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DÁIL

CONSTITUENCY COMMISSION

REPORT

Appendices

1995

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**AN COIMISIÚN
DÁILCHEANTAR**

Maps
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1995



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Chapter 1

Summary of Report

The commission recommends that the total membership of Dáil Éireann should remain at the present level of 166 and that the seats should be arranged in 41 constituencies as follows:

- 14 constituencies with 5 members each;
- 15 constituencies with 4 members each;
- 12 constituencies with 3 members each.

The proposals involve no change in the total number of constituencies or in the number of constituencies in each category.

The proposed 5-seat constituencies are:

Carlow-Kilkenny, Cavan-Monaghan, Cork North-Central, Cork South-Central, Dublin South, Dublin South-West, Dun Laoghaire, Galway West, Laoighis-Offaly, Limerick East, Mayo, Meath, Wexford and Wicklow.

The proposed 4-seaters are:

Clare, Cork East, Dublin Central, Dublin North, Dublin North-Central, Dublin North-East, Dublin North-West, Dublin South-Central, Dublin South-East, Dublin West, Galway East, Longford-Roscommon, Louth, Sligo-Leitrim and Waterford.

The proposed 3-seaters are:

Cork North-West, Cork South-West, Donegal North-East, Donegal South-West, Kerry North, Kerry South, Kildare North, Kildare South, Limerick West, Tipperary North, Tipperary South and Westmeath.

The recommendations involve the loss of one seat in Mayo and Tipperary and an additional seat in Galway and Kildare.

Twenty of the proposed constituencies are identical in name, area and representation with an existing constituency (Cavan-Monaghan, Clare, Cork East, Cork North-Central, Cork South-Central, Donegal North-East, Donegal South-West, Dublin North-East, Dublin South-West, Kerry North, Kerry South, Laoighis-Offaly, Limerick East, Limerick West, Longford-Roscommon, Louth, Meath, Sligo-Leitrim, Westmeath and Wexford).

Three of the proposed constituencies are new in the sense that they are identical neither in name nor in area with any of the existing constituencies (Kildare North, Kildare South and Mayo).

The remaining eighteen constituencies retain the name of an existing constituency but differ from it, to a greater or lesser degree, in area and, in two cases, in the number of seats assigned (Galway East, Tipperary South).

The commission's recommendations involve the restoration of the county boundaries of Mayo, Galway and Kildare as constituency boundaries. They involve the following breaches of county boundaries:

- (a) part of County Carlow (population 3,550) is included in the Wicklow constituency;
- (b) as at present, part of County Clare (population 2,844) is included in the constituency of Limerick East;
- (c) part of the administrative county of Tipperary South Riding (population 9,379) is included in the constituency of Tipperary North;
- (d) part of County Waterford (population 1,552) is included in the constituency of Tipperary South. The breach in this case is considerably less than the existing breach.

The national average population per member based on 166 seats is 21,239. The highest number of persons per member is in the proposed constituency of Louth, which is identical with the existing constituency and has a population per member of 22,681 (6.8% above the national average). The lowest number of persons per member is in the proposed Sligo-Leitrim constituency which, again, is identical with the existing constituency and has a population per member of 20,014 (5.76% below the national average).

A formal definition of each of the proposed constituencies is contained in the First Appendix. Statistics in relation to the proposed constituencies are given in the Second Appendix and in relation to the existing constituencies in the Third Appendix. Organisations and persons who presented submissions are listed in the Fourth Appendix. Maps illustrating the proposed constituencies are attached.

Chapter 2

Establishment and Procedure of Commission

Terms of Reference

The commission was established by the Government on 2nd November, 1994 and given the following terms of reference:-

"To make a report in relation to the constituencies for the election of members to Dáil Éireann.

In making its report, the commission shall, in addition to observing the relevant provisions of the Constitution in relation to Dáil constituencies, have regard to the following:

- (a) the total number of members of the Dáil shall be not less than 164 and not more than 168;
- (b) each constituency shall return three, four or five members;
- (c) the breaching of county boundaries shall be avoided as far as practicable. (The reference to county boundaries shall be deemed not to include a reference to county borough boundaries or any boundary between any two of the administrative counties standing established by virtue of Part II of the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1993);
- (d) each constituency shall be composed of contiguous areas;
- (e) there shall be regard to geographic considerations, including significant physical features and the extent of and the density of population in each constituency; and
- (f) subject to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and to the provisions at (a) to (e) above, the commission shall endeavour to maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of constituencies."

Membership

Mr Justice Richard Johnson, a Judge of the High Court, was appointed chairperson of the commission on the nomination of the Chief Justice. The other members of the commission were Mr Kevin Murphy, the Ombudsman; Mr Brendan O'Donoghue, Secretary of the Department of the Environment; Mr Kieran Coughlan, Clerk of the Dáil; and Ms Deirdre Lane, Clerk of the Seanad. The commission held ten meetings.

Submissions

The commission invited written submissions by way of advertisements in the daily newspapers on 10th January and 3rd February and advertisements in the Irish language in "Anois" on 12th January and 5th February. A notice inviting submissions was published for record purposes in "Iris Oifigiúil" on 10th January. We also invited submissions from each member of the Dáil and of the Seanad, members of the European Parliament, political parties registered under section 25 of the Electoral Act, 1992 and the returning officers for the Dáil constituencies.

A list of the organisations and persons who presented submissions is contained in the Fourth Appendix. Ninety-eight submissions were received, substantially more than the number presented to previous commissions. This is a welcome trend. Most of the submissions related to individual constituencies or individual issues but some presented schemes of constituencies covering the entire country.

We found the submissions very helpful and gave full and careful consideration to every suggestion made. We wish to record our appreciation of the thought and work which went into their preparation.

Previous Commissions

Four commissions have previously reported on the formation of constituencies - in April, 1980 (Pl. 8878), July, 1983 (Pl. 1774), November, 1988 (Pl. 5984), and September, 1990 (Pl. 7520). The reports of these commissions were invaluable in a number of respects, particularly as regards continuity in constituency revision.

Support Services

As on previous occasions, the Franchise Section of the Department of the Environment provided the necessary support services to the commission. We wish to record our appreciation of the prompt and efficient service provided by our Secretary, Mr. T. Sexton, and by Mr. G. O'Duffy and the other staff of the section.

Status of Commission

The commission was established by the Government to make a report in relation to constituencies in accordance with specified terms of reference. However, as indicated in previous reports, the constitutional position is that the number of members of Dáil Éireann must be fixed from time to time by law, the constituencies for which they are elected must be determined by law and must be revised by the Oireachtas at least once in every twelve years. Thus, the power of decision in these matters rests with the Oireachtas: the role of the commission is purely advisory.

While we note that the Electoral Bill, 1994 includes provision to establish, on a statutory basis, an independent electoral commission to make reports in relation to Dáil and European constituencies, the commission's role would continue to be an advisory one if that Bill were enacted.

Chapter 3

Constitutional Provisions and Terms of Reference

The commission's terms of reference are basically the same as those proposed for statutory constituency commissions in section 5 of the Electoral Bill, 1994, which was presented to Dáil Éireann in October, 1994. The more formal language used in the terms of reference appears to derive from the need to enshrine them in legislation but does not involve any material change, in practical terms, from the terms of reference given to previous commissions.

In the paragraphs below, we consider each of the matters to which we are obliged by our terms of reference to have regard. Before doing so, however, it is proper to refer to the constitutional provisions regarding equality of representation on which any revision of constituencies must be based.

Equality of Representation

The relevant provisions of the Constitution provide that:

"The ratio between the number of members to be elected at any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as it is practicable, be the same throughout the country" (Article 16.2.3^o), and

"The Oireachtas shall revise the constituencies at least once in every twelve years, with due regard to changes in distribution of the population....". (Article 16.2.4^o).

The constitutional requirements were considered by the High Court in the case of *O'Donovan V The Attorney General* (1961 I.R. Page 114) and by the Supreme Court in the reference case "*In re Article 26 and the Electoral (Amendment) Bill, 1961*" (1961 I.R. Page 169).

Dealing with the principle of equality of representation in the High Court case referred to, Mr Justice Budd stated that:

"the primary aim and object of the sub-clause [Article 16.2.3^o] is thus to achieve equality of ratio and representation; that is the dominant principle. It is qualified only by the lesser consideration of practicability."

In the course of his judgment, Mr Justice Budd referred to departures of up to 1,000 in the population-member ratio as being reasonably close to the national average; this figure approximated to a departure of 5% from the national average in the scheme of constituencies which was the subject of the High Court case.

In its judgement in the reference case, the Supreme Court stated that:

"The sub-clause (i.e. sub-clause 3 of clause 2 of Article 16) recognises that exact parity in the ratio between members and the population of each constituency is unlikely to be obtained and is not required. The decision as to what is practicable is within the jurisdiction of the Oireachtas. It may reasonably

take into consideration a variety of factors, such as the desirability so far as possible to adhere to well-known boundaries such as those of counties, townlands and electoral divisions. The existence of divisions created by such physical features as rivers, lakes and mountains may also have to be reckoned with. The problem of what is practicable is primarily one for the Oireachtas, whose members have a knowledge of the problems and difficulties to be solved which this Court cannot have. Its decision should not be reviewed by this Court unless there is a manifest infringement of the Article. This Court cannot, as is suggested, lay down a figure above or below which a variation from what is called the national average is not permitted. This, of course, is not to say that a Court cannot be informed of the difficulties and may not pronounce on whether there has been such a serious divergence from uniformity as to violate the requirements of the Constitution."

The constitutional requirements in relation to equality of representation, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, allow for departures from the national average where this is warranted by factors such as the desirability of adhering, as far as possible, to the boundaries of counties, townlands, electoral divisions, and by the divisions created by physical features. We formulated our recommendations on this basis, noting that previous commissions recommended, and the Oireachtas enacted into law, departures in excess of 5% where this was justified by the circumstances of particular cases. The maximum departures recommended by previous commissions were + 7.61% in the Louth constituency (1990 commission) and - 7.89% in the constituency of Mayo East (1983 commission).

Total membership of Dáil Éireann

Article 16.2.2^o of the Constitution provides that the total number of members of Dáil Éireann shall not be fixed at less than one member for each thirty thousand of the population or at more than one member for each twenty thousand of the population. The population ascertained at the 1991 census was 3,525,719 and, on this basis, the total membership of the Dáil could be fixed at any number between 117 and 176. Our terms of reference, however, limit us to the range between 164 and 168. This is the same range within which all four previous commissions were required to operate.

Total membership of the Dáil has stood at 166 since 1980, a level which was determined on the basis of the 1979 population figure of 3,368,217. Despite the population decline of 14,924 (- 0.4%) in the most recent inter-censal period (1986-91), the 1991 population of 3,525,719 is 157,502 (+ 4.67%) more than in 1979. While the 1991 census figure is binding on the commission, we noted that the CSO Annual Population and Migration Estimates, 1987-1994, published in October 1994, estimated that the total population had increased by 45,000 between 1991 and 1994.

Having considered these factors, we concluded that the population decline between 1986 and 1991 was not such as to require a reduction in the existing number of seats, although a number of submissions recommended this. In addition, we found that a satisfactory arrangement of constituencies could be achieved with the present level of membership. Our recommendations are based, therefore, on a total membership of 166. Taking this figure and the total population of 3,525,719 persons in 1991, the national average population per member is 21,239 persons.

Size of constituencies

Our terms of reference provide that each constituency shall return three, four or five members. Previous terms of reference referred to the retention of "the traditional

pattern of three-seat, four-seat and five-seat constituencies." However, constituency size has changed considerably since the foundation of the State, as the following table shows:

Year of Revision	Number of members in constituencies					
	3	4	5	7	8	9
1923	6	4	9	5	3	1
1935	15	8	8	3		
1954	22	9	9			
1959*	21	9	9			
1961	17	12	9			
1969	26	14	2			
1974	26	10	6			
1980	13	13	15			
1983	13	13	15			
1990	12	15	14			

*This revision was found to be unconstitutional by the High Court

We took the view that the omission from our terms of the phrase "traditional pattern" of constituencies was due to the use of more formal language, appropriate to legislation, in those terms and also a recognition of the fact that no single pattern can be said to have prevailed in the past. We did not consider that this change of wording represented a material change in our terms of reference compared to those of previous commissions.

Breaching of county boundaries

The order and the manner in which our terms of reference are set out suggest that particular importance is to be attached to the requirement to avoid the breaching of county boundaries as far as practicable. This derives from the fact that the county is the primary unit of local government and a crucial element in many other administrative arrangements. In addition, counties have clearly defined boundaries which are recognised and accepted for many cultural, social, sporting and other purposes.

In applying this requirement, we adopted the same view as previous commissions that joining two entire counties in a single constituency does not constitute a breach of the boundary between them. We noted also that we were not required to avoid breaching county borough boundaries, or the boundaries between the new administrative counties in Dublin.

We noted that the boundaries of 56 towns were extended in 1994 for the purposes of local elections and that, in the case of Carlow and Drogheda, the added areas extended into adjoining counties, Laoighis and Meath respectively. We considered whether it would be appropriate to treat these two areas as part of counties Carlow and Louth respectively for the purposes of our terms of reference. However, these boundary extensions were made solely for the purposes of local elections and no change in the administrative arrangements for the delivery of local services in the areas concerned is likely until 1996 when the report of the commission on the reorganisation of town local government is available. We considered, in the circumstances, that it would be premature to take account in our recommendations of boundary extensions which at present apply only to local elections.

Contiguous areas

While the requirement in our terms of reference that each constituency shall be composed of contiguous areas is a new one for Dáil constituency commissions, constituency revisions in the past have, in practice, been conducted on this basis.

Geographic considerations

We are required by our terms of reference to have regard to "the extent of and the density of population in each constituency" but we are not bound, as previous commissions were, to observe the requirement that "larger seat constituencies should preferably be situated in areas of greater population density."

Taken in isolation, the requirement to have regard to the extent of and density of population in each constituency would seem to suggest that smaller constituencies (in terms of seats) should be located in thinly populated areas and larger ones in areas of greater population density. However, other elements of our terms of reference could suggest that other arrangements might be more appropriate in particular circumstances. It is clear that the terms of reference do not require that rural constituencies should be three-seaters or, conversely, that three-seaters should not be formed in city areas. In practice, many of the 5-seat constituencies recommended by previous commissions were situated in rural areas with a relatively low population density - presumably a solution derived from geographical considerations and the need to avoid breaches in county boundaries.

We noted that we are required to have regard to significant **physical** features (which could include roads, railways, etc.) whereas previous commissions were required to have regard only to clearly defined **natural** features (e.g. rivers, lakes, mountain ranges).

Continuity

The requirement in our terms of reference to endeavour to maintain continuity in relation to the arrangement of constituencies is stated to be subordinate to the constitutional requirements and the other terms of reference. Nevertheless, we attached considerable weight to the view that it is important for electors to identify with their constituencies and their public representatives and that this is best achieved where constituencies remain substantially unchanged over a relatively long period. With this in mind, we have endeavoured, where circumstances allowed, to frame an arrangement of constituencies which, as well as involving a minimum of change from the existing one, would be capable of absorbing likely future population changes without radical alterations.

We considered that the inclusion in our terms of reference of the requirement in relation to continuity should be read as inhibiting recommendations which would involve fundamental changes in the structure of constituencies where such changes are not otherwise required by the constitutional requirements or by one or more of our terms of reference.

Overall Approach

There is no optimum arrangement of constituencies, no single "correct" solution. Each constituency must be dealt with in its context, taking account of the implications of any proposed changes for neighbouring constituencies. In every case, we examined the available options and have recommended an arrangement which meets the specified criteria and appears sensible and practicable. In a number of instances we have

outlined alternative arrangements which appear to satisfy the relevant requirements and could be implemented within the overall framework of our recommendations. In each such case, we have recommended the arrangement which, on balance, appears to us to be preferable. The final decision is, of course, a matter for the Oireachtas.

Houses of the Oireachtas

Chapter 4

Recommendations in Relation to Areas other than Dublin

Constituencies in which no change is recommended

We have decided to recommend no change in the eighteen constituencies listed below, on the basis that the departure in each case from the national average population per member of 21,239 persons (based on 166 seats) is within reasonable limits. In reaching this decision, we had regard to the desirability of avoiding new breaches of county boundaries and maintaining continuity of representation, the need to take account of significant physical features and the effect which alterations to improve the population-member ratio in some of these constituencies would have on adjoining constituencies.

The relevant statistics for the eighteen constituencies concerned are as follows:

Constituency	Number of members	1991 Population	Population per member	Variation from national average %
Cavan-Monaghan	5	104,089	20,818	- 1.98
Clare	4	88,074	22,018	+ 3.66
Cork East	4	80,369	20,092	- 5.4
Cork North-Central	5	100,829	20,166	- 5.05
Cork South-Central	5	107,608	21,522	+ 1.33
Donegal North-East	3	65,841	21,947	+ 3.33
Donegal South-West	3	62,276	20,759	- 2.26
Kerry North	3	61,467	20,489	- 3.53
Kerry South	3	60,427	20,142	- 5.16
Laoighis-Offaly	5	110,808	22,162	+ 4.34
Limerick East	5	103,441	20,688	- 2.59
Limerick West	3	61,359	20,453	- 3.70
Longford-Roscommon	4	82,193	20,548	- 3.25
Louth	4	90,724	22,681	+ 6.80
Meath	5	105,370	21,074	- 0.77
Sligo-Leitrim	4	80,057	20,014	- 5.76
Westmeath	3	61,880	20,627	- 2.88
Wexford	5	102,069	20,414	- 3.88

The situation in some of these constituencies calls for comment arising from submissions made to us or otherwise; our comments in relation to them are set out in the following paragraphs.

Clare

Fourteen townlands in the district electoral division of Ballyglass in County Clare were included in the Limerick East constituency in the 1990 revision on the basis that they include part of the suburbs of Limerick city. Submissions made to us recommended that this area (population 2,844) should be returned to the Clare constituency. We noted that, if this were done, the departure from the national average population per member in that constituency would increase to + 7.02% and in the Limerick East constituency to - 5.27%. We consider that the grounds for including the area in Limerick East remain valid and decided not to recommend the transfer.

Kerry South

The departure from the national average population per member in the Kerry South constituency is - 5.16%. We considered adding to the constituency from Kerry North in order to reduce the departure but concluded that such a transfer would not improve the boundary between the two constituencies and was not demanded by the constitutional requirements or our terms of reference.

A submission from a local group proposed that the district electoral division of Baurtregaum on the north side of the Dingle peninsula should be transferred to the Kerry North constituency on the grounds that it has a close affinity to Tralee, which is in the Kerry North constituency. We saw some merit in this proposal and, by extension, in the transfer of the entire area of the Dingle peninsula north of the mountain range to the Kerry North constituency; this area had been included in Kerry North in the 1969 and 1974 revisions. However, the transfer of all or part of the area concerned would disimprove the existing departure from the national average in the Kerry South constituency, already outside the 5% range, unless a corresponding transfer were made from Kerry North to Kerry South in order to achieve a better balance in the average population per member in the two constituencies. Overall, we took the view that the transfer suggested to us would not be appropriate, having regard to the necessary consequential adjustments, and we therefore recommend no change in either constituency.

Longford-Roscommon

The departure from the national average population per member in this constituency is - 3.25%, which would not of itself necessitate any change. However, we received a number of submissions advocating that the association between the two counties should not be continued on the grounds that they are located in different provinces and are separated from one another by major physical features, the Shannon and Lough Ree. We also noted the criticism of the constituency in the parliamentary debates on the enacting Bill in 1990 (Dáil Debates of 13 and 14 December and Seanad Debates of 19 December, 1990), although no formal amendment relating to the constituency was made during the passage of the Bill in either House of the Oireachtas.

We examined the options for placing the two counties in different constituencies, as it is clear that neither county has sufficient population to form a constituency in its own right. For instance, County Roscommon could be associated with part of County Galway in a 3-seat constituency, the remainder of County Galway to retain 8 seats, or with part of County Mayo in either a 3-seat or a 4-seat constituency. The county could also be

associated with part of County Leitrim (with 3 seats being allocated to a reduced Sligo-Leitrim constituency).

As in previous revisions, County Longford could be joined with County Westmeath to form a 4-seat constituency. The average population per member would, however, be + 8.5% and adjustment with another constituency would be necessary. One solution might be to include part of Westmeath in the Meath constituency, as in previous revisions, although Meath does not now require additional population to justify retention of its 5 seats. Alternatively, the counties of Longford and Cavan could form a 4-seat constituency, leaving County Monaghan requiring an addition from another county (probably Louth) to form a 3-seat constituency.

We concluded that Longford and Roscommon could not be separated for constituency purposes without breaching the boundaries of at least two other counties and, depending on the arrangement selected, disrupting adjoining well-established groupings of counties for constituency purposes. The existing population per member ratio in the constituency is acceptable and we decided therefore not to recommend a change in the Longford-Roscommon constituency.

Louth

The population per member in this constituency of 22,681 persons represents a departure of + 6.8% from the national average population per member, which is a considerable improvement on the position under the 1990 revision when the ratio in the constituency was 7.61% above the national average. We considered adding part of Louth to either the Cavan-Monaghan or the Meath constituency to improve the population-member ratio in Louth. Neither of these constituencies requires additional population to support the existing level of representation and such a transfer, while improving the statistical position, would not, in our view, contribute to more effective representation in the constituencies concerned. We also examined the question of transferring population from Louth to a separate Monaghan constituency (see section above on Longford-Roscommon). However, we decided to recommend no change in the existing Louth constituency.

Sligo-Leitrim

The departure from the national average population per member in this constituency is - 5.76%. We noted that neither county has sufficient population to form a constituency on its own and considered adjustment with adjoining constituencies to improve the population-member ratio in the constituency. However, we concluded that the departure from the national average was not such as to warrant corrective action which would have implications for neighbouring constituencies. We therefore recommend that the Sligo-Leitrim constituency should remain unaltered.

Constituencies in which change is recommended

We recommend changes in the following constituencies for the reasons, and on the basis, indicated.

Mayo East and Mayo West

The departure from the national average population per member in the Mayo East constituency is - 7.33% and in the Mayo West constituency is - 6.45%. Furthermore, the two constituencies include a total population of 7,935 persons transferred from County Galway.

Taking County Mayo on its own, the departure from the national average population per member for the existing complement of 6 seats is - 13.12%, whereas the departure for 5 seats would be + 4.25%. The two Mayo constituencies would require additional population of almost 8,800 from another county (in addition to the 7,935 persons already transferred from Galway) in order to reach the national average for their existing six seats. At a minimum, they would need 2,415 extra population between them (in addition to the 7,935 persons referred to) to achieve a population-member ratio 5% below the national average. While County Galway could, without affecting its existing representation, supply the additional population required to bring the Mayo constituencies within the 5% range, we considered that a total transfer of 10,350 persons from a county which has a claim to an extra seat in its own right (see below) could not be justified.

We considered whether part of County Sligo should be joined to Mayo with a view to retaining six seats in two constituencies arranged on a north-south basis. This arrangement would reduce the balance of Sligo-Leitrim to a 3-seat constituency and would, if anything, be less appropriate than continued association between Mayo and Galway. Alternatively, County Mayo might be associated with County Roscommon, allocating eight seats to the combined counties, to be arranged in one 5-seat and one 3-seat constituency or in two 4-seaters. However, as indicated in the section relating to Longford-Roscommon, this would involve breaking up that constituency with consequential implications for other constituencies in the area.

In considering the appropriate solution for County Mayo, we noted that, when the previous commission reported in 1990, the departure from the national average in a 5-seat constituency comprising County Mayo would have been in excess of 8%. There has been a material change in this regard in the meantime as the departure for a 5-seat Mayo constituency, based on the 1991 population, would be + 4.25%.

We also noted that, while a constituency comprising County Mayo would be very extensive, the ungainly shape of the existing constituency boundary within the county means that the distances between opposite ends of the new constituency would not be significantly greater than those in the existing constituencies (for example, the distance from Headford to Blacksod, both of which are in the existing Mayo West constituency). We decided, therefore, to recommend the establishment of a 5-seat constituency comprising the county of Mayo. This would have the effect of restoring the county boundary between Galway and Mayo as a constituency boundary.

Galway East and Galway West

The departure from the national average representation in the Galway East constituency is - 7.22% and in the Galway West constituency is + 6.7%. These constituencies exclude 7,935 persons from County Galway who are included in the two Mayo constituencies.

The departure from the national average population per member for the existing complement of 8 seats in Galway city and county is + 6.15%, whereas the departure for 9 seats would be - 5.64%. The population of the city and county (which has risen at every census since 1966) is, therefore, marginally closer to the level required for 9 seats than for 8 seats. We recommend that the Galway population in the two Mayo constituencies should be returned and 9 seats allocated to Galway city and county. This would involve the restoration of the Galway county boundary for constituency purposes for the first time since 1969.

We examined various possibilities for distributing 9 Galway seats and concluded that the most appropriate option would be to add an extra seat to the Galway East constituency (making it a 4-seater) and to make consequential boundary adjustments between Galway East and Galway West, the latter constituency to retain 5 seats. In re-drawing the boundary, we endeavoured to retain a reasonable hinterland for Galway County Borough and for Tuam in their respective constituencies. The departures in the proposed constituencies are - 5.7% in Galway East and - 5.6% in Galway West.

The Cork Area

The present position is as follows:

Constituency	Number of Members	Population	Population per member	% Deviation from National Average
Cork East	4	80,369	20,092	- 5.40
Cork North-Central	5	100,829	20,166	- 5.05
Cork North- West	3	60,855	20,285	- 4.49
Cork South- Central	5	107,608	21,522	+ 1.33
Cork South- West	3	60,708	20,236	- 4.72
TOTAL	20	410,369	20,518	- 3.39

Apart from a marginal decline in the latest intercensal period, the combined population of Cork city and county has shown an increase at each census since 1961. The current population of 410,369 warrants an allocation of either 19 or 20 seats (assuming a national total of 166 seats). While an allocation of 19 seats would be closer to the national average population per member, we consider that the higher figure is the more appropriate, having regard to the extent of the area and its physical features.

The departure from the national average population per member in Cork East and Cork North-Central is marginally greater than 5% and could be improved by minor boundary adjustments. We do not consider, however, that such adjustments are essential or would contribute to more equitable representation.

The overall structure of the constituencies in the Cork area is open to criticism. For example, substantial rural areas are contained in what are predominantly city constituencies. The natural boundary provided by the Lee within the city is not adhered to. The boundaries of the county health districts (which function as separate counties in relation to the provision of important local services) are disregarded and, in particular, a part of the West Cork county health district (population 4,089) is detached from the remainder of that district and included in the Cork North-West constituency. Some would associate Mallow and its hinterland with North-West rather than East Cork. Some of these issues were referred to in submissions made to us but if they were all to be addressed, an entirely new arrangement of constituencies would be required in Cork city and county. As indicated in Chapter 3, we take the view that, in general, our terms of reference envisage that substantial changes in the existing formation of constituencies should be recommended only where specifically necessitated by those terms. Accordingly, we do not recommend major changes in the existing constituency formation in Cork.

Submissions received recommended that the DED of Ahil (population 239), including the Borlin valley, should be transferred from the Cork North-West constituency to Cork South-West on the grounds that the area is cut off by the mountain range from the rest of the North-West constituency and that its community of interest lies with the South-West constituency. The same difficulty applies, although to a lesser degree, in the case of the adjoining DED of Douce (population 263) which is the only other DED in the Skull electoral area which is not included in the Cork South-West constituency. Transfer of the two DEDs would result in a departure from the national average population per member of - 5.28% in Cork North-West but we regard this departure as acceptable in the circumstances and recommend that the adjustment be made.

Submissions have also been made to us regarding the transfer from Cork North-West to Cork South-West of a group of additional DEDs in the Dunmanway area (population 3,587) but, while there would be merit in such a transfer, it could not be achieved without major adjustments involving a number of constituencies to restore population to Cork North-West. In these circumstances, we recommend that no change be made in this area.

Tipperary North, Tipperary South and Waterford

The departures from the national average population per member in the constituencies of Tipperary North and Tipperary South are - 9.2% and - 8.74% respectively, the largest departures in the country outside Dublin. The Tipperary South constituency includes 2,615 persons from the former rural district of Clonmel No. 2 in County Waterford. The boundary between the two Tipperary constituencies coincides with the boundary between the administrative counties of Tipperary North Riding and Tipperary South Riding.

Taking County Tipperary on its own, the departure from the national average for a complement of 7 seats is - 10.7%, whereas the departure based on 6 seats would be + 4.19%. This would suggest a reduction of one seat in the present allocation to County Tipperary and, having considered the options, this is what we recommend.

The departure from the national average in the 4-seat Waterford constituency is + 4.77%. This, however, excludes the population of 2,615 persons included in the Tipperary South constituency. The departure for Waterford city and county would be + 7.85% based on a complement of 4 seats and - 13.72% if there were 5 seats. The population of Waterford city and county is, therefore, somewhat over the level for 4 seats but well short of the level required for 5 seats.

We gave detailed consideration to a range of options which would maintain the existing complement of 11 seats in Tipperary-Waterford. These options are as follows:

Retaining 4 seats in Tipperary South

The options under this heading involve retaining in the Tipperary South constituency the Waterford population currently in that constituency, and transferring to Tipperary South at least 6,000 population from one of the following areas:

- (a) the Cappoquin, Lismore, Tallow area of County Waterford, previously included in the Tipperary South constituency, although separated from it by the Knockmealdown range;
- (b) the Kilmacthomas, Kilmeadan, Portlaw area of County Waterford; or

- (c) an area of County Kilkenny extending from north of Callan to the outskirts of Carrick-on-Suir.

A variation on this arrangement could involve a transfer of population (say, 3,500) from the Tipperary North constituency to Tipperary South, with the consequential large deficit (in excess of 6,000 population) in the Tipperary North constituency being made good by a transfer from the Shinrone area of County Offaly or the Johnstown-Urlingford area of Kilkenny.

Allocating 5 seats to Waterford

The options here involve the transfer of a seat from Tipperary South to the Waterford constituency, the return to Waterford of the Clonmel No. 2 former rural district, together with a further transfer to Waterford of at least 9,000 population from one of the following areas:

- (a) the town and environs of Carrick-on-Suir and the southern environs of Clonmel;
or
(b) the Glenmore, Mullinavat, Mooncoin area of County Kilkenny.

None of these options appear to us to be satisfactory. Further adjustment between Waterford and Tipperary is particularly difficult by reason of the physical features involved, a factor adverted to in submissions. Adjustment between Kilkenny and either Tipperary or Waterford would involve a new breach of a provincial boundary as well as a county boundary. In any event, there appeared to be a more appropriate way of dealing with the rather high average population per member in the Carlow-Kilkenny constituency (see section on Carlow-Kilkenny). County Offaly has not previously been associated with Tipperary for constituency purposes and is, of course, in a different province; besides, the complete counties of Laoighis and Offaly have been associated for constituency purposes since 1923 and, with a departure from the national average of +4.34%, the Laoighis-Offaly constituency, as it stands, does not require adjustment.

We considered the possibility of adding population to the Tipperary constituencies from County Limerick. However, neither of the Limerick constituencies can afford to lose population and the two counties have not previously been associated for constituency purposes.

Overall, we concluded that the most appropriate arrangement would be to allocate 3 seats each to the two Tipperary constituencies and 4 seats to Waterford, subject to certain boundary adjustments.

The overall departure from the national average population per member for ten seats in the Tipperary-Waterford area would be +5.65%. The restoration in full to Waterford of the population included in the present Tipperary South constituency would result in a departure of +7.85% from the national average in the Waterford constituency. There appears, however, to be a natural break in the area of County Waterford concerned, with a portion of the area lying to the north-west of the Comeraghs and oriented towards the town of Clonmel. We consider it appropriate that this portion, which has a population of 1,552 persons, should be retained in the Tipperary South constituency and that the balance (including Ballymacarbry, Nire and Gaignagower to the south-west and the Curraghkiely area to the east, population 1,063) should be returned to

Waterford. This would give the revised constituency of Waterford a population of 90,072, representing a departure of + 6.02% from the national average.

The existing Tipperary North constituency has a departure from the national average of - 9.2% for its three seats and requires topping-up from Tipperary South, which can provide such a transfer following the loss of a seat. The transfer involves breaching the boundary between the administrative areas of the two county councils in Tipperary which currently forms the constituency boundary. We propose a transfer from the Tipperary South constituency to Tipperary North of 9,379 persons located in the area ranging from Killenaule/Slieveardagh in the east of the county to Hollyford/Clonoulty in the west. This results in a departure from the national average in the Tipperary North constituency of + 5.52% and a departure of + 5.3% in the Tipperary South constituency.

Carlow-Kilkenny

The departure from the national average population per member in this constituency is + 7.89% which is equivalent to the highest departure accepted under the recommendations of previous Dáil constituency commissions. This departure could be improved by the addition of population to bring the constituency up to the range for six seats (and forming two 3-seat constituencies in the area) or by the transfer of population to another constituency. We dismissed the first option, having regard to the major changes it would involve in a constituency, which has stood more or less in its present form since 1947, the position in adjoining constituencies and the extent of the additional population required to support the extra seat. We also had regard to the fact that the population of County Kilkenny is too high for 3 seats and too low for 4, while that of Carlow would just support 2 seats.

We considered the transfer of part of Kilkenny to either Waterford or Tipperary (see preceding section) and the transfer of part of Carlow to either Kildare or Wicklow. A transfer from Carlow to Kildare would not seem to serve any particular purpose because the latter county has sufficient population to support an additional seat in its own right and does not require an addition from another county. On the other hand, a transfer from Carlow to Wicklow would improve the population-member ratio in Carlow-Kilkenny and contribute to the retention of the 5-seat Wicklow constituency, without an adjustment with County Kildare. We therefore decided to recommend the transfer of Carlow population of 3,550 persons in the former rural district of Baltinglass No. 2 to the Wicklow constituency, giving a departure from the national average of + 4.55% in the revised Carlow-Kilkenny constituency.

Kildare and Wicklow

The departures from the national average population per member in the Kildare and Wicklow constituencies are + 6.17% and + 0.92% respectively. The Wicklow constituency currently includes population from east Kildare of 9,906 persons.

The departure in the Kildare constituency could be reduced by the transfer of additional population from Kildare to Wicklow. However, we received a number of submissions from organisations and individuals requesting that the east Kildare area be rejoined to Kildare because of its community of interests with the remainder of that county. We also received submissions proposing the allocation of 6 seats to County Kildare.

The population of County Kildare, on its own, warrants the allocation of 6 seats. The departure from the national average for the county would be - 3.75% on the basis of 6

seats, compared to a departure of + 15.5% based on its existing complement of 5 seats. We noted that the county's population has risen continuously since 1966 and this trend seems likely to continue. On this basis, we concluded that the allocation of an additional seat to Kildare is appropriate.

This recommendation involves the restoration of the east Kildare population, at present in the Wicklow constituency, to Kildare and the division of that county into two 3-seat constituencies. As the heaviest concentration of population is in the north-eastern area of the county comprising Naas, Celbridge, Leixlip and Maynooth, we considered that a general north/south divide would be appropriate. We recommend an internal boundary which would result in departures from the national average of - 2.74% in the Kildare North constituency and - 4.76% in the Kildare South constituency.

The population of County Wicklow is too high for 4 seats (+ 14.49%) and too low, on its own, for the existing representation of 5 seats (- 8.41%). We examined the question of including the west Wicklow area in one of the proposed Kildare constituencies, leaving the balance of County Wicklow in a 4-seat constituency. While this arrangement would be feasible from the statistical viewpoint, we took the view that a reduction of a seat in Wicklow would be inappropriate as the population of the county has grown steadily since 1966 and this growth is likely to continue.

Following the loss of its Kildare population, the Wicklow constituency would need additional population of about 3,600 to retain its fifth seat. The population of the Wexford constituency is already somewhat low for its existing complement of 5 seats, ruling out that county as the source of additional population. A transfer could be made from the Dun Laoghaire constituency, which includes part of the environs of Bray and could supply the necessary population. On balance, however, we felt it would be preferable to retain the county boundary in this case and treat the Dublin area as a distinct unit. In so deciding, we took into consideration the desirability of improving the population-member ratio in the neighbouring constituency of Carlow-Kilkenny (see previous section).

The new Kildare constituencies cannot afford to lose population, leaving Carlow as the obvious source of the additional population to support 5 seats in the Wicklow constituency. As noted above, the population of the Carlow-Kilkenny constituency is high for its existing complement of 5 seats and the transfer of 3,550 population from north-east Carlow, including Hacketstown and Rathvilly, to the Wicklow constituency would improve the departures from the national average in both constituencies, bringing the departure in the Wicklow constituency to - 5.07%. We decided to recommend accordingly.

Chapter 5

Recommendations in Relation to the Dublin Area

Present Position

The present position in relation to the eleven constituencies in the Dublin area is set out in the following table:

Constituency	Number of members	Population	Population per member	% Deviation from National Average
Dublin Central	4	80,979	20,245	- 4.68
Dublin North	4	94,870	23,718	+11.67
Dublin North-Central	4	84,097	21,024	- 1.01
Dublin North-East	4	83,170	20,792	- 2.10
Dublin North-West	4	81,185	20,296	- 4.44
Dublin South	5	115,079	23,016	+ 8.36
Dublin South-Central	4	80,225	20,056	- 5.57
Dublin South-East	4	87,935	21,984	+ 3.51
Dublin South-West	5	110,388	22,078	+ 3.95
Dublin West	4	92,030	23,008	+ 8.33
Dun Laoghaire	5	115,346	23,069	+ 8.61
TOTAL	47	1,025,304	21,815	+ 2.71

It will be noted that the population-member ratio in the case of five of the eleven constituencies is outside the 5% range (Dublin North, Dublin South, Dublin South-Central, Dublin West and Dun Laoghaire) and while the departure from the national average population per member is less in the other six constituencies, it is inevitable that some, at least, of these would be affected by necessary adjustments in neighbouring constituencies.

We considered the possibility of adjustment between Dublin (the Dun Laoghaire constituency) and County Wicklow (see previous chapter), but, for the reasons indicated, considered it preferable to deal with Dublin city and county as a distinct unit.

Appropriate seat allocation

Dublin city and county has a representation of 47 seats arranged in three 5-seat constituencies and eight 4-seat constituencies. The population of the area is 1,025,304 and the average population per member is 21,815 which represents a departure of + 2.71% from the national average population per member.

Many of the submissions relating to the Dublin area recommended the allocation to it of an additional seat. This would bring the average population per member to + 0.57%, appreciably closer to the national average (based on a total of 166 seats). The case for an additional seat would seem to be supported by the fact that Dublin city and county had 48 seats from 1980 to 1990, based initially on a 1979 population which is 4% below the present level, and also by the fact that, while the population of the country as a whole declined slightly between 1986 and 1991, there was continued growth in the Dublin area.

Dublin is, however, a compact and relatively homogeneous area where the physical features are, to a large extent, man-made. It has four mainline local authorities, the boundaries of which we were not required to observe. Constituency formation in the area could not be said to be significantly affected by the kind of factors which the Supreme Court indicated could reasonably be taken into consideration (viz. adherence to well-known boundaries such as those of counties, townlands and electoral divisions and the existence of divisions created by such physical features as major rivers, lakes and mountains).

We did not set out with a pre-determined number of seats in mind for Dublin. We tried to determine, on a pragmatic basis, which allocation would best facilitate the development of a satisfactory scheme of constituencies in the area, without undue departure from the existing formation or unnecessary population transfers.

Major realignment of boundaries

Significant changes are taking place in Dublin, not only in the development of the new towns and the regeneration of the inner city, but also in the development of the major traffic arteries (the Belfast, Navan, Galway, Naas and Bray routes) and the orbital C-Ring Motorway route currently under construction around the city.

We considered an arrangement of constituencies based largely on the pattern formed by the C-ring and the major traffic routes but found that the changes from the existing layout of constituencies would be quite extensive. We are not recommending this approach in present circumstances but these features may assume increasing importance in future constituency formation.

Objectives

Submissions relating to the Dublin area identified a number of desirable objectives which we have tried to reflect, as far as practicable, in our recommendations. These included the re-unification of a number of "natural" communities, which are at present divided between constituencies, specifically, Ballyfermot, Blanchardstown and Clondalkin; the alignment of constituency boundaries with features such as the Liffey, major roads, canals, railways, etc.; the observance of the city boundary and movement towards recognition of the individuality of the new towns to the west of the city. A number of submissions were critical of the composition of the Dublin Central constituency and we noted similar criticism during the debates in the Dáil and Seanad on the 1990 revision (although no amendment affecting the constituency was made). The extent to which these objectives can be achieved is, of course, limited by the requirements of the terms of reference and the circumstances on the ground.

Consideration of possible arrangements

We examined a substantial number of schemes involving the allocation of 47 or 48 seats to Dublin city and county, some derived from submissions made to us, others developed by ourselves. It is evident that the principal problems in the Dublin area are concentrated in two distinct locations involving, respectively, the existing constituencies of Dun Laoghaire, Dublin South and Dublin South-Central and the constituencies of Dublin North and Dublin West.

Even with a departure of 5% from the national average population per member, Dublin South and Dun Laoghaire together have a surplus population of approximately 8,000. From the statistical viewpoint, the surplus could be absorbed in the adjoining constituency of Dublin South-Central through the transfer to that constituency of the area bounded generally by Knocklyon Road, Knocklyon Drive, Ballyroan Road, Glendoher Road and Whitechurch Road. This arrangement would adversely affect the shape of both constituencies concerned and would breach the city boundary as well as the Dodder river which forms the northern boundary of the Dublin South constituency for the greater part of its length. It would also leave in Dublin South, which is predominantly a county constituency, the Pembroke East D ward (population 4,332) which is part of Dublin city. On balance, we considered that it would be preferable to involve Dublin South-East in the southside adjustments, even though that constituency, as it stands, does not require alteration. The adjustments between the four constituencies of Dun Laoghaire, Dublin South, Dublin South-East and Dublin South-Central would not be significantly different whether the total allocation was 47 or 48 seats.

The more serious departures from equality of representation arise in the constituencies of Dublin North and Dublin West. It is there also that the problem of split communities exists in an acute form and that the questions of alignment with physical features and the recognition of the individuality of the new towns are most in need of attention. The position in this northern area generally is that the population per member in the outer constituencies (Dublin North and Dublin West) is substantially in excess of the national average while that of the inner constituencies (Dublin Central, Dublin North-Central, Dublin North-East and Dublin North-West) is below the average. The pattern of population distribution in the Fingal area, involving separate concentrations in the coastal strip (including Swords) and in the Blanchardstown area, makes an adjustment between that area and the constituencies of Dublin North-Central, Dublin North-East and Dublin North-West difficult. For this reason, the arrangements decided on for Dublin North and Dublin West must, of necessity, have some implications for Dublin Central.

We found that the allocation of an extra seat to the area comprised in the existing constituencies of Dublin North and Dublin West, bringing the total Dublin allocation to 48 seats, would facilitate the alignment of constituency boundaries with significant physical features, as well as the re-unification of certain communities in the area which are divided by existing constituency boundaries.

The arrangement could involve -

- (a) the establishment of the Ballycoolin Road as the southern boundary of a 4-seat Dublin North constituency;
- (b) the creation of a 5-seat Dublin West constituency extending from the Naas Road to the Ballycoolin Road;

- (c) the transfer of the Kimmage-Templeogue area of South County Dublin (at present in Dublin South-Central) to Dublin South-West, which would retain 5 seats;
- (d) the establishment of the Liffey as the southern boundary of Dublin Central, which would become a 3-seat constituency; and
- (e) the allocation of 5 seats to the Dublin South-Central constituency, which would be expanded to include the Ballyfermot-Cherry Orchard area, part of Palmerston, the part of the present Dublin Central constituency situated south of the Liffey and part of the Dublin South-East constituency, west of Winetavern Street and Clanbrassil Street.

This arrangement would have certain attractive features, including the re-unification of communities such as Ballyfermot, Blanchardstown and Clondalkin; greater compliance with major physical features; the establishment of an appropriate framework for future constituency formation, particularly to the west of the city; and reasonable population-member ratios in all constituencies. On balance, however, we considered that we should not recommend this arrangement on the following grounds:

- it would involve very substantial changes from the existing arrangement of constituencies, not strictly necessitated by the terms of reference and, thus, out of keeping with our interpretation of the "continuity" requirement (see Chapter 3);
- it would involve large-scale transfers of population between constituencies, affecting a total of almost 120,000 persons;
- it would be difficult to justify the removal of a seat from Dublin Central accompanied by the transfer from the constituency of virtually sufficient population to support a seat, particularly as the constituency had 5 seats before the 1990 revision;
- the large transfers both into and out of the constituencies of Dublin South-West and Dublin South-Central would substantially alter both constituencies and result in an unsatisfactory shape for the latter constituency.

It should also be noted that an increase in the overall membership of the Dáil would give a lower national average population per member, which could have implications for constituencies elsewhere in Dublin and throughout the country.

Recommendation

We decided to recommend an arrangement based on 47 seats which involves no change in the number of constituencies in the Dublin area or in the allocation of seats to them. It involves boundary changes in nine constituencies and the transfer between constituencies of 60,644 population. The highest departure from the national average in the Dublin area would be + 5.21% in the revised Dublin West constituency. Ballyfermot and Blanchardstown would be wholly contained in Dublin Central and Dublin West, respectively but the situation in relation to Clondalkin would remain unchanged. Some improvement would be achieved in regard to the alignment of constituency boundaries with significant physical features. For example:

- the Ballycoolin Road, which marks the limit of suburban development in the Blanchardstown area would form the boundary between Dublin North and Dublin West;
- the boundary of Dublin Central and Dublin West would be aligned with the county borough boundary and the section of the Western Parkway, west of Cherry Orchard;
- the boundary between Dublin South-Central and Dublin South-East would coincide with the Nicholas Street-Rathfarnham Road line.

We gave consideration to a variation on this scheme which would involve transferring both a seat and that part of Clondalkin included in Dublin South-West from that constituency to Dublin West. This transfer would also involve excluding part of the Blanchardstown area from the proposed Dublin West constituency. On balance, we considered that this would be the less desirable of the two options.

Summary of proposed changes

The following is a summary of the population transfers between constituencies in the Dublin area and the resulting population-member ratio in each constituency.

Dun Laoghaire. Transfer from the constituency part of the District Electoral Division of Glencullen (3,539 population) to Dublin South (the balance of the DED is already included in Dublin South). Transfer out the Trimleston area of Booterstown (584 population) to Dublin South-East. Departure from the national average + 4.73%.

Dublin South. Transfer from the constituency the Pembroke East D ward (4,332 population) to Dublin South-East. Transfer the Belfield/ Woodbine/Seafield area (3,135 population) to Dublin South-East. Transfer into the constituency part of the DED of Glencullen (3,539 population) from Dun Laoghaire. Departure from the national average + 4.67%.

Dublin South-East. Transfer from the constituency the inner-city area west of Nicholas Street-Clanbrassil Street (8,633 population) to South-Central. Transfer into the constituency the Pembroke East D ward (4,332 population) from Dublin South. Transfer into the constituency the Belfield/ Woodbine/Seafield area (3,135 population) from Dublin South. Transfer into the constituency the Trimleston area of Booterstown (584 population) from Dun Laoghaire. Departure from the national average + 2.82%.

Dublin South-Central. The transfer into the constituency of part of the inner-city area from Dublin South-East would result in a departure from national average of + 4.59%.

Dublin West. Transfer from the constituency the Ballyfermot/ Cherry Orchard area (16,494 population) to Dublin Central. Transfer into the constituency the Blanchardstown/ Mulhuddart area (13,847 persons) from Dublin North. Departure from the national average + 5.21%.

Dublin North. The transfer from the constituency of the Blanchardstown/Mulhuddart area (13,847 population) to Dublin West would result in a departure from the national average in Dublin North of - 4.63%.

Dublin Central. Transfer from the constituency part of the Phibsboro/Drumcondra area (6,577 population) to Dublin North-West. Transfer the North Docks area (3,503

population) to Dublin North-Central. Transfer into the constituency the Ballyfermot/Cherry Orchard area (16,494 population) from Dublin West. Departure from the national average + 2.87%.

Dublin North-West. The transfer of part of the Phibsboro/ Drumcondra area (6,577 population) from Dublin Central would result in a departure from the national average in Dublin North-West of + 3.3%.

Dublin North-Central. The transfer into the constituency of the North Docks area (3,503 population) from Dublin Central would result in a departure from the national average in Dublin North-Central of + 3.11%.

The constituencies not affected by the commission's recommendations are Dublin South-West (5 seats) and Dublin North-East (4 seats). The departures from the national average population-member ratio in these constituencies are + 3.95% and - 2.1% respectively.

Richard P. F. Johnson
Chairperson

Kevin Murphy

Brendan O'Donoghue

Kieran Coughlan

Deirdre Lane

T. Sexton
Secretary to the Commission
27 April, 1995

First Appendix

Specification of Proposed Constituencies

(Existing constituencies are specified in the Schedule to the Electoral (Amendment) Act, 1990)

Name	Area	Number of Members
Carlow/Kilkenny	The administrative county of Kilkenny and the administrative county of Carlow except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Wicklow.	Five
Cavan-Monaghan	The administrative counties of Cavan and Monaghan.	Five
Clare	The administrative county of Clare except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Limerick East.	Four
Cork East	<p>The district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Cobh Rural in the former <i>Rural District of Cork</i>;</p> <p>Aghern, Ballyhooly, Ballynoe, Carrig, Castlecooke, Castle Hyde, Castlelyons, Castletownroche, Coole, Curraglass, Fermoy Rural, Glanworth East, Glanworth West, Gortnaskehy, Gortroe, Kilcor, Kilcummer, Kildinan, Killathy, Kilworth, Knockmourne, Leitrim, Rathcormack, Watergrasshill, in the former <i>Rural District of Fermoy</i>;</p> <p>Ballyclogh, Ballynamona, Buttevant, Caherduggan, Carrig, Clenor, Doneraile, Kilmaclenine, Mallow Rural, Monanimy, Rahan, Shanballymore, Skahanagh, Wallstown, in the former <i>Rural District of Mallow</i>;</p> <p>Ballintemple, Ballycottin, Ballyspillane, Carrigtohill, Castlemartyr, Clonmult, Cloyne, Corkbeg, Dangan, Dungourney, Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch, Lisgoold, Middleton Rural, Mogeely, Rostellan, Templebodan, Templenacarriga, in the former <i>Rural District of Middleton</i>;</p>	Four

Cork East (Contd.)	<p>Ballyarthur, Derryvillane, Farahy, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Kilphelan, Marshalstown, Mitchelstown, Templemolaga, in the former <i>Rural District of Mitchelstown No. 1</i>;</p> <p>Ardagh, Clonpriest, Kilcronat, Killeagh, Kilmacdonagh, Youghal Rural, in the former <i>Rural District of Youghal No. 1</i>;</p> <p>and the urban districts of Cobh, Fermoy, Mallow, Midleton and Youghal.</p>	
Cork North-Central	<p>In the county borough of Cork the wards of:</p> <p>Ballinlough A, Bishopstown A, Bishopstown B, Bishopstown C, Blackpool A, Blackpool B, Centre A, Centre B, Churchfield, City Hall A, City Hall B, Commons, Fair Hill A, Fair Hill B, Fair Hill C, Farranferris A, Farranferris B, Farranferris C, Gillabbey A, Gillabbey B, Gillabbey C, Gurranebraher A, Gurranebraher B, Gurranebraher C, Gurranebraher D, Gurranebraher E, Knocknaheeny, Mardyke, Mayfield, Montenotte A, Montenotte B, St Patrick's A, St Patrick's B, St Patrick's C, Shanakiel, Shandon A, Shandon B, South Gate A, South Gate B, Sunday's Well A, Sunday's Well B, The Glen A, The Glen B, Tivoli A, Tivoli B;</p> <p>and, in the administrative county of Cork, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballynaglogh, Blackpool, Blarney, Caherlag, Carrignavar, Carrigrohane Beg, Glenville, Greenfort, Killeagh, Knockantota, Knockraha, Rathcooney, Riverstown, St Mary's, Whitechurch, in the former <i>Rural District of Cork</i>.</p>	Five
Cork North-West	The administrative county of Cork, except the parts thereof which are comprised in the constituencies of Cork East, Cork North-Central, Cork South-Central and Cork South-West.	Three

Cork South-Central	<p>The county borough of Cork, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Cork North-Central;</p> <p>and, in the administrative county of Cork, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballincollig, Ballygarvan, Bishopstown, Carrigaline, Douglas, Dunderrow, Iniskenny, Lehenagh, Monkstown Rural, Monkstown Urban, Ovens, in the former <i>Rural District of Cork</i>;</p> <p>Ballyfeard, Ballyfoyle, Carrigaline, Cullen, Farranbrien, Kilmonoge, Kilpatrick, Kinure, Liscleary, Nohaval, Templebreedy, in the former <i>Rural District of Kinsale</i>.</p>	Five
Cork South-West	<p>The district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballinadee, Ballymodan, Bandon, Baurleigh, Boulteen, Cashel, Inishannon, Kilbrittain, Kilbrogan, Knockroe, Rathclarin, in the former <i>Rural District of Bandon</i>;</p> <p>Ahil, Bantry Rural, Bantry Urban, Douce, Durrus East, Durrus West, Glanlough, Glengarriff, Kealkill, Kilcaskan, Mealagh, Scart, Seefin, Sheepshead, Whiddy, in the former <i>Rural District of Bantry</i>;</p> <p>Adrigole, Bear, Coulagh, Curryglass, Kilcatherine, Killaconenagh, Kilnamanagh, in the former <i>Rural District of Castletown</i>;</p> <p>Abbeymahon, Ardfield, Argideen, Butlerstown, Cahermore, Castleventry, Clonakilty Rural, Coolcraheen, Courtmacsherry, Derry, Kilkerranmore, Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Knocks, Rathbarry, Rosscarbery, Rossmore, Templemalus, Timoleague, in the former <i>Rural District of Clonakilty</i>;</p> <p>Ballingurteen, Ballymoney, Drinagh, Dunmanway North, Dunmanway South, Milane, in the former <i>Rural District of Dunmanway</i>;</p>	Three

Cork South-West (Contd.)	<p>Ballinspittle, Ballymackean, Ballymartle, Coolmain, Kinsale Rural, Laherne, Leighmoney, Templemichael, in the former <i>Rural District of Kinsale</i>;</p> <p>Aghadown North, Aghadown South, Bredagh, Caheragh, Cape Clear, Carrigbaun, Castlehaven North, Castlehaven South, Cloghdonnell, Cloonkeen, Drinagh, Dromdaleague North, Dromdaleague South, Garranes, Gortnascreeny, Kilfaughnabeg, Killeenleagh, Knockskagh, Myross, Shreelane, Skibbereen Rural, Tullagh, Woodfort, in the former <i>Rural District of Skibbereen</i>;</p> <p>Ballybane, Ballydehob, Coolagh, Crookhaven, Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Goleen, Kilcoe, Lowertown, Skull, Toormore, in the former <i>Rural District of Skull</i>;</p> <p>and the urban districts of Clonakilty, Kinsale and Skibbereen.</p>	
Donegal North-East	<p>The district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ardmalin, Ballyliffin, Birdstown, Bunrana Rural, Burt, Carndonagh, Carthage, Castlecary, Castleforward, Culdaff, Desertegny, Dunaff, Fahan, Glenagannon, Gleneely, Glentogher, Greencastle, Illies, Inch Island, Kilderry, Killea, Malin, Mintiaghs, Moville, Newtown Cunningham, Redcastle, Straid, Three Trees, Turmone, Whitecastle, in the former <i>Rural District of Inishowen</i>;</p> <p>Ballymacool, Castlewray, Church Hill, Corravaddy, Edenacarnan, Gartan, Gortnavern, Killymasny, Kinraigy, Letterkenny Rural, Magheraboy, Manorcunningham, Seacor, Templedouglass, in the former <i>Rural District of Letterkenny</i>;</p> <p>Ballyarr, Carrickart, Carrowkeel, Cranford, Fanad North, Fanad West, Glen, Glenalla, Greenfort, Killygarvan, Kilmacrenan, Knockalla, Loughkeel, Millford, Rathmelton, Rathmullan, Rosguill, Rosnakill, Termon, in the former <i>Rural District of Millford</i>;</p> <p>Clonleigh North, Clonleigh South, Feddyglass, Figart, Meencargagh, Raphoe, St. Johnstown, Treantaghmucklagh, in the former <i>Rural District of Stranorlar</i>;</p> <p>and the urban districts of Bunrana and Letterkenny.</p>	Three
Donegal South-West	<p>The administrative county of Donegal, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Donegal North-East.</p>	Three.

Dublin Central	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Arran Quay A, Arran Quay B, Arran Quay C, Arran Quay D, Arran Quay E, Ashtown A, Ashtown B, Cabra East B, Cabra East C, Cabra West B, Cabra West C, Cabra West D, Chapelizod, Cherry Orchard A, Cherry Orchard B, Cherry Orchard C, Decies, Drumfinn, Inchicore A, Inns Quay B, Inns Quay C, Kilmainham A, Kilmainham B, Kilmainham C, Kylemore, Mountjoy A, Mountjoy B, North City, North Dock C, Phoenix Park, Rotunda A, Rotunda B, Ushers A, Ushers F;</p> <p>and that part of the ward of Cabra West A situated south of a line drawn along the Royal Canal,</p> <p>and that part of the ward of Inns Quay A situated south of a line drawn along the North Circular Road.</p>	Four.
Dublin North	<p>In the administrative county of Fingal the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Airport, Balbriggan Rural, Balbriggan Urban, Balgriffin, Ballyboghil, Balscadden, Clonmethan, Donabate, Dubber, Garristown, Hollywood, Holmpatrick, Kilsallaghan, Kinsaley, Lusk, Malahide East, Malahide West, Portmarnock North, Portmarnock South, Rush, Skerries, Swords-Forrest, Swords-Glasmore, Swords-Lissenhall, Swords-Seatown, Swords Village, The Ward, Turnapin.</p>	Four
Dublin North-Central	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Ballybough A, Ballybough B, Beaumont A, Beaumont B, Beaumont C, Beaumont D, Beaumont E, Beaumont F, Clontarf East B, Clontarf East C, Clontarf East D, Clontarf East E, Clontarf West A, Clontarf West B, Clontarf West C, Clontarf West D, Clontarf West E, Drumcondra South A, Drumcondra South B, Grace Park, Harmonstown A, Harmonstown B, Kilmore A, Kilmore B, Kilmore D, North Dock A, North Dock B, Whitehall D.</p>	Four
Dublin North-East	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Ayrfield, Clontarf East A, Edenmore, Grange A, Grange B, Grange C, Grange D, Grange E, Kilmore C, Priorswood A, Priorswood B, Priorswood C, Priorswood D, Priorswood E, Raheny-Foxfield, Raheny-Greendale, Raheny-St. Assam;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of Fingal, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Baldoyle, Howth, Sutton.</p>	Four

Dublin North-West	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Ballygall A, Ballygall B, Ballygall C, Ballygall D, Ballymun A, Ballymun B, Ballymun C, Ballymun D, Ballymun E, Ballymun F, Botanic A, Botanic B, Botanic C, Cabra East A, Drumcondra South C, Finglas North A, Finglas North B, Finglas North C, Finglas South A, Finglas South B, Finglas South C, Finglas South D, Whitehall A, Whitehall B, Whitehall C;</p> <p>and that part of the ward of Cabra West A situated north of a line drawn along the Royal Canal;</p> <p>and that part of the ward of Inns Quay A situated north of a line drawn along the North Circular Road.</p>	Four
Dublin South	<p>In the administrative county of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballinteer-Broadford, Ballinteer-Ludford, Ballinteer-Marley, Ballinteer-Meadowbroads, Ballinteer-Meadowmount, Ballinteer-Woodpark, Churchtown-Castle, Churchtown-Landscape, Churchtown-Nutgrove, Churchtown-Orwell, Churchtown-Woodlawn, Clonskeagh-Farranboley, Clonskeagh-Milltown, Clonskeagh-Roebuck, Clonskeagh-Windy Arbour, Dundrum-Balally, Dundrum-Kilmacud, Dundrum-Sandyford, Dundrum-Sweetmount, Dundrum-Taney, Glencullen, Stillorgan-Deerpark, Stillorgan-Kilmacud, Tibradden;</p> <p>and those parts of the district electoral divisions of Stillorgan-Merville and Stillorgan-Mount Merrion situated west of a line drawn along the Old Stillorgan Road;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of South Dublin the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballyboden, Edmondstown, Firhouse-Ballycullen, Firhouse-Knocklyon, Firhouse Village, Rathfarnham-Ballyroan, Rathfarnham-Butterfield, Rathfarnham-Hermitage, Rathfarnham-St Enda's, Rathfarnham Village;</p>	Five

Dublin South (contd)	and, in the district electoral division of Bohernabreena, the townlands of Jamestown and Killakee, and those parts of the townlands of Cruagh, Newtown and Woodtown situated within the said district electoral division.	
Dublin South-Central	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Crumlin A, Crumlin B, Crumlin C, Crumlin D, Crumlin E, Crumlin F, Inchicore B, Kimmage A, Kimmage B, Kimmage C, Kimmage D, Kimmage E, Merchants Quay B, Merchants Quay C, Merchants Quay D, Merchants Quay E, Merchants Quay F, Terenure A, Terenure B, Terenure C, Terenure D, Ushers B, Ushers C, Ushers D, Ushers E, Walkinstown A, Walkinstown B, Walkinstown C;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of South Dublin, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Templeogue-Kimmage Manor, Templeogue-Orwell, Templeogue Village, Terenure-Cherryfield, Terenure-Greentrees;</p> <p>and that part of the district electoral division of Templeogue-Cypress situated north of a line drawn along the Tallaght Road.</p>	Four
Dublin South-East	<p>In the county borough of Dublin the wards of:</p> <p>Mansion House A, Mansion House B, Merchants Quay A, Pembroke East A, Pembroke East B, Pembroke East C, Pembroke East D, Pembroke East E, Pembroke West A, Pembroke West B, Pembroke West C, Rathfarnham, Rathmines East A, Rathmines East B, Rathmines East C, Rathmines East D, Rathmines West A, Rathmines West B, Rathmines West C, Rathmines West D, Rathmines West E, Rathmines West F, Royal Exchange A, Royal Exchange B, St Kevin's, South Dock, Wood Quay A, Wood Quay B;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Blackrock-Glenomena, Clonskeagh-Belfield;</p>	Four

<p>Dublin South-East (contd)</p>	<p>and that part of the district electoral division of Blackrock-Boooterstown situated north of a line drawn as follows-</p> <p>commencing at the southernmost junction of the western boundary of the district electoral division with the rear boundary of number 36 Trimleston Gardens, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the said rear boundary and the rear boundaries of numbers 35 to 1 Trimleston Gardens to the junction of the rear boundary of number 1 Trimleston Gardens with the rear boundary of number 14 Trimleston Avenue, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the rear boundaries of numbers 14 to 1 Trimleston Avenue to the junction of the rear boundary of number 1 Trimleston Avenue with the eastern boundary of the said number 1 Trimleston Avenue, thence in a south-easterly direction along the imaginary south-easterly projection of the said eastern boundary to its junction with the northern boundary of number 9 Rock Road, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the said boundary and its imaginary easterly projection to its junction with the eastern boundary of the district electoral division.</p>	
<p>Dublin South-West</p>	<p>In the administrative county of South Dublin the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballinascorney, Clondalkin-Ballymount, Clondalkin-Dunawley, Clondalkin-Monastery, Clondalkin Village, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart, Tallaght-Avonbeg, Tallaght-Belgard, Tallaght-Fettercairn, Tallaght-Glenview, Tallaght-Jobstown, Tallaght-Killinardan, Tallaght-Kilnamanagh, Tallaght-Kiltipper, Tallaght-Kingswood, Tallaght-Millbrook, Tallaght-Oldbawn, Tallaght-Springfield, Tallaght-Tymon, Templeogue-Limekiln, Templeogue-Osprey, Terenure-St James;</p> <p>and that part of the district electoral division of Templeogue-Cypress situated south of a line drawn along the Tallaght Road;</p> <p>and, in the district electoral division of Bohernabreena, the townlands of:</p> <p>Allagour, Ballymorefinn, Bohernabreena, Castlekelly, Corrageen, Cunard, Friarstown Lower, Friarstown Upper, Glassamucky, Glassamucky Brakes, Glassamucky Mountain, Glassavullaun, Kiltipper, Mountpelier, Orlagh, Piperstown;</p>	<p>Five</p>

Dublin South-West (contd)	and those parts of the townlands of Killininy, Oldbawn and Oldcourt situated within the said district electoral division.	
Dublin West	<p>In the administrative county of Fingal, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Blanchardstown-Abbotstown, Blanchardstown-Blakestown, Blanchardstown-Coolmine, Blanchardstown-Corduff, Blanchardstown-Delwood, Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, Blanchardstown-Roselawn, Blanchardstown-Tyrrelstown, Castleknock-Knockmaroon, Castleknock Park and Lucan North;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of South Dublin, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Clondalkin-Cappaghmore, Clondalkin-Moorfield, Clondalkin-Rowlagh, Lucan-Esker, Lucan Heights, Lucan-St Helens, Palmerston Village, Palmerston West.</p>	Four
Dun Laoghaire	<p>In the administrative county of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballybrack, Blackrock-Carysfort, Blackrock Central, Blackrock-Monkstown, Blackrock-Newpark, Blackrock-Seapoint, Blackrock-Stradbroom, Blackrock Templehill, Blackrock-Williamstown, Cabinteely-Granitefield, Cabinteely-Kilbogget, Cabinteely-Loughlinstown, Cabinteely-Pottery, Dalkey-Avondale, Dalkey-Bullock, Dalkey-Coliemore, Dalkey Hill, Dalkey Upper, Dun Laoghaire-East Central, Dun Laoghaire-Glasthule, Dun Laoghaire-Glenageary, Dun Laoghaire-Monkstown Farm, Dun Laoghaire-Mount Town, Dun Laoghaire-Sandycove, Dun Laoghaire-Sallynoggin East, Dun Laoghaire-Sallynoggin South, Dun Laoghaire-Sallynoggin West, Dun Laoghaire-Salthill, Dun Laoghaire-West Central, Foxrock-Beechpark, Foxrock-Carrickmines, Foxrock-Deansgrange, Foxrock-Torquay, Killiney North, Killiney South, Shankill-Rathmichael, Shankill-Rathsallagh, Shankill-Shanganagh, Stillorgan-Leopardstown, Stillorgan-Priory;</p> <p>and those parts of the district electoral divisions of Stillorgan-Merville and Stillorgan-Mount Merrion situated east of a line drawn along the Old Stillorgan Road;</p> <p>and that part of the district electoral division of Blackrock-Boosterstown situated south of a line drawn as follows-</p>	Five

Dun Laoghaire (contd)	<p>commencing at the southernmost junction of the western boundary of the district electoral division with the rear boundary of number 36 Trimleston Gardens, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the said rear boundary and the rear boundaries of numbers 35 to 1 Trimleston Gardens to the junction of the rear boundary of number 1 Trimleston Gardens with the rear boundary of number 14 Trimleston Avenue, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the rear boundaries of numbers 14 to 1 Trimleston Avenue to the junction of the rear boundary of number 1 Trimleston Avenue with the eastern boundary of the said number 1 Trimleston Avenue, thence in a south-easterly direction along the imaginary south-easterly projection of the said eastern boundary to its junction with the northern boundary of number 9 Rock Road, thence commencing in a north-easterly direction and proceeding along the said boundary and its imaginary easterly projection to its junction with the eastern boundary of the district electoral division.</p>	
Galway East	<p>The district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Abbeygormacan, Ahascragh, Aughrim, Ballinasloe Rural, Ballymacward, Clonfert, Clontuskert, Kellysgrove, Kilconnell, Killaan, Killallaghtan, Killoran, Killure, Kilmacshane, Kiltormer, Kylemore, Laurencetown, Lismanny, Oatfield, in the former <i>Rural District of Ballinasloe No. 1</i>;</p> <p>Ballinastack, Ballymoe, Ballynakill, Boyounagh, Creggs, Curraghmore, Glennamaddy, Island, Kilcroan, Kiltullagh, Raheen, Scregg, Shankill, Templetogether, Toberroe, in the former <i>Rural District of Glennamaddy</i>;</p> <p>Ardamullivan, Ardrahan, Ballycahalan, Beagh, Cahermore, Cappard, Castletaylor, Doorus, Drumacoo, Gort, Kilbeacanty, Killeely, Killeenavarra, Killinny, Kiltartan, Kiltomas, Kinvarra, Rahasane, Skehanagh, in the former <i>Rural District of Gort</i>;</p> <p>Aille, Athenry, Ballynagar, Bracklagh, Bullaun, Castleboy, Cappalus, Cloonkeen, Colmanstown, Craughwell, Derrylaur, Drumkeary, Graigabbey, Grange, Greethill, Kilchreest, Kilconickny, Kilconierin, Killimor, Killogilleen, Kilmeen, Kilreekill, Kiltesskill, Kiltullagh, Lackalea, Leitrim, Loughatorick, Loughrea Rural, Loughrea Urban, Marblehill, Mountain, Movode, Raford, Tiaquin, Woodford, in the former <i>Rural District of Loughrea</i>;</p>	Four

Galway East (contd)	<p>Annagh, Ballynakill, Caltra, Castleblakeney, Castlefrench, Clonbrock, Cloonkeen, Cooloo, Derryglassaun, Killeroran, Killian, Mount Bellew, Mounthazel, Taghboy, in the former <i>Rural District of Mount Bellew</i>;</p> <p>Abbeyville, Ballyglass, Coos, Derrew, Drummin, Eyrecourt, Killimor, Kilmalinoge, Kilquain, Meelick, Moat, Pallas, Portumna, Tiranascragh, Tynagh, in the former <i>Rural District of Portumna</i>;</p> <p>Abbey East, Abbey West, Addergoole, Belclare, Ballinderry, Ballynapark, Claretuam, Clonbern, Cloonkeen, Carrownagur, Carrowrevagh, Cummer, Doonbally, Dunmore North, Dunmore South, Foxhall, Hillsbrook, Kilbennan, Killeen, Killererin, Kilmoylan, Kilshanvy, Levally, Milltown, Monivea, Moyne, Ryehill, Toberadosh, Tuam Rural and Tuam Urban, in the former <i>Rural District of Tuam</i>;</p> <p>and the urban district of Ballinasloe.</p>	
Galway West	<p>The administrative county of Galway, except the parts thereof which are comprised in the constituency of Galway East;</p> <p>and the county borough of Galway.</p>	Five
Kerry North	<p>The district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Kilfelim, in the former <i>Rural District of Killarney</i>;</p> <p>Ardagh, Astee, Ballincloher, Ballyconry, Ballyduff, Ballyegan, Ballyhorgan, Beal, Carrig, Causeway, Cloontubbrid, Drommartin, Duagh, Ennismore, Gullane, Gunsborough, Kilfeighny, Killehenry, Killury, Kilmeany, Kilshenane, Kiltomy, Leitrim, Lislaughtin, Lisselton, Listowel Rural, Lixnaw, Moynsha, Newtownsandess, Rathea, Shronowen, Tarbert, Tarmon, Trienearagh, Urlee, in the former <i>Rural District of Listowel</i>;</p> <p>Abbeydorney, Arabela, Ardfert, Ballyegan, Ballyheige, Ballynahaglish, Ballynorig, Ballyseedy, Banna, Blennerville, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Cordal, Crinny, Doon, Gneevess, Kerryhead, Kilflyn, Killahan, Kilmurry, Knocknagashel, Lackabaun, Mount Eagle, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee Rural, Tubrid, in the former <i>Rural District of Tralee</i>;</p> <p>and the urban districts of Listowel and Tralee.</p>	Three

Kerry South	The administrative county of Kerry, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Kerry North.	Three
Kildare North	<p>In the administrative county of Kildare, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Balraheen, Celbridge, Cloncurry, Donadea, Donaghcumper, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Straffan, in the former <i>Rural District of Celbridge No. 1</i>;</p> <p>Ballynadrumny, Cadamstown, Carbury, Carrick, Drenid, Dunfierth, Kilrainy, Windmill Cross, in the former <i>Rural District of Edenderry No. 2</i>;</p> <p>Bodenstown, Clane, Kill, Killeel, Naas Rural, Oughterard Rathmore, Timahoe North, in the former <i>Rural District of Naas</i>;</p> <p>and the urban district of Naas.</p>	Three
Kildare South	The administrative county of Kildare, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Kildare north.	Three
Laoighis-Offaly	The administrative counties of Laoighis and Offaly.	Five
Limerick East	<p>In the administrative county of Limerick, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Fedamore, Grange, Kilpeacon, Rathmore, in the former <i>Rural District of Croom</i>;</p> <p>Bruff, Caherconey, Hospital, Killeely, Knockainy, Knocklong, Uregare, in the former <i>Rural District of Kilmallock</i>;</p> <p>Abington, Ballybricken, Ballycummin, Ballysimon, Ballyvarra, Caherconlish East, Caherconlish West, Caherelly, Cappamore, Castleconnell, Clonkeen, Doon West, Glenstal, Kilmurry, Limerick North Rural, Limerick South Rural, Roxborough, in the former <i>Rural District of Limerick No. 1</i>;</p> <p>Bilboa, Doon South, Grean, Oola, Templebredon, in the former <i>Rural District of Tipperary No. 2</i>;</p> <p>and, in the administrative county of Clare, the townlands of Athlunkard, Ballykeelaun, Cloonoughter, Fairyhill, Garraun, Gortatogher, Kilquane, Knockballynameath, Parteen Quinspool South, Rosmadda East, Rosmadda West, St. Thomas' Island, Shannakyle, in the district electoral division of Ballyglass, in the former <i>Rural District of Meelick</i>;</p> <p>and the county borough of Limerick.</p>	Five

Limerick West	The administrative county of Limerick, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Limerick East.	Three
Longford-Roscommon	The administrative counties of Longford and Roscommon.	Four
Louth	The administrative county of Louth.	Four
Mayo	The administrative county of Mayo.	Five
Meath	The administrative county of Meath.	Five
Sligo-Leitrim	The administrative counties of Sligo and Leitrim.	Four
Tipperary North	<p>The administrative county of Tipperary North Riding;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of Tipperary South Riding the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Ballysheehan, Clogher, Clonoulty East, Clonoulty West, Gaile, Graystown, Killenaule, Nodstown, in the former <i>Rural District of Cashel</i>;</p> <p>Ballyphilip, Buolick, Crohane, Farranrory, Fennor, Kilcooly, New Birmingham, Poyntstown, in the former <i>Rural District of Slievardagh</i>.</p> <p>Cappagh, Curraheen, Donohill, Glengar, in the former <i>Rural District of Tipperary No. 1</i>.</p>	Three
Tipperary South	<p>The administrative county of Tipperary South Riding except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Tipperary North;</p> <p>and in the administrative county of Waterford, the district electoral divisions of:</p> <p>Kilmacomma, Kilronan, and the townlands of:</p> <p>Barravakeen, Bawnard, Boola, Carrickabrone, Coolishal, Derrinlaur Lower, Derrinlaur Upper, Glendaw, Gurteen Lower, Gurteen Upper, Lisheen, Tikincor Lower, Tikincor Upper, in the district electoral division of Gurteen;</p> <p>and the townlands of:</p> <p>Croan Lower, Croan Upper, Glenary, Glennagad, Kilgainy Lower, Kilgainy Upper, Knocklucas, Knocknagriffin, Lyranearla, Monacalee, Poulboy, Poulmagunoge, Scrothea East, Scrothea West, Spa, in the district electoral division of St Mary's, in the former <i>Rural District of Clonmel No. 2</i>.</p>	Three

Waterford	The administrative county of Waterford, except the part thereof which is comprised in the constituency of Tipperary South; and the county borough of Waterford.	Four
Westmeath	The administrative county of Westmeath.	Three
Wexford	The administrative county of Wexford.	Five
Wicklow	The administrative county of Wicklow; and, in the administrative county of Carlow, the district electoral divisions of: Clonmore, Hacketstown, Haroldstown, Kineagh, Rahill, Rathvilly, Ticknock, Williamstown, in the former <i>Rural District of Baltinglass No. 2</i> .	Five

Houses of the Oireachtas

Second Appendix

Statistics Relating to Proposed Constituencies

Constituency	No. of members	1991 Population	Population per member	% dev from nat average
Carlow-Kilkenny	5	111,027	22,205	+ 4.55
Cavan-Monaghan	5	104,089	20,818	- 1.98
Clare	4	88,074	22,018	+ 3.66
Cork East	4	80,369	20,092	- 5.40
Cork North-Central	5	100,829	20,166	- 5.05
Cork North-West	3	60,353	20,118	- 5.28
Cork South-Central	5	107,608	21,522	+ 1.33
Cork South-West	3	61,210	20,403	- 3.93
Donegal North-East	3	65,841	21,947	+ 3.33
Donegal South-West	3	62,276	20,759	- 2.26
Dublin Central	4	87,393	21,848	+ 2.87
Dublin North	4	81,023	20,256	- 4.63
Dublin North-Central	4	87,600	21,900	+ 3.11
Dublin North-East	4	83,170	20,792	- 2.10
Dublin North-West	4	87,762	21,941	+ 3.30
Dublin South	5	111,151	22,230	+ 4.67
Dublin South-Central	4	88,858	22,215	+ 4.59
Dublin South-East	4	87,353	21,838	+ 2.82
Dublin South-West	5	110,388	22,078	+ 3.95
Dublin West	4	89,383	22,346	+ 5.21
Dún Laoghaire	5	111,223	22,245	+ 4.73
Galway East	4	80,113	20,028	- 5.70
Galway West	5	100,251	20,050	- 5.60
Kerry North	3	61,467	20,489	- 3.53
Kerry South	3	60,427	20,142	- 5.16
Kildare North	3	61,970	20,567	- 2.74
Kildare South	3	60,686	20,229	- 4.76
Laoighis-Offaly	5	110,808	22,162	+ 4.34
Limerick East	5	103,441	20,688	- 2.59
Limerick West	3	61,359	20,453	- 3.70
Longford-Roscommon	4	82,193	20,548	- 3.25
Louth	4	90,724	22,681	+ 6.80
Mayo	5	110,713	22,143	+ 4.25
Meath	5	105,370	21,074	- 0.77
Sligo-Leitrim	4	80,057	20,014	- 5.76
Tipperary North	3	67,233	22,411	+ 5.52
Tipperary South	3	67,091	22,364	+ 5.30
Waterford	4	90,072	22,518	+ 6.02
Westmeath	3	61,880	20,627	- 2.88
Wexford	5	102,069	20,414	- 3.88
Wicklow	5	100,815	20,163	- 5.07
Total	166	3,525,719	21,239	

Third Appendix

Statistics Relating to Existing Constituencies

Constituency	No. of members	1991 Population	Population per member	% dev from nat average
Carlow-Kilkenny	5	114,577	22,915	+ 7.89
Cavan-Monaghan	5	104,089	20,818	- 1.98
Clare	4	88,074	22,018	+ 3.66
Cork East	4	80,369	20,092	- 5.40
Cork North-Central	5	100,829	20,166	- 5.05
Cork North-West	3	60,855	20,285	- 4.49
Cork South-Central	5	107,608	21,522	+ 1.33
Cork South-West	3	60,708	20,236	- 4.72
Donegal North-East	3	65,841	21,947	+ 3.33
Donegal South-West	3	62,276	20,759	- 2.26
Dublin Central	4	80,979	20,245	- 4.68
Dublin North	4	94,870	23,718	+11.67
Dublin North-Central	4	84,097	21,024	- 1.01
Dublin North-East	4	83,170	20,792	- 2.10
Dublin North-West	4	81,185	20,296	- 4.44
Dublin South	5	115,079	23,016	+ 8.36
Dublin South-Central	4	80,225	20,056	- 5.57
Dublin South-East	4	87,935	21,984	+ 3.51
Dublin South-West	5	110,388	22,078	+ 3.95
Dublin West	4	92,030	23,008	+ 8.33
Dún Laoghaire	5	115,346	23,069	+ 8.61
Galway East	3	59,114	19,705	- 7.22
Galway West	5	113,315	22,663	+ 6.70
Kerry North	3	61,467	20,489	- 3.53
Kerry South	3	60,427	20,142	- 5.16
Kildare	5	112,750	22,550	+ 6.17
Laoighis-Offaly	5	110,808	22,162	+ 4.34
Limerick East	5	103,441	20,688	- 2.59
Limerick West	3	61,359	20,453	- 3.70
Longford-Roscommon	4	82,193	20,548	- 3.25
Louth	4	90,724	22,681	+ 6.80
Mayo East	3	59,042	19,681	- 7.33
Mayo West	3	59,606	19,869	- 6.45
Meath	5	105,370	21,074	- 0.77
Sligo-Leitrim	4	80,057	20,014	- 5.76
Tipperary North	3	57,854	19,285	- 9.20
Tipperary South	4	77,533	19,383	- 8.74
Waterford	4	89,009	22,252	+ 4.77
Westmeath	3	61,880	20,627	- 2.88
Wexford	5	102,069	20,414	- 3.88
Wicklow	5	107,171	21,434	+ 0.92
Total	166	3,525,719	21,239	

Fourth Appendix

List of Organisations and Persons from whom Submissions were Received

Political Parties

Fianna Fáil
Fine Gael
Progressive Democrats
Sinn Féin
The Green Party
The Labour Party
The Workers' Party, James Larkin Cumann, Ballyfermot, Dublin
Fianna Fáil, Borlin Cumann, Kealkil, Bantry
Fianna Fáil, Ballywaltrim Cumann, Bray
Fianna Fáil, Castledermot Cumann, County Kildare
Fianna Fáil, Comhairle Ceanntair, Athlone
Fianna Fáil, Comhairle Ceanntair, Mullingar Urban
Fianna Fáil, Comhairle Dáil Ceanntair, East Mayo
Fianna Fáil, Comhairle Ceanntair, East Kildare
Fianna Fáil, Comhairle Ceanntair, South Roscommon
Fianna Fáil, Erskine Childers Cumann, Dublin South-West
Fianna Fáil, Frs Albert and Dominic Cumann, Dublin
Fine Gael, Ballymore Eustace, County Kildare
Fine Gael, Belmullet/Erris District, County Mayo
Fine Gael, Clondalkin, County Dublin
Fine Gael, Dublin South-West
Fine Gael, Dublin West
Fine Gael, Mayo East
Progressive Democrats, Dublin West constituency
The Labour Party, Dublin Central

Public Representatives

Ald Noel Ahern, TD
Mr Liam Aylward, TD
Mr Austin Deasy, TD
Mr Michael Ferris, TD
Mr Tony Gregory, TD
Mr Colm Hilliard, TD
Mr Seamus Hughes, TD
Mr Brendan Kenneally, TD
Mr Jim O'Keeffe, TD
Mr Joe Walsh, TD
Senator Louis Belton
Senator Michael Calnan
Senator Donie Cassidy
Senator Joe Doyle
Senator Frank Fahey
Senator Liam Naughten

Councillor P J Hourican, Bishopstown, Cork
Councillor Joan Maher, Fingal County Council

Local Authorities

Leixlip Town Commissioners
Lismore Town Commissioners

Organisations

Ballyfermot Area Action Co-operative Society Ltd, Dublin 10
Ballymore Eustace Development Group, County Kildare
Clondalkin Community Council, Dublin 22
Clondalkin/North Clondalkin/Lucan Community Groups, County Dublin
Curraheen Community Council, Tralee, County Kerry
Irish Civil Rights Association, London
Kilcullen Community Development, County Kildare
Tolka Road Action Group, Dublin 3
Tuam Chamber of Commerce and Industry

County Registrars

Cavan County Registrar
Galway County Registrar
Kildare County Registrar

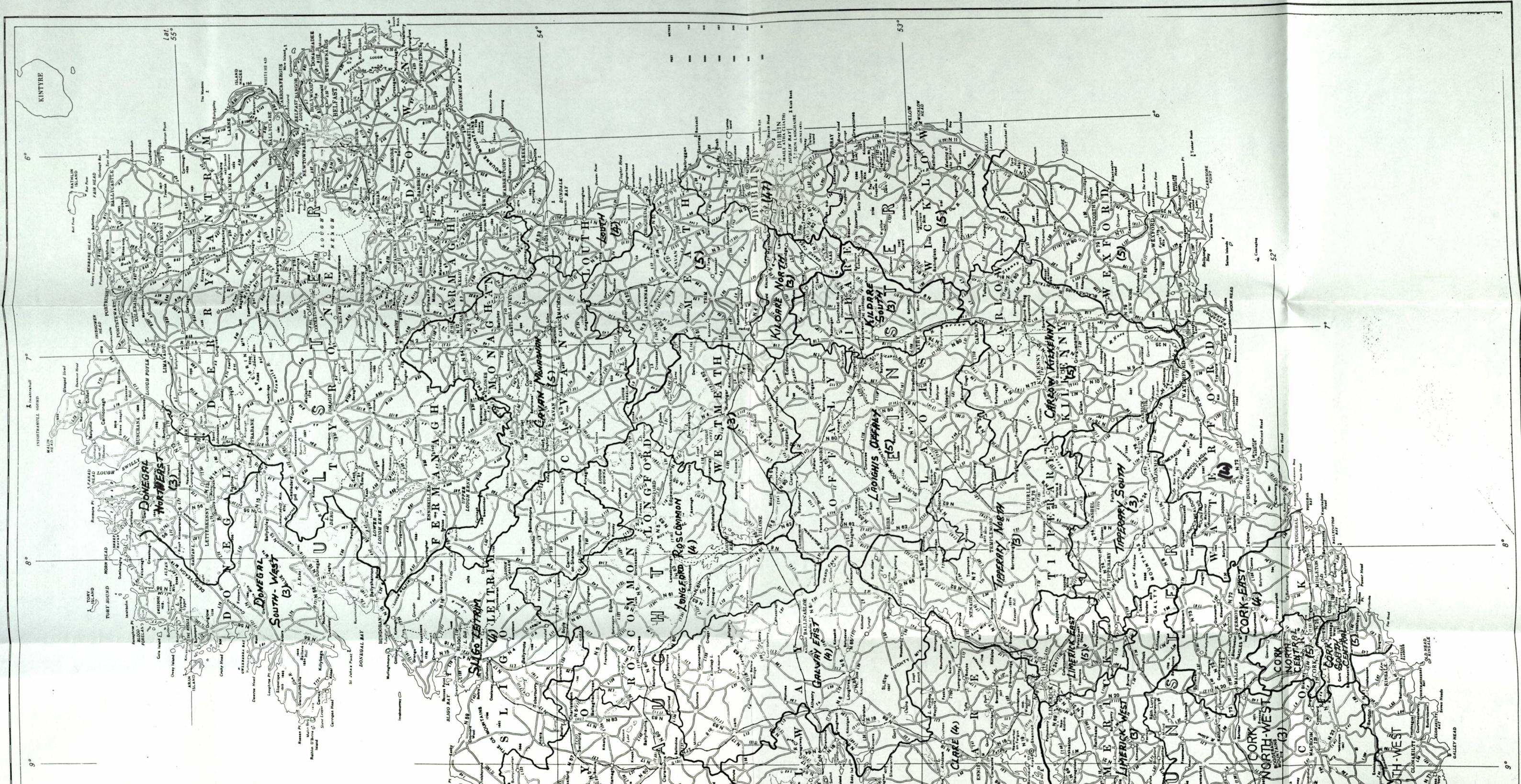
Individuals

Anonymous

Mr Gerry Bridgett, Athy, County Kildare
Ms Mary Buckley, Ballyhaunis, County Mayo
Mr Greg Vaughan Buckley, Mallow, County Cork
Mr Sean Burke, Ballyshannon Road, Dublin 5
Mr Michael Carroll, Macroom, County Cork
Mr Paraic Cosgrove, Ballina, County Mayo
Mr J L B Deane, Bandon, County Cork
Mr Pat Dunlea, Kilcullen, County Kildare
M M D Dunne, Clonkeen Crescent, Dublin 18
Mr Frank Gallogly, Castleknock, Dublin 15
Mr Niall Hartnett, Cook Street, Cork
Mr R B Haslam, Model Farm Road, Cork
Ms Catherine Healy, Kingswood Heights, Dublin 24
Mr R J Heaslip, Janesboro, Limerick
Mr Brendan Heneghan, Ballytore Road, Dublin 14
Mr Paddy Hogan, Kilmuckridge, County Wexford
Ms Carmel Hughes, Ballina, County Mayo
Mr Richard Humphreys, Marlborough Road, Dublin 4
Mr Brendan Hurley, Ardfallen Estate, Cork
Mr Frank Lahiffe, Stillorgan Wood, County Dublin
Mr Brian Lenihan, Somerton Road, Dublin 20
Mr Terry Leyden, Castlecoote, Roscommon
J J Long, PC, Bishopstown, Cork
Mr & Mrs Loomes, Dollymount Avenue, Dublin 3
Ms Ellen McCarthy, Dunmanway, County Cork

Dr Thomas McGrath, Ballingarry, County Tipperary
Mannion Aird & Co, Solicitors, Clifden, County Galway
Mr Dermot C Melia, Foxfield Road, Dublin 5
Mr Sean Murphy, Castleknock, Dublin 15
An tUasal Gearóid Ó Brádaigh, Belmont Avenue, Dublin 4
An tUasal Mícheál Ó Broin, Swords, County Dublin
An tUasal Ó Broin, Tyrconnell Park, Dublin 8
An tUasal Pádraig Ó Caomhánaigh, Corr na Móna, Co na Gaillimhe
Mr Maurice O'Connell, Dún Laoghaire, County Dublin
Mr T John O'Dowd, Faculty of Law, UCD, Dublin 4
An tUasal Nollaig Ó Gadhra, Na Forbacha, Co na Gaillimhe
Ms Sabina Reddy, Kilcullen, County Kildare
Mrs Mary Rogan, Lorcan Avenue, Dublin 9
Mr Francis Walsh, Manchester, England
Ms Edith Wynne, PC, Terenure Road West, Dublin 6W

Houses of the Oireachtas



Altitudes are given in Feet and are referred to Ordnance Survey Datum of 1837 which is a Low Water of Spring Tides observed in Dublin Bay on the 8th April, 1837

Compiled and Printed by the Ordnance Survey and Published by the Director at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin

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W. Long.
10°

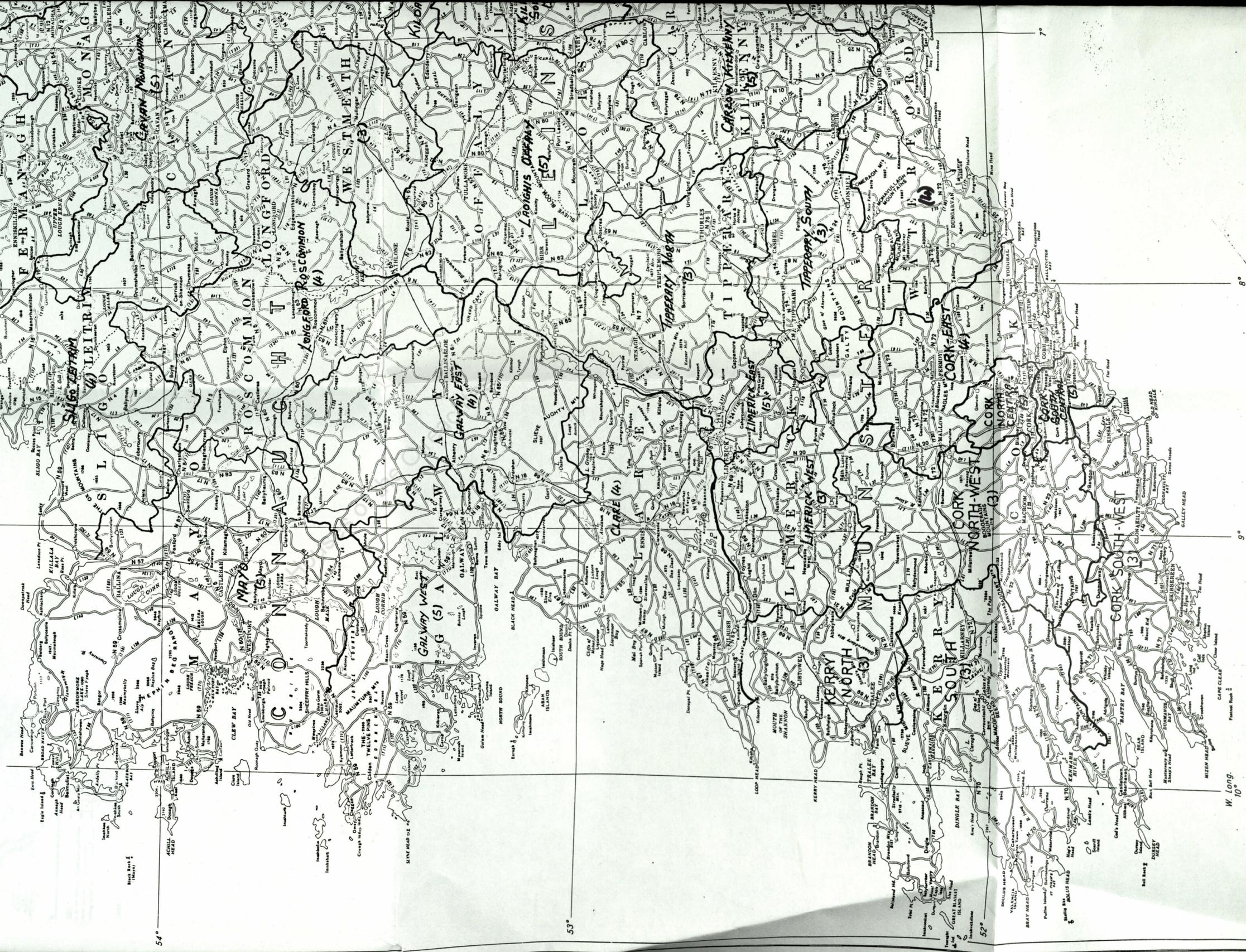
Map A

CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

IRELAND

181
35

- National Road (Primary) N 25 (Secondary) N 52
- Trunk Road 714 Link Road L 26
- Other Road ————
- Distance in Miles between Towns (Red Symbols) ———— View
- Scenic Road and View ————
- Railway ————
- River ————
- County Boundary - - - - -
- Contour ————
- Altitude 1000
- Airport Ⓜ
- Frontier Post Ⓜ
- Northern Ireland Boundary - - - - -
- Youth Hostel Ⓜ
- Lighthouse Ⓜ
- Notes
- 1. In Northern Ireland, see published map of the B.I.M.
- 2. During the period of change - from Trunk Road to National Road classifications, both identifications will be shown.



W. Long.
10°

Clerk of ..Seanad..E.i.re.a.n.n.....

I enclose copies* of the undermentioned document(s) to be laid before the House. The information sought below is as set out.



Head of Department or other body
2-5-1995



1. Department or other body laying document

Department of the Environment.....

2. Title of document

Dail..Constituency..Commission...
Report 1995

3. If laid pursuant to statute, state Title and section of Act

-
.....

4. Is there a statutory period in relation to the laying of the document?

No
.....

If so, give particulars ...

.....

5. Is a motion of approval necessary?

No
.....



* Three copies of the document in respect of each House, or six copies where it is to be laid before one House only.

DOICIMÉAD/DOICIMÉID ATÁ LE LEAGAN FAOI BHRÁID THEACH DEN OIREACHTAS

Cléireach

Seo cóipeanna* den doiciméad/de na doiciméid thíosluaite atá le leagan faoi bhráid an Ti. Is mar atá leagtha amach atá an t-eolas a iarrtar thíos.

Ceann na Roinne nó an chomhlachta eile

1. An Roinn nó an comhlacht eile atá ag leagan an doiciméid

.....

2. Teideal an doiciméid

.....

.....

3. Más de bhun reachta atá an doiciméad á leagan, luaigh Teideal an Achta agus an t-alt ...

.....

4. An mbaineann tréimhse reachtúil lena leagan?

.....

Má bhaineann, tabhair sonraí

.....

5. An gá tairiscint á cheadú?

.....

* Trí chóip den doiciméad i leith gach Ti, nó sé chóip más faoi bhráid Ti amháin atá sé le leagan.

(Leagan Béarla lastall)