

**Electoral Area Boundary Committee  
Report  
2008**

**An Coiste um Theorainneacha Toghlímistéir  
Tuarascáil  
2008**

# Electoral Area Boundary Committee

## Report

2008

### An Coiste um Theorainneacha Toghlímistéir

#### Tuarascáil

2008

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH  
ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN ISOLÁTHAIR  
Le ceannach díreach ón  
OIFIG DHÍOLTA FOILSEACHÁIN RIALTAIS,  
TEACH SUN ALLIANCE, SRÁID THEACH LAIGHEAN, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2,  
nó tríd an bpost ó  
FOILSEACHÁIN RIALTAIS, AN RANNÓG POST-TRÁCHTA,  
51 FAICHE STIABHNA, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2,  
(Teil: 01 - 6476834/35/36/37; Fax: 01 - 6476843)  
nó trí aon díoltóir leabhar.

DUBLIN  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased directly from the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALE OFFICE,  
SUN ALLIANCE HOUSE, MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN 2,  
or by mail order from  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, POSTAL TRADE SECTION,  
51 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN 2,  
(Tel: 01 - 6476834/35/36/37; Fax: 01 - 6476843)  
or through any bookseller.

(Prn. A8/0700)

€12.00

© Government of Ireland 2008

Maps are based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the Government (Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No EN 0059208). © Ordnance Survey Ireland / Government of Ireland.

The Committee is grateful for the assistance provided by the Central Statistics Office, including the map produced in Chapter 3 (Licence No 01/05/001, © Ordnance Survey Ireland).

# Contents

---

Presentation of Report to Minister	5
Glossary of Terms	6
1. Summary and Overview	7
2. Appointment of Committee and Terms of Reference	11
2.1 Appointment of Committee	11
2.2 Terms of Reference	11
2.3 Membership	12
3. Working Methods	13
3.1 General	13
3.2 Consultation Arrangements	13
3.3 Information sought from Local Authority Managers	14
3.4 Work of the Committee	15
4. General Issues	17
4.1 Population Changes	17
4.2 Analysis of Terms of Reference	20
4.3 Existing Boundaries and Boundary Alterations	24
5. Examination of Local Authorities and Recommendations	27
County Carlow	28
County Cavan	33
County Clare	37
County Cork Northern Division	43
County Cork Southern Division	47



County Cork Western Division	52
County Donegal	56
County Galway	61
County Kerry	66
County Kildare	71
County Kilkenny	76
County Laois	81
County Leitrim	85
County Limerick	89
County Longford	94
County Louth	98
County Mayo	103
County Meath	108
County Monaghan	113
County Offaly	117
County Roscommon	121
County Sligo	126
County Tipperary North	130
County Tipperary South	134
County Waterford	138
County Westmeath	142
County Wexford	146
County Wicklow	150
Drogheda Borough	153
Sligo Borough	156
Bray Town	161
Dundalk Town	166

## **Appendices**

I	Rules of Procedure	174
II	Press Notice inviting submissions	175
III	List of Submissions	176
IV	Recent History of Boundary Reviews	182
V	Maps showing electoral areas decided in 1998	184

## **Presentation of Report to Minister**

Mr. John Gormley, TD  
Minister for the Environment,  
Heritage and Local Government  
Custom House  
Dublin 1

### **Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2008**

Minister

You appointed us on 8 January 2008 to review the arrangement of local electoral areas in most county councils, and in the boroughs or towns of Drogheda, Sligo, Bray and Dundalk, in accordance with the terms of reference 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.

Niall Callan  
Chairman  
Electoral Area Boundary Committee

16 June 2008.

# Glossary of Terms

---

<b>The Committee</b>	The Electoral Area Boundary Committee, established by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
<b>Electoral divisions</b>	<p>These are the smallest administrative areas for which population statistics are published. There are 3,440 electoral divisions in the State.</p> <p>Electoral divisions are referred to by their established statutory names. In some cases, these names differ from addresses and place-names currently used.</p>
<b>Local electoral areas or electoral areas</b>	Under local government legislation, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is responsible for dividing each county and city and certain borough and town councils into electoral areas (sometimes referred to as local electoral areas) for the purposes of local elections. Generally, a number of electoral divisions are grouped to form an electoral area.
<b>Report of the Constituency Commission</b>	The Report on Dáil and European Parliament Constituencies 2007, prepared by the Constituency Commission (Prn A7/1347).

# 1 Summary and Overview

---

## 1.1 Background

The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government appointed the Committee on 8 January 2008 to review and make recommendations regarding the boundaries and memberships of local electoral areas in 30 local authority areas (i.e. 26 county councils, 2 borough councils and 2 town councils).

The terms of reference of the Committee required it to recommend local electoral areas that would –

- have between four and seven members or, in very exceptional circumstances, three members, and
- ensure a reasonable relationship (desirably keeping variances from the average to within + or –10%) between the population established by the 2006 Census and representation within each local authority.

The Committee was also required to take account of a number of factors, including the desirability of having electoral areas that –

- have urban or neighbourhood focal points
- preserve natural communities or the hinterlands of population centres
- are aligned, where possible, with Dáil constituency boundaries
- maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of local electoral areas.

The terms of reference asked the Committee to assume that there should be no change in the number of members elected to each local authority.

There has been a substantial increase in population since the last review of local electoral areas in 1998, with population growth of 20.69% in the 26 county councils within the remit of the Committee. The range of population growth varied from 48.39% in Meath to 9.09% in Sligo. Some eleven counties had a population growth in excess of 20%. In addition to population changes and the changes in settlement

patterns, the Committee has also had to take account of considerable recent and prospective changes in the boundaries of Dáil constituencies.

The Committee invited submissions in relation to the review and 153 submissions were received, including from local authorities, political parties, public representatives, organisations and individuals. These were most helpful to the work of the Committee.

## **1.2 Recommendations**

### Population and Representation

The electoral areas recommended by the Committee would establish a reasonable relationship between the 2006 population and representation levels within each local authority. In many cases the Committee found the representational balance had gone outside the range of + or –10% set down in the terms of reference. The Dundalk No. 3 electoral area in Dundalk Town had a variance of –31.3% from the average representation while the Oranmore electoral area had a variance of +28.2% from the average representation in County Galway. In the case of all electoral areas, the Committee has been able to frame recommendations which would see the variations coming within the range of + or –10% from the local authority average population per member; in many cases, the variations are minimal. In the case of some electoral areas, the scope for the Committee to minimise variations has been limited by the need to take account of other considerations, including for example, neighbourhood focal points.

### Alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries

13 of the 26 county councils within the Committee's remit are wholly contained within a single Dáil constituency so that the issue of alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured. A further six are mostly contained in a single Dáil constituency, although they also comprise small areas extending into a neighbouring constituency. None of these latter areas would have a population sufficient to support a 4 seat electoral area, so that in general there was a presumption against aligning these areas with their Dáil constituency boundaries. Of the seven remaining

counties, full alignment is recommended in four cases (Counties Galway, Donegal, Kerry and Leitrim) with a degree of alignment recommended in three cases (Counties Cork, Kildare and Meath).

#### Number of Members representing an electoral area

The following table shows the overall number of electoral areas by size (i.e. 3 to 7 members) recommended by the Committee.

	<b>Total Electoral Areas</b>	<b>Electoral Areas by Size</b>				
		<b>7 Seats</b>	<b>6 Seats</b>	<b>5 Seats</b>	<b>4 Seats</b>	<b>3 Seats</b>
Current	146	24	27	37	34	24
Recommended	140	27	25	35	50	3

The Committee's recommendations would see the number of 3 seat electoral areas reduced considerably while the number of 4 seat electoral areas is significantly increased. The numbers of 5, 6 and 7 seat electoral areas remain broadly comparable.

There are twenty four 3 seat electoral areas and the Committee carefully reviewed these in line with the terms of reference. In only three cases, the Committee recommends that the 3 seat electoral areas should be continued on the basis of very exceptional circumstances as envisaged by the terms of reference. These electoral areas are Bandon, County Cork; Baltinglass, County Wicklow; and Dingle, County Kerry. In all other cases the Committee has considered it appropriate in the light of its terms of reference to recommend electoral areas with between 4 and 7 councillors.

#### Maintaining Continuity

Notwithstanding considerable population and other changes relevant to its terms of reference, the Committee was also mindful of the desirability of maintaining continuity with present electoral arrangements. The table on the next page compares the current and recommended positions in relation to the overall arrangement of electoral areas within local authorities reviewed.

Table: Current and recommended electoral Areas by size

Local Authority (Members)	Current Position						Recommended Position					
	Electoral Areas	7 Seaters	6 Seaters	5 Seaters	4 Seaters	3 Seaters	Electoral Areas	7 Seaters	6 Seaters	5 Seaters	4 Seaters	3 Seaters
<b>County Councils</b>												
Carlow (21)	5	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	1	4	0
Cavan (25)	4	2	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0
Clare (32)	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	0	3	2	1	0
Cork (Total 48)												
- Cork North (13)	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
- Cork South (23)	5	1	1	0	1	2	5	0	2	0	2	1
- Cork West (12)	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Donegal (29)	6	0	3	1	0	2	5	2	0	3	0	0
Galway (30)	5	3	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	1	1	0
Kerry (27)	5	1	2	1	0	1	5	2	0	2	0	1
Kildare (25)	6	0	1	1	2	2	5	0	2	1	2	0
Kilkenny (26)	5	1	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	1	2	0
Laois (25)	5	1	1	0	3	0	5	1	1	0	3	0
Leitrim (22)	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	0
Limerick (28)	5	2	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	2	1	0
Longford (21)	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	2	0
Louth (26)	5	0	2	2	1	0	5	0	2	2	1	0
Mayo (31)	7	0	2	0	4	1	6	1	2	0	3	0
Meath (29)	5	1	2	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	1	0
Monaghan (20)	4	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	2	0
Offaly (21)	4	1	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	2	1	0
Roscommon (26)	6	0	0	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	0
Sligo (25)	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	0	3	0
Tipperary North (21)	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	0
Tipperary South (26)	5	1	1	1	2	0	5	1	1	1	2	0
Waterford (23)	5	1	1	0	1	2	4	1	2	0	1	0
Westmeath (23)	5	1	0	1	2	1	5	0	1	1	3	0
Wexford (21)	4	1	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	2	1	0
Wicklow (24)	5	1	0	2	1	1	5	1	0	2	1	1
<b>Borough Councils</b>												
Drogheda (12)	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Sligo (12)	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Town Councils</b>												
Bray (12)	3	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0
Dundalk (12)	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>

# 2 Appointment of Committee and Terms of Reference

---

## 2.1 Appointment of Committee

The Committee was appointed by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government on 8 January 2008 to review the arrangement of electoral areas in each county outside of Dublin, and in the boroughs of Drogheda and Sligo and the towns of Bray and Dundalk.

At the same time the Minister established the Dublin and Cities Committee to review electoral areas in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford, and in the three Dublin County Councils of Fingal, Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown and South Dublin.

The work of both Committees follows on previous reviews of local electoral areas carried out in 1985 and 1998 (see appendix IV).

## 2.2 Terms of Reference

The Committee's terms of reference were as follows:-

- 1. To review and to make recommendations, subject to paragraph 2, on the division of each county (other than Fingal, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and South Dublin), the boroughs of Drogheda and Sligo and the towns of Bray and Dundalk into local electoral areas and the number of members of the councils to be assigned to each such area, with a view to ensuring a reasonable relationship between the 2006 population and representation within each local authority. For this purpose, the Committee is to assume no change in the total membership of each local authority and to endeavour, as far as practicable, to achieve variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of + or – 10%.*



- 2. In carrying out its review, the Committee shall have as an objective the drawing up of electoral areas which (alone or in combination) would, as far as practicable, have an urban or neighbourhood focal point (or points).*
- 3. In recommending changes to local electoral areas, the Committee should, subject to paragraph 2, take due account first of the desirability of preserving natural communities or the hinterlands of population centres, and secondly of the desirability, where it may be possible to do so, of aligning local electoral area boundaries with Dáil constituency boundaries.*
- 4. The number of councillors representing an area as determined above should not be less than 4 or more than 7, provided that in very exceptional circumstances 3 seat local electoral areas may be recommended where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.*
- 5. Subject to the above, the Committee shall endeavour to maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of local electoral areas.*
- 6. The Committee shall submit its report as soon as possible and, in any event, not later than 20 June 2008.*

## **2.3 Membership**

The following persons were appointed as members of the Committee:

Niall Callan	former Secretary General, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Chairman)
Deirdre Garvey	Chief Executive Officer, The Wheel
John McCormack	Director of Services, Kilkenny County Council
Ann McGuinness	former Westmeath County Manager
Donal O'Donoghue	former Galway County Manager

## 3 Working Methods

---

### 3.1 General

The Committee stands established as a boundary Committee under Part V of the Local Government Act 1991. A boundary Committee is required, among other things, to:

- be independent in the performance of its functions,
- make its recommendations in the interests of effective and convenient local government,
- consult any local authority concerned and invite submissions from any person concerned.

The Committee observed these statutory requirements.

### 3.2 Consultation Arrangements

The methods of consultation undertaken by the Committee were:-

- (a) public notice advertisements were placed in early February 2008 (jointly with the Dublin and Cities Committee) in 4 national and 29 local newspapers and in the Irish Language paper *Foinse*. A copy of the notice is at Appendix II.
- (b) a website ([www.electoralareacommittees.ie](http://www.electoralareacommittees.ie)) was established jointly with the Dublin and Cities Committee to publicise and inform in relation to the work of both Committees, to invite submissions and to publish all submissions received.

- (c) The Committee wrote directly on 29 January 2008 inviting submissions from the following:
- (i) Members of the Dáil and Seanad
  - (ii) the 30 local authorities under the remit of the Committee
  - (iii) registered political parties
  - (iv) three local authority associations (i.e. the Association of County and City Councils, the Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland and the Local Authority Members Association).

Having regard to the limited time available to complete its review, the Committee decided that it would not be in a position to conduct oral hearings in relation to its work.

The closing date for receipt of submissions by whatever means was specified as 14 March 2008.

A total of 153 submissions to the Committee were made by the persons and organisations listed at Appendix III. This is a significantly higher response rate than for earlier reviews of local electoral areas, and one which the Committee regards as a positive indication of interest in the present review. The Committee thanks all those who took the trouble to make submissions; it found this external input most valuable in completing its work.

### **3.3 Information sought from Local Authority Managers**

The terms of reference include the objective of –

“drawing up of electoral areas which (alone or in combination) would as far as practicable, have an urban or neighbourhood focal point (or points)”.

In order to ensure up to date information on local authority developments or plans relevant to this matter, the Committee decided to write on 6 February 2008 to the manager of each local authority under its remit. Managers were requested to indicate, by reference to any major changes in settlement patterns and/or urban or neighbourhood infrastructures since the last review of electoral areas in 1998, as well

as planning and community development objectives currently in force locally, what may properly be regarded as “urban or neighbourhood focal points” within their functional areas. Managers were asked to base their advice on objective considerations, including approved development plans, local area plans or other strategic/policy statements.

Responses to this request were received on behalf of 13 local authority managers. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of this assistance, which has proved most valuable in assisting with the completion of its work.

### **3.4 Work of the Committee**

In accordance with Part V of the Local Government Act 1991, the Minister provided the Committee with staff to assist it in its work. The Secretariat to the Committee was provided by Martin Vaughan, Assistant Principal, Eoin Bennis, Higher Executive Officer and John Farrell, Clerical Officer. The Committee greatly benefited from the diligent research and high quality support provided by its secretariat; and wishes to record its appreciation of this exceptional assistance.

The Committee also adopted rules of procedure to assist it in its business; a copy of these is set out at Appendix 1.

The Committee held 11 meetings between January and June 2008. One member of the Committee is a serving official with a local authority and was therefore precluded by law from taking any part in the consideration of proposals relating to that authority. The member withdrew from any meetings while the particular local authority was being considered and was not circulated with any working papers in relation to the authority. All matters arising at meetings of the Committee were agreed by consensus, and without the need to use the voting arrangements provided for in our rules of procedure.



## 4 General Issues

---

### 4.1 Population Changes

The population of the State grew from 3,626,087 in 1996<sup>1</sup> to 4,239,848 in 2006 - an increase of 613,761 or 16.9% in the ten-year period. This is over three times the corresponding growth in population (5.3%)<sup>2</sup> with which the last review of local electoral areas had to deal.

Population growth has occurred unevenly across the State, with notable variations between counties. In the 26 county councils within the remit of the Committee the population grew from 2,288,816 in 1996 to 2,762,553 in 2006 – an increase of 473,747 or 20.7%. The range of population growth varied from 48.39% in Meath to 9.09% in Sligo (see table below). Some eleven counties had a population growth in excess of 20%.

Under the Committee's terms of reference, local electoral area boundary changes are to be determined by reference to population changes within, and not between, the different local authority areas over the period between 1996 and 2006. Each local authority area has its own specific pattern of population change. A general feature has been the growth in population in the environs of larger urban areas. It is inevitable, given the scale and pattern of population change, that fairly significant re-ordering of local electoral areas is required to fulfil our terms of reference. However, in setting about this, the Committee has also been mindful of the desirability of maintaining continuity in the arrangement of new electoral areas.

Of the overall population recorded in 2006, over 610,000 persons (14.7%) usually resident in the State were born outside of the State with 440,000 (10.5%) coming from the EU 25 (excluding Ireland). Over 120,000 of the population had migrated to Ireland in the 12-month period preceding the Census. Dublin and the surrounding counties of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow have the majority of non-Irish migrants.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Census of Population 1996 was the basis for the last reviews of local electoral areas carried out in 1998.

<sup>2</sup> This figure relates to the population growth between the 1981 Census - on which the 1985 review had been based - and the 1996 Census.

**Table: Population growth by county 1996 – 2006**

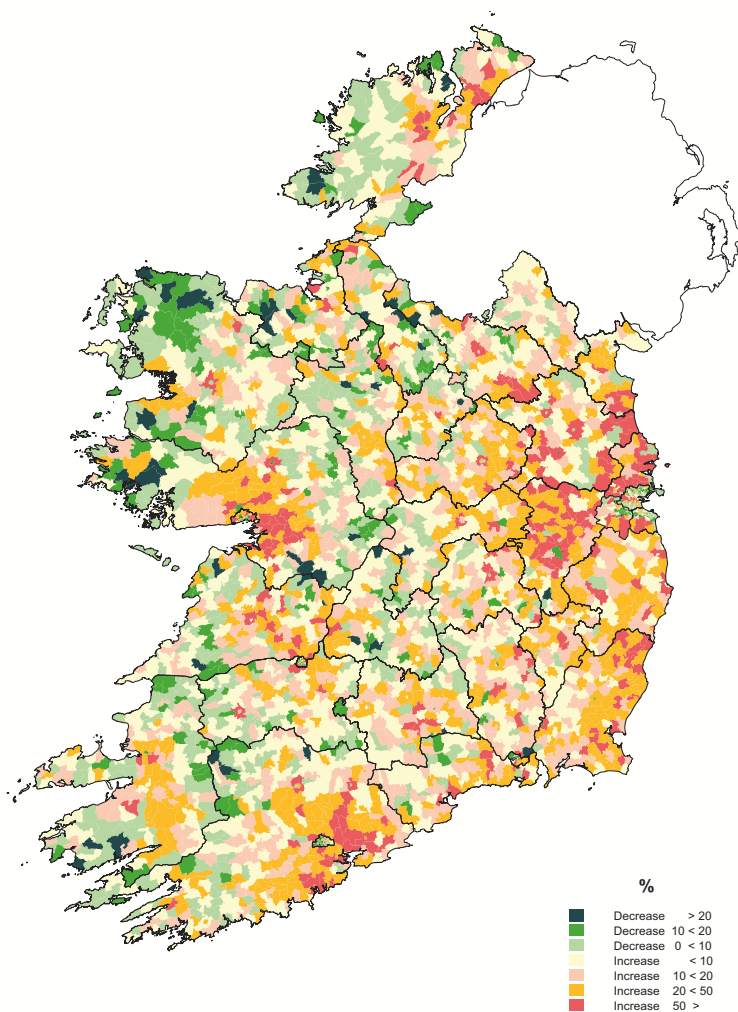
County / City Councils	Persons 1996	Persons 2006	Actual Change 1996-2006	Percentage Change
Carlow	41,616	50,349	8,733	20.98
Cavan	52,944	64,003	11,059	20.89
Clare	94,006	110,950	16,944	18.02
Cork County	293,323	361,877	68,554	23.37
Donegal	129,994	147,264	17,270	13.29
Galway County	131,613	159,256	27,643	21.00
Kerry	126,130	139,835	13,705	10.87
Kildare	134,992	186,335	51,343	38.03
Kilkenny	75,336	87,558	12,222	16.22
Laois	52,945	67,059	14,114	26.66
Leitrim	25,057	28,950	3,893	15.54
Limerick County	113,003	131,516	18,513	16.38
Longford	30,166	34,391	4,225	14.01
Louth	92,166	111,267	19,101	20.72
Mayo	111,524	123,839	12,315	11.04
Meath	109,732	162,831	53,099	48.39
Monaghan	51,313	55,997	4,684	9.13
Offaly	59,117	70,868	11,751	19.88
Roscommon	51,975	58,768	6,793	13.07
Sligo	55,821	60,894	5,073	9.09
Tipperary North	58,021	66,023	8,002	13.79
Tipperary South	75,514	83,221	7,707	10.21
Waterford County	52,140	62,213	10,073	19.32
Westmeath	63,314	79,346	16,032	25.32
Wexford	104,371	131,749	27,378	26.23
Wicklow	102,683	126,194	23,511	22.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,288,816</b>	<b>2,762,553</b>	<b>473,737</b>	

In its report on Migration Policy in 2006, the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) has stated that –

“Participation in the various levels of the political process is a powerful demonstration of growing integration into the life of a society. Currently, UK citizens in Ireland can vote in all elections other than those to elect the president. EU nationals may vote in European Parliamentary elections and local elections. Non-EEA nationals can vote in local elections. It is important to ensure that people are fully aware of their voting rights and that they are actively encouraged to use the franchise and participate in this vital area of civic life.”

The Committee supports this recommendation of the NESC: we hope that our work will contribute to an active interest across Ireland's rapidly changing population and society in future local elections.

Percentage change in the population of Electoral Divisions, 1996-2006





## **4.2 Analysis of Terms of Reference**

While the terms of reference of the Committee are similar in many respects to those used in previous reviews (see Appendix IV), they also contain some additional elements. The following paragraphs outline in general terms how the Committee addressed the various considerations enjoined in the terms of reference.

### Total membership of local authorities

The terms of reference specify that the Committee should assume no change in the numbers of councillors to be elected to each local authority. Several submissions contested this premise and argued that it is anomalous that the councillor/population ratio in more urbanised local authorities was many times higher than in less populous counties; and that some addition should therefore be made to the membership of certain local authorities.

The terms of reference do not permit the Committee to consider or recommend on the merits of any such changes in local authority membership. The Committee would also comment that a strict standardisation of representation ratios across local government (as is required for Dáil constituencies) would be difficult given the very different sizes and populations of counties; and that considerations of deliberative and other efficiency will also influence the size of the membership of local authorities.

### Population and Representation

The Committee was requested to endeavour, as far as practicable, to achieve variance from individual average local authority representation within the range of + or -10%. This has been achieved in all cases. The Committee, in arriving at its recommendations, has sought in each case to minimise the variance from the local authority average while at the same time taking account of the other considerations in the terms of reference.

The largest variations from the local authority average population per member arising from the recommendations of the Committee would occur in the Blarney electoral area (+8.68%) in County Cork (Southern Division) and in the Athy electoral area (-8.44%) of County Kildare. In the case of some electoral areas, the scope for the Committee to minimise variations has been limited by the need to take account of other considerations, including for example, neighbourhood focal points.

#### Urban or neighbourhood focal points

The Committee had the objectives of identifying local electoral areas that alone or in combination would have an urban or neighbourhood focal point or points, and subject to that, take due account of the desirability of preserving natural communities and the hinterlands of natural communities.

In applying the above requirements, the Committee also took account where practicable of information provided by local authority managers that identified such neighbourhood or focal points (see Chapter 3).

The Committee had to review a diverse range of local authorities and deal with electoral areas covering both highly urbanised centres of population and sparsely populated rural areas. Our consideration of each county therefore drew on factors such as settlement patterns, topography, dominant physical features (the presence of mountains and lakes for instance), accessibility, etc. In addition, the submissions made to us, which in their totality display a strong sense of community awareness, were an invaluable resource. Many emphasised natural associations between particular towns, townlands or parishes and advocated that these should be reflected in electoral arrangements. While it was not possible for the Committee to adopt each course of action proposed in this way, all such suggestions have been valuable and have helped to deepen our understanding of the issues.

Several counties include Gaeltacht areas and the needs of these were emphasised in a number of submissions received. While the terms of reference do not specifically refer to Gaeltacht areas, the Committee considered them as relevant under this heading and weighed up the situation of each Gaeltacht community in framing its recommendations for the counties concerned.

### Dáil constituency boundaries

The Committee was required, subject to the objective of identifying electoral areas having an urban or neighbourhood focal point (or points), to take due account of the desirability, where it may be possible to do so, of aligning local electoral area boundaries with Dáil constituency boundaries. For this purpose, the Committee considered that it would be sensible to use the prospective Dáil constituency boundaries recommended by the Constituency Commission in its Report on Dáil and European Parliament Constituencies in 2007 rather than the current boundaries that may be subject to revision.

In summary, 13 of the 26 county councils within the Committee's remit are wholly contained within a single Dáil constituency so that the issue of alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured. A further six are mostly contained in a single Dáil constituency, although they also comprise small areas extending into a neighbouring constituency. None of these latter areas would have a population sufficient to support a 4 seat electoral area, so that in general there was a presumption against aligning these areas with their Dáil constituency boundaries. Of the seven remaining counties, full alignment is recommended in four cases (Counties Galway, Donegal, Kerry and Leitrim) with a degree of alignment recommended in three cases (Counties Cork, Kildare and Meath).

A number of submissions argued that the considerations of neighbourhood focal points and natural communities should take precedence over the alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries. The Committee dealt with this issue on a case by case basis having regard to the individual circumstances obtaining in each local authority, and with the outcomes described above and in Chapter 5.

### Number of Councillors representing an electoral area

The terms of reference require that the number of councillors representing a local electoral area should not be less than 4 or more than 7, except that in very exceptional circumstances 3 seat local electoral areas may be recommended where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large. Submissions embodied a range of views on the merits of electoral areas of different sizes and the circumstances in which electoral areas of different sizes are appropriate. The Committee reviewed a total of 146 electoral areas, 24 of which had

three representatives. In three of these cases only, the Committee recommends the electoral areas concerned should continue to be represented by three councillors. These electoral areas are Bandon, County Cork; Baltinglass, County Wicklow; and Dingle, County Kerry; and are dealt with in more detail in the next Chapter. In all other cases the Committee has considered it appropriate in the light of its terms of reference to recommend electoral areas with between 4 and 7 councillors.

#### Maintaining Continuity

The Committee's terms of reference finally require us to endeavour to maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of electoral areas. As already stated, change is also required for our review to fulfil its terms of reference, particularly given the very significant population growth since the previous review of electoral areas. Nevertheless the Committee was mindful of the desirability, where possible, of maintaining continuity. In the case of one local authority (Wicklow County Council) it has been possible for us to recommend no change to the current arrangement of local electoral areas; and in other local authorities it has been possible to recommend very limited change. Where more change has been necessary the Committee has still sought where possible to maximise continuity with the existing electoral area pattern.

In practice the Committee had to weigh and balance the different elements of the terms of reference having regard to the particular situation of each local authority. Where we encountered tension or competition between these different elements in addressing particular issues, we had to resolve this in a practical way, bearing in mind our statutory duty to act in the interests of effective and convenient local government. The relative importance we placed on the different elements of our terms of reference also varied somewhat depending on local factors and conditions, and having regard to our overriding duty to support effective and convenient local government.

### **4.3 Existing Boundaries and Boundary Alterations**

The Committee has operated on the basis of established local authority boundaries, subject only to the following.

#### Extensions to urban boundaries for electoral purposes

In 1994<sup>3</sup> a number of urban areas were extended for local electoral purposes only. This provision affects the urban areas of Bray, Dundalk, Drogheda and Sligo, which are also within the remit of the Committee. Where the altered urban boundary extends over a county boundary these regulations also have the effect of altering the county boundary, again for electoral purposes only. This situation occurs in Drogheda Borough and Carlow Town with consequential adjustments for electoral purposes to the Louth / Meath and Carlow / Laois county boundaries.

#### Administrative Divisions in County Cork

By legislation<sup>4</sup> the County of Cork has been divided into three separate administrative divisions known as County Health Districts, within which Cork County Council must administer housing, sanitary and certain other services on a devolved basis. The legislation also requires that each electoral area within County Cork must be wholly contained within one or other of the County Health Districts. County Councillors elected for the electoral areas making up the District administer the provision of services in each District in line with the above arrangements.

In modern parlance these County Health Districts are commonly referred to as Administrative Divisions of Cork County Council. The Committee considered it appropriate in its examination of County Cork to consider each of the three administrative divisions separately. Representation ratios were calculated on the basis of the average population per member within each administrative division rather than within the entire County. This approach is consistent with the approach taken in relation to County Cork when electoral areas were previously reviewed in 1985 and in 1998.

---

<sup>3</sup> Under the Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994

<sup>4</sup> Local Government Amendment No. 2 Act, 1934

#### Extension of Limerick City Boundary

The Minister made an order<sup>5</sup> altering the boundaries of Limerick City with effect from 1 March 2008. The order extends the boundary of Limerick City to include the electoral division of Limerick North Rural (population 7,251). Consequently, the electoral division of Limerick North Rural no longer forms part of the Limerick County Council area.

The Committee has taken due account of all the boundary issues referred to above.

---

<sup>5</sup> Limerick City Boundary Alteration Order 2008.



# **5 Examination of Local Authorities and Recommendations**

---

This chapter deals with the individual local authorities under the remit of the Committee. The current position in relation to population and representation is described for each local authority; and a brief analysis of issues relevant to the Committee's terms of reference is set out, followed by the recommendations of the Committee. Detailed descriptions, with accompanying maps, of recommended electoral areas are also included.

For comparison purposes maps of the electoral areas established in 1998 are included at Appendix V.



# County Carlow

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Carlow town to include a small part of the electoral division of Graigue Rural in County Laois for electoral purposes only. The total population of this added area is 718 persons.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>County Carlow</b>	<b>51,067</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,432</b>	
Borris	6,032	3	2,011	-17.39
Carlow No. 1	6,285	3	2,095	-13.86
Carlow No. 2	14,947	5	2,989	+22.90
Muinebeag	10,912	5	2,182	-10.28
Tullow	12,891	5	2,578	+6.00

The deviations from the county average range from -17.39% in Borris to +22.90% in Carlow No. 2. Some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance the representation levels in the electoral areas of Carlow No. 2 (under-represented) and Borris, Carlow No. 1 and Muinebeag (all over-represented).

## Analysis

County Carlow is largely contained in the Dáil constituency of Carlow-Kilkenny. Eight electoral divisions lie in the Wicklow Dáil constituency. Because of the small population involved further alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is not practicable.

The electoral areas of Borris and Carlow No. 1 have 3 members each. The Committee did not consider that there were very exceptional circumstances, within the meaning of its terms of reference, which would require a 3 seater to be retained within the urban area of Carlow. In the case of Borris, the Committee considers that increasing its representation coupled with the transfer in of extra electoral divisions provides an acceptable solution; while the Borris electoral area becomes larger relative to other electoral areas, this is consistent with the existing electoral configuration of County Carlow.

The Carlow No. 1 and Carlow No. 2 electoral areas could be renamed Carlow East and Carlow West respectively.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Carlow, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

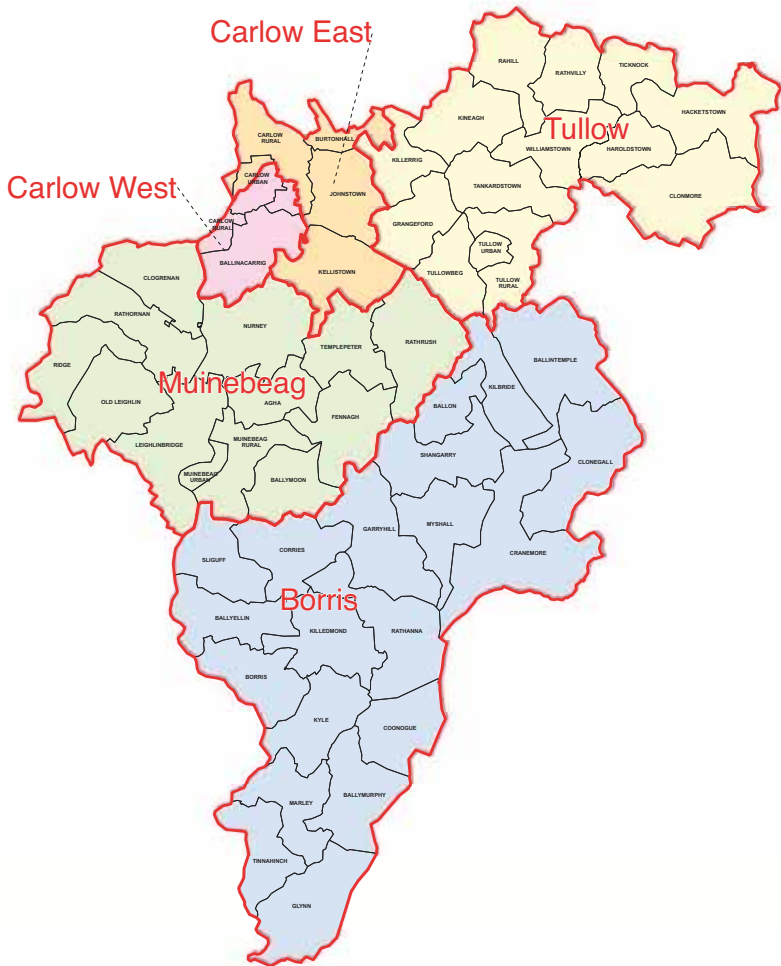
- 1.1. Ballon, Ballintemple, Clonegall, Cranemore, Kilbride and Shangarry (total population 3,781) from the Tullow to the Borris electoral area;
- 1.2. Kellistown (population 1,035) from the Muinebeag to the Carlow No. 1 electoral area;
- 1.3. The Townlands of Kernanstown and Pollerton Big in the Carlow Rural electoral division (total population 2,281) from the Carlow No. 2 to the Carlow No. 1 electoral area.

2. The renaming of electoral areas as follows:

- 2.1. The Carlow No. 1 electoral area to be renamed Carlow East;
- 2.2. The Carlow No. 2 electoral area to be renamed Carlow West.

## County Carlow

— Electoral Area  
— Electoral Division



3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

3.1. Borris 4-seats; Carlow East 4-seats; Carlow West 5-seats; Muinebeag 4-seats; and Tullow 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Carlow</b>	<b>51,067</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,432</b>	
Borris	9,813	4	2,453	+0.86
Carlow East	9,601	4	2,400	-1.32
Carlow West	12,666	5	2,533	+4.15
Muinebeag	9,877	4	2,469	+1.52
Tullow	9,110	4	2,278	-6.33

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

Borris

The electoral divisions of Ballintemple, Ballon, Ballyellin, Ballymurphy, Borris, Clonegall, Coonogue, Corries, Cranemore, Garryhill, Glynn, Kilbride, Killedmond, Kyle, Marley, Myshall, Rathanna, Shangarry, Sliguff, Tinnahinch.

Carlow East

That part of the town of Carlow (as extended by the Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994) situated north and north-west of a line drawn as follows - commencing at the intersection of the town boundary by the N9 (Dublin Road) and proceeding initially in a westerly direction along the N9 (Dublin Road) and Green Lane to the junction of Green Lane with the Dublin to Waterford railway line; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along the said railway line to its junction with Staplestown Road, then proceeding in a westerly direction along Staplestown Road and Tullow Street to the junction of Tullow Street with Dublin Street and Burrin Street; then proceeding in a southerly direction along Burrin Street and Kilkenny

Road (N9) to the intersection of the Kilkenny Road (N9) by the town boundary; the electoral divisions of Burton Hall and Johnstown, and the townlands of Aghanure, Bestfield, Kernanstown, Newacre, Newgarden, Oakpark, Pollerton Big, Pollerton Little, Rathnapish and Strawhall in the electoral division of Carlow Rural.

#### Carlow West

The remainder of the part of the town of Carlow which is not included in the electoral area of Carlow East; the electoral division of Ballinacarrig, and the townlands of Carlow, Chapelstown, Mortarstown Lower and Mortarstown Upper in the electoral division of Carlow Rural.

#### Muinebeag

The electoral divisions of Agha, Ballymoon, Clogrenan, Fennagh, Leighlinbridge, Muinebeag Rural, Muinebeag Urban, Nurney, Oldleighlin, Rathornan, Rathrush, Ridge, Templepeter.

#### Tullow

The electoral divisions of Clonmore, Grangeford, Hacketstown, Haroldstown, Killerrig, Kineagh, Rahill, Rathvilly, Tankardstown, Ticknock, Tullow Rural, Tullow Urban, Tullowbeg, Williamstown.

# County Cavan

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from Council Average
<b>County Cavan</b>	<b>64,003</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,560</b>	
Bailieborough	17,104	7	2,443	-4.57
Ballyjamesduff	16,776	6	2,796	+9.21
Belturbet	11,178	5	2,236	-12.66
Cavan	18,945	7	2,706	+5.70

The deviations from the county average range from -12.66% in Belturbet to +9.21 % in Ballyjamesduff. The Belturbet electoral area is over represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Cavan is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Cavan-Monaghan, alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Committee is satisfied that no significant reorganisation is called for in County Cavan. The required representation balance within the county can be achieved through some minor transfers of electoral divisions, and without any alteration to the Bailieborough electoral area. Following these minor transfers of electoral divisions, the detailed requirements of the terms of reference will have been met in County Cavan.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Cavan, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Brucehall and Drumcarban (total population 775) from the Ballyjamesduff to the Belturbet electoral area;

1.2. Crossdoney (population 542) from the Cavan to the Belturbet electoral area.

The table below shows the effect of these changes:

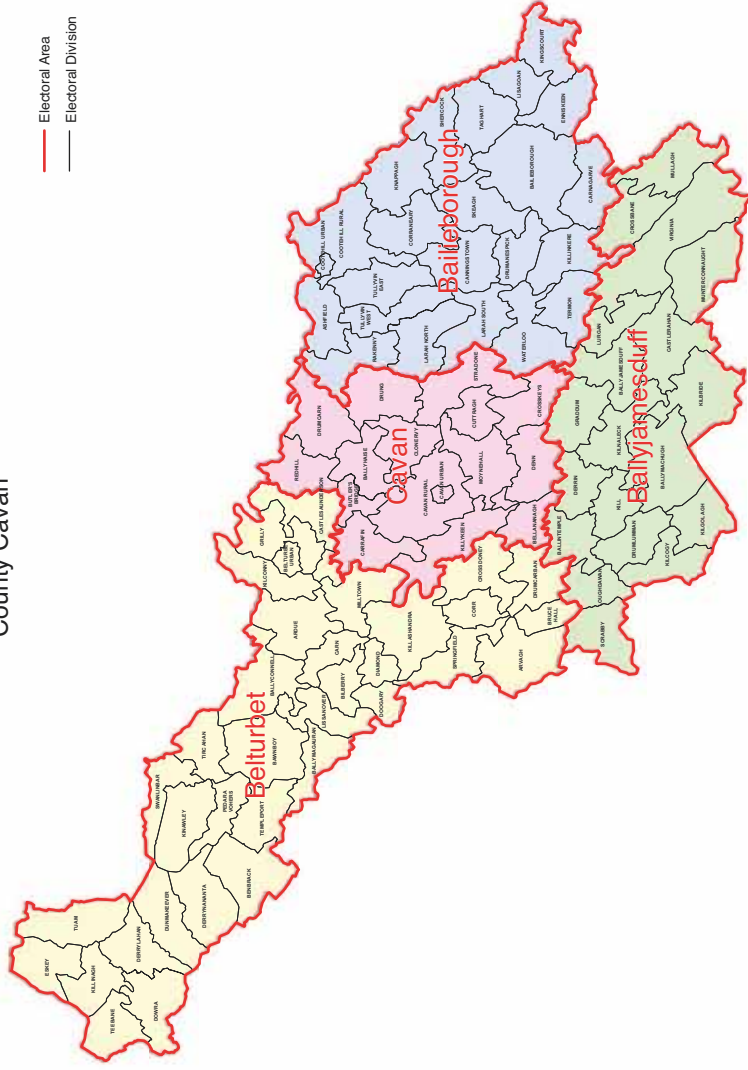
	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>County Cavan</b>	<b>64,003</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,560</b>	
Bailieborough	17,104	7	2,443	-4.57
Ballyjamesduff	16,001	6	2,667	+4.18
Belturbet	12,495	5	2,499	-2.38
Cavan	18,403	7	2,629	+2.70

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

### Bailieborough

The electoral divisions of Ashfield, Bailieborough, Canningstown, Carnagarve, Cootehill Rural, Cootehill Urban, Corraneary, Drumanespick, Enniskeen, Killinkere, Kingscourt, Knappagh, Larah North, Larah South, Lisagoan, Rakenny, Shercock, Skeagh, Taghart, Termon, Tullyvin East, Tullyvin West, Waterloo.

## County Cavan





### Ballyjamesduff

The electoral divisions of Ballintemple, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymachugh, Castlerahan, Crossbane, Derrin, Drumlumman, Graddum, Kilbride, Kilcogy, Kilgolagh, Kill, Kilnaleck, Loughdawan, Lurgan, Mullagh, Munterconnaught, Scrabby, Virginia.

### Belturbet

The electoral divisions of Ardue, Arvagh, Ballyconnell, Ballymagauran, Bawnboy, Belturbet Urban, Benbrack, Bilberry, Bruce Hall, Carn, Castlesaunderson, Corr, Crossdoney, Derrylahan, Derrynananta, Diamond, Doogary, Dowra, Drumcarban, Dunmakeever, Eskey, Grilly, Kilconny, Killashandra, Killinagh, Kinawley, Lissanover, Milltown, Pedara Vohers, Springfield, Swanlinbar, Teebane, Templeport, Tircahan, Tuam and the townlands of Derryhoo, Feugh, Gartbrattan, Mullaghmeen, Portacloghan, Tawlaght, Tullyanog in the electoral division of Carrabin.

### Cavan

The town of Cavan and the electoral divisions of Ballyhaise, Bellanagh, Butler's Bridge, Cavan Rural, Clonervy, Crosskeys, Cuttragh, Denn, Drumcarn, Drung, Killykeen, Moynehall, Redhill, Stradone and the townlands of Aghnaguig, Ardan, Ashgrove, Ballyneary, Corcanadas, Crahard, Derrygoss, Derryleague, Derrylina, Derrynagan, Drumard, Drumcalpin, Drumheel, Drummany (Playdell), Drummany Beg, Drumsillagh, Duck Island, Hackelty, Inishmore (Island), Inishmuck (Island), Killygowan, Rivory, Stroane, Tirliffin, Urney in the electoral division of Carrabin.

## County Clare

### Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population Per Member	% Variance from Council Average
<b>Totals</b>	<b>110,950</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,467</b>	
Ennis	30,714	7	4,388	+26.56
Ennistimon	18,299	6	3,050	-12.03
Killaloe	15,396	4	3,849	+11.02
Kilrush	19,125	7	2,732	-21.20
Scarriff	9,690	3	3,230	-6.84
Shannon	17,726	5	3,545	+2.25

The deviations from the county average range from – 21.20% in Kilrush to +26.56% in Ennis. Ennis electoral area is under-represented and already has seven members, the maximum number permitted; Killaloe is also under-represented and Ennistimon and Kilrush are over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

### Analysis

As County Clare is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Clare, alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The population of the Ennis electoral area is sufficient to support nine members although seven members is the maximum number permitted in a single electoral area. Several options for rebalancing the representation of Ennis electoral area were considered. An appropriate solution would be to divide Ennis into two electoral areas of Ennis East and Ennis West. This solution respects the reality that Ennis will continue to be a strong focal point for its hinterland to the east and to the west.

The population of the Ennistimon electoral area is closer to the level required to support 5 members rather than its current 6 members. A reduction of one seat is considered appropriate here.

Kilrush no longer has an appropriate population for 7 members. Reducing its representation to 6 members brings its representation levels within the range permitted in the terms of reference.

The Scarriff electoral area currently has three seats and accordingly must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied that no very exceptional circumstances exist that would require the preservation of Scarriff as a three seat electoral area. It is considered that Scarriff should merge with the Killaloe electoral area. The new electoral area is not considered to be disproportionately large having regard to the configuration of this County. A number of electoral divisions from Killaloe and Scarriff should transfer to the Shannon electoral area. This leaves the new electoral area, which could be called Killaloe, with an appropriate population for 6 members.

The Committee recommends that two additional seats be allocated to the overall Ennis area and one additional seat be allocated to the expanded Shannon electoral area.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Clare, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Kilanniv and Kilnamona (total population 1,464) to transfer from Ennistimon to the new Ennis West electoral area;
- 1.2. Killone (population 521) to transfer from the existing Ennis electoral area to the Kilrush electoral area;

1.3. Kilkishen (population 858) to transfer from the Scarriff to the Shannon electoral area;

1.4. Cratloe and Killeely (total population 2,340) to transfer from the Killaloe to the Shannon electoral area.

2. The creation of new electoral areas as follows:-

2.1. The existing Ennis electoral area to be divided into: -

2.1.1. Ennis East containing the electoral divisions of Spancelhill, Clooney, Doora, Clareabbey, Quin and those parts of the electoral divisions of Ennis Urban and Ennis Rural that lie east of the N18 and N15 roads;

2.1.2. Ennis West containing the electoral divisions of Templemaley, Kilraghtis and those parts of the electoral divisions of Ennis Urban and Ennis Rural that lie west of the N18 and N15 roads.

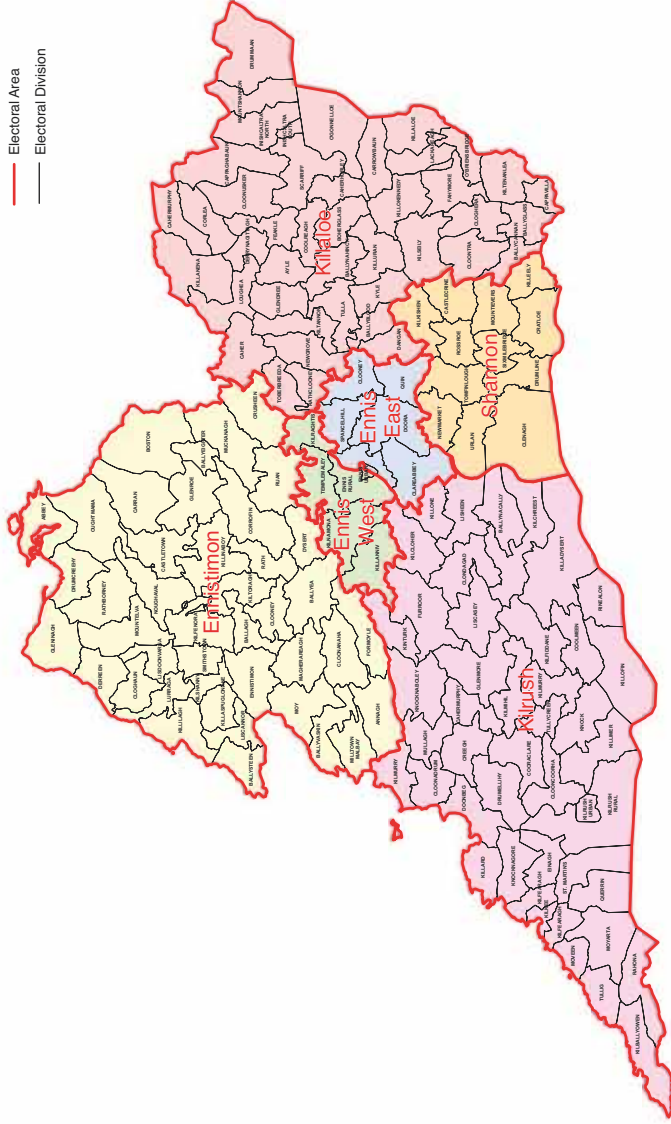
2.2. A new electoral area of Killaloe to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Killaloe and Scarriff with the exception of a small number of electoral divisions transferring to Shannon electoral area (see 1.3 and 1.4 above).

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

3.1. Ennis East 5-seats; Ennis West 4-seats; Ennistimon 5-seats; Killaloe 6-seats; Kilrush 6-seats; and Shannon 4-seats.

# County Clare

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division



The table below shows the effect of these changes.

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>County Clare</b>	<b>110,950</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,467</b>	
Ennis East	17,921	5	3,584	+3.37
Ennis West	13,736	4	3,434	-0.95
Ennistimon	16,835	5	3,367	-2.88
Killaloe	21,888	6	3,648	+5.22
Kilrush	19,646	6	3,274	-5.57
Shannon	20,924	6	3,487	+0.58

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ennis East

Those parts of the town of Ennis and the electoral division of Ennis Rural situated east of the line drawn as follows: commencing at the point where the Kilrush Road intersects with the boundary of the Ennis Rural electoral division; then proceeding initially in a northerly direction along Kilrush Road to its junction with Carmody Street; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Carmody Street to its junction with O'Connell Street; then proceeding in a northerly direction along O'Connell Street to its junction with Francis Street; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Francis Street to its junction with Clon Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along Clon Road to its junction with New Road; then proceeding in a south easterly direction along New Road to its junction with Gort Road; then proceeding along Gort Road in a northerly direction until it intersects the boundary of the Ennis Rural electoral division, the electoral divisions of Clareabbey, Clooney (in the former Rural District of Tulla), Doora, Ennis Rural, Quin, Spancelhill.

#### Ennis West

Those parts of the town of Ennis and the electoral division of Ennis Rural situated west of the line described under Ennis East above, the electoral divisions of Kilnamona, Kilanniv, Kilraghtis, Templemaley.

### Ennistimon

The electoral divisions of Abbey, Annagh, Ballagh, Ballyea, Ballyeigher, Ballysteen, Ballyvaskin, Boston, Carran, Castletown, Cloghaun, Cloonanaha, Clooney (in the former Rural District of Ennistimon), Corrofin, Crusheen, Derreen, Drumcreehy, Dysert, Ennistimon, Formoyle, Gleninagh, Glenroe, Kilfenora, Killaspuglonane, Killilagh, Killinaboy, Kilshanny, Kiltoraght, Liscannor, Lisdoonvarna, Lurraga, Magherareagh, Milltown Malbay, Mountelva, Moy, Muckanagh, Noughaval, Oughtmama, Rath, Rathborne, Ruan, Smithstown.

### Kilrush

The town of Kilrush and the electoral divisions of Ballynacally, Cahermurphy (in the former Rural District of Kilrush), Clondagad, Cloonadrum, Clooncoorha, Coolmeen, Cooraclare, Creegh, Doonbeg, Drumellihi, Einagh, Furroor, Glenmore, Kilballyowen, Kilchreest, Kilcloher, Kilfearagh, Kilfiddane, Kilkee, Killadysert, Killard, Killimer, Killofin, Killone, Kilmihil, Kilmurry (in the former Rural District of Killadysert), Kilmurry (in the former Rural District of Kilrush), Kilrush Rural, Kinturk, Knock, Knocknaboley, Knocknagore, Liscasey, Lisheen, Moveen, Moyarta, Mullagh, Querrin, Rahona, Rinealon, St. Martin's, Tullig, Tullycreen.

### Killaloe

The electoral divisions of Ayle, Ballyblood, Ballycannan, Ballyglass, Ballynahinch, Boherglass, Caher, Caherhurley, Cahermurphy (in the former Rural District of Scarriff), Cappaghabaun, Cappavilla, Carrowbaun, Cloghera, Cloontra, Cloonusker, Coolreagh, Corlea, Dangan, Derrynagittagh, Drummaan, Fahymore, Feakle, Glendree, Inishcaltra North, Inishcaltra South, Killaloe, Killanena, Killokennedy, Killuran, Kilseily, Kiltannon, Kiltenanlea, Kyle, Lackareagh, Lougha, Mountshannon, Newgrove, O'Briensbridge, O'Gonnelloe, Rathclooney, Scarriff, Toberbreeda, Tulla.

### Shannon

The electoral divisions of Castlecrine, Clenagh, Cratloe, Drumline, Killeely, Kilkishen, Mountievers, Newmarket, Rossroe, Sixmilebridge, Tomfinlough, Urlan.

## County Cork Northern Division

### Population and Membership

County Cork is divided into three administrative divisions (see Chapter 4) each of which was reviewed separately by the Committee. The present position in relation to County Cork Northern Division is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional Average</b>
<b>Cork Northern Division</b>	<b>80,769</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,213</b>	
Fermoy	27,492	4	6,873	+10.62
Kanturk	27,170	5	5,434	-12.54
Mallow	26,107	4	6,527	+5.05

The deviations from the Divisional average range from -12.54% in Kanturk to +10.62% in Fermoy. The Kanturk electoral area is over-represented and the Fermoy electoral area is under-represented; consequently, some rebalancing of representation is necessary.

### Analysis

The present population of the Kanturk electoral area indicates an appropriate allocation of 4 rather than 5 seats. When considering the allocation of the remaining 9 seats between the Mallow and Fermoy electoral areas, the Committee was conscious of the position of Mallow as the administrative headquarters and the largest urban centre within the County Cork Northern Division. In addition, the transfer of three south-western electoral divisions from Fermoy to Mallow would considerably improve the alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries.

The Cork Northern Division extends over the three Dáil Constituencies of Cork North West, Cork North Central and Cork East. The recommendations below offer a degree of alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries recommended by the Report of the Constituency Commission. The Committee considers that further



alignment with these boundaries at this stage would not be in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the County Cork Northern Division, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Gortmore, Nad, Rosekeen and Tincoora (total population 1,071) from the Kanturk to the Mallow electoral area;

1.2. Carrig, Kildinan and Watergrasshill (total population 1,728) from the Fermoy to the Mallow electoral area.

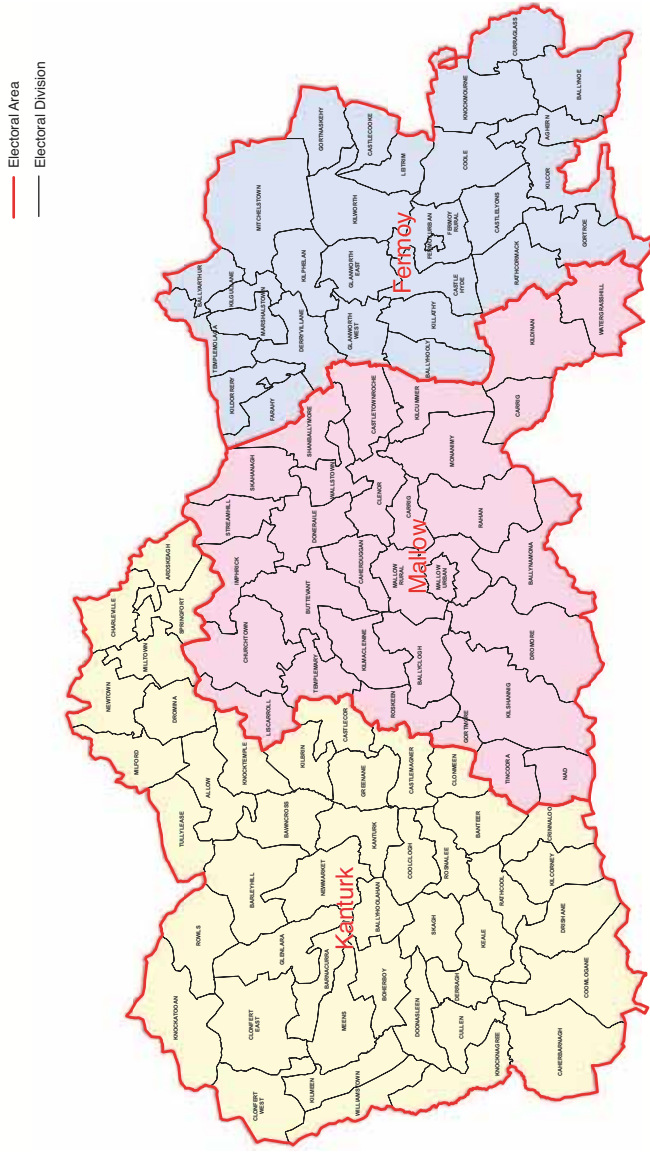
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Fermoy 4-seats; Kanturk 4-seats; and Mallow 5-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional Average</b>
<b>Cork Northern Division</b>	<b>80,769</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,213</b>	
Fermoy	25,764	4	6,441	+3.67
Kanturk	26,099	4	6,525	+5.02
Mallow	28,906	5	5,781	-6.95

County Cork Northern Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Fermoy

The town of Fermoy and the electoral divisions of Aghern, Ballyarthur, Ballyhooly, Ballynoe, Castle Hyde, Castlecooke, Castletyons, Coole, Curraglass, Derryvillane, Farahy, Fermoy Rural, Glanworth East, Glanworth West, Gortnaskehy, Gortroe, Kilcor, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Killathy, Kilphelan, Kilworth, Knockmourne, Leitrim, Marshalstown, Mitchelstown, Rathcormack, Templemolaga.

#### Kanturk

The electoral divisions of Allow, Ardskeagh, Ballyhoolahan, Banteer, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Bawncross, Boherboy, Caherbarnagh, Castlecarr, Castlemagner, Clonfert East, Clonfert West, Clonmeen, Coolclogh, Coomlogane, Crinnaloo, Cullen (in the former Rural District of Millstreet), Derragh, Doonasleen, Drishane, Dromina, Glenlara, Greenane, Kanturk, Keale, Kilbrin, Kilcorney, Kilmeen, Knockatooan, Knocknagree, Knocktemple, Meens, Milford, Milltown, Newmarket, Newtown, Rathcool, Rathluirc (Charleville), Rosnalee, Rows, Skagh, Springfort, Tullylease, Williamstown.

#### Mallow

The town of Mallow and the electoral divisions of Ballyclogh, Ballynamona, Buttevant, Caherduggan, Carrig (in the former Rural District of Fermoy), Carrig (in the former Rural District of Mallow), Castletownroche, Churchtown, Clenor, Doneraile, Dromore, Gortmore, Imphrick, Kilcummer, Kildinan, Kilmaclenine, Kilshannig, Liscarroll, Mallow Rural, Monanimy, Nad, Rahan, Roskeen, Shanballymore, Skahanagh, Streamhill, Templenary, Tincoora, Wallstown, Watergrasshill.

## County Cork Southern Division

### Population and Membership

County Cork is divided into three administrative divisions (see Chapter 4) each of which was reviewed separately by the Committee. The present position in relation to County Cork Southern Division is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional Average</b>
<b>Cork Southern Division</b>	<b>227,543</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9,893</b>	
Bandon	29,426	3	9,809	-0.85
Blarney	42,323	4	10,581	+6.95
Carrigaline	77,198	7	11,028	+11.47
Macroom	24,577	3	8,192	-17.19
Midleton	54,019	6	9,003	-9.00

The deviations from the Divisional average range from -17.19% in Macroom to +11.47% in Carrigaline; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to balance representation.

### Analysis

The County Cork Southern Division is a relatively complex area to review as it extends over five Dáil constituencies and all its electoral areas interface with Cork City. Against this background the Committee considered alignment with Dáil boundaries to be of particular importance in this case and to offer a reliable guide towards the best solutions in terms of the appropriate configuration of local electoral areas.

The County Cork Southern Division is contained within five Dáil Constituencies of Cork East, Cork North West, Cork South West, Cork North Central and Cork South

Central. The electoral division of Ballincollig has a significant population of over 16,308. It is currently in the Dáil constituency of Cork North West and the Report of the Constituency Commission recommends this arrangement should continue. Given the size of population involved it is highly desirable that alignment between local electoral area and Dáil constituency boundaries be honoured in this case. The Committee also recommends that the electoral division of Knockraha transfer into the Midleton electoral area thereby giving full alignment in this region with the Cork East Dáil constituency boundary recommended by the Constituency Commission. In the remaining electoral areas the Committee's recommendations involve a high degree of alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries, although full alignment did not prove practicable.

The Committee explored several options for resolving the Macroom and Bandon three seaters in line with the terms of reference. Merging both electoral areas would result in a disproportionately large electoral area in geographic terms, which is not desirable having regard to the terms of reference. The transfer of the Ballincollig electoral division to the Macroom electoral area in the interest of Dáil alignment provides sufficient population to justify increased representation there. Resolving the two three seaters would cause more disruption than is otherwise warranted. The Committee recommends that Bandon be retained as a three seater in view of the very exceptional circumstances obtaining in County Cork Southern Division as outlined above.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the County Cork Southern Division, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Ballymurphy, Bangour, Brinny, Murragh and Teadies (total population 2,984) from the Bandon to the Macroom electoral area;
- 1.2. Ballyfoyle and Farranbrien (total population 766) from the Carrigaline to the Bandon electoral area;

1.3. Gowlane and Kilcullen (total population 1,815) from the Macroom to the Blarney electoral area;

1.4. Knockraha (total population 1,132) from the Blarney to the Midleton electoral area;

1.5. Ballincollig (total population 16,308) from the Carrigaline to the Macroom electoral area.

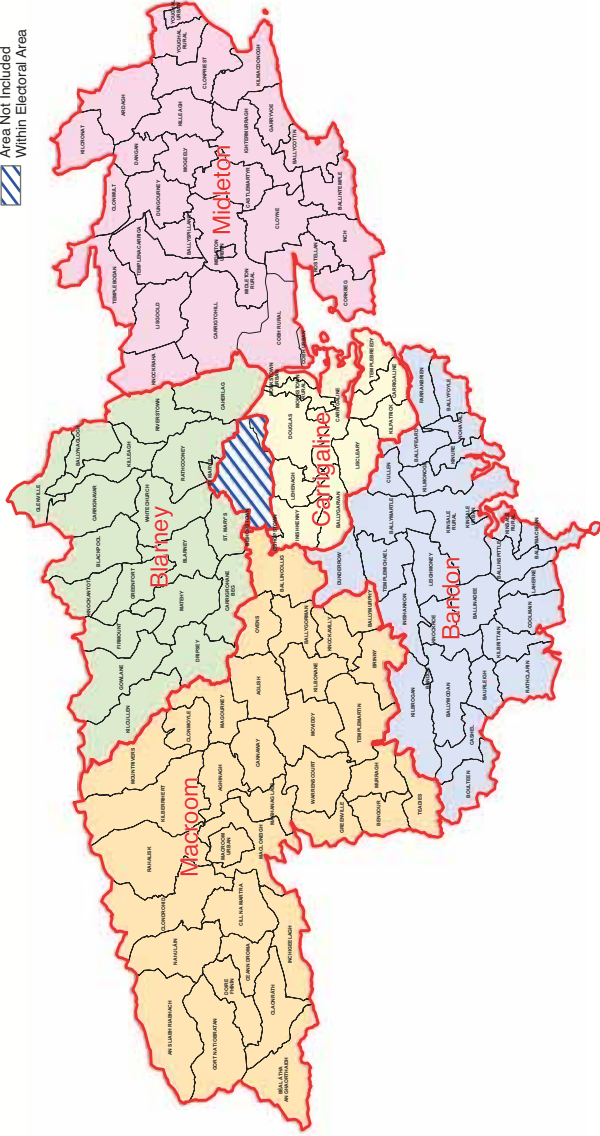
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Bandon 3-seats; Blarney 4-seats; Carrigaline 6-seats; Macroom 4-seats; and Midleton 6-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional</b>
<b>Cork Southern Division</b>	<b>227,543</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9,893</b>	
Bandon	27,208	3	9,069	-8.33
Blarney	43,006	4	10,752	+8.68
Carrigaline	60,124	6	10,021	+1.29
Macroom	42,054	4	10,514	+6.28
Midleton	55,151	6	9,192	-7.09

County Cork Southern Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Bandon

The electoral divisions of Ballinadee, Ballinspittle, Ballyfeard, Ballyfoyle, Ballymackean, Ballymartle, Ballymodan, Bandon, Baurleigh, Boulteen, Cashel, Coolmain, Cullen, (in the former Rural District of Kinsale), Dunderrow, Farranbrien, Inishannon, Kilbrittain, Kilbrogan, Kilmonoge, Kinsale Rural, Kinsale Urban, Kinure, Knockroe, Laherne, Leighmoney, Nohaval, Rathclarin, Templemichael.

#### Blarney

The electoral divisions of Ballynaglogh, Blackpool, Blarney, Caherlag, Carrignavar, Carrigrohane Beg, Dripsey, Firmount, Glenville, Gowlane, Greenfort, Kilcullen, Killeagh, Knockantota, Matehy, Rathcooney, Riverstown, St. Mary's, Whitechurch.

#### Carrigaline

The electoral divisions of Ballygarvan, Bishopstown, Carrigaline (in the former rural district of Cork), Carrigaline (in the former rural district of Kinsale), Douglas, Inishkenney, Kilpatrick, Lehenagh, Liscleary, Monkstown Rural, Monkstown Urban, Templebreedy.

#### Macroom

The electoral divisions of Aghinagh, Aglish, An Sliabh Riobhach, Ballincollig, Ballygroman, Ballymurphy, Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh, Bengour, Brinny, Cannaway, Ceann Droma, Cill na Martra, Claon Ráth, Clondrohid, Clonmoyle, Doire Fhínn, Greenville, Gort na Tiobhratan, Inchigeelagh, Kilberrihert, Kilbonane, Knockavilly, Maccloneigh, Macroom Urban, Magourney, Mashanaglass, Mountrivers, Moviddy, Murragh, Na hUláin, Ovens, Rahalisk, Teadies, Templemartin, Warrenscourt.

#### Midleton

The towns of Cobh, Midleton, Youghal and the electoral divisions of Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballycotton, Ballyspillane, Carrigtohill, Castlemartyr, Clonmult, Clonpriest, Cloyne, Cobh Rural, Corkbeg, Dangan, Dungourney, Garryvoe, Igthermurragh, Inch, Kilcronat, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Knockraha, Lisgoold, Midleton Rural, Mogeely, Rostellan, Templebodan, Templenacarriga, Youghal Rural.



## County Cork Western Division

### Population and Membership

County Cork is divided into three administrative divisions (see Chapter 4) each of which was reviewed separately by the Committee. The present position in relation to the County Cork Western Division is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional Average</b>
<b>Cork Western Division</b>	<b>53,565</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,464</b>	
Bantry	19,472	5	3,894	-12.77
Skibbereen	34,093	7	4,870	+9.09

As the Bantry electoral area is over-represented some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation.

### Analysis

Unusually, the County Cork Western Division is configured into two electoral areas. Although a configuration of three electoral areas having four seats each is possible, the Committee favoured maintaining continuity with the long and well-established arrangement of two electoral areas.

The Bantry electoral area requires additional population to rebalance representation within this Division.

The County Cork Western Division is contained within in the Dáil Constituencies of Cork South West and Cork North West. Partial alignment has been achieved with the Dáil constituency boundaries recommended by the Report of the Constituency Commission.

## Recommendation

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the County Cork Western Division, the Committee recommends: -

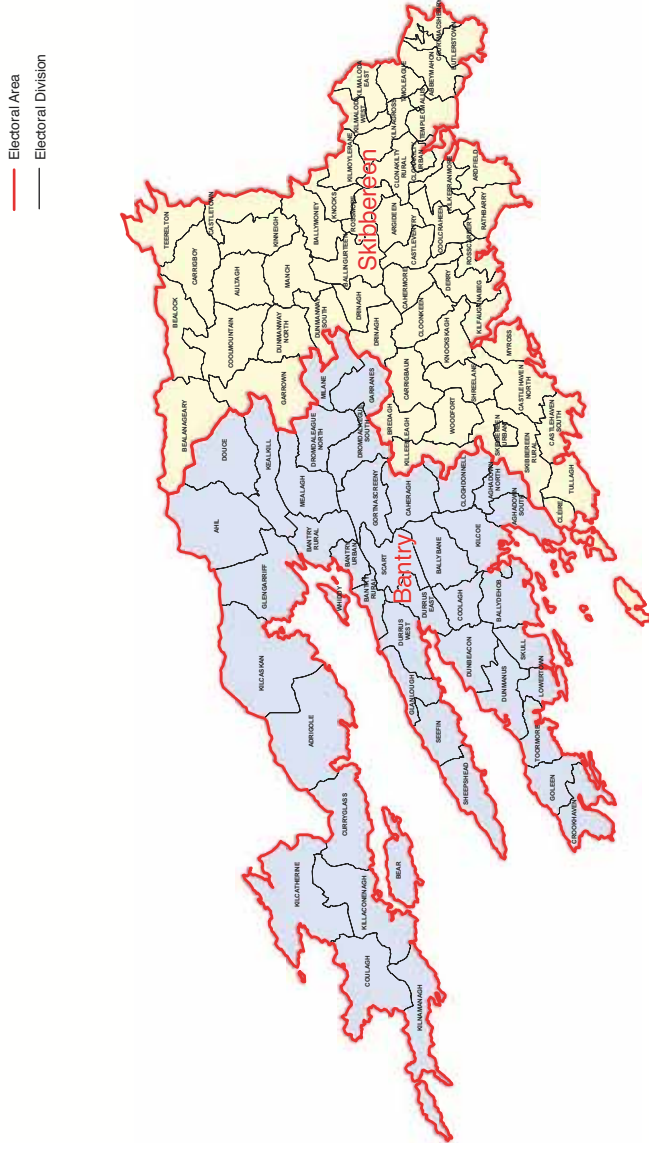
1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Dromdaleague North, Dromdaleague South, Garranes and Milane (total population 1,354) from the Skibbereen to the Bantry electoral area.

The effect of this recommendation is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Divisional Average</b>
<b>Cork Western Division</b>	<b>53,565</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,464</b>	
Bantry	20,826	5	4,165	-6.70
Skibbereen	32,739	7	4,677	+4.77

## County Cork Western Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Bantry

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

#### Skibbereen

The towns of Clonakilty and Skibbereen and the electoral divisions of Abbeymahon, Ardfield, Argideen, Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Ballymoney, Bealanageary, Bealock, Bredagh, Butlerstown, Cahermore, Carrigbaun, Carrigboy, Castlehaven North, Castlehaven South, Castletown, Castleventry, Cléire, Clonakilty Rural, Cloonkeen, Coolcraheen, Coolmountain, Courtmacsherry, Derry, Drinagh, Drinagh, Dunmanway North, Dunmanway South, Garrown, Kilfaughnabeg, Kilkerranmore, Killeenleagh, Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Kinneigh, Knocks, Knockskagh, Manch, Myross, Rathbarry, Rosscarbery, Rossmore, Shreelane, Skibbereen Rural, Teerelton, Templeomalus, Timoleague, Tullagh, Woodfort.

# County Donegal

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population Per Member	% Variance from Council Average
<b>County Donegal</b>	<b>147,264</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,078</b>	
Donegal	25,478	6	4,246	-16.38
Glenties	24,134	6	4,022	-20.80
Inishowen	35,491	6	5,915	+16.48
Letterkenny	30,111	5	6,022	+18.59
Milford	16,341	3	5,447	+7.27
Stranorlar	15,709	3	5,236	+3.11

The deviations from the county average range from -20.80% in Glenties to +18.59% in Letterkenny. The electoral areas of Donegal and Glenties are over-represented while Inishowen and Milford are under-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

County Donegal is contained within the two Dáil constituencies of Donegal North-East and Donegal South-West. The proposed Dáil constituency boundary involves the transfer of 4 electoral divisions from Donegal North-East to Donegal South-West. Full alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundary is feasible in County Donegal.

The Donegal and Glenties electoral areas no longer have sufficient population to support 6 members each. Reducing representation in both cases to 5 members would rebalance their representation levels within the limits specified in the terms of reference without any further changes being necessary.

The Committee examined several options for resolving the Milford and Stranorlar 3 seat electoral areas in line with the terms of reference. The most appropriate solution was to follow the proposed Dáil constituency boundary referred to above which divides the Letterkenny electoral area on a north / south basis. The northern part of this electoral area containing the town of Letterkenny and its hinterland has population to join with the Milford electoral area (excluding the electoral division of Míin Charraigheach which lies south of the proposed Dáil boundary) to form a 7 seat electoral area. This also has the advantage of providing the Milford electoral area with a strong urban focal point. The southern part of Letterkenny combined with Stranorlar electoral area and the Míin Charraigheach electoral division would then have an appropriate population for five seats. Neither of the proposed electoral areas would have a disproportionately large geographic size.

The required rebalancing of representation in the Inishowen area can be achieved by increasing its representation by one seat.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Donegal, the Committee recommends: -

### **1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:**

- 1.1. Manorcunningham (population 837) transferring from the Letterkenny to the Inishowen electoral area;
- 1.2. Míin Charraigheach (population 90) to transfer from the Milford to the Stranorlar electoral area;
- 1.3. Clonleigh South, Clonleigh North, Raphoe, Fidart, Feddyglass, St. Johnstown and Treantaghmucklagh (total population 7,979) to transfer from the Letterkenny to the Stranorlar electoral area.

2. The creation of a new electoral area as follows:

2.1. A new electoral area of Letterkenny to be created by amalgamating all electoral divisions (total population 16,251), except Min Charraigheach, in Milford to the remainder of the existing Letterkenny electoral area (see 1.4 above).

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

3.1. Donegal 5-seats; Glenties 5-seats; Inishowen 7-seats; Letterkenny 7-seats; and Stranorlar 5-seats.

The table below shows the effect of these changes.

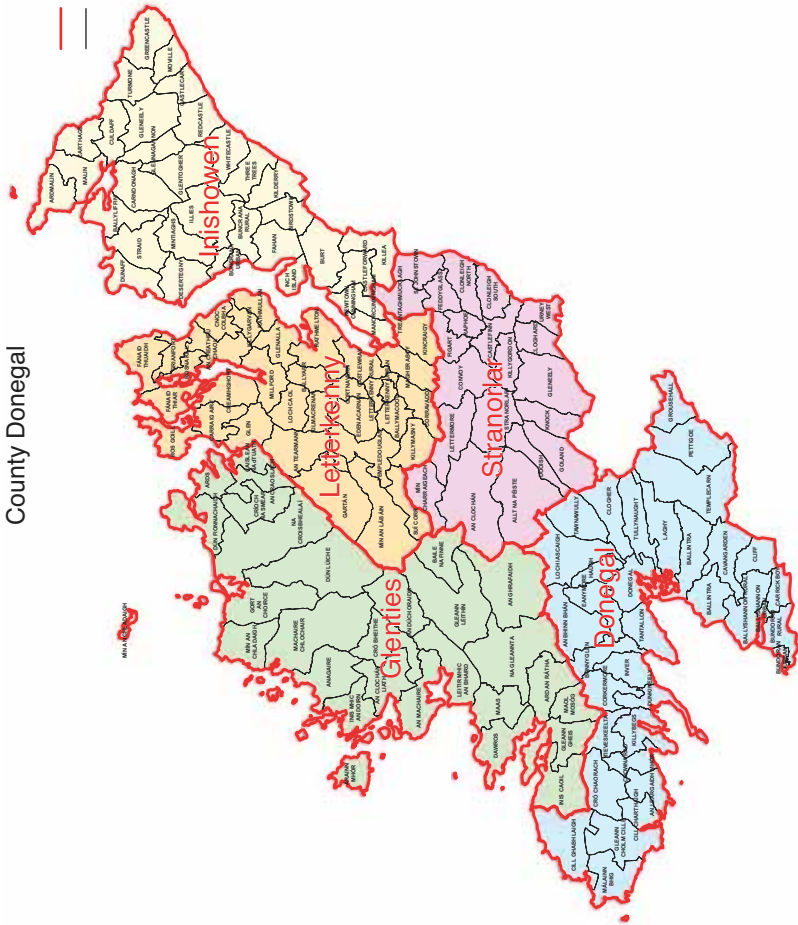
	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>County Donegal</b>	<b>147,264</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,078</b>	
Donegal	25,478	5	5,096	+0.35
Glenties	24,134	5	4,827	-4.96
Inishowen	36,328	7	5,190	+2.21
Letterkenny	37,546	7	5,364	+5.63
Stranorlar	23,778	5	4,756	-6.34

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

Donegal

The town of Bundoran and the electoral divisions of An Bhinn Bhán, An Leargaibh Mhór, Ballintra (in the former Rural District of Ballyshannon), Ballintra (in the former Rural District of Donegal), Ballyshannon Rural, Ballyshannon Urban, Bonnyglenn, Bundoran Rural, Carrickboy, Cavangarden, Cill Chartaigh, Cill Ghabhláigh, Cliff, Clogher, Corkermore, Cró Chaorach, Crownarad, Donegal, Dunkineely, Eanymore, Gleann Chólm Cille, Grousehall, Haugh, Inver, Killybegs, Laghy, Loch Iascaigh, Málainn Bhig, Pettigoe, Tantallon, Tawnawully, Templecarn, Tieveskeelta, Tullynaught.

## County Donegal





### Glenties

The electoral divisions of Anagaire, An Craoslach, An Clochán Liath, An Dúchoraidh, An Ghrafaidh, An Machaire, Arainn Mhór, Ard na Rátha, Ards, Baile na Finne, Caislean na dTuath, Criódh na Sméar, Cró Bheithe, Cross Roads, Dawros, Doocharry, Dun Fionnocaidh, Dun Luiche, Fintown, Gleann Gheis, Gleann Léithín, Gort na Choirce, Inis Caol, Inis Mhic an Dhoirn, Leitir Mhic an Bhaire, Maas, Machaire Chlochair, Maol Mosóg, Mí an Chladaigh, Na Croisbhealaí, Na Gleannta, Rutland.

### Inishowen

The town of Buncrana and the electoral divisions of Ardmalin, Ballyliffin, Birdstown, Buncrana Rural, Burt, Carndonagh, Carthage, Castlecary, Castleforward, Culdaff, Desertegny, Dunaff, Fahan, Gleneely (in the former Rural District of Inishowen), Glennagannon, Glentogher, Greencastle, Illies, Inch Island, Kilderry, Killea, Malin, Manorcunningham, Mintiagh, Moville, Newtown Cunningham, Redcastle, Straid, Three Trees, Turmone, Whitecastle.

### Letterkenny

The town of Letterkenny and the electoral divisions of An Tearmann, Ballyarr, Ballymacool, Carraig Airt, Carrowkeel, Castlewray, Corravaddy, Creamhghort, Edenacarnan, Fánaid Thiar, Fánaid Thuaidh, Gartán, Glen, Glenalla, Gortnavern, Grianfort, Killygarvan, Killymasny, Kilmacrenan, Kincairgy, Knockalla, Letterkenny Rural, Loch Caol, Magheraboy, Millford, Mí an Lábáin, Rathmelton, Rathmullan, Rosgoil, Rosnakill, Suí Corr, Templedouglass.

### Stranorlar

The electoral divisions of Ailt na Péiste, An Clochán, Castlefinn, Cloghadd, Clonleigh North, Clonleigh South, Convoy, Dooish, Feddyglass, Figart, Gleneely (in the former Rural District of Stranorlar), Goland, Killygordon, Knock, Lettermore, Mí Charraigeach, Raphoe, Stranorlar, St. Johnstown, Treantaghmucklagh, Urney West.

# County Galway

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Galway</b>	<b>159,256</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,309</b>	
Ballinasloe	22,003	5	4,401	-17.10
Conamara	36,104	7	5,158	-2.84
Loughrea	38,766	7	5,538	+4.31
Oranmore	27,230	4	6,808	+28.24
Tuam	35,153	7	5,022	-5.41

The deviations from the county average range from -17.10% in Ballinasloe to +28.24% in Oranmore. The Oranmore electoral area is heavily under-represented while Ballinasloe electoral area is over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation of electoral areas is required to rebalance representation.

## Analysis

The Dáil constituency boundary between Galway East and Galway West was last adjusted in 1998 and the Report of the Constituency Commission leaves this unchanged. Full alignment with this Dáil constituency boundary appears feasible.

Several options for addressing the very significant under-representation in the Oranmore electoral area were considered. As that electoral area is currently divided by the Dáil constituency boundary, an appropriate solution could be to align with that boundary and to transfer electoral divisions from Oranmore into the Tuam electoral area.

Over-representation in the Ballinasloe electoral area suggests that, with the addition of some population, an allocation of five seats would be appropriate. Some further reorganisation of electoral divisions could also be undertaken between the Tuam,

Ballinasloe and Loughrea electoral areas which would leave each of these comfortably within the representation ratio requirements.

This approach would leave the Conamara electoral area unaltered.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Galway, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Ballynakill, Cloonkeen, Killeroran, Killian and Mountbellew (total population 4,133) from the electoral area of Tuam to Ballinasloe;
- 1.2. Annaghdown, Ballinaduff, Headford, Killeany and Killursa (total population 5,173) from the electoral area of Oranmore to Tuam;
- 1.3. Cloonkeen and Graigabbey (total population 642) from the electoral area of Ballinasloe to Loughrea;
- 1.4. Derrew, Kilquain and Tiranasragh (total population 617) from the electoral area of Loughrea to Ballinasloe.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Galway</b>	<b>159,256</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,309</b>	
Ballinasloe	26,111	5	5,222	-1.64
Conamara	36,104	7	5,158	-2.84
Loughrea	38,791	7	5,542	+4.39
Oranmore	22,057	4	5,514	+3.86
Tuam	36,193	7	5,170	-2.61

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

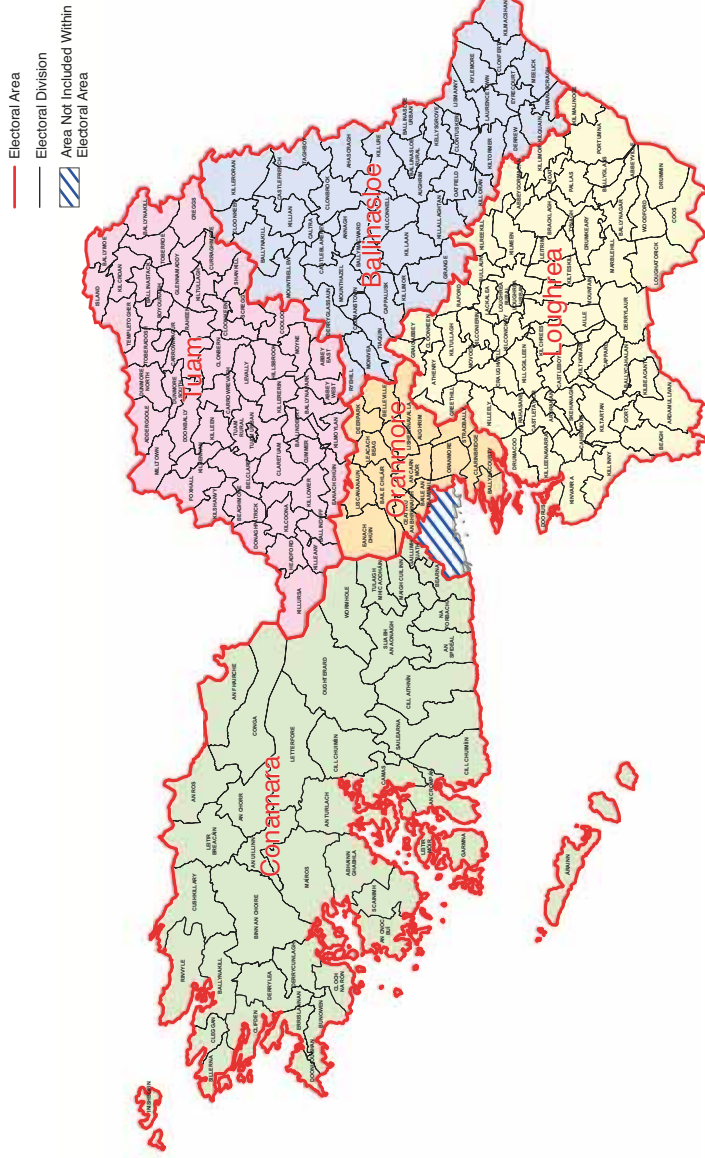
#### Ballinasloe

The town of Ballinasloe and the electoral divisions of Ahascragh, Annagh, Aughrim (in the former Rural District of Ballinasloe), Ballinasloe Rural, Ballymacward, Ballynakill (in the former Rural District of Mountbellew), Caltra, Cappalusk, Castleblakeney, Castlefrench, Clonbrock, Clonfert, Clontuskert, Cloonkeen (in the former Rural District of Mountbellew), Colmanstown, Derrew, Derryglassaun, Eyrecourt, Grange, Kellysgrove, Kilconnell, Killaan, Killallaghtan, Killeroran, Killian, Killimor (in the former Rural District of Loughrea), Killoran, Killure, Kilmacshane, Kiltormer, Kilquain, Kylemore, Laurencetown, Lismanny, Meelick, Monivea, Mountbellew, Mounthazel, Oatfield, Ryehill, Taghboy, Tiaquin, Tiranascragh.

#### Conamara

The electoral divisions of An Ros, An Spidéal, Ballynakill (in the former Rural District of Clifden), Bearna, Binn an Choire, Bunowen, Camas, Cill Chuimin, Cleggan, Clifden, Cloch na Rón, Cloonbur, Conga, Crumpaun, Cur, Cushkillary, Derrycunlagh, Derrylea, Doonloughan, Errislannan, Gallaimh Tuath, Gorumna, Illion, Inishbofin, Inishmore, Kilcummin (in the former Rural District of Galway), Killannin, Knockboy, Leitir Breacáin, Letterfore, Léitirmóir, Maigh Cuillin, Máiros, Na Forbacha, Oughterard, Owengowla, Rinvyle, Roundstone, Sailearna, Sillerna, Skannive, Slieveaneena, Spiddle, Tullaigh Mhic Aodháin, Tuach, Wormhole.

## County Galway



### Loughrea

The electoral divisions of Abbeygormacan, Abbeyville, Aille, Ardamullivan, Ardahan, Athenry, Ballycahalan, Ballyglass, Ballynagar, Beagh, Bracklagh, Bullaun, Cahermore, Cappard, Castleboy, Castletaylor, Cloonkeen, Coos, Craughwell, Derrylaur, Doorus, Drumacoo, Drumkeary, Drummin, Gort, Graigabbey, Greethill, Kilbeacanty, Kilchreest, Kilconickny, Kilconierin, Killeely, Killeenavarra, Killimor (in the former Rural District of Portumna), Killinny, Killogilleen, Kilmalinoge, Kilmeen, Kilreekill, Kiltartan, Kilteskill, Kiltomas, Kiltullagh (in the former Rural District of Loughrea), Kinvarra, Lackalea, Leitrim, Loughatorick, Loughrea Rural, Loughrea Urban, Marblehill, Moat, Mountain, Movode, Pallas, Portumna, Raford, Rahasane, Skehanagh, Tynagh, Woodford.

### Oranmore

The electoral divisions of An Carn Mór, Aughrim (in the former Rural District of Galway), Baile Chláir, Baile an Teampaill, Ballynacourty, Belleville, Ceathrú an Bhrúnaigh, Clarinbridge, Deerpark, Eanach Dhúin, Leacagh Beag, Liscananaun, Lisheenavalla, Oranmore, Stradbally.

### Tuam

The electoral divisions of Abbey East, Abbey West, Addergoole, Annaghdown (in the former Rural District of Tuam), Ballynakill (in the former Rural District of Glenamaddy), Ballinastack, Ballinderry, Ballinduff, Ballymoe, Ballynapark, Beaghmore, Belclare, Boyounagh, Carrownagur, Carrowevagh, Claretuam, Clonbern, Cloonkeen (in the former Rural District of Tuam), Cooloo, Creggs, Cummer, Curraghmore, Donaghpatrick, Doonbally, Dunmore North, Dunmore South, Foxhall, Glennamaddy, Headford, Hillsbrook, Island, Kilbennan, Kilcoona, Kilcroan, Killeany, Killeen, Killiererin, Killower, Killursa, Kilmoylean, Kilshanvy, Kiltullagh (in the former Rural District of Glenamaddy), Levally, Milltown, Moyne, Raheen, Scregg, Shankill, Templetogher, Toberadosh, Toberroe, Tuam Rural, Tuam Urban.

# County Kerry

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Kerry</b>	<b>139,835</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,179</b>	
Dingle	14,477	3	4,826	-6.82
Killarney	34,350	6	5,725	+10.54
Killorglin	22,861	5	4,572	-11.72
Listowel	27,418	6	4,570	-11.76
Tralee	40,729	7	5,818	+12.34

The deviations from the county average range from –11.76% in Listowel to +12.34% in Tralee. The Tralee electoral area as a seven seater is under-represented; as is Killarney, while Killorglin and Listowel are over-represented. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation.

## Analysis

County Kerry is contained within the Dáil Constituencies of Kerry North and Kerry South. The proposed Dáil constituency boundary is noteworthy in two respects. Firstly, it follows the existing division between the Dingle and Tralee local electoral areas. Secondly, it envisages that the electoral divisions of Castleisland, Cordal and Kilfelim will transfer from Kerry North to Kerry South. Full alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundary can also facilitate the rebalancing of representation in the Tralee electoral area.

A reduction of one seat achieves the necessary balance of representation in Listowel without any further reorganisation being necessary. As the population of the Killarney electoral area is close to that required to support seven seats, the Committee considers it appropriate to allocate an additional seat to Killarney.

The Committee reviewed the three seat Dingle electoral area in line with the terms of reference. A range of options extending the Dingle electoral area as a four seater was considered. Extending eastwards to take in electoral divisions from Tralee and Killarney would create a disproportionately large electoral area spanning the County from east to west. In addition, any option considered would involve undue encroachment on one of the neighbouring electoral areas of Tralee, Killarney or Killorglin, which are each individually based around their own strong communities and natural hinterlands. The Committee, mindful of the desirability of preserving natural communities, considered that extending the Dingle electoral area would not be in the representational interests of its unique and significant Gaeltacht Community. Overall, the Committee is satisfied that very exceptional circumstances exist for the retention of the Dingle electoral area as a three seater. The Committee also noted that several submissions supported retaining the Dingle electoral area as a three seater.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Kerry, the Committee recommends: -

### **1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:**

- 1.1. Glanlee, Glanlough, Kilbonane, Kilgarvan and Lahard (total population 2,104) from the Killarney to the Killorglin electoral area;
- 1.2. Castleisland, Cordal and Kilfelim (total population 3,801) from the Tralee to the Killarney electoral area;
- 1.3. Dromin (population 654) from the Killorglin to the Dingle electoral area.

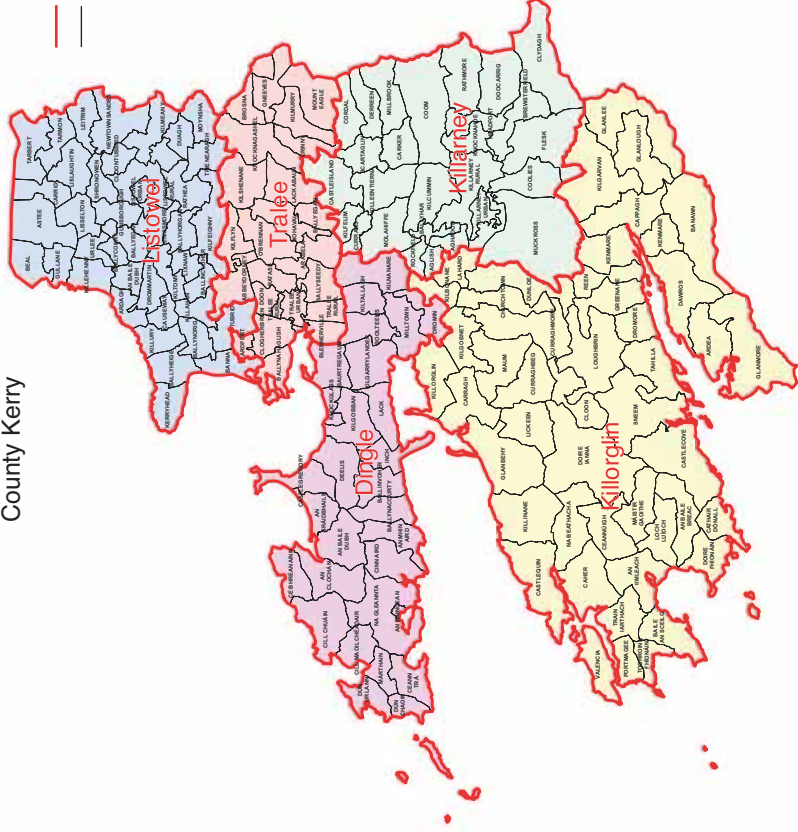
### **2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:**

- 2.1. Dingle 3-seats; Killarney 7-seats; Killorglin 5-seats; Listowel 5-seats; and Tralee 7-seats.



# County Kerry

— Electoral Area  
— Electoral Division



The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Kerry</b>	<b>139,835</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,179</b>	
Dingle	15,131	3	5,044	-2.61
Killarney	36,047	7	5,150	-0.56
Killorglin	24,311	5	4,862	-6.12
Listowel	27,418	5	5,484	+5.89
Tralee	36,928	7	5,275	+1.85

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area

#### Dingle

The electoral divisions of An Bhaile Dubh, An Clochán, An Daingean, An Mhin Aird, An Sráidbhaile, Ballinvoher, Ballynacourty, Baurtregaum, Boolteens, Castlegregory, Dromin, Ceann Trá, Cé Bhréanainn, Cill Chuáin, Cill Maoilchéadair, Cinn Aird, Deelis, Dún Chaoin, Dún Urlann, Inch, Kilgarrylander, Kilgobban, Kiltallagh, Kilnanare, Knockglass, Lack, Márhain, Milltown, Na Gleannta.

#### Killarney

The town of Killarney and the electoral divisions of Aghadoe, Aglish, Ballyhar, Brewsterfield, Carker, Castleisland, Clydagh, Coolies, Coom, Cordal, Currans, Derreen, Doocarrig, Flesk, Headfort, Kilcummin, Killarney Rural, Killeentierna, Kilfelim, Knocknahoe, Millbrook, Molahiffe, Muckcross, Rathmore, Rockfield, Scartaglin.

### Killorglin

The electoral divisions of An Baile Breac, An tImleach, Ardea, Baile an Sceilg, Banawn, Caher, Cappagh, Caragh, Castlecove, Castlequin, Cathair Dhónall, Ceannáigh, Churchtown, Cloon, Curraghbeg, Curraghmore, Dawros, Dromore, Doire Fhiónaín, Doire Ianna, Dunloe, Glanbehy, Glanlee, Glanlough, Glanmore, Greenane, Kenmare, Kilbonane, Kilgarvan, Kilgobnet, Killinane, Killorglin, Lahard, Lickeen, Loughbrin, Loch Luíoch, Maistir Gaoithe, Maum, Na Beathacha, Portmagee, Reen, Sneem, Tahilla, Tobhroinn Fhiónaín, Trann Iarthach, Valencia.

### Listowel

The town of Listowel and the electoral divisions of An Baile Dubh, Ardagh, Astee, Ballincloher, Ballyconry, Ballyegan (in the former Rural District of Listowel), Ballyheige, Ballyhorgan, Ballynorig, Banna, Beal, Carrig, Causeway, Cloontubbrid, Drommartin, Duagh, Ennismore, Gullane, Gunsborough, Kerryhead, Kilfeighny, Killahan, Killehenry, Killlury, Kilmeany, Kiltomy, Leitrim, Lisleughtin, Lisselton, Listowel Rural, Lixnaw, Moynsha, Newtownsandess, Rathea, Shronowen, Tarbert, Tarmon, Trienearagh, Tubrid, Urlee.

### Tralee

The town of Tralee and the electoral divisions of Abbeydorney, Arabella, Ardfert, Ballyegan (in the former Rural District of Tralee), Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Blennerville, Brosna, Clogherbrien, Crinny, Doon, Gneeves, Kilflyn, Kilmurry, Kilshenane, Knocknagashel, Lackabaun, Mount Eagle, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee Rural.

# County Kildare

## Population and Membership

The population of County Kildare grew by 38% between 1996 and 2006 – more than double the national average population growth of 16.9%. Naas electoral area's population grew by 57% and Clane's by 49.9%. Leixlip, the electoral area with the lowest population growth rate of 14.8%, still almost matched the national average.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>County Kildare</b>	<b>186,335</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7,453</b>	
Athy	20,111	3	6,704	-10.05
Celbridge	21,349	3	7,116	-4.52
Clane	32,052	4	8,013	+7.51
Kildare	44,965	6	7,494	+0.55
Leixlip	26,214	4	6,554	-12.06
Naas	41,644	5	8,329	+11.75

The deviations from the county average range from -12.06% in Leixlip to +11.75% in Naas. Athy and Leixlip are both over-represented and Naas is under-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

The over-representation in Leixlip could be resolved by amalgamating it with the Celbridge electoral area which, as a three seater, must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied that no very exceptional circumstances require the preservation of Celbridge as a three seat electoral area. The combined area has a population sufficient to support six members and would not be disproportionately large in geographic terms.

The Athy electoral area, also a three seater, must be similarly reviewed. Again, the Committee does not consider there to be any very exceptional circumstance requiring the preservation of this electoral area as a three seater. Already considerably over-represented, a substantial transfer of electoral divisions from the neighbouring Kildare and Naas electoral areas is required in order to support a fourth seat here. The transfer of a number of electoral divisions from Clane electoral area to Kildare would enhance alignment with the Dáil constituency boundary and allow scope for transferring the southernmost electoral divisions of Kildare to Athy. Similarly the transfer of three electoral divisions from Naas to Athy gives Athy the remainder of the additional population it requires while reducing the level of under-representation in Naas. The revised Athy electoral area would be comparable in geographic size to the Clane electoral area (also having four seats) and would not be disproportionately large.

County Kildare includes two Dáil Constituencies – Kildare North and South. A considerable lack of alignment exists between the proposed Dáil constituency boundary (which only varies slightly from the existing boundary) and the electoral areas it passes through. Approximately one third of the Naas electoral area in geographic terms falls within Kildare North Dáil constituency while the remainder falls within Kildare South. Likewise, the current Clane electoral area falls mainly within the Kildare North Dáil constituency although three of its electoral divisions (Lullymore, Kilmeague North and Kilmeague South) are within Kildare South. The recommendations below offer a degree of alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundary and significantly improve on the level of alignment that obtained previously. The Committee considers that further alignment in County Kildare at this stage would not be in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Kildare, the Committee recommends: -

### **1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:**

- 1.1. Ballybrackan, Harristown, Nurney, and Kilcullen (Part) – total population 2,063 - to transfer from the Kildare to the Athy electoral area;

1.2. Ballymore Eustace, Gilttown and Kilcullen (Part) – total population 5,123 - to transfer from the Naas to the Athy electoral area;

1.3. Oughtherard (Part) – population 615 - to transfer from the Celbridge to the Naas electoral area;

1.4. Kilmeague North, Kilmeague South and Lullymore (total population 3,630) to transfer from the Clane to the Kildare electoral area.

2. The creation of a new electoral area as follows:

2.1. A new electoral area of Celbridge to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Celbridge and Leixlip with the exception of part of the Oughtherard electoral division which transfers from Celbridge to Naas as at 1.3 above.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

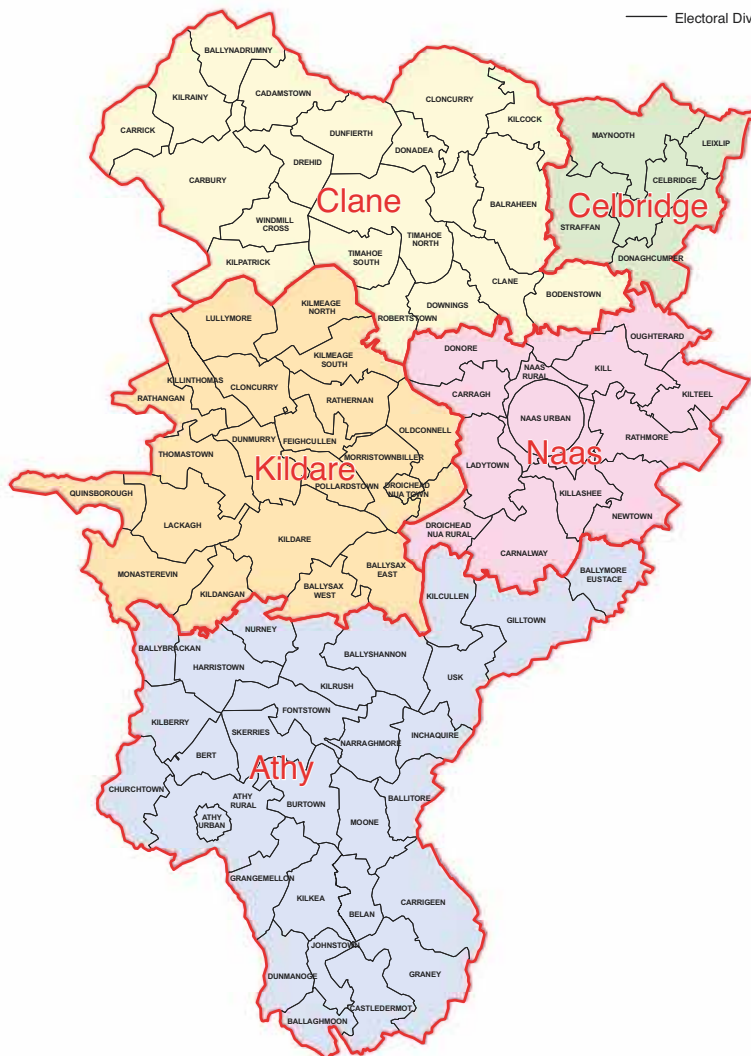
3.1. Athy 4 -seats; Celbridge 6-seats; Clane 4-seats; Kildare 6-seats; and Naas 5-seats.

The table below shows the effect of these changes:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Council Average</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>186,335</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7,453</b>	
Athy	27,297	4	6,824	-8.44
Celbridge	46,948	6	7,825	+4.99
Clane	28,422	4	7,106	-4.66
Kildare	46,532	6	7,755	+4.05
Naas	37,136	5	7,427	-0.35

# County Kildare

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Athy

The town of Athy and the the electoral divisions of Athy Rural, Ballaghmoon, Ballitore, Ballybrackan, Ballymore Eustace, Ballyshannon, Belan, Bert, Burtown, Carrigeen, Castledermot, Churchtown, Dunmanoge, Fontstown, Gilltown, Graney, Grangemellon, Harristown, Inchaquire, Johnstown, Kilberry, Kilcullen, Kilkea, Kilrush, Moone, Narraghmore, Nurney, Skerries, Usk.

#### Celbridge

The town of Leixlip and the electoral divisions of Donaghcumper, Celbridge, Maynooth, Straffan.

#### Clane

The electoral divisions of Ballynadrumny, Balraheen, Cadamstown, Carbury, Carrick, Clane, Cloncurry (in the former Rural District of Celbridge), Donadea, Downings, Drehid, Dunfieth, Kilcock, Kilpatrick, Kilrainy, Robertstown, Timahoe North, Timahoe South, Windmill Cross and the townlands of Ballyhays, Baronrath, Blackhall, Clownings, Daars North, Daars South, Keeloges Killeenmore, Ladycastle Lower, Ladycastle Upper, Ladyhill, Littlerath, Prospect, Rathmore, Shortwood, Turnings, Turnings Lower, Turnings Upper and Whitechurch in the electoral division of Bodenstown.

#### Kildare

The electoral divisions of Ballysax East, Ballysax West, Cloncurry (in the former Rural District of Edenderry), Droichead Nua (Newbridge) Urban, Dunmurry, Feighcullen, Kildangan, Kildare, KillinThomas, Kilmeage North, Kilmeage South, Lackagh, Lullymore, Monasterevin, Morristownbiller, Oldconnell, Pollardstown, Quinsborough, Rathangan, Rathernan, Thomastown and that part of the electoral division of Droichead Nua (Newbridge) Rural west of the M7.

#### Naas

The town of Naas and the electoral divisions of Carnalway, Carragh, Donore, Kill, Killashee, Killeel, Ladytown, Naas Rural, Newtown, Rathmore and the townlands of Bodenstown, Castlesize, Sallins, Sherlockstown, Sherlockstown Common in the electoral division of Bodenstown, and that part of the electoral division of Droichead Nua (Newbridge) Rural east of the M7.



# County Kilkenny

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Kilkenny</b>	<b>87,558</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,368</b>	
Ballyragget	15,417	5	3,083	-8.46
Callan	11,096	3	3,699	+9.83
Kilkenny	26,501	7	3,786	+12.41
Piltown	19,184	6	3,197	-5.08
Thomastown	15,360	5	3,072	-8.79

The deviations from the county average range from -8.79% in Thomastown to +12.41% in Kilkenny. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Kilkenny is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Carlow-Kilkenny, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Kilkenny electoral area already has the maximum permitted number of seats (7) and its under-representation can only be resolved by transferring out some electoral divisions.

The Callan electoral area is a 3 seater and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee did not find that there were very exceptional circumstances requiring the preservation of this electoral area as a 3 seater. As it is currently significantly under-represented a relatively minor inward transfer of electoral divisions provides sufficient population to support a fourth seat without resulting in an

electoral area which would be disproportionately large. This transfer may appropriately be sought from the Kilkenny electoral area in view of the excess population now obtaining there. A reallocation of seats would arise following the addition of a seat to the Callan electoral area; and Thomastown as the most over-represented electoral area should be assigned one less seat to make it a 4 seater.

A number of other minor transfers of electoral divisions are also necessary in order to achieve a reasonable level of balance in representation across the entire County.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the representation levels within County Kilkenny, the Committee recommends: -

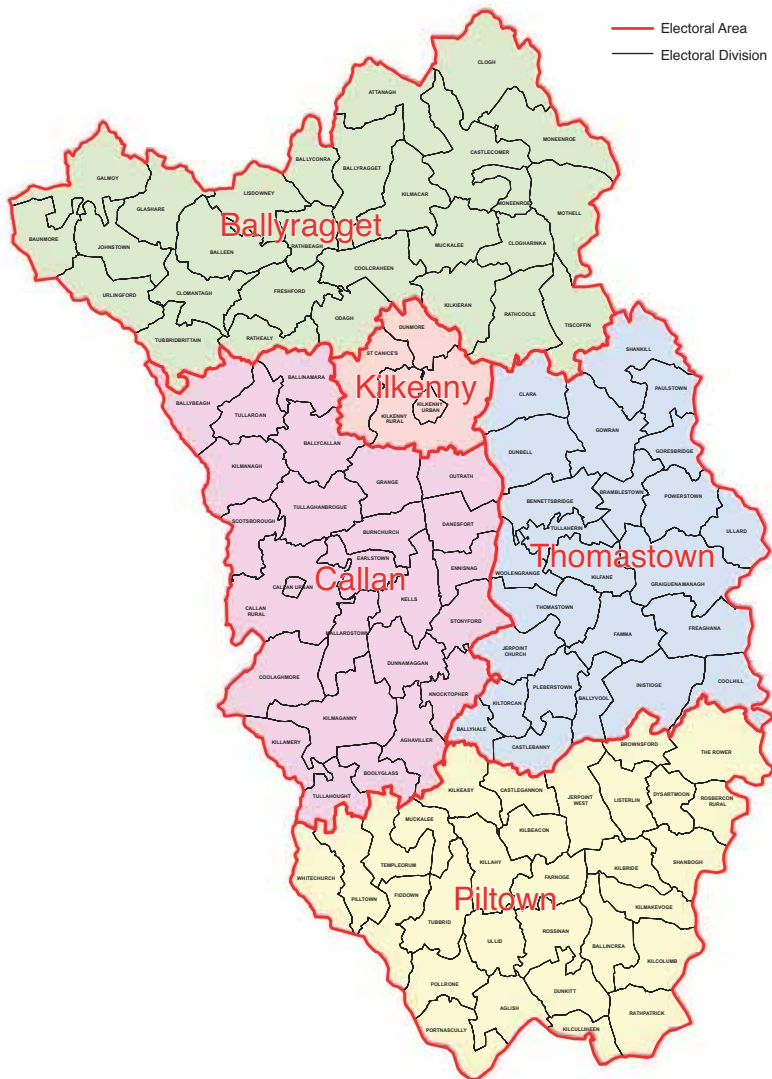
1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Rathcoole and Tissockin (total population 783) from the Thomastown to the Ballyragget electoral area;
- 1.2. Grange and Outrath (total population 1,546) from the Kilkenny to the Callan electoral area;
- 1.3. Brownsford and The Rower (total population 876) from the Thomastown to the Piltown electoral area;
- 1.4. The part (population 8) of the Tubbridbritan electoral division contained in the Callan electoral area from the Callan to the Ballyragget electoral area.

2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

- 2.1. Ballyragget 5-seats; Callan 4-seats; Kilkenny 7-seats; Piltown 6-seats; and Thomastown 4-seats.

## County Kilkenny



The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Kilkenny</b>	<b>87,558</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,368</b>	
Ballyragget	16,208	5	3,242	-3.74
Callan	12,634	4	3,159	-6.21
Kilkenny	24,955	7	3,565	+5.85
Piltown	20,060	6	3,343	-0.74
Thomastown	13,701	4	3,425	+1.69

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ballyragget

The electoral divisions of Attanagh, Balleen, Ballyconra, Ballyragget, Baunmore, Castlecomer, Clogh, Clogharinka, Clomantagh, Coolcraheen, Freshford, Galmoy, Glashare, Johnstown, Kilkieran, Kilmacar, Lisdowney, Moneenroe, Mothell, Muckalee, Odagh, Rathbeagh, Rathcoole, Rathealy, Tissockin, Tubbridbrittain, Urlingford.

#### Callan

The electoral divisions of Aghaviller, Ballinamara, Ballybeagh, Ballycallan, Boolyglass, Burnchurch, Callan Rural, Callan Urban, Coolaghmore, Danesfort, Dunamaggan, Earlstown, Ennisnag, Grange, Kells, Killamery, Kilmaganny, Kilmanagh, Knocktopher, Mallardstown, Outrath, Scotsborough, Stonyford, Tullaghanbrogue, Tullahought, Tullaroan.

#### Kilkenny

The borough of Kilkenny and the electoral divisions of Dunmore, Kilkenny Rural, St. Canice.

### Piltown

The electoral divisions of Aglish, Ballincrea, Brownsford, Castlegannon, Dunkitt, Dysartmoon, Farnoge, Fiddown, Jerpoint West, Kilbeacon, Kilbride, Kilcolumb, Kilculliheen, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Kilmakevoge, Listerlin, Muckalee, Piltown, Pollrone, Portnascully, Rathpatrick, Rosbercon Rural, Rossinan, Shanbogh, Templeorum, The Rower, Tubbrid, Ullid, Whitechurch.

### Thomastown

The electoral divisions of Ballyhale, Ballyvool, Bennettsbridge, Bramblestown, Castlebanny, Clara, Coolhill, Dunbell, Famma, Freaghana, Goresbridge, Gowran, Graiguenamanagh, Inistioge, Jerpoint Church, Kilfane, Kiltorcan, Paulstown, Pleberstown, Powerstown, Shankill, Thomastown, Tullaherin, Ullard, Woolengrange.

# County Laois

## Population and Membership

Under the Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994 a small part of the electoral division of Graigue Rural in County Laois was added to Carlow for electoral purposes only. The total population involved is 718 persons and the population figure for County Laois has been revised downwards to reflect this.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Laois</b>	<b>66,341</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,654</b>	
Borris-in-Ossory	16,987	7	2,427	-8.55
Emo	11,315	4	2,829	+6.59
Luggacurren	10,121	4	2,530	-4.67
Mountmellick	9,046	4	2,262	-14.77
Portlaoise	18,872	6	3,145	+18.50

The deviations from the county average range from -14.77 in Mountmellick to +18.50% in Portlaoise. The Portlaoise electoral area is under-represented and the Mountmellick electoral area is over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Laois is wholly contained within the Dáil constituency of Laois-Offaly, alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Committee is satisfied that the considerable population growth in Portlaoise relative to all other electoral areas justifies the allocation of one additional seat. Borris-in-Ossory, being over-represented and being the only other electoral area with more than four seats, can appropriately be reduced to six seats.

Mountmellick is over-represented as a four seater. A recommendation to reduce its representation by one seat would be against the requirement in the terms of reference that electoral areas should have not less than 4 members save in very exceptional circumstances which the Committee is satisfied do not exist in this case. Consequently, the transfer in of a number of electoral divisions from the neighbouring electoral area of Borris-in-Ossory is recommended.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Laois, the Committee recommends: -

### 1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Arderin, Brisha, Cardtown and Lacka (total population 905) from the Borris-in-Ossory to the Mountmellick electoral area;

1.2. Timogue (population 343) from the Emo to the Luggacurren electoral area.

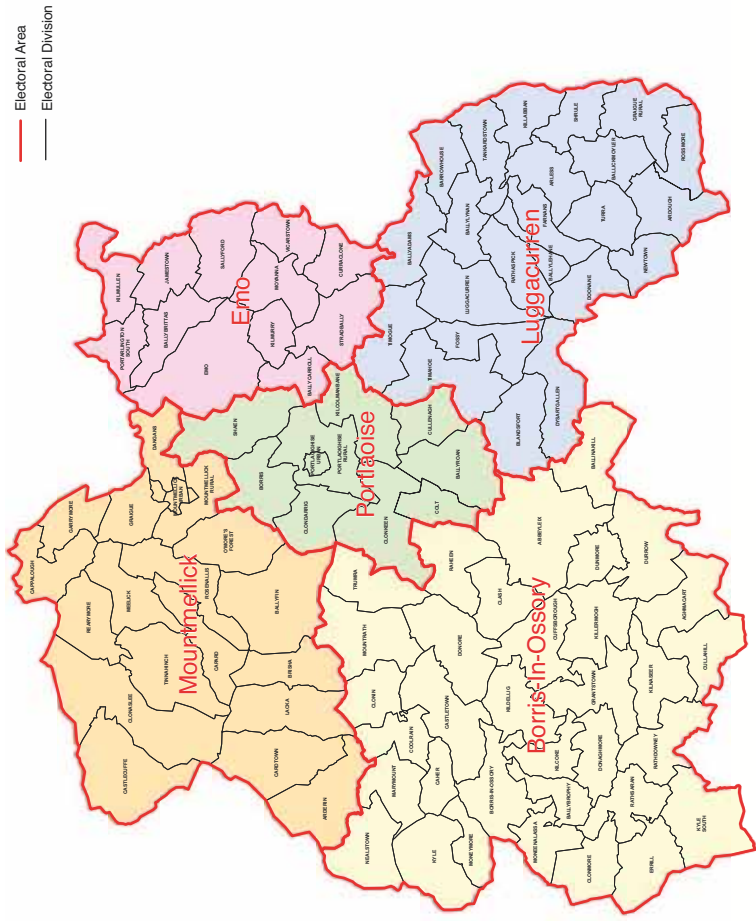
### 2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Borris-in-Ossory 6-seats; Emo 4-seats; Luggacurren 4-seats; Mountmellick 4-Seats; and Portlaoise 7-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Laois</b>	<b>66,341</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,654</b>	
Borris-in-Ossory	16,082	6	2,680	+1.00
Emo	10,972	4	2,743	+3.35
Luggacurren	10,464	4	2,616	-1.43
Mountmellick	9,951	4	2,488	-6.25
Portlaoise	18,872	7	2,696	+1.58

## County Laois





The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Borris-in-Ossory

The electoral divisions of Abbeyleix, Aghmacart, Ballinakill, Ballybrophy, Borris-in-Ossory, Caher, Castletown, Clash, Clonin, Clonmore, Coolrain, Cuffsborough, Cullahill, Donaghmore, Donore, Dunmore, Durrow, Errill, Grantstown, Kilcoke, Kildellig, Killermogh, Kilnaseer, Kyle, Kyle South, Marymount, Moneenalassa, Moneymore, Mountrath, Nealstown, Raheen, Rathdowney, Rath saran, Trumra.

#### Emo

The electoral divisions of Ballybrittas, Ballycarroll, Curraclone, Emo, Jamestown, Kilmullen, Kilmurry, Moyanna, Portarlinton South, Sallyford, Stradbally, Vicarstown.

#### Luggacurren

The electoral divisions of Ardough, Arless, Ballickmoyler, Ballyadams, Ballylehan, Ballylynan, Barrowhouse, Blandsfort, Doonane, Dysartgallen, Farnans, Fossy, Graigue Rural (excluding the area transferred to County Carlow for electoral purposes), Killabban, Luggacurren, Newtown, Rathaspick, Rossmore, Shrule, Tankardstown, Timahoe, Timogue, Turra.

#### Mountmellick

The electoral divisions of Arderin, Ballyfin, Brisha, Capard, Cappalough, Cardtown, Castlecuffe, Clonaslee, Dangans, Garrymore, Graigue, Lacka, Meelick, Mountmellick Rural, Mountmellick Urban, O'More's Forest, Rearymore, Rosenallis, Tinnahinch.

#### Portlaoise

The electoral divisions of Ballyroan, Borris, Clondarrig, Clonkeen, Colt, Cullenagh, Kilcolmanbane, Portlaoighise Rural, Portlaoighise Urban, Shaen.

# County Leitrim

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Leitrim</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,316</b>	
Ballinamore	6,731	6	1,122	-14.74
Carrick-on-Shannon	8,673	6	1,446	+9.88
Dromahaire	6,682	5	1,336	+1.52
Manorhamilton	6,864	5	1,373	+4.33

The deviations from the county average range from -14.74% in Ballinamore to +9.88% in Carrick-on-Shannon. The Ballinamore electoral is over-represented. Consequently, reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

In terms of population, Ballinamore electoral area is directly comparable to the five-seat electoral areas of Dromahaire and Manorhamilton and its representation level should therefore be reduced by one seat. The extent of the under-representation of the Carrick-on-Shannon electoral area indicates that an allocation of an additional seat would be appropriate here.

County Leitrim is contained within the Dáil constituencies of Roscommon-South Leitrim and Sligo-North Leitrim. Full alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundary is feasible.

Under the above arrangement, the electoral area of Manorhamilton is unaltered.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the County Leitrim, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Stralongford (population 67) from the Ballinamore to the Dromahaire electoral area;

1.2. Gortnagullion (population 279) from the Dromahaire to the Carrick-on-Shannon electoral area.

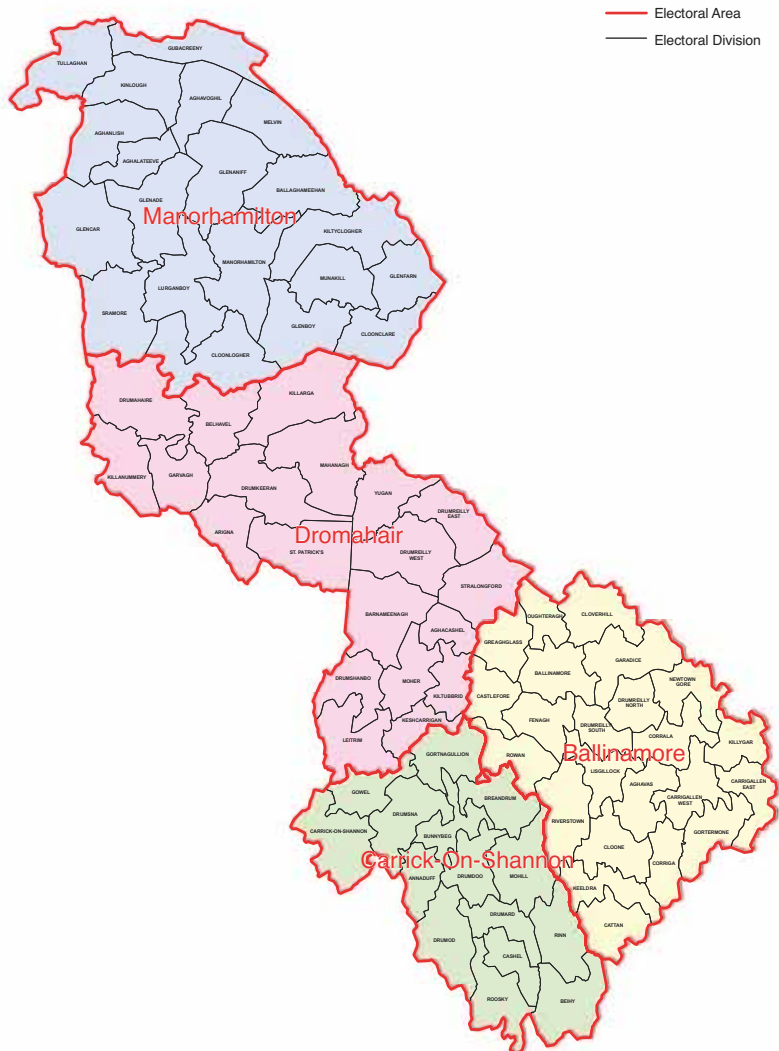
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Ballinamore 5-seats; Carrick-on-Shannon 7-seats; Dromahaire 5-seats; and Manorhamilton 5-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Leitrim</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,316</b>	
Ballinamore	6,664	5	1,333	+1.29
Carrick-on-Shannon	8,952	7	1,279	-2.81
Dromahaire	6,470	5	1,294	-1.67
Manorhamilton	6,864	5	1,373	+4.33

## County Leitrim



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ballinamore

The electoral divisions of Aghavas, Ballinamore, Carrigallen East, Carrigallen West, Castlefore, Cattán, Cloone, Cloverhill, Corrala, Corriga, Drumreilly North, Drumreilly South, Fenagh, Garadice, Gortermone, Greaghglass, Keeldra, Killygar, Lisgillcock, Newtowngore, Oughteragh, Riverstown, Rowan.

#### Carrick-on-Shannon

The electoral divisions of Annaduff, Beihy, Breandrum, Bunnybeg, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cashel, Drumard, Drumdoo, Drumod, Drumsna, Gortnagullion, Gowel, Mohill, Rinn, Roosky.

#### Dromahair

The electoral divisions of Aghacashel, Arigna, Barnameenagh, Belhavel, Drumahaire, Drumkeeran, Drumreilly East, Drumreilly West, Drumshanbo, Garvagh, Keshcarrigan, Killanummery, Killarga, Kiltubbrid, Leitrim, Mahanagh, Moher, Stralongford, St. Patrick's, Yugan.

#### Manorhamilton

The electoral divisions of Aghalateeve, Aghanlish, Aghavoghill, Ballaghameehan, Cloonclare, Cloonlogher, Glenade, Glenaniff, Glenboy, Glencar, Glenfarn, Gubacreeny, Kiltyclogher, Kinlough, Lurganboy, Manorhamilton, Melvin, Munakill, Sramore, Tullaghan.

# County Limerick

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Limerick</b>	<b>124,265</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,438</b>	
Bruff	29,078	7	4,154	-6.47
Castleconnell	36,613	7	5,230	+17.85
Kilmallock	17,595	4	4,399	-0.89
Newcastle	21,255	5	4,251	-4.21
Rathkeale	19,724	5	3,945	-11.11

The Minister made an order effective from 1 March 2008 extending the boundary of Limerick city to include the electoral division of Limerick North Rural (population 7,251), formerly in the electoral area of Bruff. The above figures take account of this boundary adjustment.

The deviations from the county average range from -11.11% in Rathkeale to +17.89% in Castleconnell. The Castleconnell electoral area has seven seats and is significantly under-represented while Rathkeale electoral area is over-represented. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation.

## Analysis

The present population of the Rathkeale electoral area indicates an appropriate representation of four rather than five seats. The Bruff and Castleconnell electoral areas both have the maximum permitted number of seats (7). Some reorganisation is therefore necessary in order to relieve pressure in this part of County Limerick and this could include the transfer of a number of electoral divisions from the southern parts of both Bruff and Castleconnell to the Kilmallock electoral area. The

consequent increase in population in the Kilmallock electoral area would indicate that representation of five seats would be appropriate here.

County Limerick is contained within the proposed Dáil Constituencies of Limerick and Kerry North / Limerick West. The relevant portion of West Limerick has sufficient population to support a three seat electoral area but the Committee concluded that the introduction of a three seat electoral area in these circumstances would not be consistent with the terms of reference. The area involved could not support four seats. On this basis the Committee does not recommend alignment with proposed North Kerry / Limerick West Dáil constituency boundary in the case of County Limerick.

The above arrangements mean the Bruff electoral area no longer contains the electoral division of Bruff and should accordingly be renamed. It is suggested that the electoral area be renamed Adare.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Limerick, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Fedamore, Limerick South Rural and Roxborough (total population 4,117) from the electoral area of Castleconnell to Bruff;
- 1.2. Ballynacarriga and Kildimo (total population 1,243) from the electoral area of Rathkeale to Bruff;
- 1.3. Caherconney and Killeely (total population 1,155) from the electoral area of Castleconnell to Kilmallock;
- 1.4. Abbeyville, Ballynabanoge, Bruff, Crean, Grange and Rathmore (total population 3,068) from the electoral area of Bruff to Kilmallock;

1.5. Ballynoe, Ballynoewest and Cloncagh (total population 1,020) from the electoral area of Rathkeale to Newcastle.

2. The renaming of an electoral area:

2.1. The Bruff electoral area to be renamed Adare.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

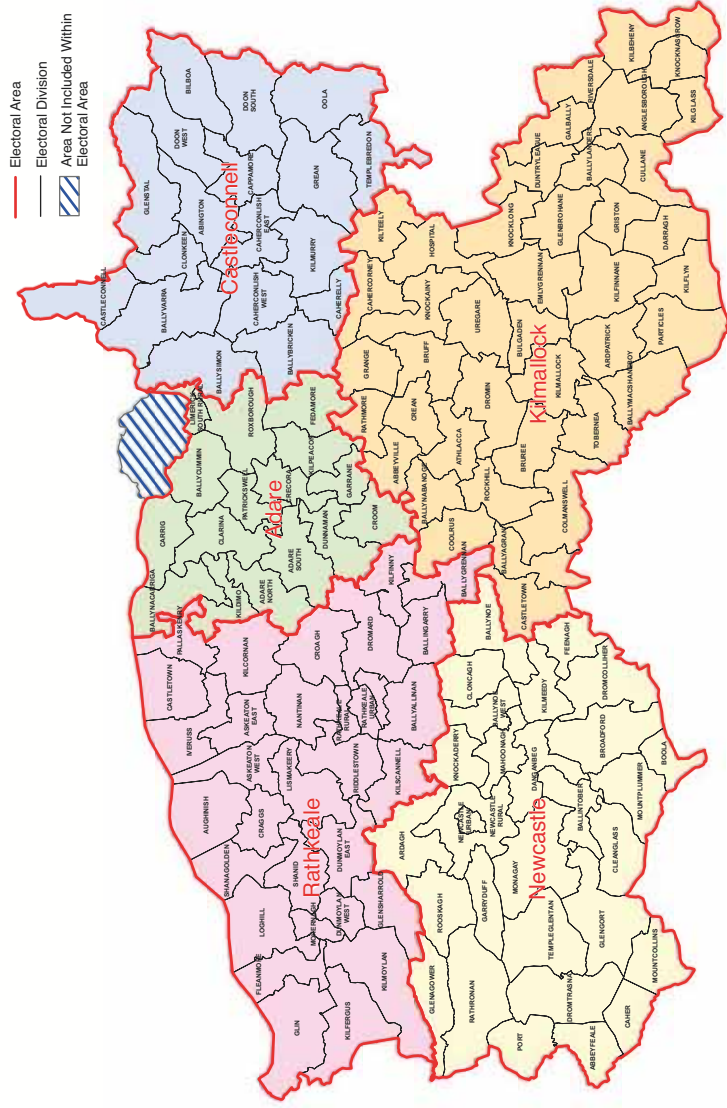
3.1. Adare 7-seats; Castleconnell 7-seats; Kilmallock 5-seats; Newcastle 5-seats; and Rathkeale 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Limerick</b>	<b>124,265</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,438</b>	
Adare	31,370	7	4,481	+1.00
Castleconnell	31,341	7	4,477	+0.97
Kilmallock	21,818	5	4,364	-1.67
Newcastle	22,275	5	4,455	+0.38
Rathkeale	17,461	4	4,365	-1.64



## County Limerick



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Adare

The electoral divisions of Adare North, Adare South, Ballycummin, Ballynacarriga, Carrig, Clarina, Crecora, Croom, Dunnaman, Fedamore, Garrane, Kildimo, Kilpeacon, Limerick South Rural, Patrickswell, Roxborough.

#### Castleconnell

The electoral divisions of Abington, Ballybricken, Ballysimon, Ballyvarra, Bilboa, Caherconlish East, Caherconlish West, Caherelly, Cappamore, Castleconnell, Clonkeen, Doon South, Doon West, Glenstal, Grean, Kilmurry, Oola, Templebredon.

#### Kilmallock

The electoral divisions of Abbeyville, Anglesborough, Ardpatrick, Athlacca, Ballyagran, Ballylanders, Ballymacshaneboy, Ballynabanoge, Bruff, Bruree, Bulgaden, Cahercorney, Castletown, Colmanswell, Coolrus, Crean, Cullane, Darragh, Dromin, Duntryleague, Emlygrennan, Galbally, Glenbrohane, Grange, Griston, Hospital, Kilbeheny, Kilfinnane, Kilflyn, Kilglass, Kiltelly, Kilmallock, Knockainy, Knocklong, Knocknascrow, Particles, Rathmore, Riversdale, Rockhill, Tobernea, Uregare.

#### Newcastle

The electoral divisions of Abbeyfeale, Ardagh, Ballintober, Ballynoe, Ballynoe West, Boola, Broadford, Caher, Cleanglass, Cloncagh, Danganbeg, Dromcolliher, Dromtrasna, Feenagh, Garryduff, Glenagower, Glengort, Kilmeedy, Knockaderry, Mahoonagh, Monagay, Mountcollins, Mountplummer, Newcastle Rural, Newcastle Urban, Port, Rathronan, Rooskagh, Templeglentan.

#### Rathkeale

The electoral divisions of Askeaton East, Askeaton West, Aughinish, Ballingarry, Ballyallinan, Ballygrennan, Castletown, Craggs, Croagh, Dromard, Dunmoylan East, Dunmoylan West, Fleanmore, Glensharrold, Glin, Iveruss, Kilcornan, Kilfergus, Kilfinny, Kilmoylan, Kilscannell, Lismakeery, Loghill, Mohernagh, Nantinan, Pallaskenry, Rathkeale Rural, Rathkeale Urban, Riddlestown, Shanagolden, Shanid.

# County Longford

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Longford</b>	<b>34,391</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,638</b>	
Ballymahon	9,260	6	1,543	-5.80
Drumlish	4,208	3	1,403	-14.35
Granard	7,819	5	1,564	-4.52
Longford	13,104	7	1,872	+14.26

The deviations from the county average range from -14.35% in Drumlish to +14.26% in Longford. The Longford electoral area is under-represented and the Drumlish electoral area is over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Longford is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Longford-Westmeath, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

In addition to being over-represented, the Drumlish electoral area currently has three seats, which must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied there are no very exceptional circumstances to justify retaining a three seater in this case. It is proposed therefore to allocate Drumlish an additional seat together with a number of electoral divisions to support it. In order to avoid undue encroachment on Longford town and its environs the necessary reorganisation should take place primarily between the Drumlish and Granard electoral areas.

Under the above arrangement, the Ballymahon electoral area remains unaltered.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Longford, the Committee recommends the following: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Aghaboy, Gelshagh, Lislea and Sonnagh (total population 1,353) from the Granard to the Drumlish electoral area;

1.2. Newtownforbes (population 892) from the Longford to the Drumlish electoral area.

2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Ballymahon 6-seats; Drumlish 4-seats; Granard 4-seats; and Longford 7-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Longford</b>	<b>34,391</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,638</b>	
Ballymahon	9,260	6	1,543	-5.80
Drumlish	6,453	4	1,613	-1.53
Granard	6,466	4	1,617	-1.28
Longford	12,212	7	1,745	+6.53

# County Longford

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ballymahon

The electoral divisions of Agharra, Ardagh East, Ardagh West, Ballymahon, Cashel East, Cashel West, Doory, Forgney, Foxhall, Kilcommock, Kilglass, Killashee, Ledwithstown, Mountdavis, Moydow, Rathcline.

#### Drumlish

The electoral divisions of Aghaboy, Ballinamuck East, Ballinamuck West, Breanrisk, Columbkille, Drumgort, Drumlish, Gelshagh, Killoe, Lislea, Moyne, Newtownforbes, Sonnagh.

#### Granard

The electoral divisions of Abbeylara, Ballinallee, Ballymuigh, Bunlahy, Coolamber, Creevy, Crosagstown, Currygrane, Dalystown, Drummeel, Firry, Granard Rural, Granard Urban, Knockanbaun, Meathas Truim, Milltown, Moatfarrell, Mullanalaghta, Newgrove.

#### Longford

The town of Longford and the electoral divisions of Caldragh, Cloondara, Cloonee, Corboy, Longford Rural.

# County Louth

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Drogheda town to include a small part of the electoral division of St. Mary's (located in the Slane electoral area of County Meath) for electoral purposes only. This adjustment also applies for elections to Louth County Council. The total population involved is 826 persons, which has been added to the tables below.

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Louth</b>	<b>112,093</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,311</b>	
Ardee	21,169	5	4,234	-1.79
Drogheda East	24,657	5	4,931	+14.38
Drogheda West	17,702	4	4,426	+2.67
Dundalk Carlingford	23,371	6	3,895	-9.65
Dundalk South	25,194	6	4,199	-2.60

The deviations from the county average range from -9.65% in Dundalk Carlingford to +14.38% in Drogheda East. The Drogheda East electoral area is under-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary.

## Analysis

As County Louth is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Louth, alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The main issue to be resolved is the representational imbalance in relation to Drogheda East. The Committee notes the electoral areas of Ardee, Drogheda West and Dundalk South are relatively balanced at present. Dundalk Carlingford electoral

area is over-represented, although it remains within the parameters permitted under the terms of reference. A reallocation of seats would be possible between electoral areas with Dundalk Carlingford having five seats and Drogheda East having six seats.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Louth, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Barronstown and Creggan Upper (total population 1,331) from the Dundalk Carlingford to the Dundalk South electoral area.

2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Ardee 5-seats; Drogheda East 6-seats; Drogheda West 4-seats; Dundalk Carlingford 5-seats; and Dundalk South 6-seats.

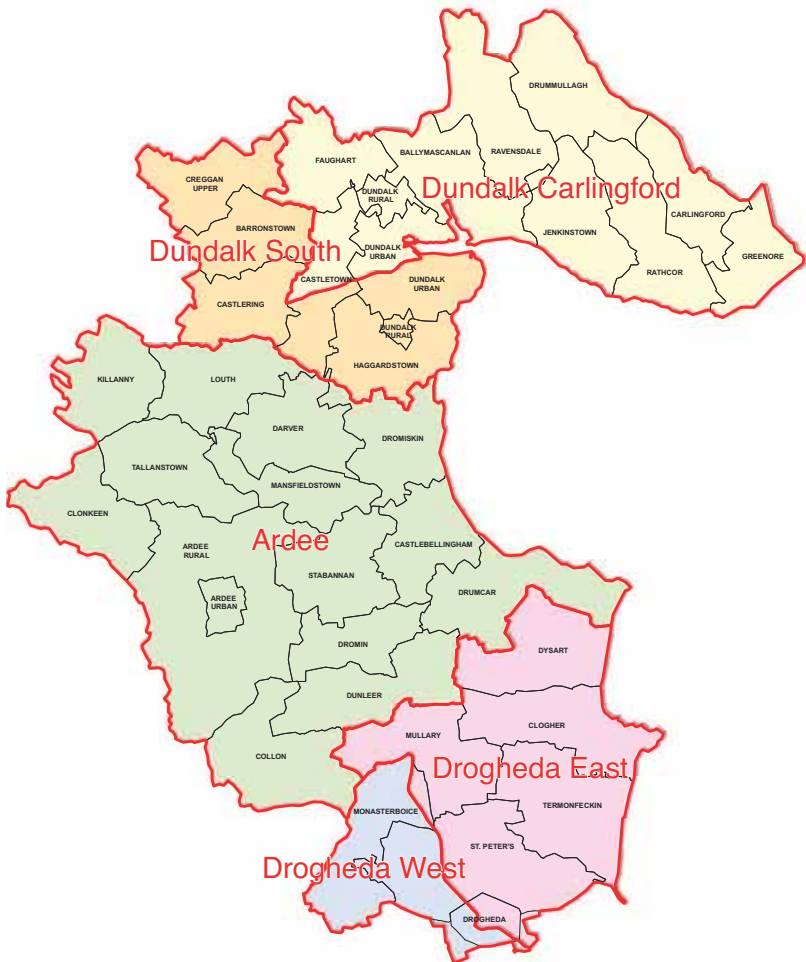
The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Louth</b>	<b>112,093</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,311</b>	
Ardee	21,169	5	4,234	-1.79
Drogheda East	24,657	6	4,110	-4.66
Drogheda West	17,702	4	4,426	+2.67
Dundalk Carlingford	22,040	5	4,408	+2.25
Dundalk South	26,525	6	4,421	+2.55



# County Louth

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ardee

The electoral divisions of Ardee Rural, Ardee Urban, Castlebellingham, Clonkeen, Collon, Darver, Dromin, Dromiskin, Drumcar, Dunleer, Killanny, Louth, Mansfieldstown, Stabannan, Tallanstown.

#### Drogheda East

Those parts of the borough of Drogheda and the electoral divisions of Monasterboice and St. Peters which lie north and east of the N1; and the electoral divisions of Clogher, Dysart, Mullary and Termonfeckin.

#### Drogheda West

Those parts of the borough of Drogheda and the electoral divisions of Monasterboice and St. Peter's which lie south and west of a line drawn as follows – commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the borough by Dublin Road; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along the Dublin Road, James Street and John's Street to the junction of John's Street with the approach road to the Boyne Bridge; then proceeding in a north easterly direction along the said approach road, Boyne Bridge and George's Street to the junction of George's Street with North Road; then proceeding in a north westerly direction along North Road to its intersection by the northern boundary of the borough.

#### Dundalk Carlingford

That part of the town of Dundalk not included in the electoral area of Dundalk South; and the electoral divisions of Ballymascanlan, Carlingford, Drummullagh, Dundalk Rural, Faughart, Greenore, Jeninstown, Rathcor, Ravensdale, and that part of the electoral division of Castletown north of the R178 (Carrickmacross Road).

#### Dundalk South

That part of the town of Dundalk which lies south of a line drawn as follows – commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the town by Carrickmacross Road and proceeding, in a north-easterly direction initially, along the Carrickmacross Road, Carrickmacross Road Bridge and St. Dominick's Place 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 imaginary north-easterly projection of the said road at St. Helena to the eastern boundary of the town in Dundalk Harbour, and the electoral divisions of Barronstown, Castlering, Creggan Upper, Haggardstown and that part of the electoral division of Castletown south of the R178 (Carrickmacross Road).

# County Mayo

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Mayo</b>	<b>123,839</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,995</b>	
Ballina	24,206	6	4,034	+0.98
Ballinrobe	11,846	3	3,949	-1.15
Belmullet	13,048	4	3,262	-18.35
Castlebar	27,029	6	4,505	+12.77
Claremorris	15,293	4	3,823	-4.31
Swinford	15,927	4	3,982	-0.33
Westport	16,490	4	4,123	+3.20

The deviations from the county average range from –18.35% in Belmullet to +12.77% in Castlebar. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Mayo is wholly contained within the Dáil constituency of Mayo, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Ballinrobe electoral area currently has three seats and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee did not consider that there were very exceptional circumstances requiring the preservation of a three seater in this case. Merging Ballinrobe with the Claremorris electoral area to make a six seat electoral area would not result in an electoral area of disproportionately large geographical size.

Castlebar electoral area, which is under-represented, has sufficient population with some minor transfer of electoral divisions to support the allocation of one additional seat. The over-representation of the Belmullet electoral area can be rebalanced through the transfer of electoral divisions from Ballina and Westport.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Mayo, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Ballycastle, Bunaveela, Kilfian West and Lackan North (total population 1,228) from the Ballina to the Belmullet electoral area;
- 1.2. Newport East (population 1,021) from the Westport to the Belmullet electoral area;
- 1.3. Burriscarra, Portroyal and Roslee (total population 1,327) from the Ballinrobe to the Castlebar electoral area;
- 1.4. Aghamore (population 620) from the Claremorris to the Swinford electoral area.

2. The creation of a new electoral area as follows:

- 2.1. A new electoral area of Claremorris to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Claremorris and Ballinrobe with the exception of four electoral divisions as detailed at 1.3 and 1.4 above.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

- 3.1. Ballina 6-seats; Belmullet 4-seats; Castlebar 7-seats; Claremorris 6-seats; Swinford 4-seats; and Westport 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Mayo</b>	<b>123,839</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,995</b>	
Ballina	22,978	6	3,830	-4.13
Belmullet	15,297	4	3,824	-4.28
Castlebar	28,356	7	4,051	+1.40
Claremorris	25,192	6	4,199	+5.11
Swinford	16,547	4	4,137	+3.55
Westport	15,469	4	3,867	-3.20

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ballina

The town of Ballina and the electoral divisions of Ardagh, Ardnaree North, Ardnaree South Rural, Attymass East, Attymass West, Ballina Rural, Ballysakeery, Carrowmore, Crossmolina North, Crossmolina South, Deel, Derry, Fortland, Kilfian East, Kilfian South, Kilgarvan, Killala, Lackan South, Mount Falcon, Rathoma, Sallymount.

#### Belmullet

The electoral divisions of Acaill, An Corrán, An Geata Mór Theas, An Geata Mór Thuaidh, An Monga, Ballycastle, Ballycroy North, Ballycroy South, Bangor, Barr Rúscaí, Béal Deirg Mór, Belmullet, Bunaveela, Cnoc na Lobhar, Cnoc na Ráithe, Dumha Éige, Galla Mhór, Gleann Chaisil, Gleann na Muaidhe, Glenco, Goolamore, Kilfian West, Knocknalower, Lackan North, Moing na bó, Newport East, Newport West, Sheskin, Slievemore, Srahmore.

Electoral Division

### Castlebar

The town of Castlebar and the electoral divisions of Abhainn Bhraín, Addergoole, An Cheapaigh Dhuibh, Balla, Baile an Chaladh, Baile Óbha, Ballinafad, Ballyhean, Ballynagoraher, Bellavary, Breaghwy, Burren, Burriscarra, Castlebar Rural, Clogher (in the former Rural District of Castlebar), Cloonkeen, Croaghmoyle, Islandeady, Killavally, Letterbrick, Manulla, Owenbrin, Partraí, Pontoon, Roslee, Strade, Tamhnaigh na Graí, Turlough.

### Claremorris

The electoral divisions of Ballindine, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis, Ballyhowly, Began, Caraun, Claremorris, Cloghermore, Cong, Coonard, Coolnaha, Course, Crossboyne, Culnacaleha, Dalgan, Garrymore, Hollymount, Houndswood, Kilcolman, Kilcommon, Kilmaine, Kilvine, Knock North, Knock South, Loughanboy, Mayo, Murteen, Neale, Newbrook, Shrule, Tagheen.

### Swinford

The electoral divisions of Aghamore, Ballinamore, Bohola, Brackloon, Callow, Cloonmore, Cuidoo, Doocastle, Kilbeagh, Kilkelly, Killedan, Kilmovee, Kiltamagh, Meelick, Sonnagh, Sraheen, Swineford, Toocananagh, Toomore, Tumgesh, Urlaur.

### Westport

The town of Westport and the electoral divisions of Aghagower North, Aghagower South, Aillemore, Bundorrageha, Clare Island, Clogher (in the former Rural District of Westport), Croaghpatrick, Derryloughan, Drummin, Emlagh, Erriff, Glenhest, Kilgeever, Kilmaclasser, Kilmeena, Kilsallagh, Knappagh, Louisburgh, Owennadornaun, Slievemahanagh, Westport Rural.



# County Meath

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Drogheda Borough to include a small part of the electoral division of St. Mary's (located in the Slane electoral area of County Meath) for electoral purposes only. The total population of this area is 826 persons, which has been discounted from the tables that follow.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Meath</b>	<b>162,005</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,586</b>	
Dunshaughlin	38,432	6	6,405	+14.66
Kells	26,988	6	4,498	-19.47
Navan	38,891	7	5,556	-0.54
Slane	32,126	5	6,425	+15.02
Trim	25,568	5	5,114	-8.45

The deviations from the county average range from -19.47% in Kells to +15.02% in Slane. Some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance the representation levels in the electoral areas of Dunshaughlin and Slane (both under-represented) and Kells (over-represented).

## Analysis

The level of under-representation in the Dunshaughlin and Slane electoral areas, is sufficient to justify the allocation of one additional seat each. In contrast, the population in the Kells and Trim electoral areas is no longer sufficient to justify representation of 6 and 5 members respectively.

County Meath is mainly contained in the Dáil Constituencies of Meath East and Meath West. Two electoral divisions fall within the Louth Dáil constituency. A degree of alignment exists between the Dáil constituency boundary and the Dunshaughlin / Trim electoral areas, and this should be preserved. Beyond this, the Committee concludes that full alignment of local electoral areas with the Dáil constituency boundary would involve too much discontinuity with existing arrangements and would not be in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

County Meath contains three electoral divisions of Clonmacduff, Donaghpatrick and Kilbride that were divided under earlier revisions of electoral areas. As achieving representational balance does not now require these electoral divisions to be split, the Committee considers it appropriate that they be reunified.

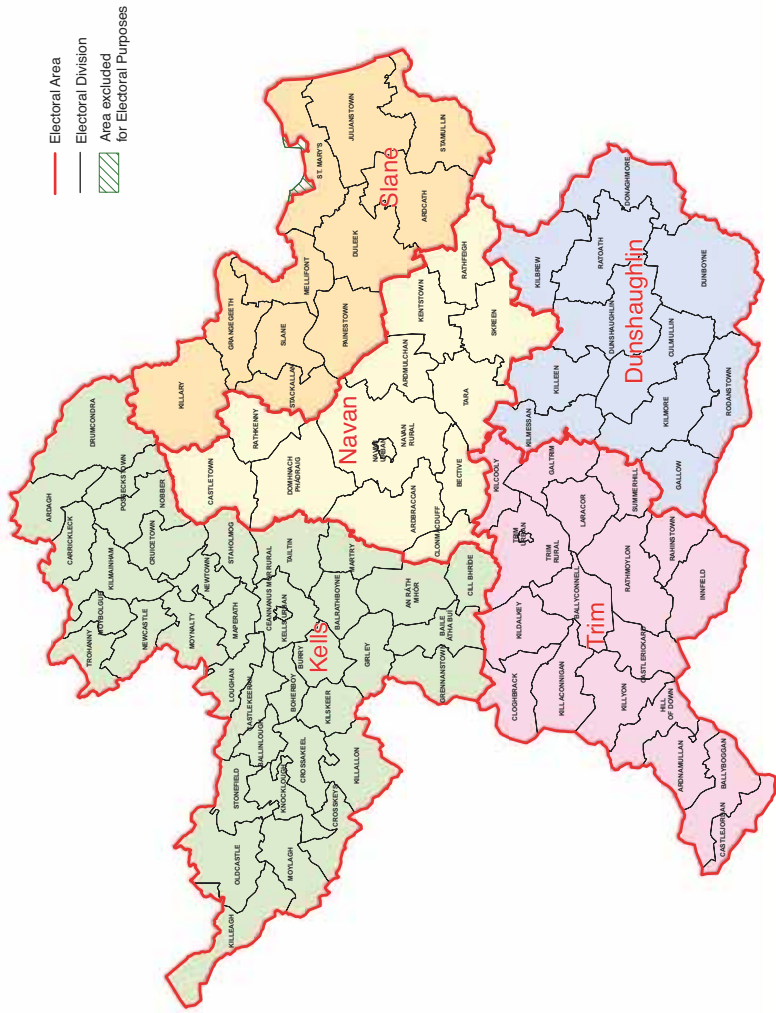
### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Meath, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Gallow and Kilmessan (total population 2,026) from the Trim to the Dunshaughlin electoral area;
- 1.2. That part (population 172) of Kilbride contained in the Trim electoral area from the Trim to the Kells electoral area;
- 1.3. That part (population 608) of Donaghpatrick contained in the Kells electoral area from the Kells to the Navan electoral area;
- 1.4. That part (population 20) of Clonmacduff contained in the Trim electoral area from the Trim to the Navan electoral area.

## County Meath



2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Dunshaughlin 7-seats; Kells 5-seats; Navan 7-seats; Slane 6-seats; and Trim 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Meath</b>	<b>162,005</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,586</b>	
Dunshaughlin	40,458	7	5,780	+3.47
Kells	26,552	5	5,310	-4.94
Navan	39,519	7	5,646	+1.07
Slane	32,126	6	5,354	-4.15
Trim	23,350	4	5,838	+4.51

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

Dunshaughlin

The electoral divisions of Culmullin, Donaghmore, Dunboyne, Dunshaughlin, Gallow, Kilbrew, Killeen, Kilmessan, Kilmore, Ratoath, Rodanstown.

Kells

The town of Kells and the electoral divisions of An Ráth Mhór, Ardagh, Baile Átha Bui, Ballinlough, Balrathboyne, Boherboy, Burry, Carrickleck, Castlekeeran, Ceannanus Mor (Kells) Rural, Cill Bhríde, Crossakeel, Crosskeys, Cruicetown, Drumcondra, Girley, Grennanstown, Kilbride, Killallon, Killeagh, Kilmainham, Kilskeer, Knocklough, Loughan, Maperath, Martry, Moybolgue, Moylagh, Moynalty, Newcastle, Newtown, Nobber, Oldcastle, Posseckstown, Rathmore, Staholmog, Stonefield, Tailtin, Trohanny.

### Navan

The town of Navan and the electoral divisions of Ardbraccan, Ardmulchan, Bective, Castletown, Clonmacduff, Domhnach Phádraig, Kentstown, Navan Rural, Rathfeigh, Rathkenny, Skreen, Tara.

### Slane

The electoral divisions of Ardcaith, Duleek, Grangegeeth, Julianstown, Killary, Mellifont, Painestown, Slane, St. Mary's (excluding the area transferred to County Louth for electoral purposes), Stackallan, Stamullin.

### Trim

The town of Trim and the electoral divisions of Ardnamullan, Ballyboggan, Ballyconnell, Castlejordan, Castlerickard, Cloghbrack, Galtrim, Hill of Down, Innfield, Kilcooly, Kildalkey, Killaconnigan, Killyon, Laracor, Rahinstown, Rathmolyon, Summerhill, Trim Rural.

# County Monaghan

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Monaghan</b>	<b>55,997</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
Carrickmacross	14,777	5	2,955	+5.54
Castleblayney	12,336	5	2,467	-11.89
Clones	10,491	4	2,623	-6.32
Monaghan	18,393	6	3,066	+9.50

The deviations from the county average range from -11.89% in Castleblayney to +9.50% in Monaghan. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Monaghan is wholly contained within the Dáil constituency of Cavan-Monaghan, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

Major reorganisation of electoral areas does not appear to be indicated for County Monaghan

Castleblayney is over-represented, and in population terms is closer to supporting four seats than five. The Monaghan electoral area has appropriate population for seven seats.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Monaghan, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Anny, Cormeen and Creeve (total population 1,368) from the Castleblayney to the Clones electoral area;

1.2. Broomfield (population 718) from the Carrickmacross to the Castleblayney electoral area;

1.3. Scotstown (population 1,083) from the Clones to the Monaghan electoral area.

2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Carrickmacross 5-seats; Castleblayney 4-seats; Clones 4-seats; and Monaghan 7-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Monaghan</b>	<b>55,997</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
Carrickmacross	14,059	5	2,812	+0.43
Castleblayney	11,686	4	2,922	+4.36
Clones	10,776	4	2,694	-3.76
Monaghan	19,476	7	2,782	-0.64

# County Monaghan

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division





The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Carrickmacross

The town of Carrickmacross and the electoral divisions of Ballymackney, Bellatrain, Bocks, Carrickmacross Rural, Corracharra, Crossalare, Donaghmoynne, Drumboory, Drumcarrow, Drumgurra, Enagh (in the former Rural District of Carrickmacross), Inishkeen, Kilmurry, Kiltybegs, Laragh, Loughfea, Raferagh.

#### Castleblayney

The town of Castleblayney and the electoral divisions of Annayalla, Ballybay Rural, Ballybay Urban, Broomfield, Carrickaslane, Carrickatee, Castleblayney Rural, Church Hill, Clontibret, Cremartin, Greagh, Mullyash, Tullycorbet.

#### Clones

The town of Clones and the electoral divisions of Aghabog, Anny, Caddagh, Clones, Clones Rural, Cormeen, Creeve, Currin, Dawsongrove, Drum, Drumhillagh, Drummully, Drumsnat, Killeevan, Killynenagh, Kilmore, Lisnaveane, Newbliss, St. Tierney.

#### Monaghan

The town of Monaghan and the electoral divisions of Anketell Grove, Bellanode, Bragan, Castleshane, Derrygorry, Emyvale, Enagh (in the former Rural District of Monaghan), Figullar, Glaslough, Killylough, Monaghan Rural, Rackwallace, Scotstown, Shanmullagh, Sheskin, Tedavnet, Tehallan.

# County Offaly

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Offaly</b>	<b>70,868</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,375</b>	
Birr	15,072	5	3,014	-10.70
Edenderry	18,214	5	3,643	+7.95
Ferbane	11,210	4	2,803	-16.95
Tullamore	26,372	7	3,767	+11.61

The deviations from the county average range from –16.95% in Ferbane to +11.61% in Tullamore; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

County Offaly is mostly contained in the Laois-Offaly Dáil constituency; except for ten electoral divisions in the Birr electoral area, which are to be contained within the Tipperary North Dáil constituency. The population involved (4,276) is too small to support an electoral area. Therefore no further alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is possible.

The Tullamore electoral area already has the maximum permitted seven seats and is under-represented indicating the necessity of reducing its population and size. The present combined populations of the Tullamore and Edenderry electoral areas would justify a total of 13 seats. On the other hand, the combined populations of Birr and Ferbane would justify only 8 seats. Ferbane electoral area is over-represented and requires an addition of population to remain as a four seater.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Offaly, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Banagher (population 1,950) from the Birr to the Ferbane electoral area;
- 1.2. Killoughy (population 628) from the Tullamore to the Ferbane electoral area;
- 1.3. Geashill (population 1,449) from the Tullamore to the Edenderry electoral area.

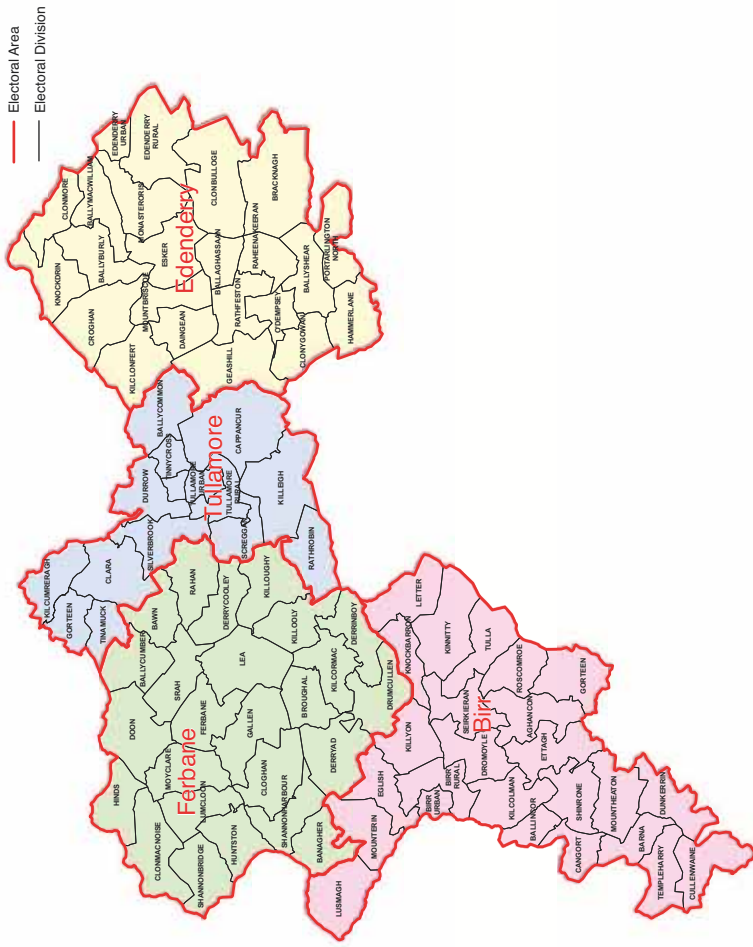
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

- 2.1. Birr 4-seats; Edenderry 6-seats; Ferbane 4-seats; and Tullamore 7-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Offaly</b>	<b>70,868</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,375</b>	
Birr	13,122	4	3,281	-2.79
Edenderry	19,663	6	3,277	-2.90
Ferbane	13,788	4	3,447	+2.13
Tullamore	24,295	7	3,471	+2.84

## County Offaly



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Birr:

The town of Birr and the electoral divisions of Aghancon, Ballincor, Barna, Birr Rural, Cangort, Cullenwaine, Dromoyle, Dunkerrin, Eglish, Ettagh, Gorteen (in the former Rural District of Roscrea No.2), Kilcolman, Killyon, Kinnitty, Knockbarron, Letter, Lusmagh, Mounterin, Mountheaton, Roscomroe, Seirkieran, Shinrone, Templeharry, Tulla.

#### Edenderry

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

#### Ferbane

The electoral divisions of Ballycumber, Banagher, Broughal, Cloghan, Clonmacnoise, Derrinboy, Derryad, Doon, Drumcullen, Ferbane, Gallen, Hinds, Huntston, Kilcormac, Killoughy, Lea, Lumcloon, Moyclare, Shannonbridge, Shannonharbour, Srah, Bawn, Derrycooley, Killooly, Rahan.

#### Tullamore

The town of Tullamore and the electoral divisions of Ballycommon, Cappancur, Clara, Durrow, Gorteen (in the former Rural District of Tullamore), Kilcumreragh, Killeigh, Rathrobin, Screggan, Silverbrook, Tinamuck, Tinnycross, Tullamore Rural.

# County Roscommon

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Roscommon</b>	<b>58,768</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,260</b>	
Athlone	13,055	5	2,611	+15.53
Ballaghaderreen	8,287	4	2,072	-8.32
Boyle	9,619	5	1,924	-14.87
Castlerea	6,621	3	2,207	-2.35
Roscommon	12,504	5	2,501	+10.66
Strokestown	8,682	4	2,171	-3.94

The deviations from the county average range from –14.87% in Boyle to +15.53% in Athlone. The Athlone and Roscommon electoral areas are significantly under-represented and the Boyle electoral area is significantly over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Roscommon is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Roscommon-South Leitrim, alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundary is already assured.

The Castlerea electoral area currently has three seats and accordingly must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. Having considered the matter in detail the Committee is satisfied that no very exceptional circumstances exist that would require the preservation of Castlerea as a three seater. An appropriate option could be to merge the Castlerea and Ballaghaderreen electoral areas to give a seven seat electoral area which could be known as Castlerea.

The population of the Athlone electoral area is sufficient to support 6 seats and that of the Boyle sufficient to support four seats. Roscommon electoral areas under-representation could be rebalanced through fairly minor transfers of electoral divisions.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Roscommon, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Carnagh (population 693) from the Roscommon to the Athlone electoral area;
- 1.2. Lisgarve (population 152) from the Boyle to the Strokestown electoral area;
- 1.3. Cloonygormican (population 413) from the Roscommon to the Castlereagh electoral area.

2. The creation of a new electoral area as follows:

- 2.1. A new electoral area of Castlereagh to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Castlereagh and Ballaghaderreen, together with the electoral division of Cloonygormican (see 1.3 above).

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

- 3.1. Athlone 6-seats; Castlereagh 7-seats; Boyle 4-seats; Roscommon 5-seats; and Strokestown 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Roscommon</b>	<b>58,768</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,260</b>	
Athlone	13,748	6	2,291	+1.37
Castlereagh	15,321	7	2,188	-3.14
Boyle	9,467	4	2,366	+4.73
Roscommon	11,398	5	2,279	+0.88
Strokestown	8,834	4	2,208	-2.26

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Athlone

The electoral divisions of Athlone West Rural, Ballydangan, Ballynamona, Caltragh, Carnagh, Carrowreagh, Castlesampson, Cloonburren, Cloonown, Crannagh, Creagh, Culligh, Drumlosh, Dysart, Kilcar, Kiltoom, Moore, Rockhill, Taghboy, Taghmaconnell, Thomastown, Turrock.

#### Ballaghaderreen

The electoral divisions of Artagh North, Artagh South, Ballaghaderreen, Ballinlough, Ballintober, Baslick, Bellanagare, Buckill, Carrowduff, Castlereagh, Castleplunket, Castleteheen, Cloonfower, Cloonygormican, Coolougher, Edmondstown, Fairymount, Frenchpark, Kiltullagh, Loughglinn.

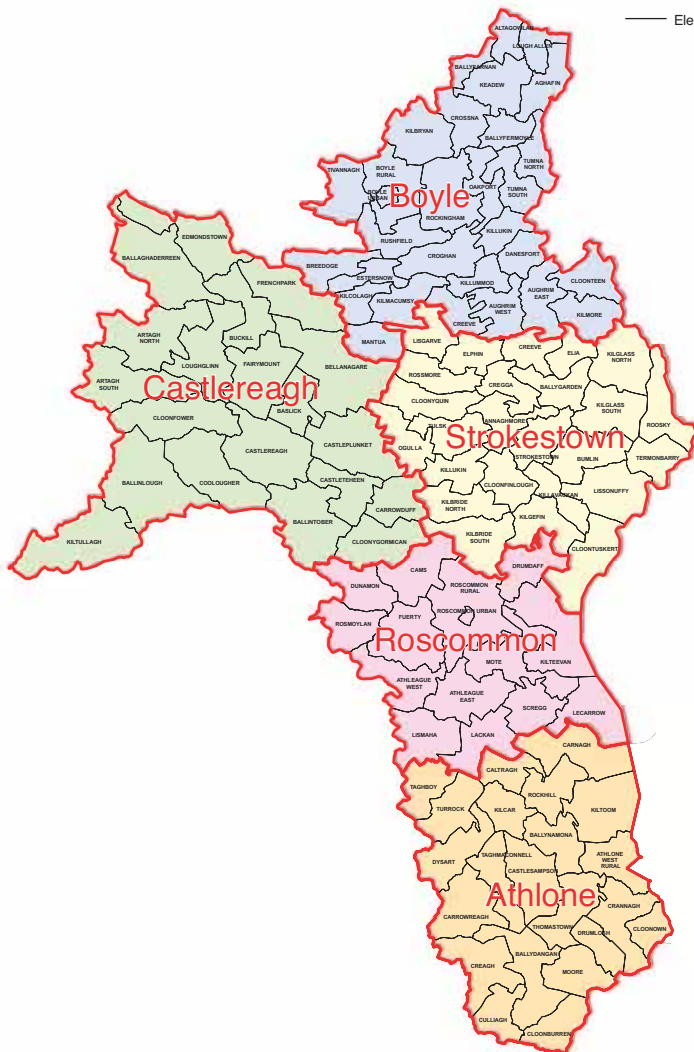
#### Boyle

The electoral divisions of Aghafin, Altagowlan, Aughrim East, Aughrim West, Ballyfarnan, Ballyfermoyle, Boyle Rural, Boyle Urban, Breedoge, Cloonteen, Creeve (in the former Rural District of Boyle No 1), Croghan, Crossna, Danesfort, Estersnow, Keadew, Kilbryan, Kilcolagh, Killukin (in the former Rural District of Boyle No 1), Killummod, Kilmacumsey, Kilmore, Lough Allen, Mantua, Oakport, Rockingham, Rushfield, Tivannagh, Tumna North, Tumna South.



# County Roscommon

- Electoral Area
- Electoral Division



### Roscommon

The electoral divisions of Athleague East, Athleague West, Cams, Drumdaff, Dunamon, Fuerty, Kiltewan, Lackan, Lecarrow, Lismaha, Mote, Roscommon Rural, Roscommon Urban, Rosmoylan, Scregg.

### Strokestown

The electoral divisions of Annaghmore, Ballygarden, Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Cloontuskert, Cloonyquin, Creeve (in the former Rural District of Roscommon), Cregga, Elia, Elphin, Kilbride North, Kilbride South, Kilgefin, Kilglass North, Kilglass South, Killavackan, Killukin (in the former Rural District of Roscommon), Lisgarve, Lissonuffy, Ogulla, Roosky, Rossmore, Strokestown, Termonbarry, Tulsk.

# County Sligo

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Sligo</b>	<b>60,894</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,436</b>	
Ballymote	12,369	5	2,474	+1.56
Dromore	6,837	3	2,279	-6.44
Sligo Drumcliff	14,549	6	2,425	-0.45
Sligo Strandhill	18,186	7	2,598	+6.65
Tobercurry	8,953	4	2,238	-8.13

In each electoral area the deviation from the county average representation level is within the range of + or -10% set down in the terms of reference.

## Analysis

As County Sligo is wholly contained within the Dáil constituency of Sligo-North Leitrim, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Dromore electoral area has three seats and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. However, merging Dromore with either Tobercurry or Ballymote would result in a disproportionately large electoral area. The Committee is satisfied that such very exceptional circumstances can be avoided by transferring electoral divisions from both Tobercurry and Ballymote into Dromore to give it sufficient population to support four seats. In this scenario, the reduction in the population of the Ballymote electoral area would indicate a reduction of one seat. Some additional transfer of electoral divisions between Tobercurry and Ballymote would also be necessary in order to rebalance representation levels in these areas.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Sligo, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Annagh, Branchfield, Carrownaskeagh, Cartron, Coolaney and Temple (total population 1,283) from the Tobercurry to the Dromore electoral area;

1.2. Coolavin, Drumrat, Killaraght and Toomour (total population 1,518) from the Ballymote to the Tobercurry electoral area;

1.3. Ballysadare East and Ballysadare West (total population 1,556) from the Ballymote to the Dromore electoral area;

1.4. That part (population 371) of Calry contained in the Sligo Strandhill electoral area from the Sligo Strandhill to the Sligo Drumcliff electoral area.

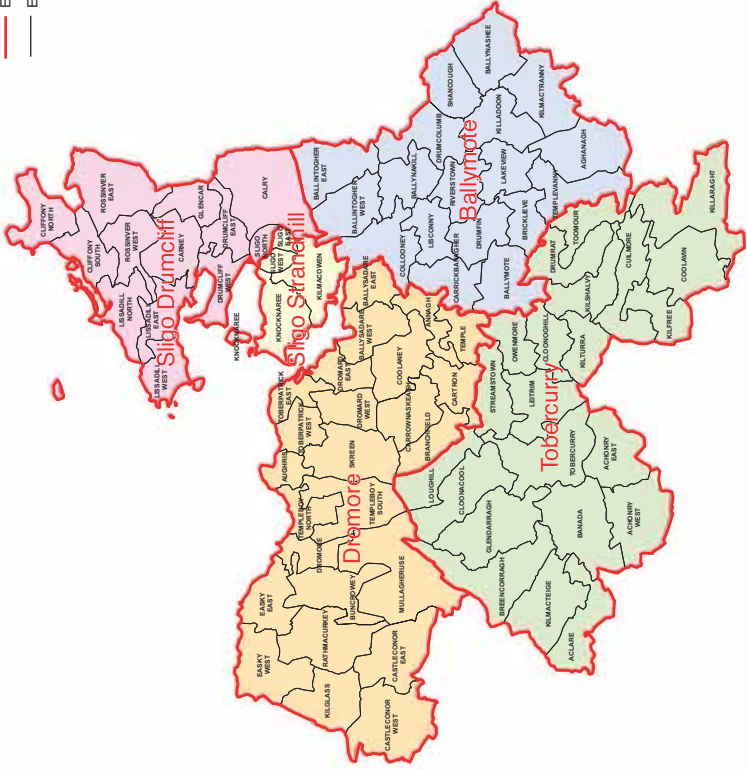
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Ballymote 4-seats; Dromore 4-seats; Sligo Drumcliff 6-seats; Sligo Strandhill 7-seats; and Tobercurry 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Sligo</b>	<b>60,894</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,436</b>	
Ballymote	9,295	4	2,324	-4.60
Dromore	9,676	4	2,419	-0.68
Sligo Drumcliff	14,920	6	2,487	+2.09
Sligo Strandhill	17,815	7	2,545	+4.47
Tobercurry	9,188	4	2,297	-5.71

## County Sligo



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Ballymote

The electoral divisions of Aghanagh, Ballintogher East, Ballintogher West, Ballymote, Ballynakill, Ballynashee, Bricklieve, Carrickbanagher, Collooney, Drumcolumb, Drumfin, Killadoon, Killaraght, Kilmacranny, Lakeview, Lisconny, Riverstown, Shancough, Templevanny.

#### Dromore

The electoral divisions of Annagh, Aughis, Ballysadare East, Ballysadare West, Branchfield, Buncrowley, Carrownasheagh, Cartron, Castleconor East, Castleconor West, Coolaney, Dromard East, Dromard West, Dromore, Easky East, Easky West, Kilglass, Mullagheruse, Rathmacurkey, Skreen, Temple, Templeboy North, Templeboy South, Toberpatrick East, Toberpatrick West.

#### Sligo Drumcliff

The electoral divisions of Calry, Carney, Cliffony North, Cliffony South, Drumcliff East, Drumcliff West, Glencar, Lissadill East, Lissadill North, Lissadill West, Rossinver East, Rossinver West, Sligo North.

#### Sligo Strandhill

The electoral divisions of Kilmacowen, Knockaree, Sligo East, Sligo West.

#### Tobercurry

The electoral divisions of Achonry East, Achonry West, Aclare, Banada, Breencorragh, Cloonacool, Cloonoghill, Coolavin, Cuilmore, Drumrat, Glendarragh, Kilfree, Kilmacteige, Kilshalvy, Kilturra, Leitrim, Loughil, Owenmore, Streamstown, Tobercurry, Toomour.

# County Tipperary North

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Tipperary North</b>	<b>66,023</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,144</b>	
Borrisokane	8,189	3	2,730	-13.17
Nenagh	25,796	7	3,685	+17.21
Templemore	14,652	5	2,930	-6.81
Thurles	17,386	6	2,898	-7.82

The deviations from the county average range from -13.17% in Borrisokane to +17.21% in Nenagh. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary in order to rebalance representation.

## Analysis

As the county of North Tipperary is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Tipperary North, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Nenagh electoral area already has the maximum permitted number of seats (7) and its under-representation can only be resolved by transferring out some electoral divisions. Borrisokane, a neighbouring electoral area, is correspondingly over-represented so reorganisation between both these electoral areas is indicated.

Borrisokane is also a 3 seater which must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee has not found that there are very exceptional circumstances requiring its preservation as a three seater. The transfer of the electoral divisions of Nenagh Urban and Nenagh Rural to Borrisokane would create an electoral area with sufficient population to support six seats. Importantly, the new electoral area would also gain the strong urban focal point of Nenagh town after which it could be renamed.

This would leave the former Nenagh electoral area with a population sufficient to support five seats. The Committee considers that Newport town and its environs already provide a strong urban focal point within this area and that this electoral area could be renamed Newport.

The reorganised Nenagh and Newport electoral areas have been allocated eleven seats on the basis of their combined population. This leaves ten seats for allocation between the Thurles and Templemore electoral areas. The population of both these electoral areas is broadly equivalent and an allocation of five seats each, with some transfers of electoral divisions to further enhance the balance of representation, is appropriate.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within North Tipperary, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

- 1.1. Knight, Monsea, Nenagh Rural and Nenagh Urban (total population 10,562) from the Nenagh to the Borrisokane electoral area;
- 1.2. Aghnameadle (population 275) from the Nenagh to the Templemore electoral area;
- 1.3. Foilnahan, Glenkeen and Templederry (total population 836) from the Thurles to the Nenagh electoral area.

2. The renaming of electoral areas:

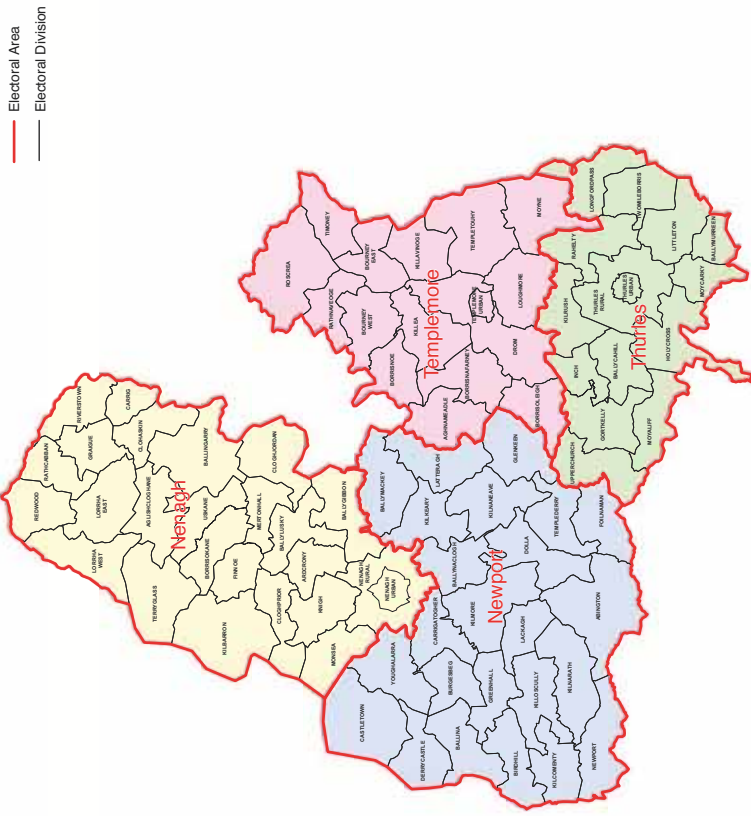
- 2.1. The Nenagh electoral area to be renamed Newport;
- 2.2. The Borrisokane electoral area to be renamed Nenagh.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

- 3.1. Borrisokane 6-seats; Nenagh 5-seats; Templemore 5-seats; Thurles 5-seats.



## County Tipperary North



The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Tipperary North</b>	<b>66,023</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,144</b>	
Nenagh	18,751	6	3,125	-0.60
Newport	15,795	5	3,159	+0.48
Templemore	14,927	5	2,985	-5.06
Thurles	16,550	5	3,310	+5.28

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Nenagh

The town of Nenagh and the electoral divisions of Aglishcloghane, Ardcroney, Ballygarry, Ballygibbon, Ballylusky, Borrisokane, Carrig, CloghJordan, Cloghprior, Clohaskin, Finnoe, Graigue, Kilbarron, Knigh, Lorrha East, Lorrha West, Mertonhall, Monsea, Nenagh Rural, Rathcabban, Redwood, Riverstown, Terryglass, Uskane.

#### Newport

The electoral divisions of Abington, Ballina, Ballymackey, Ballynaclogh, Birdhill, Burgesbeg, Carrigtogher, Castletown, Derrycastle, Dolla, Foilnaman, Glenkeen, Greenhall, Kilcomenty, Kilkeary, Killoscully, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Kilnarath, Lackagh, Latteragh, Newport, Templederry, Youghalarra.

#### Templemore

The town of Templemore and the electoral divisions of Aghnameadle, Borrisnafarney, Borrisnoe, Borrisoleigh, Bourney East, Bourney West, Drom, Killavinoge, Killea, Loughmore, Moyne, Rathnaveoge, Roscrea, Templetouhy, Timoney.

#### Thurles

The town of Thurles and the electoral divisions of Ballycahill, Ballymurreen, Gortkelly, Holycross, Inch, Kilrush, Littleton, Longfordpass, Moyaliff, Moycarky, Rahelly, Thurles Rural, Twomileborris, Upperchurch.

# County Tipperary South

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Tipperary South</b>	<b>83,221</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,201</b>	
Cahir	13,602	4	3,401	+6.25
Cashel	14,388	4	3,597	+12.37
Clonmel	22,287	7	3,184	-0.53
Fethard	18,316	6	3,053	-4.62
Tipperary	14,628	5	2,926	-8.59

The deviations from the county average range from –8.59% in Tipperary to +12.37% in Cashel. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary in order to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

The necessary rebalancing of representation in South Tipperary should be possible through limited transfers of electoral divisions and without the need for any redistribution of seats.

South Tipperary is predominantly contained in the Dáil constituency of Tipperary South, although a number of electoral divisions (in the Cashel and Fethard electoral areas) are within the Dáil constituency of Tipperary North. The population of the electoral divisions concerned is not sufficient to support a four seat electoral area but could support three seats. Such a reorganisation would also involve separating the town of Cashel from part of its natural hinterland. The Committee, having regard to the terms of reference, considered that further alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries would not be appropriate in South Tipperary at this point.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within South Tipperary, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

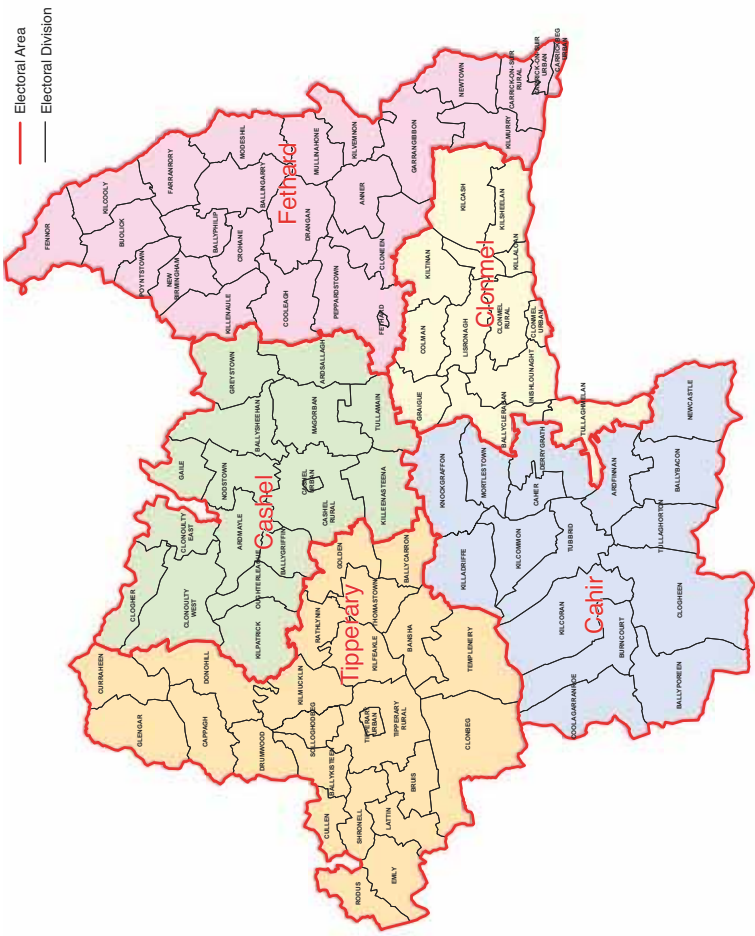
1.1. Cappagh, Curraheen, Donohill and Glengar (total population 2,007) from the Cashel to the Tipperary electoral area;

1.2. Tullaghmelan (population 964) from the Cahir to the Clonmel electoral area.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Tipperary South</b>	<b>83,221</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,201</b>	
Cahir	12,638	4	3,160	-1.28
Cashel	12,381	4	3,095	-3.31
Clonmel	23,251	7	3,322	+3.78
Fethard	18,316	6	3,053	-4.62
Tipperary	16,635	5	3,327	+3.94

# County Tipperary South



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Cahir

The electoral divisions of Ardfinnan, Ballybacon, Ballyporeen, Burncourt, Caher, Clogheen, Coolagarranroe, Derrygrath, Kilcommon, Kilcoran, Killadrieff, Knockgraffon, Mortlestown, Newcastle, Tubbrid, Tullaghorton.

#### Cashel

The town of Cashel and the electoral divisions of Ardmayle, Ardsallagh, Ballygriffin, Ballysheehan, Cashel Rural, Clogher, Clonoulty East, Clonoulty West, Gaile, Greystown, Killeenasteena, Kilpatrick, Magorban, Nodstown, Oughterleague, Tullamain.

#### Clonmel

The borough of Clonmel and the electoral divisions of Ballyclerahan, Clonmel Rural, Colman, Graigue, Inishlounaght, Kilcash, Killaloan, Kilsheelan, Kiltinan, Lisronagh, Tullaghmelan.

#### Fethard

The town of Carrick-on-Suir and the electoral divisions of Anner, Ballingarry, Ballyphilip, Buolick, Carrick-on-Suir Rural, Carrickbeg Urban, Cloneen, Cooleagh, Crohane, Drangan, Farranrory, Fennor, Fethard, Garrangibbon, Kilcooly, Killenaule, Kilmurry, Kilvemnon, Modeshil, Mullinahone, New Birmingham, Newtown, Peppardstown, Poyntstown.

#### Tipperary

The town of Tipperary and the electoral divisions of Ballycarron, Ballykisteen, Bansha, Bruis, Cappagh, Clonbeg, Cullen, Curraheen, Donohill, Drumwood, Emly, Glengar, Golden, Kilfeakle, Kilmucklin, Lattin, Rathlynin, Rodus, Shronell, Solloghodbeg, Templeineiry, Thomastown, Tipperary Rural.

# County Waterford

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Waterford</b>	<b>62,213</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,705</b>	
Dungarvan	18,332	7	2,619	-3.18
Kilmacthomas	8,186	3	2,729	+0.89
Lismore	9,435	4	2,359	-12.79
Suir	7,315	3	2,438	-9.87
Tramore	18,945	6	3,158	+16.75

The deviations from the county average range from -12.79% in Lismore to +16.75% in Tramore. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

County Waterford is mainly contained in the Dáil constituency of Waterford. A small area south of Clonmel, falling under the Dáil constituency of Tipperary South would not have population sufficient to support an electoral area. No further alignment with Dáil constituency boundaries is feasible.

Kilmacthomas and Suir electoral areas are both 3 seaters and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee did not find that there were very exceptional circumstances requiring the preservation of either of these electoral areas as 3 seaters. The combined population of Kilmacthomas and Suir would be sufficient to support a 6 seat electoral area, which the Committee would not consider to be disproportionately large. The Committee noted also that a number of submissions supported this amalgamation. The new electoral area could be named Comeragh.

Tramore electoral area is significantly under-represented and has sufficient population to support 7 seats. Its population now exceeds that of Dungarvan, which currently has 7 seats and is slightly over-represented. The Committee considers that Dungarvan should have a reduction of one seat, and that a seat should be added to the Tramore electoral area. The transfer of some electoral divisions from Dungarvan to Lismore is also indicated to improve representation ratios in both electoral areas.

### **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Waterford, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Ballyheeny, Clashmore, Dromore and Keereen (total population 1,372) from Dungarvan to Lismore electoral area.

2. The creation of a new electoral area as follows:

2.1. A new electoral area of Comeragh to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Suir and Kilmacthomas.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

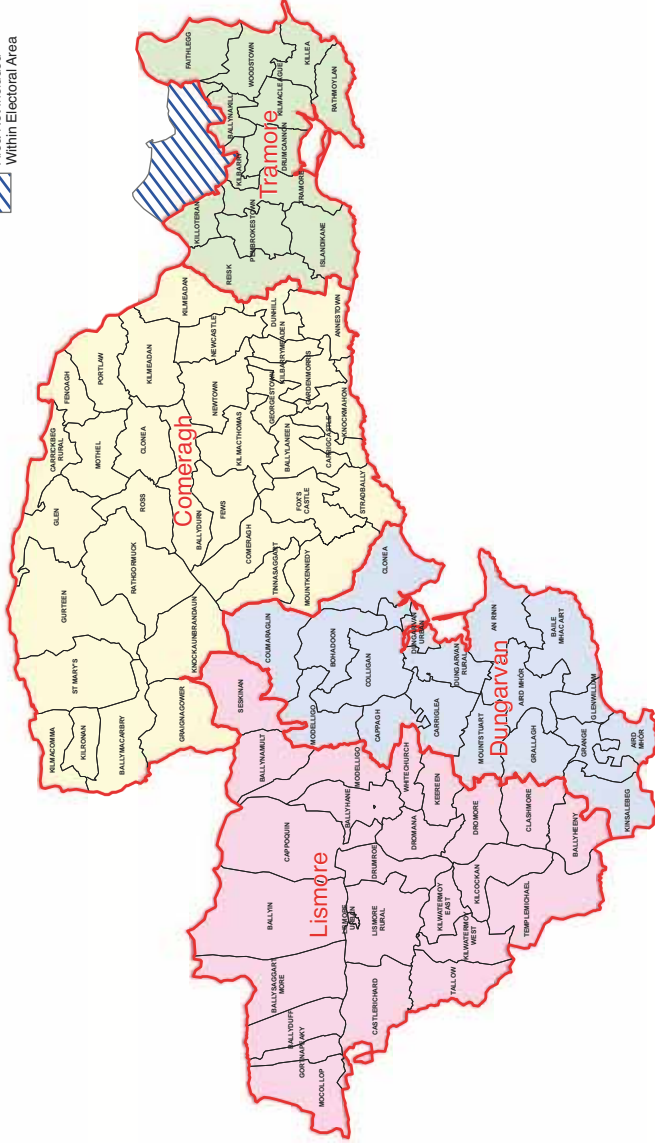
3.1. Dungarvan 6-seats; Lismore 4-seats; Comeragh 6-seats; Tramore 7-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Waterford</b>	<b>62,213</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,705</b>	
Dungarvan	16,960	6	2,827	+4.51
Lismore	10,807	4	2,702	-0.11
Comeragh	15,501	6	2,584	-4.47
Tramore	18,945	7	2,706	+0.04



## County Waterford



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Dungarvan

The town of Dungarvan and the electoral divisions of Ardmore, Aird Mhór, An Rinn, Baile Mhac Airt, Bohadoon, Cappagh, Carriglea, Clonea (in the former Rural District of Dungarvan), Colligan, Courmaraglin, Dungarvan Rural, Glenwilliam, Grallagh, Grange, Kinsalebeg, Modelligo (in the former Rural District of Dungarvan), Mountstuart.

#### Lismore

The electoral divisions of Ballyduff, Ballyhane, Ballyheeny, Ballyin, Ballynamult, Ballysaggartmore, Cappoquin, Castlerichard, Clashmore, Dromana, Dromore, Drumroe, Gortnapeaky, Keereen, Kilcockan, Kilwatermoy East, Kilwatermoy West, Lismore Rural, Lismore Urban, Mocollop, Modelligo (in the former Rural District of Lismore), Seskinan, Tallow, Templemichael, Whitechurch.

#### Comeragh

The electoral divisions of Annestown, Ballydurn, Ballylaneen, Ballymacarbry, Carrigcastle, Carrickbeg Rural, Clonea (in the former Rural District of Carrick-on-Suir No.2), Comeragh, Dunhill, Fenoagh, Fewes, Fox's Castle, Gardenmorris, Georgestown, Glen, Graignagower, Gurteen, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilmacomma, Kilmachthomas, Kilmeaden (in the former Rural District of Carrick-on-Suir No.2), Kilmeaden (in the former Rural District of Waterford No.1), Kilronan, Knockaunbrandaun, Knockmahon, Mothel, Mountkennedy, Newcastle, Newtown, Portlaw, Rathgormuck, Ross, St Mary's, Stradbally, Tinnasaggart.

#### Tramore

The electoral divisions of Ballynakill, Drumbannon, Faithlegg, Islandikane, Kilbarry, Killea, Killoteran, Kilmacleague, Pembrokestown, Rathmoyle, Reisk, Tramore, Woodstown.

# County Westmeath

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Westmeath</b>	<b>79,346</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,450</b>	
Athlone	22,587	7	3,227	-6.46
Coole	9,562	3	3,187	-7.62
Kilbeggan	12,614	4	3,154	-8.58
Mullingar East	15,703	4	3,926	+13.80
Mullingar West	18,880	5	3,776	+9.45

The deviations from the county average range from -8.58% in Kilbeggan to +13.80% in Mullingar East, which is significantly under-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is needed to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

County Westmeath is principally contained in the Dáil constituency of Longford-Westmeath, with a small part in the north-east of the county contained in the Meath-West Dáil constituency. The area in question, which lies in the Coole electoral area, would not be sufficient to support an electoral area in its own right. Therefore, no further alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is possible.

The Coole electoral area currently has three seats and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied that no very exceptional circumstances exist that would require the preservation of Coole as a three seat electoral area. An appropriate solution could be to expand the Coole electoral area as a four seater taking in some rural electoral divisions from both the Mullingar East and Mullingar West electoral areas. This approach would also resolve the under-representation of Mullingar East.

Having regard to the comparative representation levels within the County following the above reorganisation, it would be appropriate for Athlone to become a six seat electoral area.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Westmeath, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Auburn and Muckanagh (total population 811) from the Athlone to the Kilbeggan electoral area;

1.2. Multyfarnham, Stonehall and Woodland (total population 993) from the Mullingar West to the Coole electoral area;

1.3. Clonlost, Derrymore, Killucan and Raharney (total population 2,450) from the Mullingar East to the Coole electoral area;

1.4. Gaybrook and Russellstown (total population 849) from the Mullingar West to the Mullingar East electoral area.

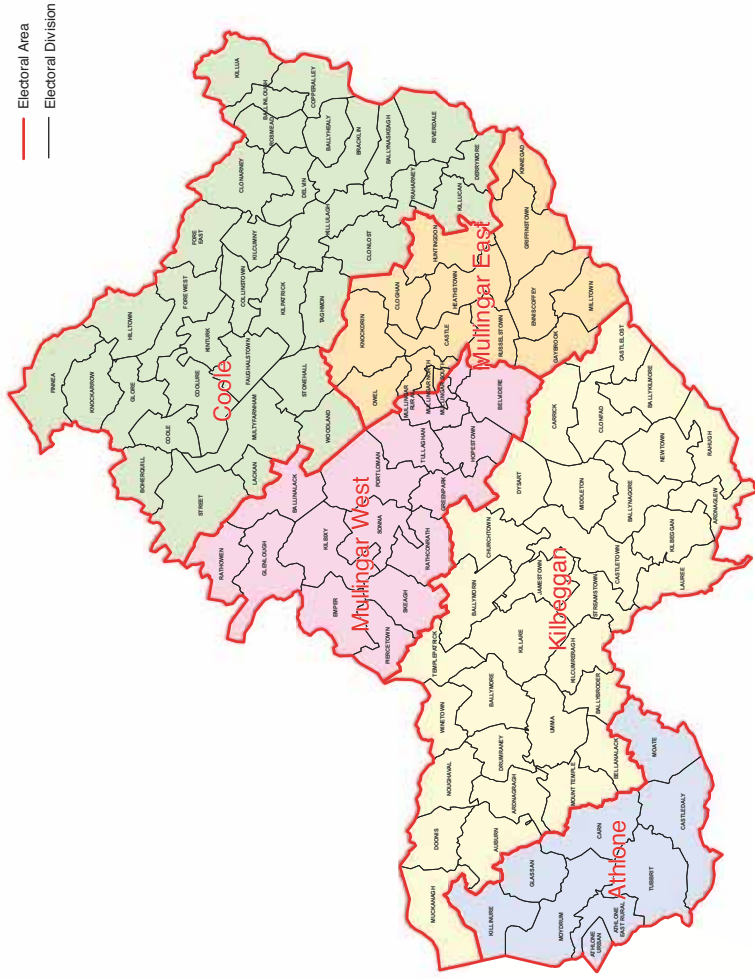
2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Athlone 6-seats; Coole 4-seats; Kilbeggan 4-seats; Mullingar East 4-seats; and Mullingar West 5-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Westmeath</b>	<b>79,346</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,450</b>	
Athlone	21,776	6	3,629	+5.19
Coole	13,005	4	3,251	-5.77
Kilbeggan	13,425	4	3,356	-2.72
Mullingar East	14,102	4	3,526	+2.20
Mullingar West	17,038	5	3,408	-1.28

## County Westmeath



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Athlone

The town of Athlone and the electoral divisions of Athlone East Rural, Carn, Castledaly, Glassan, Killinure, Moate, Moydrum, Tubbrit.

#### Coole

The electoral divisions of Ballinlough, Ballyhealy, Ballynaskeagh, Boherquill, Bracklin, Clonarney, Clonlost, Collinstown, Coole, Coolure, Copperalley, Delvin, Derrymore, Faughalstown, Finnea, Fore East, Fore West, Glore, Hilltown, Kilcumny, Killua, Killucan, Killulagh, Kilpatrick, Kinturk, Knockarrow, Lackan, Multyfarnham, Raharney, Riverdale, Rosmead, Street, Stonehall, Taghmon, Woodland.

#### Kilbeggan

The electoral divisions of Auburn, Ardnaglew, Ardnagragh, Ballybroder, Ballykilmore, Ballymore, Ballymorin, Ballynagore, Bellanalack, Carrick, Castlelost, Castletown, Churchtown, Clonfad, Doonis, Drumraney, Dysart, Jamestown, Kilbeggan, Kilcumreragh, Killare, Lauree, Middleton, Mount Temple, Muckanagh, Newtown, Noughaval, Rahugh, Streamstown, Templepatrick, Umma, Winetown.

#### Mullingar East

The electoral divisions of Castle, Cloghan, Enniscoffey, Gaybrook, Griffinstown, Heathstown, Huntingdon, Kinnegad, Knockdrin, Milltown, Mullingar Rural, Owl, Russellstown and those parts of the electoral divisions of Mullingar North Urban and Mullingar South Urban which lie north and east of the Dublin-Sligo railway line.

#### Mullingar West

The electoral divisions of Ballinalack, Belvidere, Emper, Glenlough, Greenpark, Hopestown, Kilbixy, Mullingar Rural, Piercetown, Portloman, Rathconrath, Rathowen, Skeagh, Sonna, Tullaghan, and those parts of the electoral divisions of Mullingar North Urban and Mullingar South Urban which lie south and west of the Dublin-Sligo railway line.

# County Wexford

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Wexford</b>	<b>131,749</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,274</b>	
Enniscorthy	31,797	5	6,359	+1.35
Gorey	29,280	4	7,320	+16.67
New Ross	26,917	5	5,383	-14.20
Wexford	43,755	7	6,251	-0.37

The deviations from the county average range from -14.02% in New Ross to +16.67% in Gorey. The Gorey electoral area is significantly under-represented and New Ross is significantly over-represented; consequently, some reorganisation is required to rebalance representation levels.

## Analysis

As County Wexford is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Wexford, alignment with the proposed Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Committee considered that the existing configuration of four electoral areas each centred around a town recognised for local government purposes is appropriate for this county. The main issue to be considered is the resolution of representational imbalance in the New Ross and Gorey electoral areas. However the population of New Ross is appropriate for a four rather than a five seat electoral area. On this basis the population of Gorey is more appropriate for a five rather than four seat electoral area.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within County Wexford, the Committee recommends: -

1. The transfer of electoral divisions as follows:

1.1. Ballyvaldon and Moyacomb (total population 1,126) from the Enniscorthy to the Gorey electoral area;

1.2. Duncormick and Harperstown (total population 951) from the New Ross to the Wexford electoral area.

2. The redistribution of council seats among the electoral areas as follows:

2.1. Enniscorthy 5-seats; Gorey 5-seats; New Ross 4-seats; and Wexford 7 seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

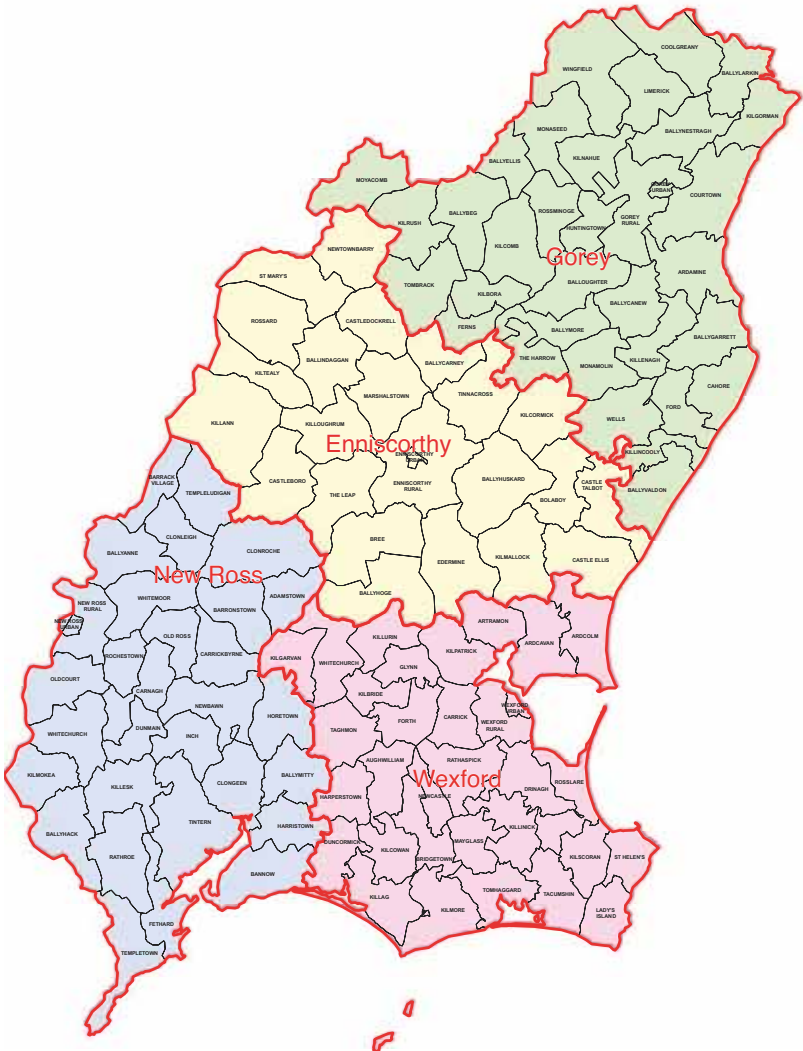
	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from County Average</b>
<b>County Wexford</b>	<b>131,749</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,274</b>	
Enniscorthy	30,671	5	6,134	-2.23
Gorey	30,406	5	6,081	-3.08
New Ross	25,966	4	6,492	+3.47
Wexford	44,706	7	6,387	+1.80



## County Wexford

— Electoral Area

— Electoral Division



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Enniscorthy

The town of Enniscorthy and the electoral divisions of Ballindaggan, Ballycarney, Ballyhoge, Ballyhuskard, Bolaboy, Bree, Castle Ellis, Castle Talbot, Castleboro, Castledockrell, Edermine, Enniscorthy Rural, Kilcormick, Killann, Killoughrum, Kilmallock, Kilealy, Marshalstown, Newtownbarry, Rossard, St. Mary's, The Leap, Tinnacross.

#### Gorey

The electoral divisions of Ardamine, Balloughter, Ballybeg, Ballycanew, Ballyellis, Ballygarrett, Ballylarkin, Ballymore, Ballynestragh, Ballyvaldon, Cahore, Coolgreany, Courtown, Ferns, Ford, Gorey Rural, Gorey Urban, Huntingtown, Kilbora, Kilcomb, Kilgorman, Killenagh, Killincooly, Kilnahue, Kilrush, Limerick, Monamolin, Monaseed, Moyacomb, Rossmínoge, The Harrow, Tombrack, Wells, Wingfield.

#### New Ross

The town of New Ross and the electoral divisions of Adamstown, Ballyanne, Ballyhack, Ballymitt, Bannow, Barrack Village, Barronstown, Carnagh, Carrickbyrne, Clongeen, Clonleigh, Clonroche, Dunmain, Fethard, Harristown, Horetown, Inch, Killesk, Kilmokea, Newbawn, New Ross Rural, Old Ross, Oldcourt, Rathroe, Rochestown, Rosbercon Urban, Templeludigan, Templetown, Tintern, Whitechurch (in the former Rural District of New Ross), Whitemoor.

#### Wexford

The borough of Wexford and the electoral divisions of Ardavan, Ardcolm, Artramon, Aughwilliam, Bridgetown, Carrick, Drinagh, Duncormick, Forth, Glynn, Harperstown, Kilbride, Kilcowan, Kilgarvan, Killag, Killinick, Killurin, Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Kilscoran, Lady's Island, Mayglass, Newcastle, Rathaspick, Rosslare, St. Helen's, Tacumshin, Taghmon, Tomhaggard, Wexford Rural, Whitechurch (in the former Rural District of Wexford).

# County Wicklow

## Population and Membership

The present position is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from County Average
<b>County Wicklow</b>	<b>126,194</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,258</b>	
Arklow	26,152	5	5,230	-0.53
Baltinglass	16,992	3	5,664	+7.72
Bray	35,426	7	5,061	-3.75
Greystones	21,132	4	5,283	+0.48
Wicklow	26,492	5	5,298	+0.76

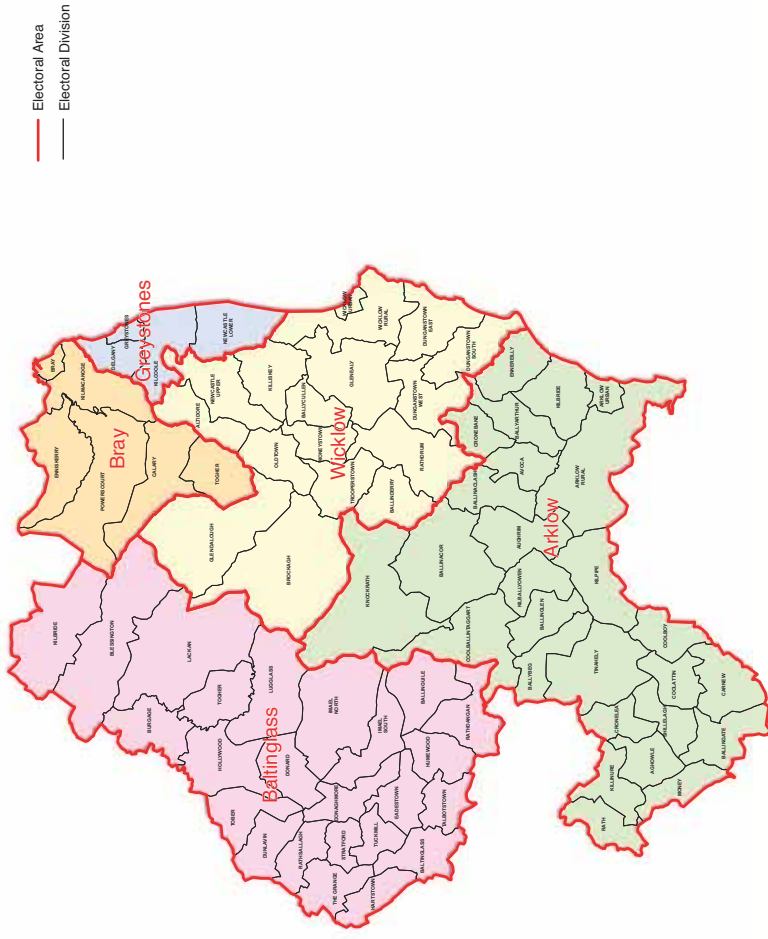
The deviations from the county average range from -3.75% in Bray to +7.72% in Baltinglass. All electoral areas in County Wicklow are therefore within the range of + or -10% set down in the terms of reference.

## Analysis

As County Wicklow is wholly contained in the Dáil constituency of Wicklow, alignment with the Dáil constituency boundaries is already assured.

The Baltinglass electoral area is a three seater and was reviewed by the Committee in line with the terms of reference. Having considered a range of other options, the Committee is satisfied that very exceptional circumstances justifying the continuation of a three seat electoral area exist in this case. West Wicklow faces away from the rest of the county. In addition to this, the electoral divisions in the Wicklow mountains are sparsely populated and a large area would be required to make up the population necessary to support a fourth seat in Baltinglass. This would involve undue encroachment on one or more of the three neighbouring electoral areas of Bray, Wicklow or Arklow which are each individually based around their own strong communities and natural hinterlands and, as evident from the table above, currently enjoy closely balanced representation. An expanded Baltinglass electoral area would also be disproportionately large and would contain areas with links away from Baltinglass. The Committee is satisfied therefore to recommend that Baltinglass electoral area be retained as a three seater.

## County Wicklow



## **Recommendation**

Given that all electoral areas are within the specified range of representation and having regard to the desirability of maintaining continuity the Committee recommends no changes to the present arrangement of electoral areas in County Wicklow.

The following is a detailed description of each electoral area:

### Arklow

The town of Arklow and the electoral divisions of Aghowle, Arklow Rural, Aughrim, Avoca, Ballinaclash, Ballinacor, Ballingate, Ballinglen, Ballyarthur, Ballybeg, Carnew, Coolattin, Coolballintaggart, Coolboy, Cronebane, Cronelea, Ennereilly, Kilballyowen, Kilbride (in the former Rural District of Rathdrum), Killinure, Kilpipe, Knockrath, Money, Rath, Shillelagh, Tinahely.

### Baltinglass

The electoral divisions of Ballinguile, Baltinglass, Blessington, Burgage, Donaghmore, Donard, Dunlavin, Eadestown, Hartstown, Hollywood, Humewood, Imael North, Imael South, Kilbride (in the former rural district of Baltinglass No.1), Lackan, Lugglass, Rathdangan, Rathsallagh, Stratford, Talbotstown, The Grange, Tober, Togher (in the former rural district of Baltinglass No.1), Tuckmill.

### Bray

The town of Bray and the electoral divisions of Calary, Enniskerry, Kilmacanoge, Powerscourt, Togher (in the former rural district of Rathdrum).

### Greystones

The electoral divisions of Delgany, Greystones, Kilcoole, Newcastle Lower.

### Wicklow

The town of Wicklow and the electoral divisions of Altidore, Ballinderry, Ballycullen, Brockagh, Dunganstown East, Dunganstown South, Dunganstown West, Glendalough, Glenealy, Killiskey, Moneystown, Newcastle Upper, Oldtown, Rathdrum, Trooperstown, Wicklow Rural.

# Drogheda Borough

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Drogheda borough to include a small part of the electoral division of St. Mary's (located in the Slane electoral area of County Meath) for electoral purposes only. The total population of this area is 826 persons, which has been added to the tables below.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Borough Average</b>
<b>Drogheda Borough</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,446</b>	
Drogheda No. 1	7,593	3	2,531	+3.48
Drogheda No. 2	7,666	3	2,555	+4.46
Drogheda No. 3	14,091	6	2,349	-3.97

In each electoral area the deviation from the average representation level for Drogheda Borough is within the range of + or -10% set down in the terms of reference.

## Analysis

The electoral areas of Drogheda No. 1 and Drogheda No. 2 both currently have 3 seats and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied that there are no very exceptional circumstances requiring the preservation of either Drogheda No. 1 or Drogheda No. 2 as 3-seaters. Drogheda Borough is divided north and south by the River Boyne and this would make it possible to merge the electoral areas of Drogheda 1 and Drogheda 2 so as to form a 6 seat electoral area north of the river. As the borough already has a similar 6 seat electoral area south of the river such a new electoral area would not be disproportionately large.

Under these arrangements, the Drogheda No. 3 electoral area would not require any alteration other than being renamed to reflect the revised configuration.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the borough of Drogheda, the Committee recommends: -

1. The creation of a new electoral areas as follows:

- 1.1. A new electoral area to be created by amalgamating the existing electoral areas of Drogheda No. 2 and Drogheda No. 3.

2. The renaming of electoral areas as follows:

- 2.1. The Drogheda No. 1 electoral area to be renamed Drogheda South;
- 2.2. The amalgamated Drogheda No. 2 and Drogheda No. 3 electoral areas to be renamed Drogheda North.

3. The redistribution of seats among the revised electoral areas as follows:

- 3.1. Drogheda North 6-seats; and Drogheda South 6-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population Per Member	% Variance from Borough Average
<b>Drogheda Borough</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,446</b>	
Drogheda North	15,259	6	2,543	+3.97
Drogheda South	14,091	6	2,349	-3.97

The following is a description of each recommended electoral area:

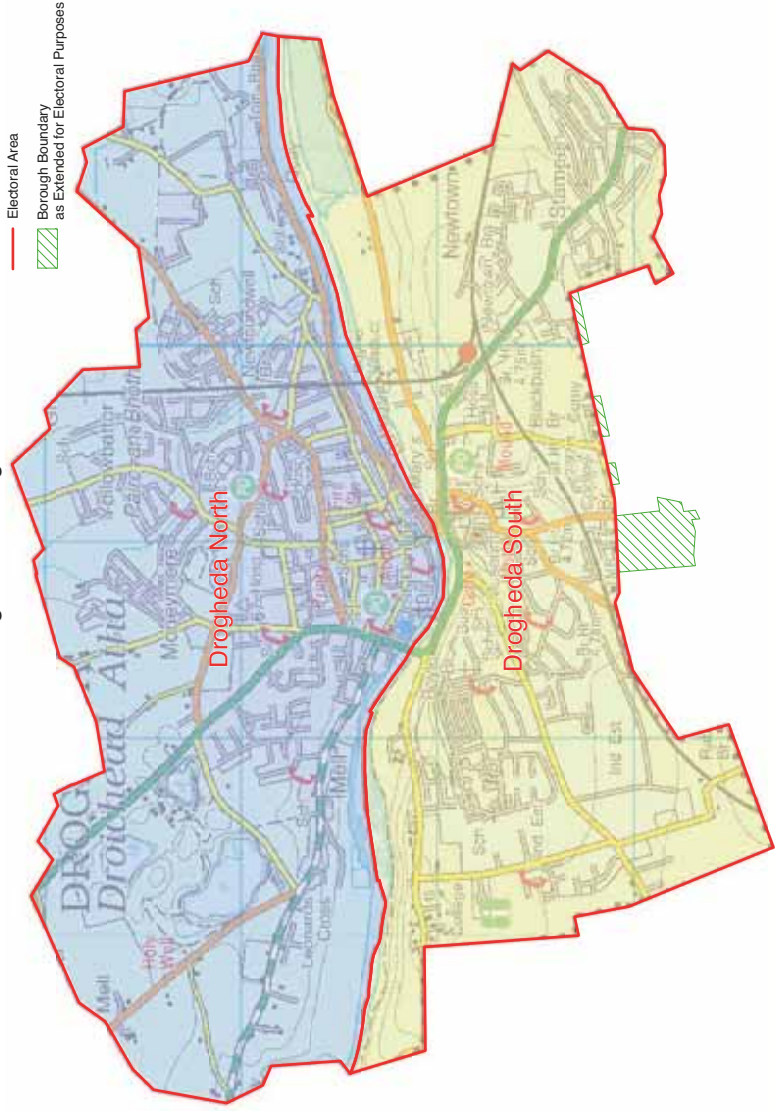
Drogheda North

That part of the borough of Drogheda which is north of the River Boyne.

Drogheda South

That part of the borough of Drogheda which is south of the River Boyne.

## Drogheda Borough





# Sligo Borough

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Sligo Borough to include small parts of the Sligo rural electoral division for electoral purposes and account has been taken of this in the tables below.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Borough Average</b>
<b>Sligo Borough</b>	<b>17,887</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,491</b>	
Sligo No.1	5,814	4	1,454	-2.48
Sligo No.2	5,329	4	1,332	-10.66
Sligo No.3	6,744	4	1,686	+13.08

The deviations from the average range from -10.66% in Sligo No. 2 to +13.08% in Sligo No. 3. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance the representation levels.

## Analysis

The current configuration of Sligo Borough involving three 4-seat electoral areas appears appropriate. The representation ratio in the Sligo No.1 electoral area is already optimal and does not require any alteration. In order to rebalance representation between the electoral areas of Sligo No. 2 (over-represented) and Sligo No. 3 (under-represented) the N4 roadway could be used as the boundary between the northernmost parts of these electoral areas. This would enable the transfer of a relatively small area with a population of 1,123 persons from Sligo No.3 to Sligo No. 2 which would be sufficient to achieve the required representational balance.

## Recommendations

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the borough of Sligo, the Committee recommends: -

1. The reorganisation of electoral areas as follows:

- 1.1. Those parts of the Sligo No. 3 electoral area east of the N4 and west of the Pearse Road from Wine Street south down as far as Highfield Road and Pearse Road, and then west along an imaginary line to meet the N4 to transfer from the Sligo No. 3 to the Sligo No. 2 electoral area.

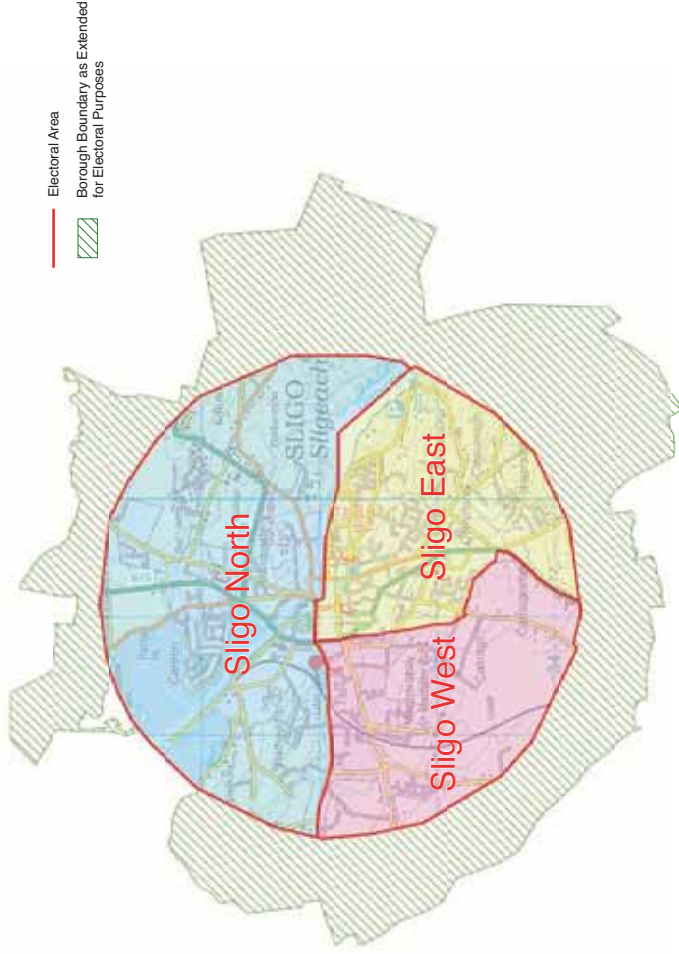
2. The renaming of electoral areas as follows:

- 2.1. The Sligo No.1 electoral area to be renamed Sligo North;
- 2.2. The Sligo No.2 electoral area to be renamed Sligo East;
- 2.3. The Sligo No.3 electoral area to be renamed Sligo West.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	2006 Population	Number of Members	Population per Member	% Variance from Borough Average
<b>Sligo Borough</b>	<b>17,887</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,491</b>	
Sligo North	5,814	4	1,454	-2.48
Sligo East	6,452	4	1,613	+8.18
Sligo West	5,621	4	1,405	-5.77

## Sligo Borough



The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Sligo North

That part of the borough situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the junction of Strandhill Road with the borough boundary; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the borough boundary to the point at which it is intersected by the Garvoge River nearest the townland of Hazelwood Demesne; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along the Garvoge River as far as Hyde Bridge; then proceeding in a westerly direction along Hyde Bridge, Wine Street, Lord Edward Street and Strandhill Road to the starting point.

#### Sligo East

That part of the Borough situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the junction Lord Edward Street and the N4 roadway; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Wine Street to Hyde Bridge; then proceeding in a southerly direction along the Garvoge River to the point where it intersects the borough boundary; then proceeding in a southerly direction along the borough boundary to its junction with Ballysadare Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along Ballysadare Road and Pearse Road to the point where it is intersected by an imaginary line projecting east from the southern end of Highfield Road, then proceeding along said imaginary line to the southern end of Highfield Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along Highfield Road to the point where it is intersected by an imaginary line projecting in a south-easterly direction from Caltragh Road and passing through the area between the Crozon Housing Estate and Caltragh Heights; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along said imaginary line to its point of intersection with the Caltragh Road; then proceeding from this point in a westerly direction along an imaginary line until said line intersects the N4 roadway; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the N4 roadway to the starting point.

#### Sligo West

That part of the borough situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the point where the borough boundary is intersected by the Strandhill Road; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along Strandhill Road and Lord Edward Street to the junction of Lord Edward Street with the N4 roadway; then proceeding in

a southerly direction along the N4 roadway, then proceeding in an easterly direction along an imaginary line south of Crozon Crescent and Crozon Downs; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along an imaginary line to the junction of Highfield Road with Pearse Road; then proceeding in a southerly direction along Pearse Road and Ballysadare Road to the junction of Ballysadare Road with the borough boundary; then proceeding in a westerly direction and along the borough boundary to the starting point.

# Bray Town

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Bray Town to include small parts of the Kilmacanogue electoral division for electoral purposes and account has been taken of this in the tables below.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Town Average</b>
<b>Bray Town</b>	<b>27,041</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,253</b>	
Bray No. 1	6,629	3	2,210	-1.91
Bray No. 2	6,386	3	2,129	-5.50
Bray No. 3	14,026	6	2,338	+3.77

In each electoral area the deviation from the average representation level for Bray Town is within the range of + or -10% set down in the terms of reference.

## Analysis

The Bray No. 1 and Bray No. 2 electoral areas have 3 members each and must be reviewed in line with the terms of reference. The Committee is satisfied that there are no very exceptional circumstances to justify preserving either Bray No. 1 or Bray No. 2 as 3-seater electoral areas. It would be possible to alter the boundaries of the existing electoral areas to provide for three 4-seater electoral areas that would give a good representational balance and would not be disproportionately large and this is considered to be the most appropriate approach for Bray.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within the town of Bray, the Committee recommends: -

1. The reorganisation of the electoral areas as follows:

1.1. Those parts of the Bray No. 3 electoral area west of where it extends its boundary from the junction of O'Byrne Road and the Vevay Road going west along the O'Byrne Road and beyond in an imaginary line until it meets Bray No. 2 electoral division boundary line, then north along the aforementioned boundary until its meets Killarney Road, to transfer from the Bray No.3 to the Bray No. 2 electoral area;

1.2. Those parts of the Bray No. 3 electoral area west of where it extends its boundary south along the Killarney Road until its junction with Kilbride Lane, then west along Kilbride Lane to its junction with Herbert Road, then south along Herbert Road until its meets the Urban Boundary to transfer from the Bray No. 3 to the Bray No. 1 electoral area.

2. The renaming of electoral area as follows:

2.1. Bray No. 1 electoral area to be renamed Bray West;

2.2. Bray No. 2 electoral area to be renamed Bray East;

2.3. Bray No. 3 electoral area to be renamed Bray South.

3. The redistribution of council seats among the revised electoral areas as follows:

3.1. Bray East 4-seats; Bray West 4-seats; and Bray South 4-seats.

The effect of these recommendations is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Town Average</b>
<b>Bray Town</b>	<b>27,041</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,253</b>	
Bray East <sup>6</sup>	9,149	4	2,287	+1.51
Bray West <sup>7</sup>	8,759	4	2,190	-2.80
Bray South <sup>8</sup>	9,133	4	2,283	+1.33

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area

#### Bray West

That part of the town situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the town and the Dublin Road and proceeding initially in a southerly direction along the Dublin Road, Castle Street, Bray Bridge, Main Street and Killarney Road to the junction of Killarney Road and Killarney Lane; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along Killarney Lane to its junction with Herbert Road; then proceeding in a south-westerly direction along Herbert Road to junction with the entry road to the National Film Studios of Ireland; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along said entry road to its intersection with an imaginary line projected from the western end of said entry road to the roundabout on Upper Dargle Road; then proceeding in a westerly direction along said imaginary line to its intersection by the Dargle river; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along the Dargle River until the point where it is crossed by the N11 roadway; then proceeding in a southerly direction along an imaginary line from this point to the local road on Kilbride Hill; then proceeding in a southerly direction along said road to reach the town boundary at its intersection by the north-westerly projection of the Dargle Bridge; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the town boundary to the starting point.

---

<sup>6</sup> formerly Bray No. 2

<sup>7</sup> formerly Bray No. 1

<sup>8</sup> formerly Bray No. 3



Electoral Area

Town Boundary as Elected for Electoral Purpose

Bray West

Bray East

Bray South

Ravenswell

Church

Newcourt

Castle

Ballinacorney

 Town Boundary as Extended for Electoral Purposes

### Bray East

That part of the town situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the point nearest the entrance to Corke Abbey where the town boundary is intersected by the Dublin Road and proceeding initially in a southerly direction along the Dublin Road, Castle Street, Bray Bridge, Main Street and Vevay Road to the point where the Vevay Road intersects the town boundary, then proceeding in an easterly direction along the town boundary to the starting point.

### Bray South

That part of the town situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the junction of Killarney Road and Vevay Road and proceeding initially in a south-easterly direction along Vevay Road to its intersection of the town boundary; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along the urban boundary to its intersection by the north-westerly projection of the Dargle Bridge; then proceeding in north-easterly direction along the local road to Kilbride Hill; then proceeding in a northerly direction along an imaginary line joining the northern end of said local road to the point where the Dargle River is crossed by the N11 roadway; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along the Dargle river to the point where it is intersected by an imaginary line projected from the roundabout on Upper Dargle Road and the western end of the entry road to the National Film Studios of Ireland; then proceeding in a westerly direction along said imaginary line and said entry road to the junction of the entry road and Herbert Road; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along Herbert Road to its junction with Killarney Lane; then proceeding in a south-westerly direction along Killarney Lane to its junction with Killarney Road; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along Killarney Road to the starting point.

# Dundalk Town

## Population and Membership

The Local Government (Boundaries) (Town Elections) Regulations 1994, altered the boundary of Dundalk Town to include small parts of the Dundalk rural electoral division for electoral purposes and account has been taken of this in the tables below.

The present position is as follows:

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Town Average</b>
<b>Dundalk Town</b>	<b>26,424</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,202</b>	
Dundalk No. 1	9,783	4	2,446	+11.08
Dundalk No. 2	10,593	4	2,648	+20.25
Dundalk No. 3	6,048	4	1,512	-31.34

The deviation from the average representation level for Dundalk Town Council is within the range of -31.34% to +20.25%. Consequently, some reorganisation is necessary to rebalance the representation levels.

## Analysis

The existing configuration of three 4-seat electoral areas appears appropriate for Dundalk. However, Dundalk No. 3 is heavily over-represented and Dundalk No. 2 is heavily under-represented. It is therefore necessary to reorganise the boundary between these areas to achieve a reasonable balance of representation while leaving Dundalk No. 1 intact.

## **Recommendations**

In order to accommodate the above considerations and rebalance the population per member within Dundalk Town, the Committee recommends: -

### **1. The reorganisation of electoral areas as follows:**

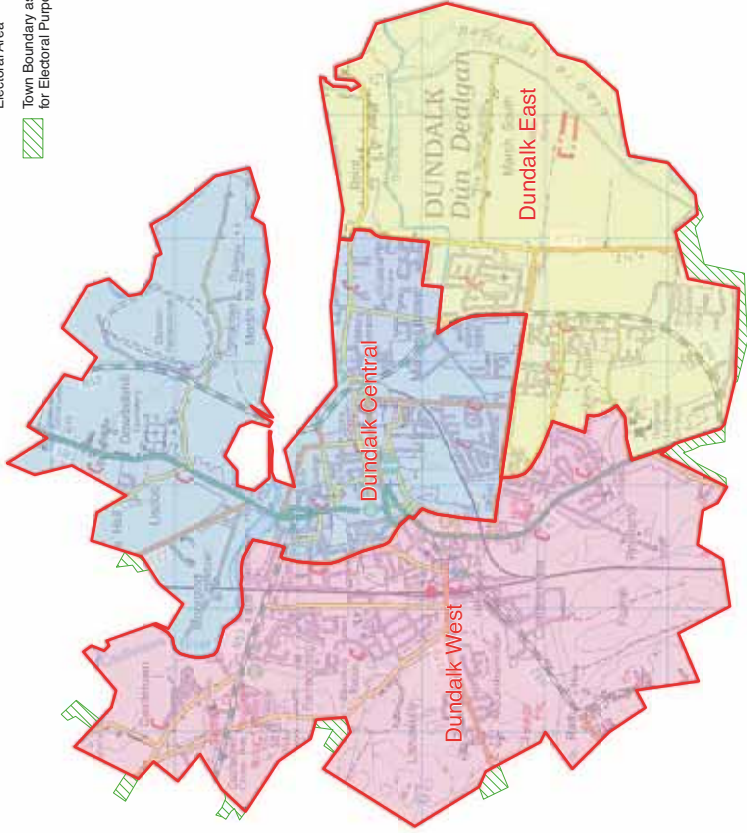
- 1.1. Those parts of the Dundalk No.1 electoral area south of and including Williamson's Place and east of and including Rampart Road and an imaginary line continuing south from Rampart Road to meet The Long Avenue to transfer to the Dundalk No. 3 electoral area;
- 1.2. The street of Greenwood Drive and the Brookwood Lawns housing estate to transfer from the Dundalk No. 1 to the Dundalk No. 2 electoral area;
- 1.3. Those parts of the Dundalk No. 2 electoral area which are west of a line commencing at the junction of the Long Avenue and Tom Bellew Avenue and proceeding along Tom Bellew Avenue until the junction at the entrance of the Glenwood Estate, then taking an imaginary line south to the western boundary of the Sports Grounds located between Tom Bellew Avenue and Hoey's Lane, and following the boundary of these Sports Grounds around the Rockfield Manor Estate until reaching Hoey's Lane, then proceeding west along Hoey's Lane to its junction with the Dublin Road and, finally, proceeding south along the Dublin Road until reaching the town boundary, to transfer to the Dundalk No. 3 electoral area.

### **2. The renaming of electoral area as follows:**

- 2.1. Dundalk No.1 electoral area to be renamed Dundalk Central;
- 2.2. Dundalk No.2 electoral area to be renamed Dundalk West;
- 2.3. Dundalk No.3 electoral area to be renamed Dundalk East.

# Dundalk Town

- Electoral Area
- ▨ Town Boundary as Extended for Electoral Purposes



The effect of these changes is as follows: -

	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Population Per Member</b>	<b>% Variance from Town Average</b>
<b>Dundalk Town</b>	<b>26,424</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,202</b>	
Dundalk Central	9,334	4	2,334	+6.00
Dundalk East	8,367	4	2,092	-5.00
Dundalk West	8,723	4	2,181	-1.00

The following is a detailed description of each recommended electoral area:

#### Dundalk Central

That part of the town of Dundalk situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the easternmost point where the northern boundary of the town departs from the Castletown River and proceeding in a south-westerly direction initially, along the Castletown River to its intersection by the imaginary northerly projection of St. Nicholas Avenue; then proceeding in a southerly direction along the said imaginary projection and along St. Nicholas Avenue to its junction with Castletown Road; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along Castletown Road to its junction with Legion Avenue; then proceeding in a southerly direction along Legion Avenue and McSwiney Street to the junction of McSwiney Street with Demesne Road; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along Demesne Road to its junction with Park Villas; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along Park Villas to its junction with Park Street; then proceeding in a south-westerly direction along Park Street to its junction with Williamson's Place; then proceeding along Williamson's Place to its junction with Rampart Road; then proceeding in a southerly direction along Rampart Road and its imaginary southerly projection to the point where said imaginary projection intersects with The Long Avenue; then proceeding in an easterly direction along The Long Avenue and Avenue Road to the junction of Avenue Road with the Dundalk Inner Relief Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the Dundalk Inner Relief Road to its junction with Coes Road; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along Coes Road to its junction with the Blackwater River; then proceeding in an easterly direction along the Blackwater River to its intersection by an imaginary southerly projection from the east end of Greenwood Drive; then proceeding in a northerly direction along said imaginary projection to Greenwood

Drive; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Greenwood Drive to its junction with Red Barns Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along Red Barn's Road to its junction with Point Road; then proceeding in a westerly direction along Point Road to its junction with the road running initially parallel to the eastern boundary of the Point Road Pitch and Putt Course; then proceeding along said road running immediately parallel to the boundary of the Point Road Pitch and Putt Course and its imaginary northerly projection to its intersection by the town boundary; then proceeding in a westerly direction along said town boundary to the starting point.

#### Dundalk East

That part of the town of Dundalk situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the town with the Dublin Road; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along the Dublin Road to its junction with Hoey's Lane; then proceeding along Hoey's Lane in an easterly direction to its junction with the entry road to the Rockfield Manor estate passing between Rockfield Manor estate and the adjacent Sports Grounds; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the full length of said entry road; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction and following the perimeter of the said Sports Grounds to its westernmost point behind the Rockfield Manor Estate; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along an imaginary line running parallel with the Glenwood Estate until its intersection with Tom Bellew Avenue; then proceeding in a north-westerly directions along Tom Bellew Avenue to its junction with The Long Avenue; then proceeding in an easterly direction along The Long Avenue and Avenue Road to the junction of Avenue Road with the Dundalk Inner Relief Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along the Dundalk Inner Relief Road to its junction with Coes Road; then proceeding in a north-easterly direction along Coes Road to its junction with the Blackwater River; then proceeding in an easterly direction along the Blackwater River to its junction with an imaginary southerly projection from the east end of Greenwood Drive; then proceeding in a northerly direction along said imaginary projection to Greenwood Drive; then proceeding in an easterly direction along Greenwood Drive to its junction with Red Barns Road; then proceeding in a northerly direction along Red Barn's Road to its junction with Point Road; then proceeding in a westerly direction along Point Road to its junction with the road running initially parallel to the eastern boundary of the Point Road Pitch and Putt Course; then proceeding along said road and its imaginary northerly projection to its intersection by the town boundary; then proceeding in an easterly direction along said town boundary to the starting point.

### Dundalk West

That part of the town of Dundalk situated within a line drawn as follows: commencing at the easternmost point where the northern boundary of the town departs from the Castletown River and proceeding in a south-westerly direction initially, along the Castletown River to its intersection by the imaginary northerly projection of St. Nicholas Avenue; then proceeding in a southerly direction along the said imaginary projection and along St. Nicholas Avenue to its junction with Castletown Road; then proceeding in a north-westerly direction along Castletown Road to its junction with Legion Avenue; then commencing in a southerly direction and proceeding along Legion Avenue and McSwiney Street to the junction of McSwiney Street with Demesne Road; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along Demesne Road to its junction with Park Villas; then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along Park Villas to its junction with Park Street; then proceeding in a south-westerly direction along Park Street to its junction with Williamson's Place; then proceeding along Williamson's Place to its junction with Rampart Road; then proceeding in a southerly direction along Rampart Road and an imaginary southerly projection of Rampart Road until to the point where said imaginary projection intersects with The Long Avenue; then proceeding in an easterly direction along The Long Avenue to its junction with Tom Bellew Road; then proceeding in a south easterly direction along Tom Bellew Road past its junction with the entry road to the Glenwood estate; then, immediately after said junction, proceeding along an imaginary line, running parallel to the entry road to the Glenwood Estate, from Tom Bellew Avenue to the westernmost point of the Sports Ground between Tom Bellew Avenue and Hoey's Lane; then, from the westernmost point of the Sports Grounds, proceeding in a south-easterly direction along the perimeter of the Sports Grounds until it reaches the northern end of the entry road to the Rockfield Manor estate; then proceeding along said entry road until its junction with Hoey's Lane; then proceeding in a westerly direction along Hoey's Lane until its junction with the Dublin Road, then proceeding in a south-easterly direction along the Dublin Road to its intersection by the urban boundary; then proceeding in an easterly direction along said urban boundary to the starting point.





# APPENDICES

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Rules of Procedure**

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 Chairman is not present at a meeting, the members of the Committee present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman 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 Chairman 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. A member of the Committee shall not participate in the preparation of any part of the report with respect to the functional area of a local authority if he or she is an officer of that authority, nor with respect to the functional area of a local authority situated within an administrative county if he or she is an officer of the council of that county. Any such matter arising shall be noted in the minutes of that meeting.
10. Meetings of the Committee shall be arranged and notified to members by the Secretary after consultation with the Chairman.
11. The minutes of each meeting of the Committee shall be approved at the next meeting and shall thereupon be signed by the Chairman and retained by the Secretary.

## APPENDIX II

### Press Notice Inviting Submissions

#### Local Electoral Area Boundary Committees

The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Mr John Gormley, T.D., has established two Committees to review local electoral areas and to report to him not later than 20 June 2008.

The reviews of local electoral areas are being undertaken in prospect of the local elections to be held in 2009, and having regard to population changes since the last similar reviews in 1998. The Committees' reports will be considered by the Minister as the basis for the revision of the local electoral areas under his statutory powers.

The Committees are mandated to review the ratio of population to elected members in each local electoral area and to ensure a reasonable relationship (as far as practicable within a variance of  $\pm 10\%$ ) between the population as established by the 2006 Census and representation within each local authority. In addition, in the case of counties and cities, the Committees must also seek to draw up, where possible, electoral areas that would, alone or in combination, have an urban or neighbourhood focal point or points.

The terms of reference for the Committees also require them to take due account of the desirability of preserving natural communities or the hinterlands of population centres, and, where possible, of aligning local electoral area boundaries with Dáil constituency boundaries.

The Committees are asked to assume no change in present numbers of elected members at overall local authority level. Within individual electoral areas as recommended by the Committees, the number of councillors should not be less than 4 or more than 7, provided that in very exceptional circumstances 3 seat local electoral areas may be recommended where otherwise the geographic size of the area would be disproportionately large.

The *Dublin and Cities Electoral Area Boundary Committee* will report and make recommendations in relation to Dublin City, Cork City, Galway City, Limerick City, Waterford City, and Dún-Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils. The *Electoral Area Boundary Committee* will report and make recommendations in relation to the counties outside of Dublin City, and the borough councils of Drogheda and Sligo and the town councils of Bray and Dundalk, all of which are currently divided into local electoral areas.

The Committees now invite submissions on the matters referred to above. Submissions may be sent by e-mail to [electoralareacommittees@envirom.ie](mailto:electoralareacommittees@envirom.ie) or by post to Room 2.03, Custom House Dublin 1, and should be addressed to –

Secretary  
Dublin and Cities Electoral Area Boundary Committee

or

Secretary  
Electoral Area Boundary Committee

as appropriate, **to arrive no later than 14 March 2008**. All submissions will be made available on the website of the Committees ([www.electoralareacommittees.ie](http://www.electoralareacommittees.ie)) as soon as they are received.

Further information, including full terms of reference, is available from John O'Farrell, telephone 01 888 2092.

## **APPENDIX III**

### **List of Submissions**

#### **Political Parties**

Achill Fianna Fáil  
Fianna Fáil Ard Comhairle  
Fianna Fáil, Ballaghaderreen Comhairle Ceanntair, Co. Roscommon  
Fianna Fáil, Ballinamore Comhairle Ceanntair, County Leitrim  
Fianna Fáil, Ballinrobe Comhairle Ceanntair, County Mayo  
Fianna Fáil, Dingle Cumann, County Kerry  
Fianna Fáil, Gorey, County Wexford  
Fianna Fáil Group, Kilkenny County Kilkenny  
Fianna Fáil Group, Wexford County Council  
Fianna Fáil, Rathangan Cumann, County Kildare  
Fianna Fáil, Templemartin Cumann, County Cork  
Fine Gael  
Fine Gael, County Executive, Cavan  
Fine Gael, Mayo Constituency Executive  
Green Party, Bray, County Wicklow  
Green Party, County Meath  
Labour/Green Parties Group, Kilkenny County Council  
Sinn Féin, Cavan County Council Members  
Sinn Féin, Comhairle Ceantair Lughai  
Sinn Féin, North Kerry  
The Labour Party  
The Labour Party, Laurence Gate Branch, Drogheda, County Louth

#### **Public Representatives**

Mr. Niall Collins T.D.  
Mr. Michael D'Arcy T.D.  
Mr. Frank Feighan T.D.  
Senator Dominic Hannigan  
Councillor Malcolm Byrne, Gorey Town Council

Councillor Caroline Burrell, Bray Town Council  
Councillor John Carey, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Frank Chambers, Mayo County Council  
Councillor Dan Cowman, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Michael Connor-Scarteen, Kerry County Council  
Councillor Pat Daly, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Dervill Dolan, Offaly County Council  
Councillor Tom Feighery, Offaly County Council  
Councillor Seamus Cosai Fitzgerald, Kerry County Council  
Councillor Daragh Fitzpatrick, Kildare County Council  
Councillor Mary Greene, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Connie Hanniffy, Offaly County Council  
Councillor Noel Harrington, Cork County Council  
Councillor Mary Hoade, Galway County Council  
Councillor Lorraine Hynes, Carlow County Council  
Councillor James Joyce, Galway County Council  
Councillor P J Kavanagh, Carlow County Council  
Councillor Fergie Kehoe, Wexford County Council  
Councillor Frank Maher, Louth County Council & Drogheda Borough Council  
Councillor Joe MacDonald, Carlow County Council  
Councillor Michael McNamara, Mayo County Council  
Councillor Alan Mitchell, Longford County Council  
Councillor Aindreas Moynihan, Cork County Council  
Councillor Paddy O'Callaghan, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Paddy O' Rourke, Leitrim County Council  
Councillor Michael D. O' Shea, Kerry County Council  
Councillor Tim O' Leary, Kerry County Council  
Councillor Lola O' Sullivan, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Anne Marie Power, Waterford County Council  
Councillor Bryan Reilly, Meath County Council  
Councillor Katie Ridge, Kildare County Council  
Councillor John Ryan, Wicklow County Council  
Councillor Darren Scully, Kildare County Council

### **Local Authorities**

Drogheda Borough Council  
Ennis Town Council  
Kildare County Council  
Leitrim County Council  
Roscommon County Council  
Sligo Borough Council  
Tramore Town Council  
Tullamore Town Council  
Waterford County Council  
Westmeath County Council  
Wexford County Council

### **Organisations**

Aglish Development Association, County Waterford  
Allenwood Gaelic Football Club, Naas, County Kildare  
Association of County and City Councils  
Athea Community Council Limited, County Limerick  
Athenry Community Council Trust Limited, County Galway  
Ballinrobe Community Development Council, County Mayo  
Ballinhassig Tidy Towns Committee, County Cork  
Blessington and District Forum, County Wicklow  
Carragaline Macra na Feirme, County Cork  
Castleisland Community and Business Association, County Kerry  
Clontibret Development Association, County Monaghan  
Dromineer and District Development Association, North Tipperary  
Dromore West Community Enhancement Group Limited, County Sligo  
Glencorrib-Kilroe Development Council, County Mayo  
Group of Residents from Arva, County Cavan  
Lough Gowna Development Association, County Cavan  
Lough Sheelin Angling Trout Protection Association, County Cavan  
Kilkishen Community Council, County Clare  
Kilmaley Meitheal Parish Development Committee Limited  
Mid-East Regional Authority, County Offices, Station Road, County Wicklow

Mostrim Parish Identity Group, County Longford  
Mullahoran Parish Council  
Newport and District Development Company Limited, County Mayo  
Newtownmountkennedy Tidy Towns Association, County Wicklow  
O'Callaghan's Mills Community Council, County Clare  
Tracton Community Alert, County Cork

## **Individuals**

Cormac Bohan, Ashfield, North Road, Drogheda, County Louth  
Trish Forde Brennan, County Limerick  
Michael Burke, Convent Road, Ballinrobe, County Mayo  
Dermot Campion, Garranroe, Moyne, Thurles, County Tipperary  
Dan Carroll, Castle Avenue, Muskerry Estait, Ballincollog, County Cork  
Michael Clarke, Main Street, Dromore West, County Sligo  
Noel Conway, Killoe, County Longford  
Timmy Conway, Thomastown, Naas, County Kildare  
Paraic Cosgrove, Cloontakilla, Bangor Ellis, Ballina, County Mayo  
Pat Costello, Kildimo Village, County Limerick  
Paraic Conroy, Finney, County Mayo  
Jim Cuddy, Lydican, Claregalway, County Galway  
Michael J. Deane, Glenamoy, Ballina, County Mayo  
Eoin Dillon, Tyone, Nenagh, County Tipperary  
Michael Duffy, Kilbride, Finney, County Mayo  
Michael J Duffy & Others, Ballintubber, County Mayo  
John Egan, Finney, County Mayo  
Tommy Egan, Finney, County Mayo  
Jonathan Fitzgerald, Baile Caneen, Glens, Dingle, County Kerry  
Jim Fleming, The Swan House, The Swan, County Laois  
Brigid Fox, Myshall, County Carlow  
Pat Gallagher, County Manager, Offaly County Council  
Gerry Garvey, Liscolvin, High Street, Carrick-on-Shannon, County Roscommon  
Jim Gilna, Woodford, Laytown, County Meath  
Albert Glynn, Glan, Kilcogy, County Cavan  
Sean Hallinan, Parks, Clogher, Claremorris, County Mayo  
Brendan Heneghan, Terenure, Dublin



Johnny Joyce, County Mayo  
 Michael Joyce, County Mayo  
 Sean Keogh, Myshall, County Carlow  
 James Lawless, Naas, County Kildare  
 Padraig Loughrey, Killoe, County Longford  
 Noel Lynch, Macroom, County Cork  
 Sean Lyons, County Mayo  
 Michael Mayling, Little Acre, Killeshin Road, Carlow, County Carlow  
 Antóin MacGearailt, Na Traiceanna, An Daingean, Contae Chiarrai  
 George McCarney, Carlow, County Carlow  
 John McAteer, Main Street, Milford, County Donegal  
 J.C. McClafferty, County Donegal  
 Sean McClafferty, Carrigart Lower, Letterkenny, County Donegal  
 Dan McSweeney, Bandon, County Cork  
 Nevan McCartin, Main Street, Newowngore, County Leitrim  
 Garreth McDaid, Woodcairn, Drumleague, County Leitrim  
 Tom McCormack, Killoe, County Longford  
 Michael McKeon, Rosevale, Drogheda, County Louth  
 Anne McHale, Killavalla, County Mayo  
 Catherine Murphy, Leixlip Park, Leixlip, County Kildare  
 Richard Murphy, GWS Co-operative, Ballyglass, County Mayo  
 William Murphy, Galbally, Curracloe, Enniscorthy, County Wexford  
 Joe Nestor, Ballyglass, County Mayo  
 Sean Nestor, Belcarra, Castlebar, County Mayo  
 Gerald O' Connor, Skreen, County Sligo  
 Dr. Tony O' Donnell, Drumcree Court, Kildare Town, County Kildare  
 Donal O h-Ealaithe, County Cork  
 Pat O' Shea, Acres, Annascaul, County Kerry  
 Peter O' Rourke, Knocklongad, Garryhill, Bagenalstown, County Carlow  
 Eugene O' Neill, Carrigeencor, Dromahair, County Leitrim  
 Terry O'Niadh, County Manager, North Tipperary County Council  
 Danny Owens, County Offaly  
 Patrick Pidgeon, Blessington, County Wicklow  
 Mary B. Prendergast, Belcarra, County Mayo  
 Seamus Rodgers, Ard na Mara, Annagry, Letterkenny, County Donegal  
 Eoin Seymour, Annaghbeg, Ballycommon, Nenagh, County Tipperary  
 Joe Shannon, Mahanagh, Cloonloo, County Sligo

Marc Sheehan, Knockaneowen, Coachford, County Cork  
Eilish Smyth, Ballygall Parade, Dublin 11  
Marian Smyth, Graiguecullen, County Carlow  
Mike Sweeney, Cobh, County Cork  
Sean Tansey, Adspialda, Gurteen, County Sligo  
Máire Bean Uí Chonchúir, An Caladh, Sráid an Trá, An Daingean, Contae Chiarraí  
Michael Varley, Drumsheel Lower, Cong, County Mayo  
P J Walsh, Myshall, County Carlow  
Padraic Walsh, Breaffy, County Mayo  
Tommie Walsh, County Mayo

## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Recent History of Boundary Reviews**

#### **1985**

In 1985, the Government established two non-statutory Commissions to advise on the revision of representation at local level – one in respect of Dublin City and County and one in respect of County and County borough Councils outside of Dublin. The County and County Borough Electoral Area Boundary Commission had in its terms of reference :-

1. To recommend revisions to the representation on County Councils and County Borough Councils outside Dublin, with a view to ensuring a reasonable relationship between population and representation within each local authority without reducing the representation of any electoral area.
2. To consult with relevant local authorities in relation to extending the County Boroughs Cork and Limerick and constituting a County Borough in the Borough of Galway and to recommend appropriate representation. In the event of no extensions being agreed the level of representation of the existing County Boroughs would remain unchanged and the new Galway County Borough would have 15 seats
3. The key criteria to be employed by the commission to be
  - a. where a reasonable relationship exists between the 1981 population and representation to leave boundaries unchanged

- b. where representation levels are outside the limits to re-balance by, firstly, applying minimal boundary change taking due account of preserving natural communities and the hinterlands of population centres and, secondly, of the desirability, where it may be possible to do so of aligning electoral area boundaries with Dáil constituency boundaries.
- c. In cases where limited boundary changes cannot achieve the required balance and extensive disturbance of boundaries could be minimised by adding one or more seats in combination with or in substitution for boundary changes, to recommend the addition of one or two councillors with due regard to the undesirability of adding an excessive number of additional councillors in any county.
- d. Where the number of councillors representing an area equals or exceeds eight, to recommend sub-division in to electoral areas of no less than four members.

## 1998

Two Electoral Boundary Committees established under the Local Government Act 1991 carried out a further review of local electoral areas in 1998. One Committee dealt with electoral areas in Dublin City as well as the counties of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin, while the other Committee dealt with -

- (a) the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway
- (b) all counties
- (c) eight borough and urban district councils

Both Committees' terms of reference were quite similar to those of the present review and based their work on the 1996 Census.

The Minister made the necessary orders to implement the recommendations of both Committees and two local elections (i.e. 1999 and 2004) have taken place since then.

## **APPENDIX V**

**Maps showing electoral areas decided in 1998**

# COUNTY CARLOW

## Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

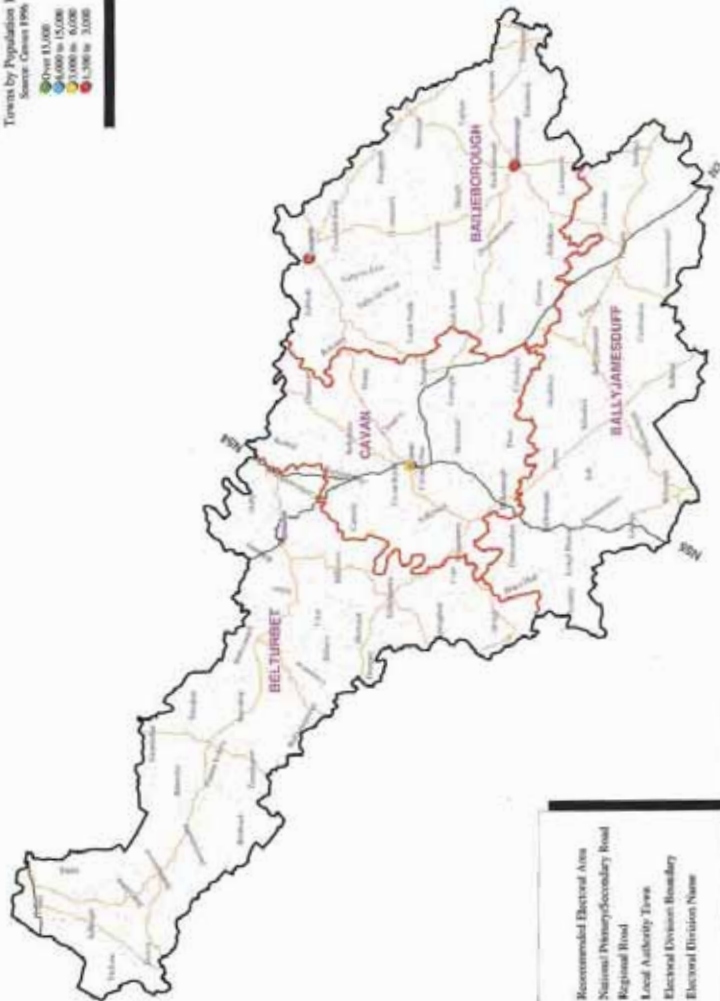
- Over 15,000
- 4,500 to 15,000
- 1,500 to 4,500
- 1,500 or 3,000



- Recommended Electoral Area
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Town
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name

# COUNTY CAVAN

Towns by Population 1996  
Source: Census 1996



Recommended Electoral Area  
 National Primary/Secondary Road  
 Regional Road  
 Local Authority Road  
 Electoral Division Boundary  
 Electoral Division Name





# County Cork, Northern Division

Towns by Population (1996)

Source: Census 1996



Recommended District/ Area  
National Primary/Secondary Road  
Regional Road  
Local Authority Town  
Electoral Division Boundary  
Electoral Division Name



N20

KANTURK

MALLOW

FERRIS

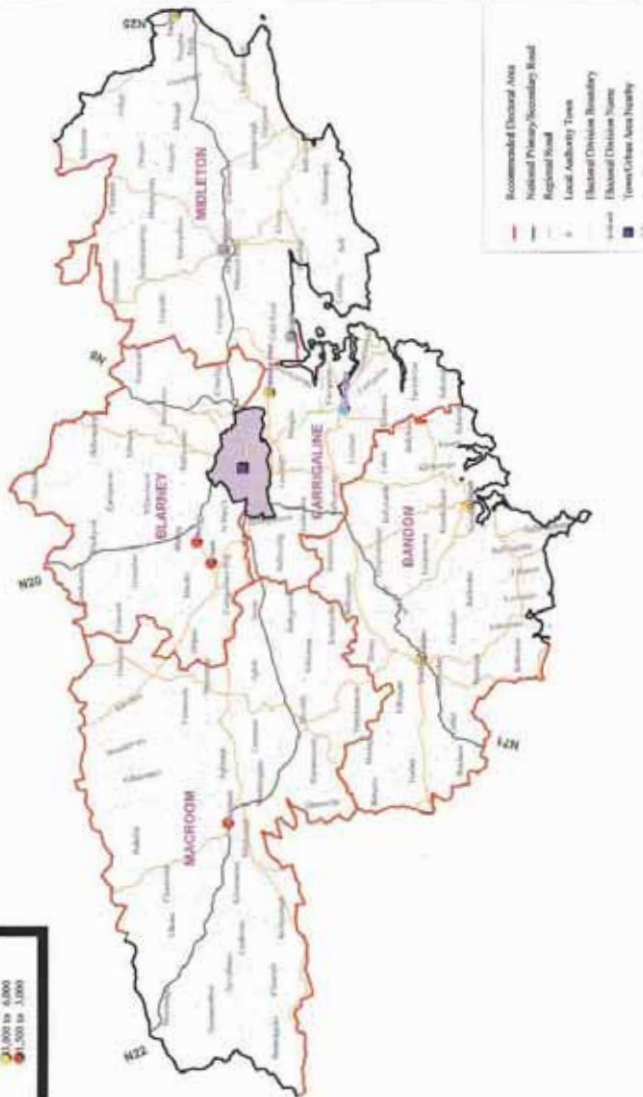
N22



# County Cork, Southern Division

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



# West County Cork

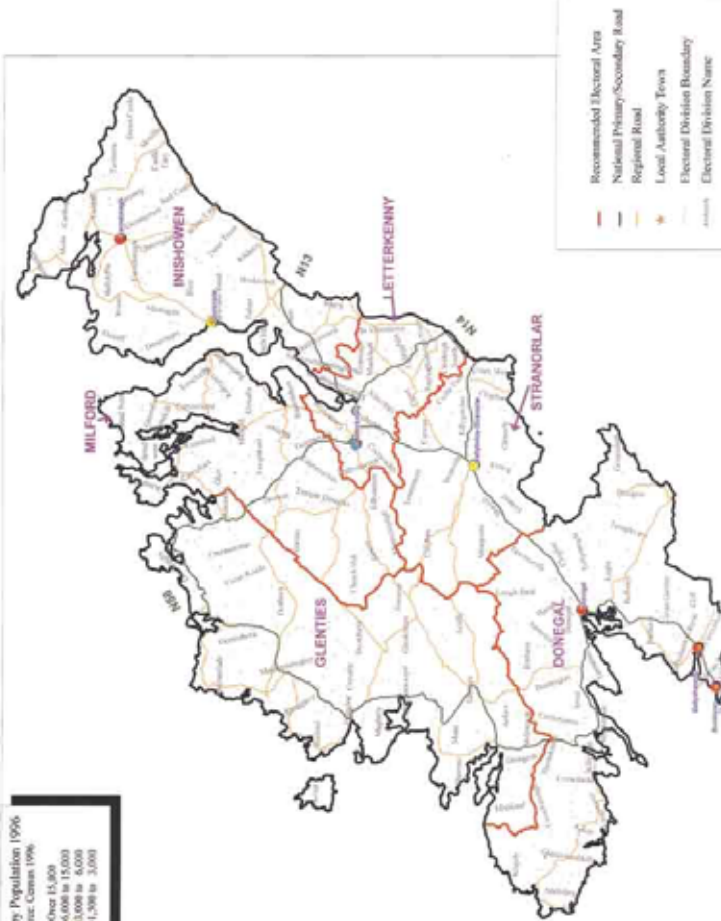
- Recommended Electoral Area
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Town
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name

Towns by Population 1996  
Source: Census 1996

- Over 15,000
- 10,000 to 15,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 2,500 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,500



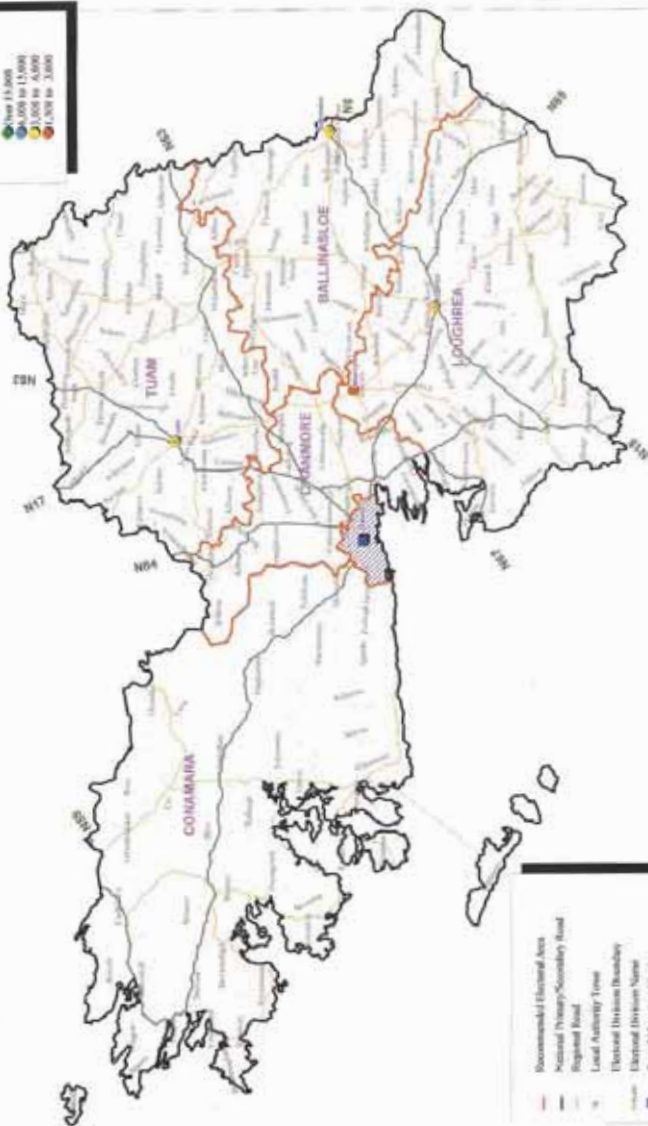
Source: Cornin 1996



# County Galway

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

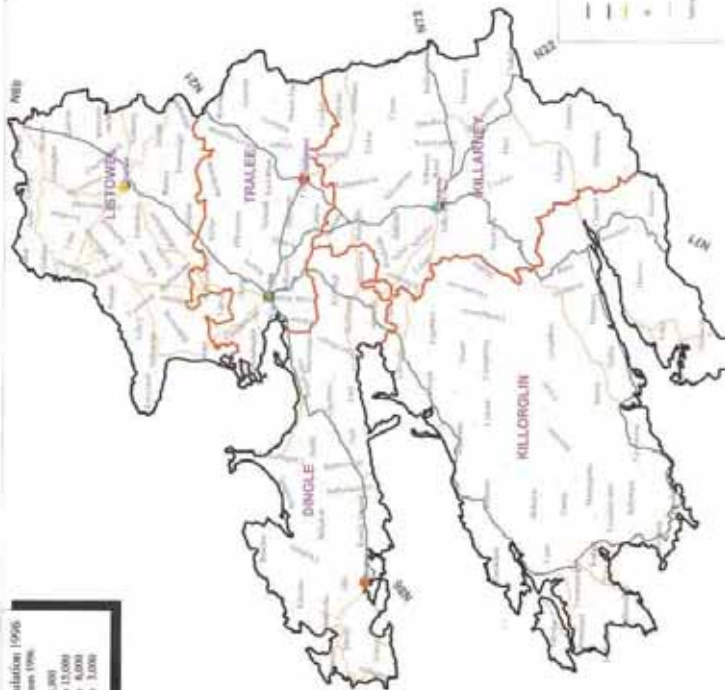


- Recommended Electoral Area
- Regional Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Town
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name
- Town's Urban Area Marked
- Area Not Included Within Electoral Area

# County Kerry

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



- Recommended European AVE
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Road
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name

# County Kildare



# County Kilkenny

## Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

- Over 15,000
- 6,000 to 15,000
- 1,000 to 6,000
- 1,500 to 3,000





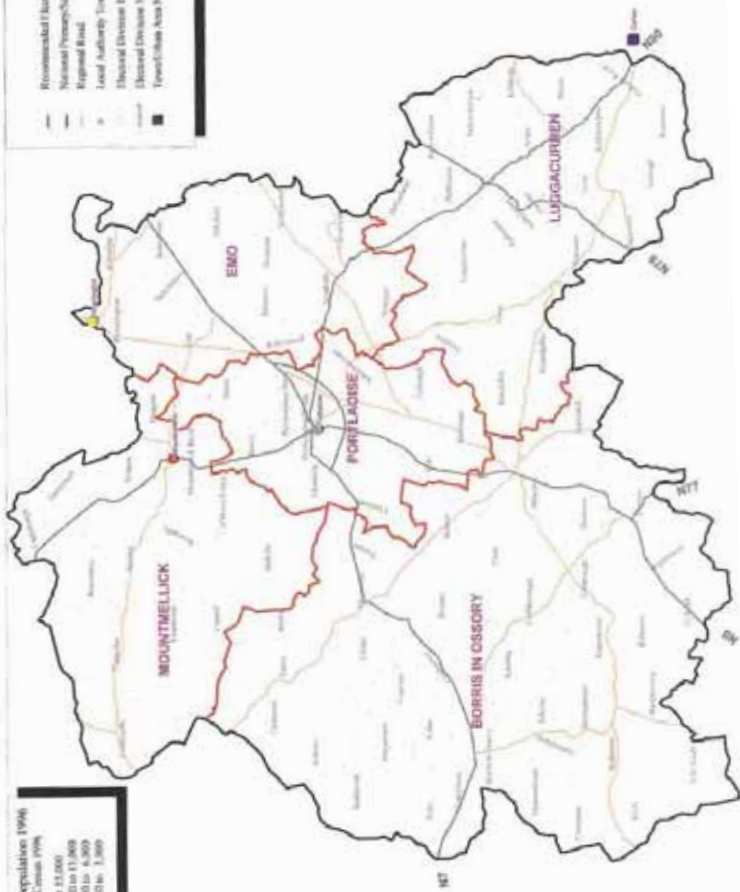
# County Laois

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



Recommended Planned Area  
National Primary/Secondary Road  
Regional Road  
Local Authority Town  
Electoral Division Boundary  
Electoral Division Name  
Township Area Shading



# County Leitrim

## Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



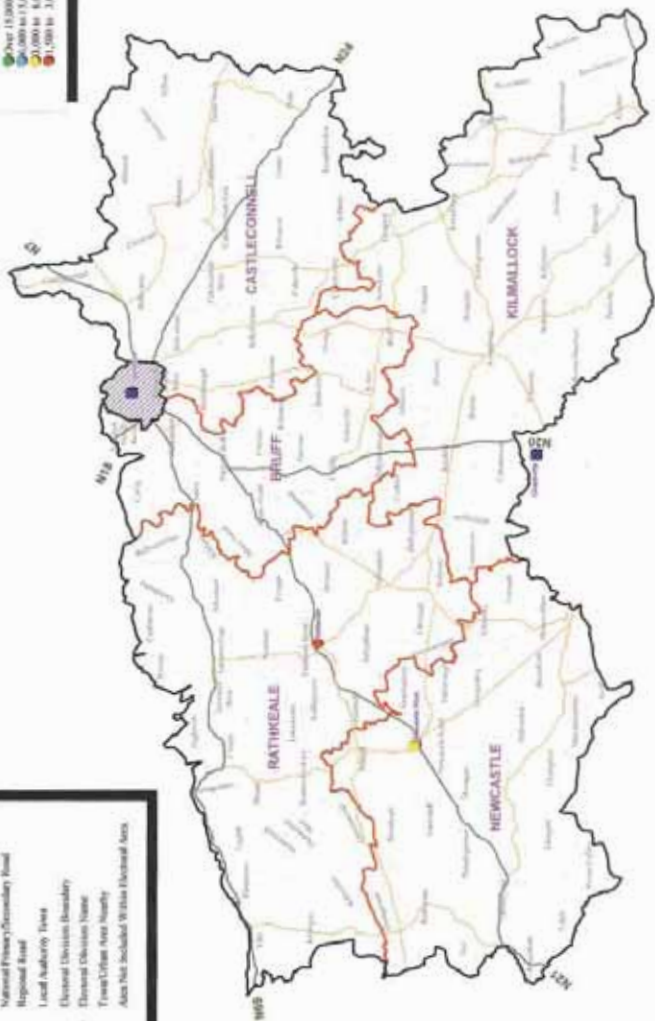
# County Limerick

- Recommended Electoral Area
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Town
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name
- Town/City Area Name
- Area Not Included Within Electoral Area

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

- Over 15,000
- 5,000 to 15,000
- 2,000 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,000



# County Longford

## Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

- Over 11,000
- 6,000 to 11,000
- 1,000 to 6,000
- 1,000 to 3,000



- Recommended Electoral Area
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Town
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name

## County Louth

Towns by Population 1996

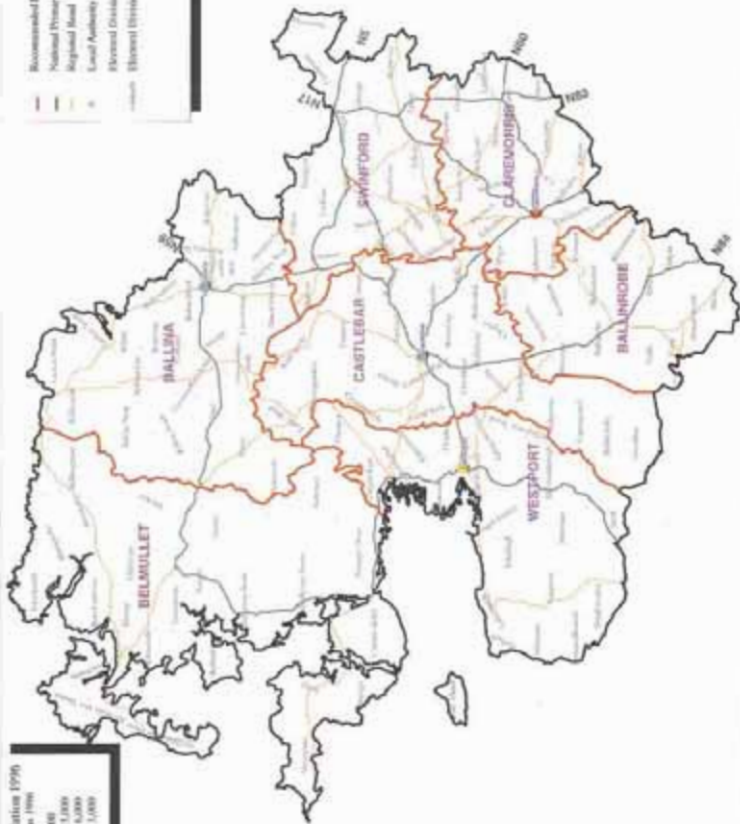
Science/Contents 1996.



# County Mayo

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



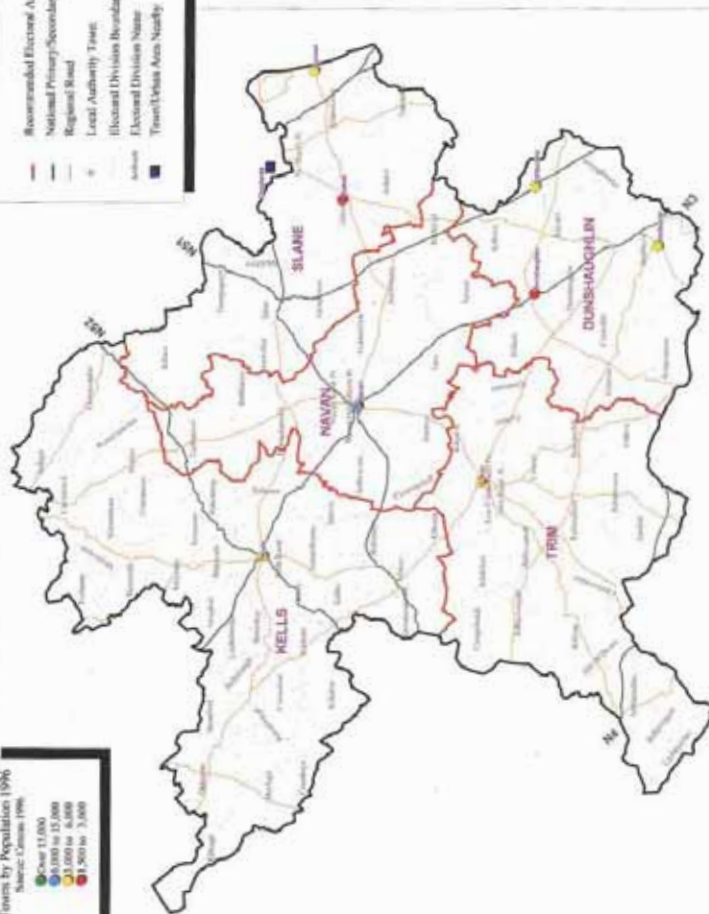
# County Meath

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



Reconstrained Electoral Area  
National Primary/Secondary Road  
Regional Road  
Local Authority Town  
Electoral Division Boundary  
Electoral Division Name  
Town/Urban Area Nearby



# County Monaghan

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

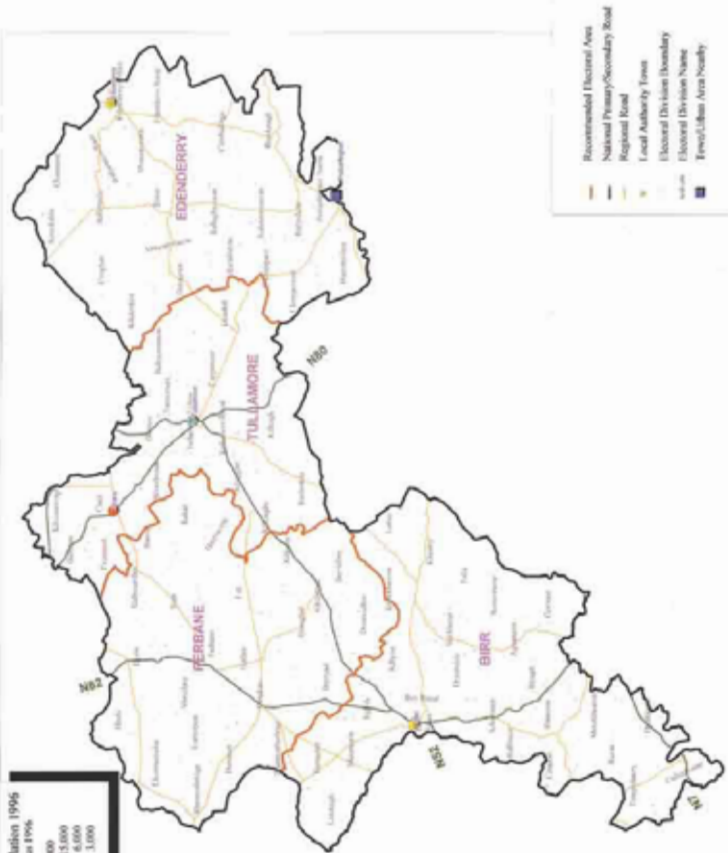




# County Offaly

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996



# County Roscommon

## Towns by Population 1996

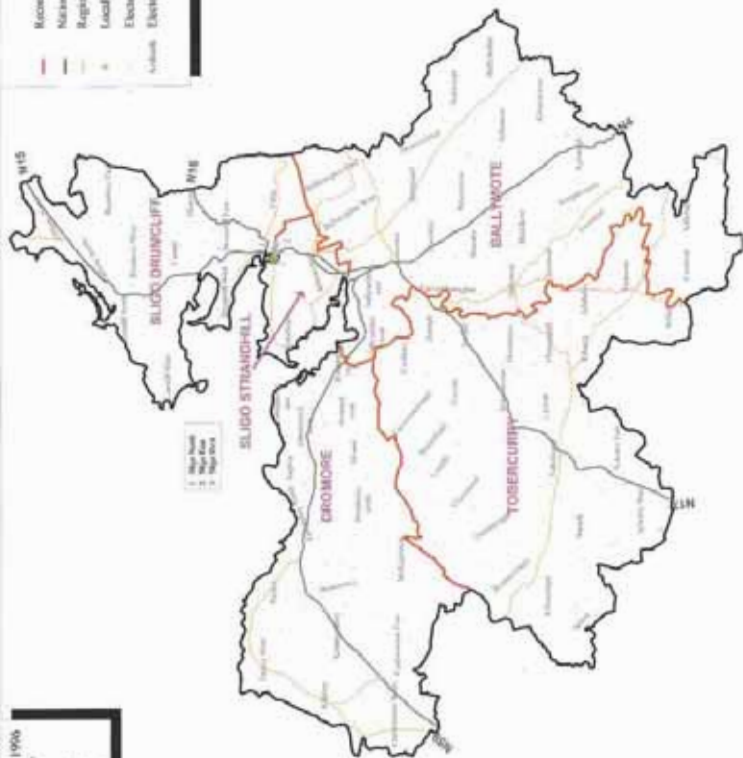
Source: Census 1996

- Over 12,000
- 6,000 to 12,000
- 3,000 to 6,000
- 1,700 to 3,000



## TRENDS BY POPULATION 1995

Source: Census 1996



Birmingham School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering  
 Birmingham City University  
 Birmingham B4 7ET  
 England  
 UK  
 Tel: +44 (0)121 359 3211  
 Fax: +44 (0)121 359 3212  
 Email: [enquiries@birmingham.ac.uk](mailto:enquiries@birmingham.ac.uk)  
 Website: <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk>

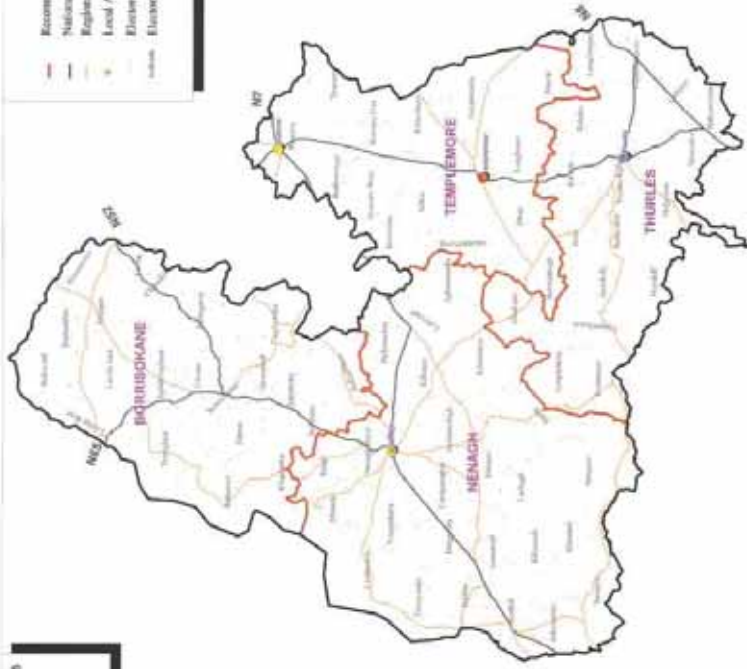
# County Tipperary - North Riding

Towns by Population 1996

(Source: Census 1996)



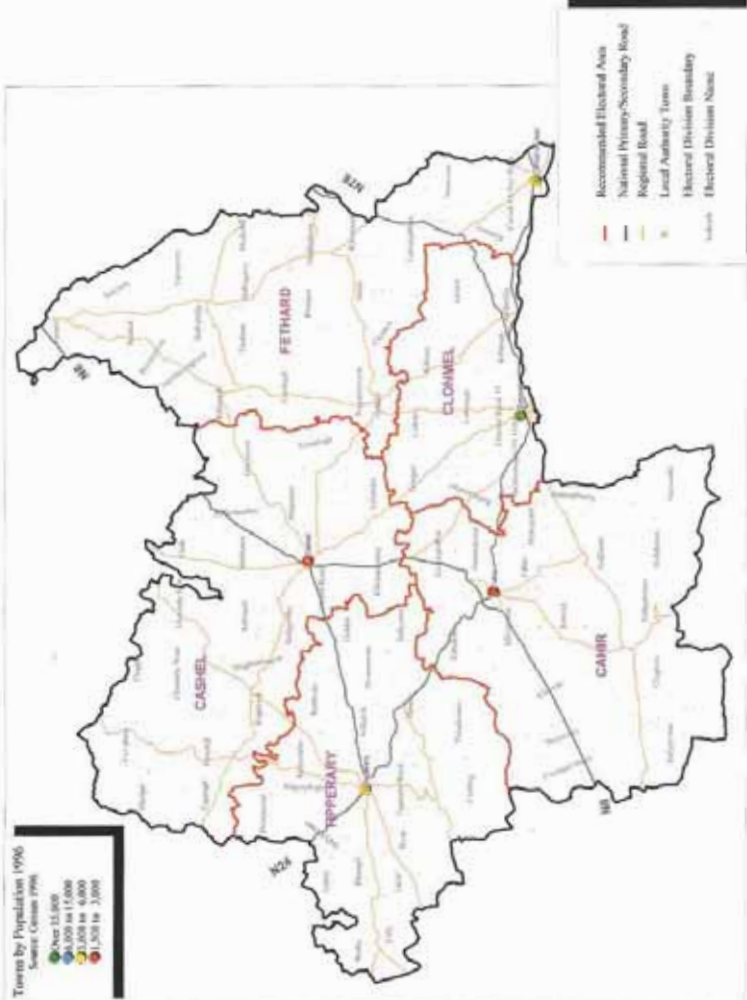
Recommended District Area  
 National Primary/Secondary Road  
 Regional Road  
 Local Authority Town  
 Electoral Division Boundary  
 Electoral Division Name



# County Tipperary - South Riding

Towns by Population 1996

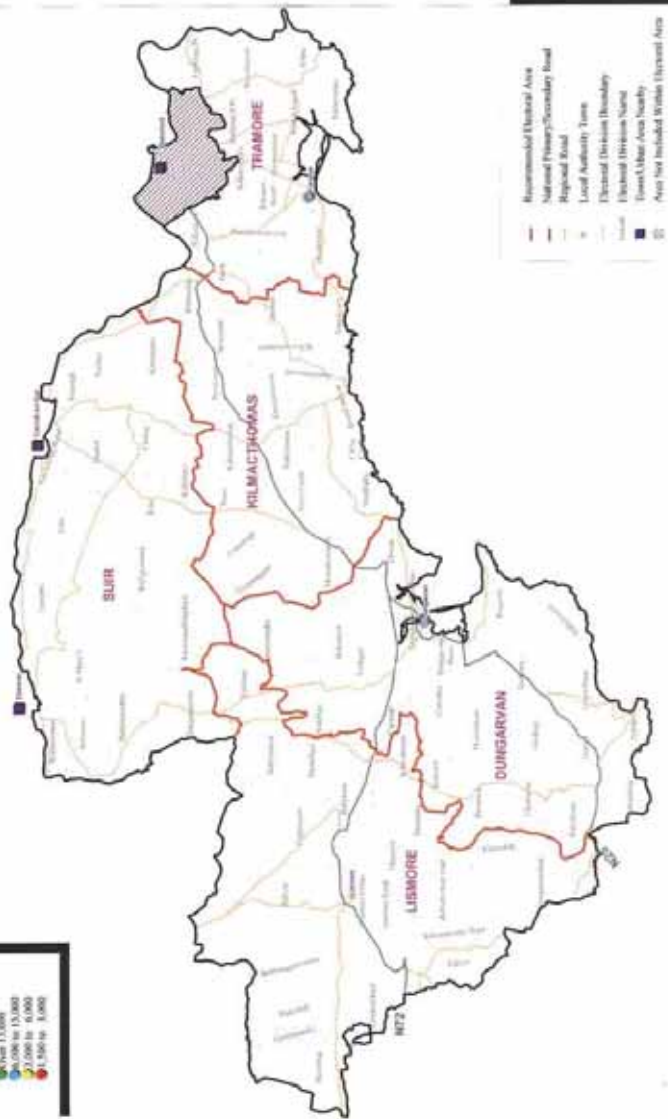
Source Census 1996



# County Waterford

Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

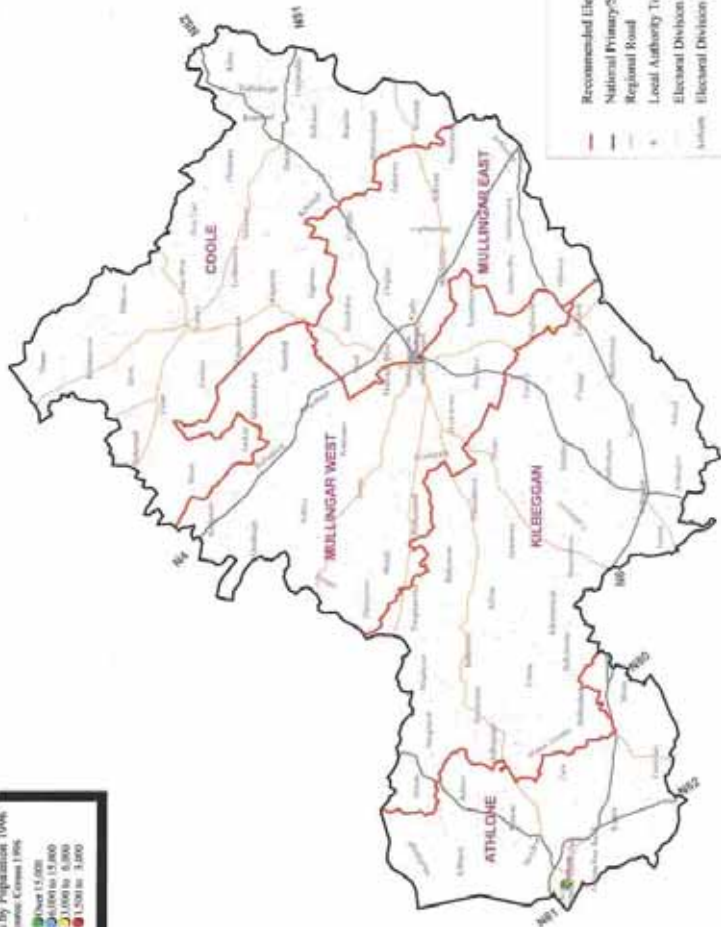


- Recommended Electoral Area
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road
- Local Authority Road
- Electoral Division Boundary
- Electoral Division Name
- Town Urban Area Boundary
- Area Not Included Within Electoral Area

# County Westmeath

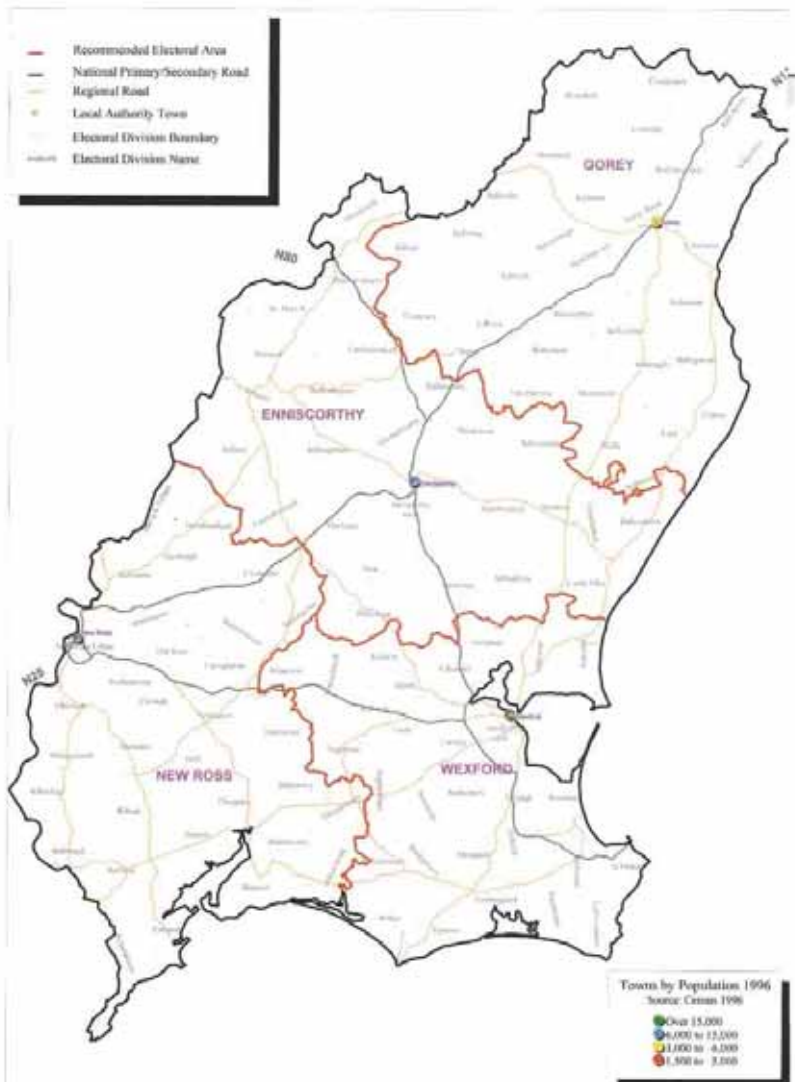
Towns by Population 1004

Source: Census 1996



Recommended Electoral Area  
 National Primary/Secondary Road  
 Regional Road  
 Local Authority Town  
 Electoral Division Boundary  
 Electoral Division Name

# County Wexford

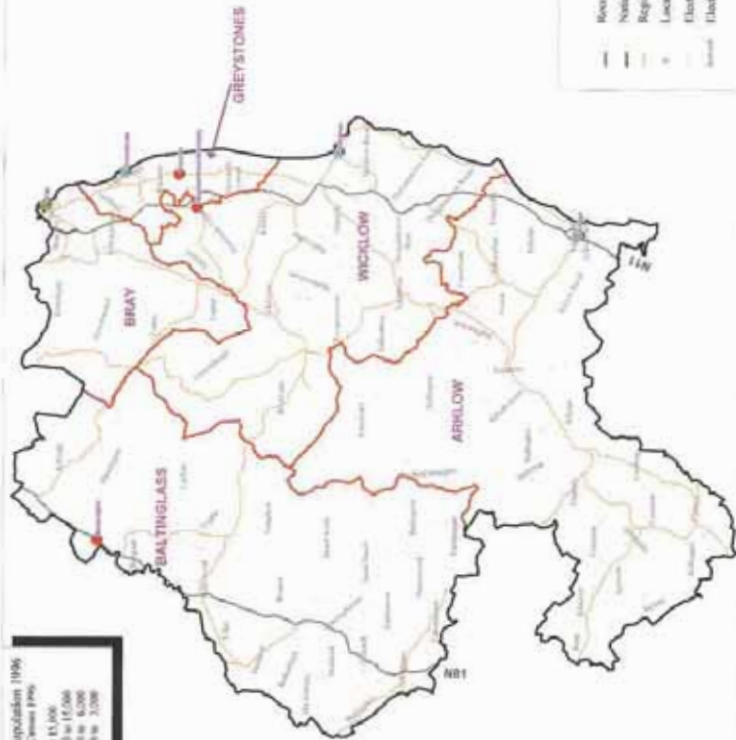




# County Wicklow

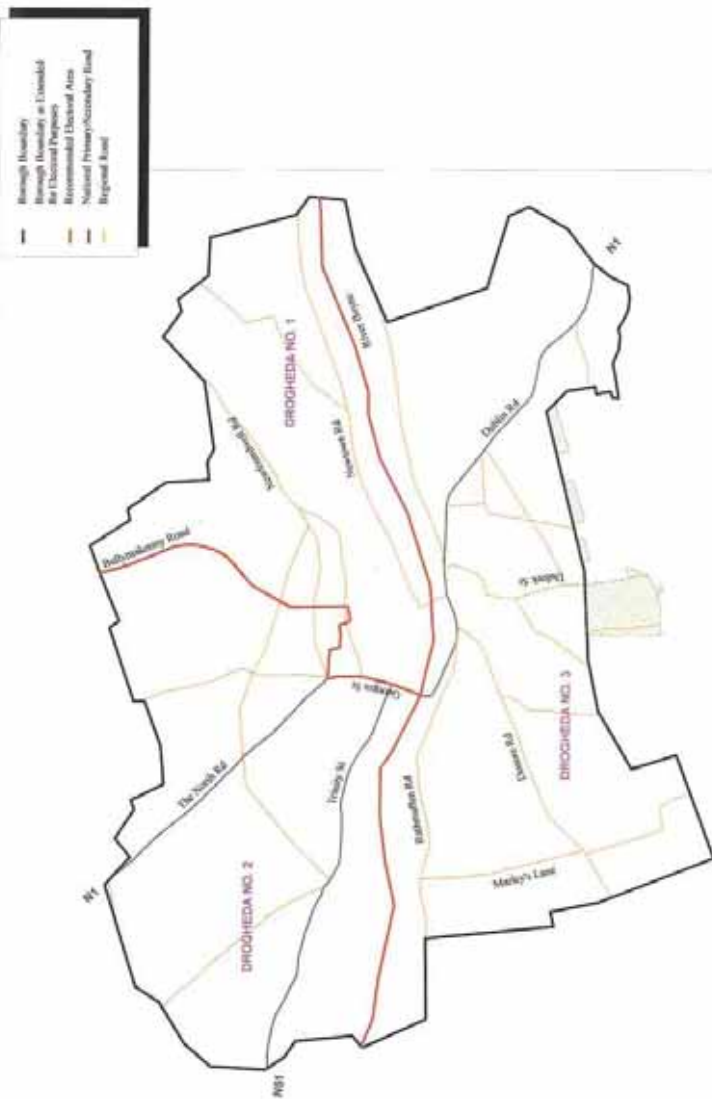
Towns by Population 1996

Source: Census 1996

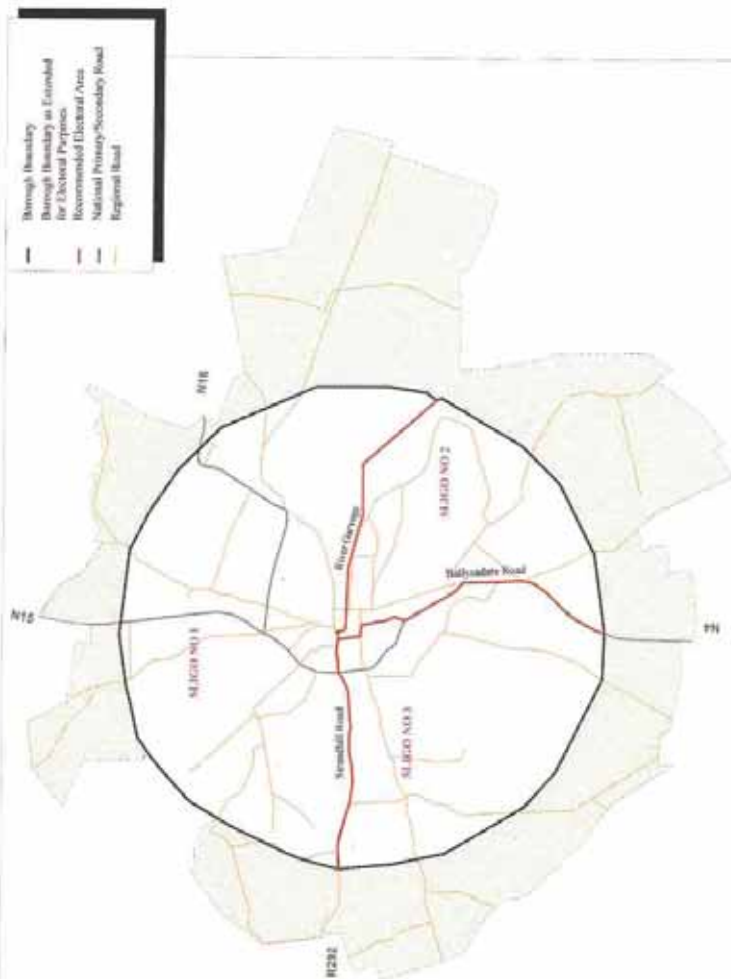


Recommended Electoral Area  
 National Primary/Secondary Road  
 Regional Road  
 Local Authority Town  
 Electoral Division Boundary  
 Electoral Division Name

## Drogheda Borough



## Sligo Borough





# Dundalk Urban District

- Urban District Boundary
- Urban District Boundary as Extended for Electoral Purposes
- Recommended Thoroughfare
- National Primary/Secondary Road
- Regional Road





PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

ISBN 978-1-4064-2154-5



9 781406 421545