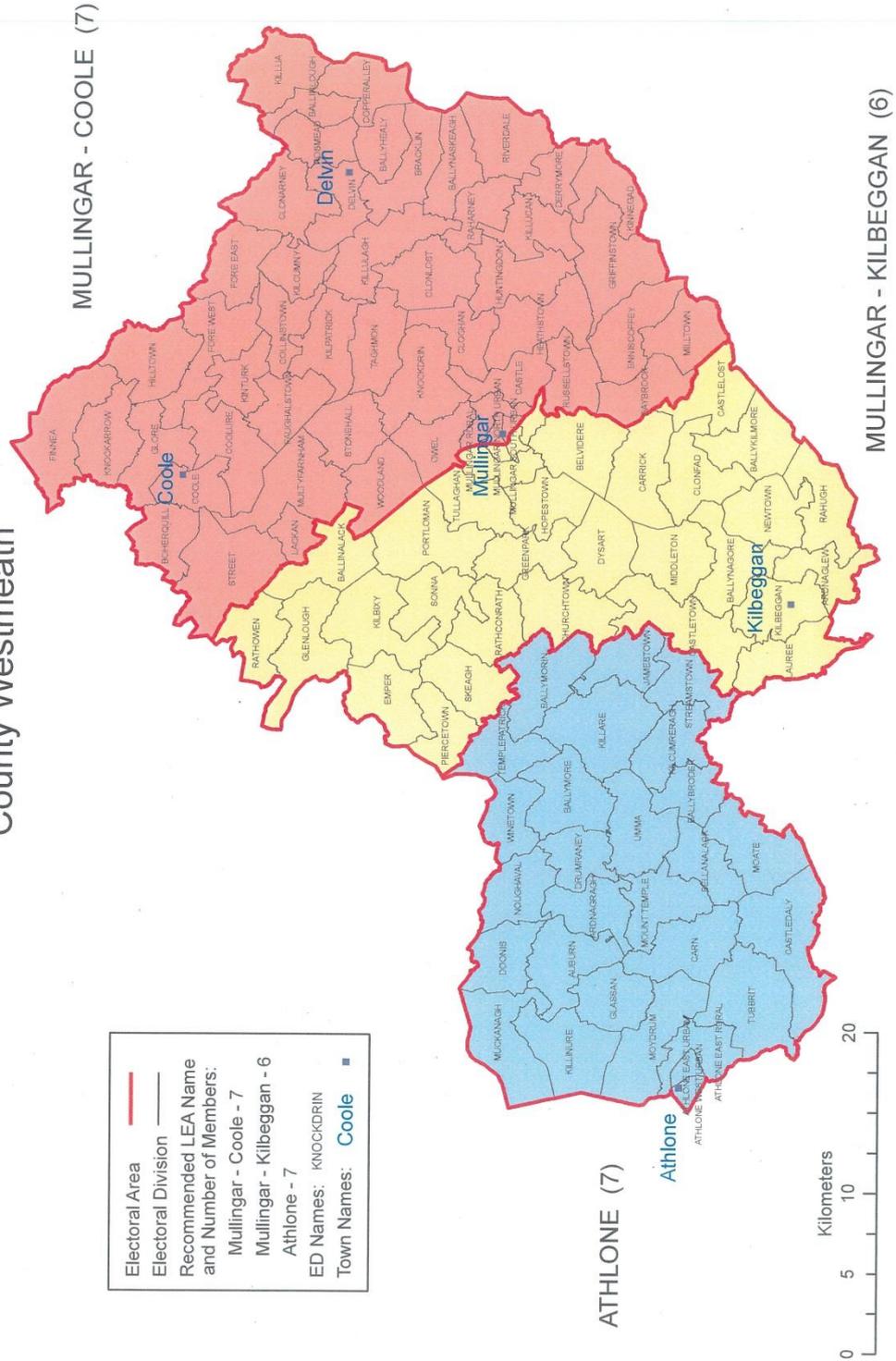
Waterford

Waterford Metropolitan District



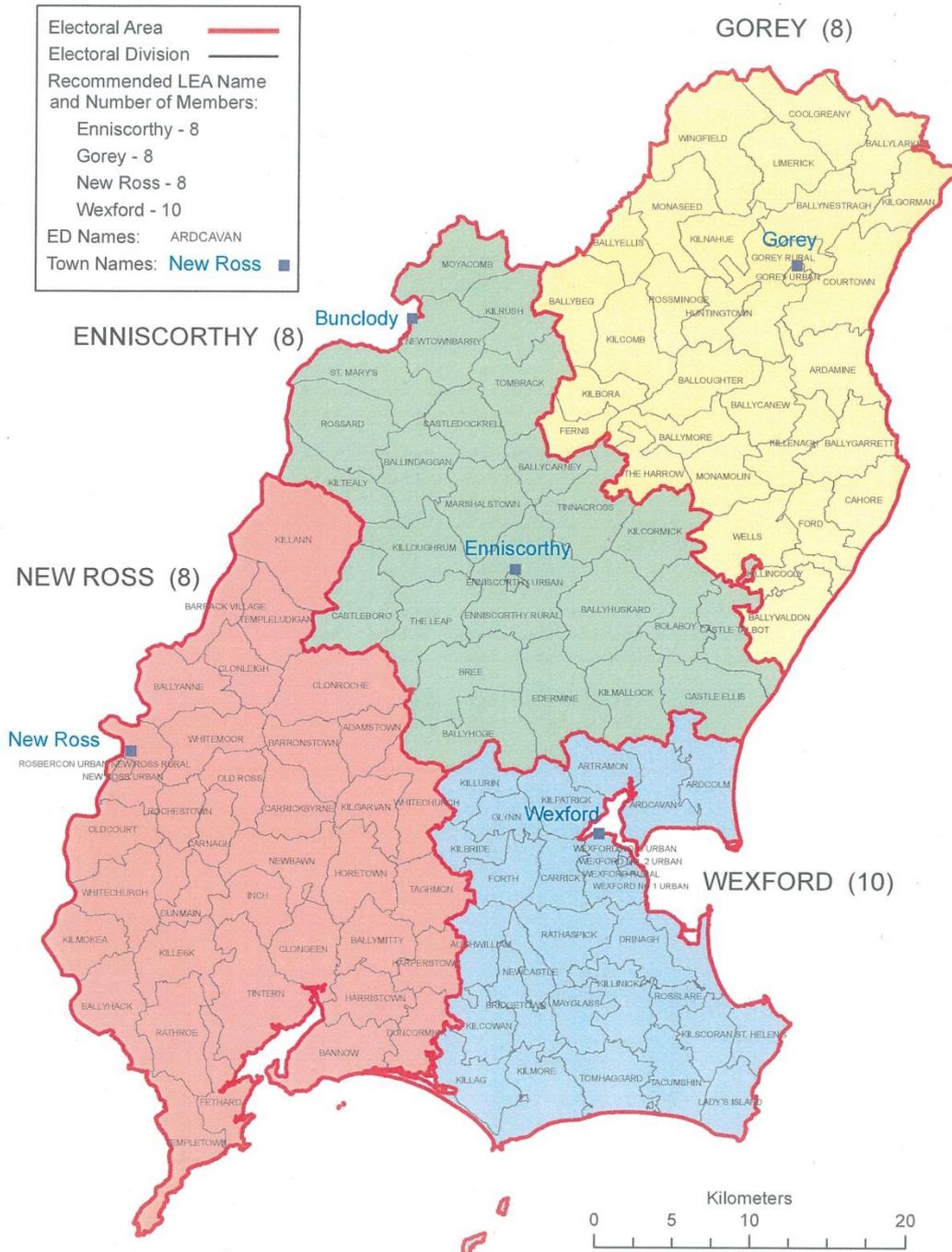
Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Westmeath



Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Wexford

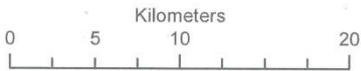


Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013

County Wicklow



Electoral Area —
 Electoral Division —
 Recommended LEA Name and Number of Members:
 Arklow - 6
 Baltinglass - 6
 Bray - 8
 Greystones - 6
 Wicklow - 6
 ED Names: BURGAGE
 Town Names: ■ Arklow



Notes