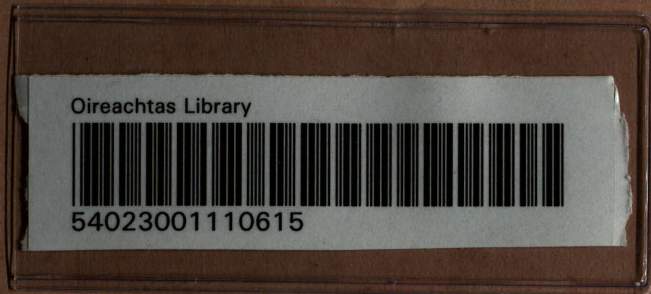


01000104

Coimisiun Fiosruchain i Dtaobh Baile Átha
Cliath Do Mhéadú

(Greater Dublin Commission of Inquiry)



R E P O R T

BAILE ATHA CLIATH.
DUBLIN.

FOILLSITHE AG OIFIG AN tSOLATHAIR,
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

Le ceannach trí MESSRS. EASON AND SON, LTD., 40 agus 41 Sráid Iochtarach Uí Chonail,
Baile Átha Cliath.

To be purchased through MESSRS. EASON AND SON, LTD., 40 and 41 Lr. O'Connell Street,
Dublin.

Price 1/6 net.

01000104 (11)

Coimisiún Fiosrucháin i Dtaobh Baile Átha Cliath Do Mhéadú

(GREATER DUBLIN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY).

THE Commission appointed by your Minute of the 4th July, 1924, as announced in the Dail on the 7th idem, desire to submit to you their report on the matters included in the terms of reference. These terms of reference are:—

“ To examine the several laws and the practice affecting the administration of local and public utility services, including local representation and taxation throughout the Capital City of Dublin, and the County of Dublin and to recommend such changes as may be desirable.”

The Commission held 40 meetings and received evidence from:—

The Town Clerk, Mr. J. J. Murphy.—On Municipal development and administration.

General Murphy, D.M.P.—As the chief traffic authority.

The Civic Survey. Witnesses: Miss Long and Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen.—Mainly in regard to slums, congestion, and civic planning.

Professor Johnston, T.C.D.—On City Management systems of Europe and America.

The Chamber of Commerce. Witnesses: Dr. W. Lombard Murphy and Mr. J. C. M. Eason.—On area and administration.

The Institute of Architects. Witnesses: Mr. G. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. R. Donnelly, N.S.A.; and Mr. G. F. Beckett, F.R.I.A.I.—On Town Planning.

Plot Holders' Association. Witnesses: Miss S. C. Harrison, Messrs. T. Shaw, S. Lambert, and John Treanor.—On allotments.

Dublin County Council. Witness: Mr. S. Lawless.

Dublin County Committee of Agriculture. Witnesses: Mrs. Reddin, Messrs. J. E. Geoghegan, T. Ward, and C. O'Donovan.

County Dublin Farmers' Association. Witnesses: Messrs. A. G. Grimes, P. J. Kettle, James Dickie, and C. F. McLoughlin.—Chiefly in defence of Agricultural interests.

Mr. T. Byrne, Architect, Board of Works; Sir Philip Hanson, Board of Works.—On Public Buildings.

Dun Laoghaire U.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. J. H. Devitt, D. F. Condon, Joseph Berry, and Dr. Sherlock Vaughan.

Blackrock U.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. J. Mooney, S. Byrne, T. Downey, and J. McCabe.

Dalkey U.D.C. Witnesses: Mr. J. Treston, Councillors Mullett, White, Powell and Treston.

Howth U.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. Geary, Hunter, Newcombe, and Moore.

Killiney and Ballybrack U.D.C. Witnesses: Professor Purcill and Mr. R. Cunningham. *South Dublin Ratepayers and Development Association.* Witnesses: Dr. J. E. Conway, Messrs. C. J. Reddy, Courtney, and Good.—On Rates, and the proposed Coastal Borough.

South Dublin R.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. L. Caffrey, B.A., and G. Gallagher.

Port and Docks Board. Witnesses: Messrs. W. Baird, J. Mullagh, J. H. Webb, E. H. Bailey, T. R. McCullagh, J. Hollwey, C. E. McGloughlin, and J. D. Hollinger.—On Labour developments—past and future.

Pembroke U.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. Manly, Brittain, Dunbar, Montgomery and Kaye Parry.

Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board. Witnesses: Messrs. J. Manly and Kaye Parry.

Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. W. Ireland and Russell.—Urging arguments against unification.

North Dublin R.D.C. Witnesses: Messrs. J. P. Conry and P. Baggot.

Messrs. Harty and J. F. McCann.—On rebutting evidence of Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board.

The nature and mutual relations of the democratic control and efficient management in this Scheme may be shown in diagram form :-

Government

by

the

People

for

the

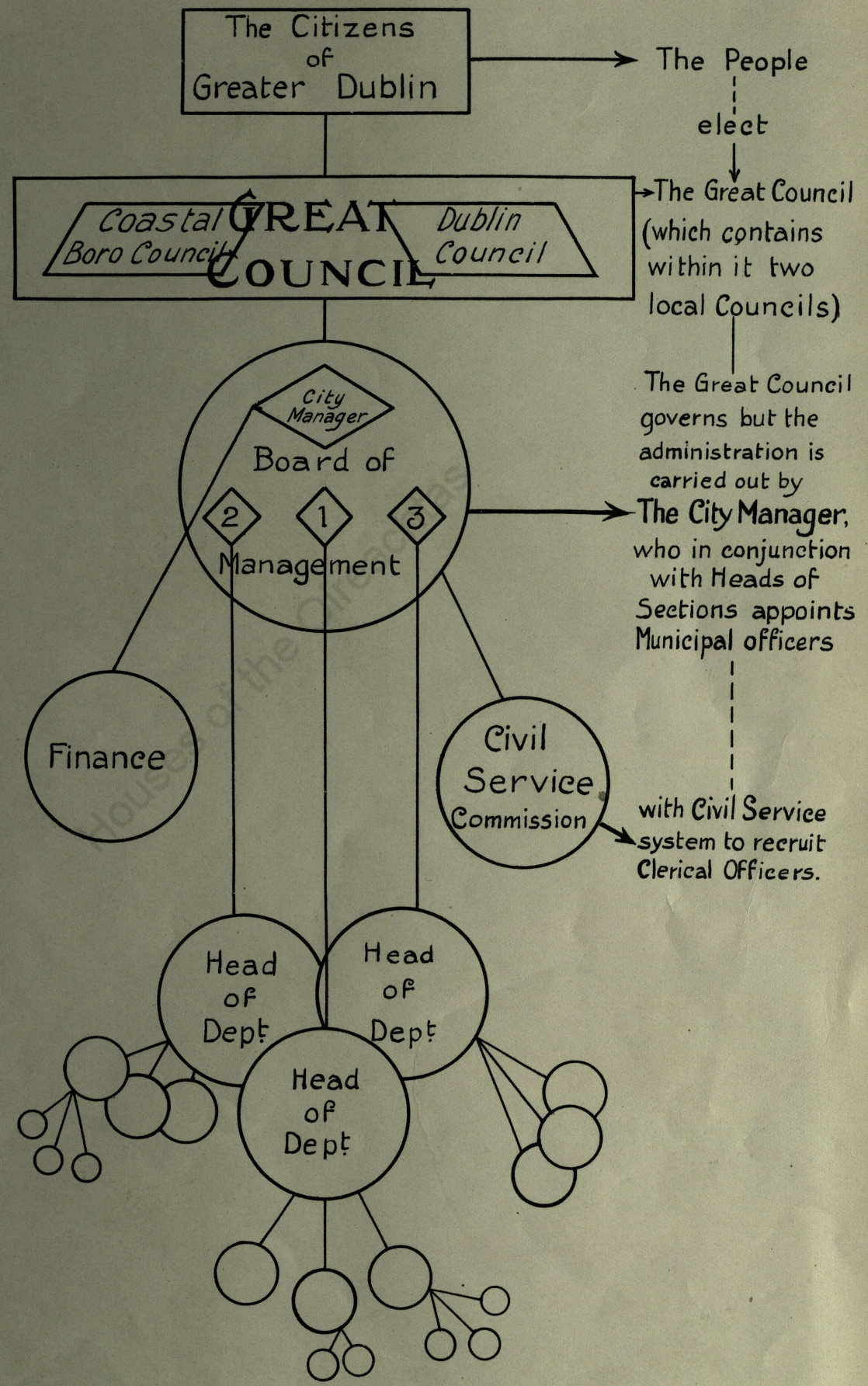
People

Administration

by

the

City Manager



The Great Council governs but the administration is carried out by

The City Manager, who in conjunction with Heads of Sections appoints Municipal officers

with Civil Service system to recruit Clerical Officers.

Dublin United Tramway Co. Witnesses: Messrs. G. M. Harriss and D. Brophy.—On traffic problems and facilities.

Mr. H. H. Healy.—On ideals of civic representation.

County Dublin Joint Committee of Technical Instruction. Witnesses: Mrs. Reddin, and Messrs. Grimes and Beaumont.—Suggesting how to safeguard future of technical education interests.

Royal Society of Antiquaries. Witnesses: Professor Macalister, Mr. Strickland, and Mr. McNeill.—On ancient monuments.

Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.C. were legally represented by Mr. J. C. Lardner, K.C., instructed by Messrs. W. J. Shannon and Co.

Pembroke U.D.C. by Mr. Overend, K.C., and Mr. Corbett, instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald and Co.

Dun Laoghaire U.D.C. by Mr. E. J. Kenny, Solicitor.

Dublin County Council by Mr. J. C. Lardner, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. C. Early.

North Dublin R.D.C. by Mr. Laurence J. O'Neill, Solicitor.

In addition to the aforementioned who submitted written statements to, and attended for examination before, the Committee, written evidence was tendered by each of the present Commissioners for the County Borough of Dublin, Mr. Seamus Murphy, Dr. W. Dwyer, and Mr. J. Hernon; also by Mr. R. Dagg, by Mr. Dunne as Secretary Deans' Grange Joint Burial Board, and by Professor Shields.

The mass of evidence so given is recorded in the annexed volumes.

At their meeting of the 1st December, 1925, the Commission discussed at large this evidence, agreed as to the general outlines of a Report, and directed the Chairman and Secretary to draw up a provisional "Final Report" for consideration by the Commission.

The Chairman and Secretary, after a very considerable number of sittings, devoted several days to the actual inspection of the localities affected by the various suggested boundaries, re-examined the evidence carefully, and drew up the required draft report. This draft next underwent close scrutiny at many meetings of the Commission; and the present Report embodies the conclusions reached.

Briefly stated, these recommendations contemplate:—

1. The incorporation of contiguous urbanised areas with the Capital City to form a Greater Dublin.

2. The government of this Greater Dublin by one elective Central Authority on a model which combines control by the people with efficiency in administration.

3. The classification of municipal services as services of common enjoyment throughout the extended Borough, and local services confined in user to limited areas, applying thereto the equitable principle, "No service, no rate."

4. The adaptation of the City Manager idea to the special conditions in Greater Dublin.

5. The annual submission of a Civic Budget to a Committee of Estimates by the City Manager, with public examination of the items thereof.

6. The creation of an Advisory Planning Board.

7. The grant of valuable additional powers to the Council of Greater Dublin for the betterment of the citizens generally.

The unification of urban areas herein recommended follows the most recent practice of the larger cities of Great Britain: London, Bristol, and Birmingham, ringed round, like Dublin, with separate townships, have with notable advantage assimilated their Pembrokes and Rathgars. Neighbouring communities whose municipal interests are in large measure identical are most efficiently provided for by placing common services under common control and common management; efficiency in this connection is the truest economy.

The scheme of City Management under an elective Council accords with the best experience of the United States, Germany, and the more progressive Cantons of Switzerland. Civic administration is a business; accordingly, the Commission recommends the entrusting of the civic management of Greater Dublin to the business conduct of a body of Directors.

The system herein recommended of Government by one elective Civic Council and Administration by salaried Civic Managers has proved in the United States at once the most democratic form of municipal government and the most business-like form of municipal administration.

Unitary Government, made possible by amalgamation, avoids or diminishes waste and facilitates smoother working of administration.

In the area to be comprised within Greater Dublin and to enjoy unitary control and administration, there now function some nineteen thinking and spending authorities. These employ the time and energies of over four hundred elected representatives of the people. Almost all of these authorities are housed in costly buildings. Each of them has its separate establishment, a staff of officials—superintendent officers, and subordinate officers—clerks, typists, doorkeepers, messengers. Each establishment works independently on work that is similar, and faces similar problems of popular welfare. To synthesise the work and effort of these multifarious authorities, for a community hitherto divided in citizenship by artificially created boundaries though its civic solidarity is unmistakable, is merely the rational answer to a rational demand.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

1. The Commission recommends the extension of the Municipal Boundary to include all within the green line on annexed map (*vide* Schedule I.) of County Dublin.

Municipal Boundary extended.

2. The Government of this Greater Dublin area should be under one County Borough Council; provision, however, being made within it for certain subordinate local Councils as hereinafter set out (*vide* sec. 62).

Government of County Borough by Council.

3. The Commission is of opinion that a County of Dublin under the administration of a County Council should be retained.

County of Dublin retained.

4. The extension of the Municipal area restricts in some measure the area to be administered by the County Council. This restricted area is shown uncoloured on annexed map of the County (*vide* Schedule I.).

5. The additional area recommended to be comprised within the wider Municipal area of Greater Dublin falls under the following categories:—

(a) It is a district wherein the municipal and industrial welfare of the population is bound up with interests identical to, and indissolubly connected with, the interests of Dublin City proper; it is indebted for its uprise and much of its progress to its propinquity to the Capital; and the bulk of whose population proceeds to the City for its daily avocations; or

Character of areas added for Greater Dublin.

(b) It is either a district or land already become decidedly urban in character; or

(c) It is land which shows unmistakably, by building development, a notable tendency to become urbanized in the immediate future.

6. While the Commission thus limits the present recommended extension of the City—over and above the inclusion of (a)—to areas (b) and (c) which quite obviously will have taken on a City character in a comparatively short time from now, it foresees that in all probability it will be necessary at some future date to enlarge the Municipal area still further. The Commission, therefore, considers it advisable that provision should now be made for this contingency, and recommends that if, and when, at any time hereafter the City Council find it expedient or necessary to apply for a further extension of the City area, it should be competent for the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to direct an Inspector or Inspectors to hold an Inquiry on Oath as to the merits of the case and report to him thereon; and pursuant to such inquiry and report the Minister should have power to issue an Order making such alterations as are considered necessary or desirable in the boundary of the Greater Dublin City. For such Inquiry the Inspector should have power to summon any necessary witnesses and compel the production of any necessary books or documents.

Provision for future extensions of City.

7. The Dublin County Council should, correspondingly, be authorised to transfer to the Great Council so much of its area as has become so urbanized and is so situated as to render it more expedient to include it within the Greater Dublin area.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

8. The government of local affairs in that part of the County not taken into the Greater Dublin area being entrusted to a County Council (§ 3) this authority should have the full powers of a County Council in Saorstát Éireann. The powers and duties at present discharged by Rural District Councils and the Boards of

County Council for new County Dublin.

Powers and duties
of County Council.

Guardians, including amongst other matters General Administration, the Striking and Collecting of Rates, Grand Jury business (i.e., Courthouse, Coroners, Lunacy, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Registration, Voters' and Jurors' Lists), Tuberculosis, Diseases of Animals, and, subject to what hereinafter appears, Roads and Bridges, would accordingly be transferred to the Dublin County Council. This extensive administration presumably could absorb in a useful capacity most of the whole-time staffs of the existing local bodies.

9. The Dublin County Council should, further, have power to constitute Urban authorities in districts within their area, wherever the development of towns may render this necessary or desirable.

Constitution of
County Council.

10. The membership of the County Council suffers reduction through the assimilation by Greater Dublin of Dun Laoghaire and Rathmines-Rathgar Urban Districts and through the operation of the changes in paragraph 8 *supra*. It will, therefore, become necessary to increase the number of representatives allotted to the remaining portion so as to bring the total number of elected members of the Council to about nineteen, the present number.

The Great
Council for Greater
Dublin.

11. The government of the affairs of the new Greater Dublin should be entrusted to one Council as a Central Authority responsible to the electors. This Council should be styled and known as "The Great Council of Dublin."

III. SERVICES PROVIDED IN GREATER DUBLIN.

Common Services.
Local Services.

12. (a) The services to be provided throughout the entire area of Greater Dublin and to be chargeable thereon, are designated Common Services and are as set out in Schedule II. annexed.

(b) Other Municipal services not of that nature and set out in Schedule III. annexed, are designated "Local," and should be reserved for local control (*vide* § 15).

(c) In the event of any new service arising which is not comprised in Schedule II. nor in Schedule III., the Minister for Local Government and Public Health should decide as to the Council within whose immediate purview such added service shall come.

IV. COMPOSITION OF GREAT COUNCIL.

13. The Great Council should consist of sixty-five members.

Election on a
System of
Proportional
Representation.

14. These sixty-five members of the Council, charged with the control of the administration of the enlarged Urban area of Greater Dublin, should be elected on a system of proportional representation as representatives of electoral divisions to be determined by law and to serve for a maximum period of four years.

V. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

15. For local administration purposes, as explained *supra* (§ 12 (b)), the Municipal area, Greater Dublin, should be sub-divided into two districts; one to be styled and known as "Dublin," the other as "The Coastal Borough, Dublin."

"Dublin."

16. "Dublin" in this sub-division should include the areas heretofore and at present known as the

- (a) County Borough of Dublin;
- (b) Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District;
- (c) Pembroke Urban District; and
- (d) in addition those rural areas to be detached from the Rural Districts North-Dublin and South-Dublin, and Rathdown, all of which are included within the green line on the annexed map (Schedule I.) but not embraced by the discontinuous red line thereon.

"The Coastal
Borough,
Dublin."

17. The Coastal Borough, Dublin should include

- (a) Blackrock Urban District;
- (b) Dun Laoghaire Urban District;
- (c) Dalkey Urban District;
- (d) Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District;
- (e) the rural portions detached from Rathdown Rural District and embraced within the discontinuous red boundary line marked on the annexed map (Schedule I.).

18. Irrespective of the further arrangement by law of the sixty-five members for representation of electoral divisions referred to in paragraph 14 *supra*, the representatives should be allocated as between the two constituent areas of Greater Dublin, as follows:—

(1) "Dublin"	57 members.	Allocation of representation between two areas.
(2) "The Coastal Borough, Dublin"	8 "	

19. The basic arrangements of electoral divisions and of representation should provide for the allocation of representatives as follows:—

- (a) To the existing City, Howth Urban District, and those townlands north of the existing City which are now to be included 38 members.
- (b) To that portion of Greater Dublin, including Pembroke and Rathmines and Rathgar Urban Districts lying between the existing City and the proposed Coastal Borough 19 "

20. In general, the area heretofore and at present known as Dublin City should return 35 members.

21. To create suitable electoral areas it may be found necessary to unite certain rural townlands to the adjacent City area division. The principle of 35 members for existing City area should, however, be substantially adhered to, as otherwise the main portion of the added area, notably Howth Urban District and the area north of the existing City boundary, could not be secured its proper representation on the Great Council.

22. In thus computing what would be an equitable allocation of Great Council representatives among the areas which are henceforth to be combined in and constitute Greater Dublin, the Commission has taken into consideration population, acreage, and the extent of Common Services to be enjoyed. Considerations guiding allocation of representatives.

23. If population alone were taken as the ground and calculation made on the basis of the 1911 Census, the representation to be allocated would be:—

- (1) "Dublin" (par. 16 *supra*) 60 members.
 - (2) "The Coastal Borough, Dublin" 5 "
- and this "Dublin" representation would be allocated
- (a) for Dublin City, *i.e.*, the area at present administered by the Dublin Commissioners 47 members.
 - (b) for the area at present administered by the Rathmines and Rathgar and Pembroke Urban Districts 10 "
 - (c) for the rural portions heretofore and at present attached to Rural District Councils and now within the area 3 "

VI.—MEMBERS OF COUNCIL'S QUALIFICATIONS.

24. The qualifications and disqualifications and impediments set out in Article 12 of the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, in so far as they are at present applicable to members of a County Borough Council should be made applicable to members of the Great Council and the two local Councils; provided, however, that continuous absence for more than three months should operate instead of the period stipulated in the Order.

VII.—APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF GREAT COUNCIL.

25. The Great Council should elect one of its members to be Chairman.—The Commission failed to reach unanimity as to the special style and title for this Chairman.

26. If a member of the Dublin Council representative of "Dublin" (par. 16) be elected Chairman of the Great Council, he should, on such election, be declared Chairman of the Dublin Council. The Coastal Borough Council should thereupon elect one of its own members to be Chairman.

27. In the event of the election of a representative of the Coastal Borough to be Chairman of the Great Council such member should be deemed to have been elected Chairman of the Coastal Borough Council; and the Dublin Council should thereupon elect from its own members a representative of Dublin to act as Chairman of the Dublin Council.

28. These Chairmen should be elected annually.
29. The Chairman of the Great Council should be ex-officio a member of the several Committees of the Great Council; and he or his deputy when presiding at their meetings may have a casting vote.

VIII. CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL'S OFFICE.

30. The Chairman of the Great Council should have assigned to him in the Municipal Buildings an office, together with the essential secretarial staff; there might, further, be provided in the same buildings, suitable accommodation for Civic receptions and similar functions.

31. The Commission was unable to reach an unanimous decision as to the advisability or otherwise of attaching any stated monetary allowance to the office of Chairman of the Great Council. Those who favour the grant of a stated allowance desire to fix the maximum at such moderate sum as would cover the estimatable reasonable and necessary outgoings. The others would permit a reimbursement of expenditure submitted to audit and passed.

32. In regard to the office and duty of Lord Mayor and those of his Swordbearer, his Macebearer, and his Marshal, the Commission is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by perpetuating offices of honour and emolument which have now little else to recommend them than their ancient standing. Accordingly, the Commission advises the abolition of the office of Lord Mayor and those aforementioned offices attached to the Mayoralty. Whatever statutory duties, if any, formerly attaching to those Civic offices require to be continued should be appropriately re-assigned and distributed.

33. The fees and income which formerly accrued out of the aforementioned accessory offices should go to Civic funds.

34. With the abolition of the Lord Mayoralty the necessity for the Mansion House as an official residence disappears. This highly valuable piece of Civic property will be released for public purposes. It could be utilized as an appropriate site for housing under practically one roof the Municipal Art Gallery, possibly a Municipal Museum, and a Municipal Central Lending Library. It would provide, too, a Municipal Concert Hall, wherein the Feis Ceoil might find that accommodation for which it has been too long kept waiting.

IX. GREAT COUNCIL, POWERS, ETC.

35. The Great Council should have all the powers, rights, and privileges of the late Corporation of the former City of Dublin, and of all the Local Authorities whose areas are embraced in Greater Dublin, subject to whatever alterations (if any) are made by the legislation giving effect to this present report or in subsequent amending legislation.

36. The duties of this elected Council should be *inter alia* to shape the Civic policy, including decision as to the operation of "General Statutes made and provided for adoption by Local Authorities," to strike the rate for the requirements of the entire City of Greater Dublin in respect of all the services to be enjoyed—common and local—and generally to control the Civic administration.

X. ADMINISTRATION.

37. The administration of the new County Borough should be entrusted to one Chief Executive Officer who would be styled and known as The City Manager. The City Manager should be assisted in the administration by an Advisory Board consisting of those Executive Officers who are Heads of Sections. These Heads would be styled Civic Directors. The various Municipal services might be grouped in some such arrangement as follows:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| A. Finance | { | (a) City Estate, Leases, Loans ; |
| | { | (b) Estimates and Budget ; |
| | { | (c) Valuation (including preparation of Voters and Electors' Lists). |
| B. Municipal Health .. | { | (a) Preventive Medicine, Main Drainage, and Sanitation ; |
| | { | (b) Curative and Remedial Health Services. |
| C. Housing. | | |

Expenses of
Chairman of
Great Council.

Abolition of
Offices.

Lord Mayor,
Macebearer,
Swordbearer,
City Marshal.

Duties of Great
Council.

The City Manager.
Executive
Officers form Board
as City Directors
of Management.

- D. "Supply"
 - (a) Water;
 - (b) Electricity;
 - (c) Street and Road Construction;
 - (d) Fire Brigade and Ambulance.
- E. Education including Art, Music, Libraries, Scholarships, etc.

Attendance of City Manager at Council Meetings.

City Manager

The City Manager should be Director of Finance, Section A. (vide § 54).

Board Meetings of City Executive.

38. To be eligible for the office of City Manager, a candidate need not be a member of any learned profession, nor have specialised in any particular branch of applied Science, but should be of good education and proved executive capacity in Civic administration.

Qualifications of City Manager.

39. The appointment of The City Manager should, in the first instance, be vested in the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and the initial term of office should be a period of three years.

Appointments in first instance by L.G. Minister.

40. If the City Managership fall vacant within the initial period of three years, the person to fill such vacancy should be appointed by the Minister and hold office only for the unexpired balance of the term.

Duration of Appointment.

41. After the expiration of this first term of three years the appointment (and re-appointments, if any) should be made by the Great Council and be for successive renewable periods of seven years.

42. It should be open to the Great Council, if satisfied as to his service in all respects, to reappoint a City Manager.

Re-appointment.

If a vacancy occur before the conclusion of one of the seven year periods, the new appointment should be for the balance of the period.

43. The Great Council may suspend The City Manager from office in case of gross dereliction of duty. But The City Manager should not be removed finally unless and until specific written charges preferred against him have been investigated at a public Sworn Inquiry and duly established.

Removal from Office.

44. The Great Council should have power, with the consent of the Minister, to grant to a City Manager an allowance on cessor of office, provided cessor is not on grounds of misconduct or incapacity: where the service is less than 10 years, a retiring gratuity; where the service is not less than 10 years a pension not exceeding two-thirds of the average salary and emoluments of his last three years of office.

Compensation on loss of Office.

45. The City Manager should be a whole-time officer and devote his whole time to the duties of the office.

The salary payable to The City Manager should be determined by the Minister, The Great Council, subject to the Minister's sanction, should fix all other salaries, securing, so far as is possible, uniformity between corresponding grades.

Salaries of Executive and other Officers.

46. The Great Council further, should make rules for the guidance of The City Manager as regards appointment, promotion, transfer, suspension, and re-instatement of all officials and employees in Greater Dublin (vide §55).

47. No officer of a local authority who becomes redundant owing to the operation of the recommendations contained in this report should be allowed to retire on pension or with a gratuity so long as it is possible to provide him with equivalent office under the Great Council. In the event of the abolition of an office through the operation of this report, where no equivalent office exists, provision should be made, with the consent of the Minister, for the payment of a gratuity if the officer's service is less than ten years or for the payment of a pension if the service is not less than ten years. In calculating the pension in such case it would appear equitable that such pension should be calculated on the number of years of actually completed service with some addition thereto as compensation for abolition of office. In no case, however, should the number of added years exceed 10 nor the superannuation allowance exceed two-thirds of the salary and emoluments calculated on the average of the three years next preceding the cessor of office.

Redundant Officer.

Equivalent Offices.

Compensation for loss of Office.

48. The City Manager should be responsible to the Great Council for the due and proper administration of the affairs of the City.

Each Head of Section should be responsible to The City Manager for the services placed under his direction.

Responsibility of Executive Officers.

49. All orders issued by The City Manager and all official communications to his subordinate officials must be in writing and attested by written signature in a record book reserved for that purpose. No other order should be valid; nor should any order or communication emanating from any of the Councils or from a member thereof have any authority over an officer or employee of the administration.

Index

Attendance of
City Manager at
Council Meetings.

50. Except when the Great Council has under its consideration his re-appointment or removal from office The City Manager should, *ex-officio*, be entitled to be present at all meetings, of the Great Council, and of Committees of any of those Councils, save and except the Committee of Civic Accounts (§61).

51. While The City Manager may take part in the discussions of these Councils and Committees he should not have the right to vote in any division.

Board Meetings of
Civic Executive.

52. The Advisory Board (§37) should meet under The City Manager as *ex-officio* Chairman at regular intervals in a fixed place, to discuss together matters of administration, and generally to keep each member in touch with matters in the several departments.

Minutes of Board
of Management
submitted to Great
Council.

53. Minutes of all Board Meetings should be furnished regularly to the Great Council at stated times to be determined by the Great Council.

City Manager: To
prepare and submit
Budget.

54. The Board should, within the period determined therefor, meet to confer on the estimates prepared by each member for his Section. The City Manager should next prepare and submit the Civic Budget for the consideration of the Committee of Estimates to the Great Council (*vide* § 60).

An essential function of The City Manager is to be Director of Finance: when, therefore, the Civic Budget is in the hands of the Committee of Estimates, and a public session, previously advertised, is being held whereat ratepayers or representatives of citizen organisation may join in the inquisition into the Budget by way of criticism and suggestion, The City Manager must be present, answer, explain, and generally afford all requisite information concerning works projected and the financing thereof.

Appointment and
control of Officers.

55. Subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and to any statutory provisions that relate to appointments under Local Authorities, appointment, promotion, transfer, suspension, and re-instatement of administrative officers should be exercised by the City Manager solely, but according to rules made by the Great Council (*vide* § 46).

Selection Board.

Where, however, the office to be filled requires the possession of recognised professional diplomas or such like professional qualifications, the system of referring the appointment to a Selection Board should obtain.

The Commission strongly recommends that neither the Great Council nor any member or Committee thereof, should be permitted to interfere directly or indirectly with The City Manager in the appointment, promotion, or dismissal of any administrative employe inasmuch as The City Manager is responsible for the entire administration (see § 48).

Clerical appoint-
ments under
Civil Service
Commission.

56. In the case of clerical appointments, it would be advisable that the special qualifications and conditions of office should be prescribed by The City Manager for the guidance of the Civil Service Commission. This would be in consonance both with the maintenance of a National Civil Service and with the continuance of the excellent system of examination under which hitherto the Dublin Corporation Clerical Staff was recruited.

Administration
and efficiency of
Service.

57. Since there is herein recommended duality of function, the general control of administration resting with an elective Council, and the actual administration carried out by an official responsible to and removable by it, provision must be made both for appeal on the part of this official against the Council—which might properly be made to the Minister—and for appeal to the Electorate by the Great Council, against adverse decision of the Minister. In no case, however, should it be permissible to take a referendum unless the majority voting for it in the Council is a clear two-thirds of the elected members.

Referendum.

Power to inves-
tigate Civic affairs

58. Subject to the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, the Great Council (on a requisition of one-third of its members), and The City Manager should, as the occasion may require, have power to make, jointly or severally, investigations into civic affairs, including questions of appointment, suspension, or dismissal of officials, to summon witnesses, to have evidence taken on oath and compel the production of necessary books and documents, and report in pursuance thereof to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

The holding of such an Inquiry should be the only case in which the Council or any of its members is permitted to interfere with administrative acts otherwise than through The City Manager.

Any attempt of a Councillor to infringe this or the similar restriction indicated in § 55 should be punishable as a misdemeanour.

Budget.

59. The Great Council should annually consider the Civic Budget prepared as

set out (§ 54) in respect of the Common Services and strike the rate for the cost thereof.

60. The Commission, as § 54 *supra* will have indicated, recommends the formation within the Great Council of a Committee of Estimates to which, in the first instance, the Budget as prepared by The City Manager should be submitted. This Committee should be limited in number, not exceeding nine members, and for at least an initial period of ten years should be so constituted as to include:

Committee of Estimates.

- (1) The Chairman of the Coastal Borough Council in case he is not Chairman of the Great Council;
- (2) Two representatives from each Advisory Committee to be set up as in § 65.

61. There should, likewise, be a Committee of Civic Accounts of similar though not necessarily identical membership. Its duty would be to examine, criticize, and report, quarterly in each year, on the expenditure accounts as furnished by The City Manager, and to secure that the expenditure under each sub-head is kept within the amount appropriated therefor by the Great Council.

Committee of Civic Accounts.

62. For the control of the administration of the services set out in Schedule III. annexed, the members elected to the Great Council of Dublin should divide to constitute two local Councils, one for each of the territorial divisions set out in § 15 *supra*, to be named correspondingly:

Local Councils.

- (1) The Dublin Council, and
- (2) The Coastal Borough Council.

63. The Dublin Council should consist of those members elected to the Great Council as representatives of "Dublin" (*vide* § 16 and § 18); and the Coastal Borough Council, of the eight members elected to the Great Council to represent "The Coastal Borough, Dublin" (*vide* § 17 and § 18).

64. Each Local Council, sitting as a separate body, should consider annually a Budget to be prepared and submitted to it for its peculiar local services (as in Schedule III.) by The City Manager, who shall for this purpose have requisitioned and considered estimates made by the Heads of Sections and the Heads of the various Departments concerned. The Local Council shall accordingly advise the Great Council in regard to the works to be undertaken and amount to be raised by local rate in respect of those Schedule III. services. Thereupon the local rate should be struck by the Great Council. This should be chargeable solely on the local area affected.

Local Councils to consider Budget for Local Services.

65. Within the Dublin Council the representation of each of the added areas, (a) Rathmines-Rathgar and (b) Pembroke, which up to now have been Urban Districts, might function as an Advisory Committee in regard to the Schedule III. services of their respective localities.

Advisory Committees.

In the event of the electoral divisions which shall hereafter be fixed by electoral law not in all cases preserving in their integrity the present boundaries of the two Urban Districts, Pembroke and Rathmines-Rathgar, the Commission would suggest that for the first ten years the representatives from the districts which, taken together, nearly correspond to or include one of the former Urban Districts should form such Advisory Committee.

XI. POOR LAW AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

66. Subject to any recommendations which the Commission at present sitting in connection with Poor Law Administration may offer, the Commission consider that all the powers and duties attaching to the various Boards of Guardians now existing in the areas to be incorporated as Greater Dublin should be transferred to the new Borough.

67. As regards hospital relief the Commission is not in favour of associating this with the County Home. The matter, however, will doubtless be dealt with by the present Poor Law Commission of Inquiry.

Hospital Relief.

68. The existing Workhouse accommodation in the City provides at present for, and is adequate to, almost all the Poor Law Institutional treatment required for the entire City and County. By far the greater number of the persons who will be admitted to the future County Home will come from the extended area of Greater Dublin. It should be possible to provide institutional relief for deserving applicants from the County Council area in these buildings on a *per capita* charge

Institutional Relief.

basis. Thus the necessity for the establishment by the County Council of separate buildings and the employment of separate sets of officers would be obviated. The only feasible alternative to this *per capita* provision is a system of joint control by the Great Council and the County Council for these Institutions. Joint control would mean the setting up of a new authority with separate jurisdiction from that of the Great Council and of the County Council, and would increase the number of officials. Whereas by utilising and adapting for the County Home and the intern Hospital treatment all or some of the Poor Law Relief buildings at present existing in Dublin no liability to provide new buildings would fall on the County Council.

The other services, such as Home Assistance, Dispensary Relief, and the like, to be provided by a local authority under the Poor Law Acts would, of course, be dealt with by the Great Council and County Council separately.

XII. REPRESENTATION OF GREAT COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL BOARDS.

69. To provide and maintain hospital accommodation for persons entitled to gratuitous medical relief is a matter of administration. The City, however, has, and Greater Dublin presumably will have financial relations with other Hospitals not its own. Hence arises the question: What mode of representation should be accorded the Greater Dublin Authority on the Boards of the various Dublin Hospitals receiving annual contribution from the rates as Grants-in-Aid? The Commission considers this representation may well be by members of the Great Council to be elected *ad hoc* from that body, or even by other persons to be selected by the Great Council as notably suitable because of special qualifications.

70. The representation which the Dublin Corporation had on other Boards may be continued by representatives of the Great Council, for the same reason, provided that to make him eligible for election to all such Boards The City Manager shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of the Great Council.

71. There are two cases of Joint Boards which require separate notice as presenting peculiar difficulties:

- (a) The Committee of Management of the Richmond Mental Hospitals;
- (b) The Deans Grange Joint Burial Board.

72. The Commission understand that the Committee of Management of the Richmond Mental Hospital is at present constituted as follows:—

Members appointed by Dublin Corporation	29
" " " " Co. Council	9
" " " " Wicklow	4
" " " " Louth	4

It would run counter to the system of City Management administration to continue this Committee in its present composition as the Executive. Equally it would be inequitable as in some measure tantamount to a confiscation of property to transfer to Greater Dublin institutions on which so much money has been expended by outside authorities.

The difficulty might perhaps be surmounted by placing the administration of the Mental Hospitals under The City Manager while retaining the present type of composite Committee Board as the Governing Body. The City Manager would stand in the same relation to the Mental Hospitals' Governing Body as to the Great Council. Part of his duty should be to assist the Governing Body in preparing the Annual Budget.

The amount to be required from each local authority concerned should be ascertained according to the existing basis of contribution.

73. The Commission advises the setting up of Visiting Committees for Mental Hospitals which should consist of representatives of the local authorities whose patients are, or are to be, received; and to advise and report to the Governing Body on all matters affecting their respective interests, hygienic, moral, financial, and otherwise.

74. Deans Grange Burial Board is at present constituted as follows:—

Members elected to represent Blackrock Urban District Council	3
Members elected to represent Dun Laoghaire Urban District Council	5
Members elected to represent Dalkey Urban District Council	1
Members elected to represent Killiney Urban District Council	1
Members elected to represent Rathdown No. 1 Rural District Council	4

with the Chairman for the time being of each of these Councils as *ex-officio* members.

Joint Boards.

Richmond
Mental Hospital.

Dean's Grange
Burial Board.

75. The Commission has recommended the complete inclusion in Greater Dublin of all these Councils except Rathdown No. 1 Rural District Council of which only a portion is to be so included.

The Commission consider that the business of the Deans Grange Burial Board should be transferred to the Great Council, as in the case of all the other Public Health services (Schedule II.) in the area of Greater Dublin. The necessary adjustment should be made by conference with the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to safeguard the claims, if any, of that portion of Rathdown No. 1 Rural District Council which will not be absorbed in Greater Dublin, and which will presumably be transferred to the County Council.

XIII. TOWN OR REGIONAL PLANNING.

76. An important factor in the solution of certain problems of civic administration is the service commonly alluded to as Town or Regional Planning.

The Commission is satisfied that any prejudice against this so-called "Town Planning" that hitherto existed was due to a misconception of its character and scope. Properly understood it is a service which makes for the conservation of human energy and the preservation of human life, particularly of child-life. It does not aim at mere beautification; it aims at creating first a good city rather than an ornate city. Instead of being the extravagant dream of faddists its purpose is realistic: to economise effort and promote Civic welfare. It reduces the cost of Civic development and improvements by applying business methods to Civic business determining beforehand a definite plan of orderly arrangement into which later constructions will fit as they become needed: this is simply to substitute the reign of wise foresight for the abandonment of development to Chance, with all the dislocation, ruinous expense, and Civic debt, which the haphazard procedure entails.

The necessity for a well-thought out City and regional plan regulative of future expansion, to eradicate slums, to secure proper conditions of life to the community and particularly to children should be admitted as readily as the necessity for a pre-conceived plan in the case of a local housing scheme. The sporadic growth of a town through individual enterprise, without co-ordination, will never achieve an orderly and systematized "lay-out." If it tends to relieve congestion at one point it is only by transferring congestion to another.

In Dublin, with its splendid sewerage system, it is particularly desirable that new streets should be so laid out as to be easily (*i.e.* with least expense and impairment of efficiency) drained into the existing system. Furthermore, selectors of sites for working-class dwellings must pay due heed to the proximity or accessibility of suitable employment for the tenants, a consideration which demands, not alone a knowledge of existing local conditions, but, in no little measure, foresight as to the industrial future of a district.

The allocation of proper zones for Factory sites presents another important problem and task to Planning. Certain sites attractive to the manufacturer as eminently suitable because of proximity of rail or waterway or other agency of Transport, may have already acquired a high rateable value because of being in a residential or a shopping district. Which interest shall have precedence?

Not less important for resisting the decadence of residential and of shopping districts and the consequent diminution of their rateable values is the restriction of Hospitals and Dispensaries, public and private, to special zones.

The fungus-like upgrowth in recent years of private clinics and Nursing Homes, without licence from the Public Health Authority and without regard to the injurious effect upon City rates must have the unqualified condemnation of every public-minded citizen.

Not only is rateable value reduced; the health of the people is endangered and the control of epidemics is rendered extremely difficult by the promiscuity of these unlicensed hospitals and clinics.

Another evil which has steadily debased the value of residential districts has, like the slums, become so established that many citizens accept it as something not abnormal. In the laneways at the rear of residences, coach-houses and stabling were provided by the builder; these after a period of disuse became tenanted as dwelling-houses and workshops of the very poor. This user constitutes a serious nuisance in many cases, and is detrimental to general health no less than to Municipal rating. The abuse of laneways should not be permitted. Proper housing

Factory Sites.

Hospitals and
Dispensaries.

Stables as
dwelling-houses.

accommodation would, no doubt, diminish the evil, but would not of itself wholly eradicate it.

Government
Offices.

The depreciation of formerly valuable houses, and the decline of their immediate environment has followed from the unsystematic procedure, initiated under the British *régime*, of locating Government Offices, here and there, in private dwelling-houses: Merrion Square and its continuations, Upper Mount Street and Fitzwilliam Street afford notable examples of the rapid decay which this practice tends to produce.

Necessity for
Town Planning
Powers.

77. No town can secure for itself a plan adequate to its own needs merely by copying the plan of another.

Town Planning
Board.

The preparation and execution of a Plan necessitate the grant of appropriate powers to the Local Authority and the setting up of a Planning Board. The range of usefulness for the Board could profitably be extended so as to give it the scope rather of a Regional Planning Board, including in its ambit the County of Dublin, and the contiguous areas of Louth, Meath and Wicklow: for the layout of bridges, roads, recreation grounds and public buildings may, on occasion, concern the people of these adjacent counties.

Inevitably the solution of the National problem of Transport will affect civic planning throughout Saorstát Éireann, and probably a National Planning Bureau as a sub-department of Local Government will eventually be required.

Though the design and construction of main arteries of traffic should be a National rather than a Municipal concern, this, notwithstanding, there is need—and immediate need—for the grant to the National Capital of ample legal powers to deal with its streets, roads, waterways, and transit generally and for the setting up of a Planning Board to advise thereon.

The Planning Board might consist, amongst others, of the City Architect, the City Surveyor, City Engineer, the City Law Officer, and citizens notable for their public interest in the matter. It should, of course, include also the Chief Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, as questions of traffic and orderliness are involved. Such Planning Board would act in an advisory capacity to The City Manager, who should have power to engage the services of some "Town Planning" expert or experts, as and when it is deemed desirable.

XIV. TRANSPORT.

78. The relief of congestion through the supply of well designed houses of modern type with relatively ample garden spaces and sufficient open spaces reasonably near to provide playgrounds for children, and fresh air and sunlight for adults is the demand not of hygiene merely but of a better social morality. While the extension of the Dublin City area is herein recommended as essential to secure the elimination of congestion of population and the eradication of the slum evil, the Commission does not overlook the possibility that the reform may involve the removal of dwellings of some workers to a distance from the employment centre.

Tram and Bus
Systems co-
ordinated.

In view of the admirable tram system of which Dublin has the advantage and the co-ordination therewith of motor buses, the problem of transit should not be difficult of solution. Municipal arrangements might be made for the issue to wage-earners (and members of their households) of very cheap season tickets available on certain reserved tramcars and buses running at fixed times to and from the City. These facilitating services might be so adjusted as to enable the worker to travel comfortably to his employment, his wife to reach shopping centres, and the children to attend suitable schools. Through some such scheme the wage-earning classes and their children could be brought to share in those amenities and advantages of which heretofore only the well-to-do, or even the wealthy, have had the enjoyment.

In this connection the Commission may state that the evidence of Mr. Harris, of the Dublin United Tramway Company, shows conclusively that the present tramway system is not a primary cause of traffic congestion in the main streets of the City. The tramcar provides the maximum of passenger accommodation with the minimum occupation of roadway and the lowest risk of traffic accident. The continuance of the tramway system within the old City and a liaison of motor buses collecting passengers from the lesser populated outer zones would conduce to the relief of traffic congestion while securing greater safety of foot passengers and economy and efficiency in transport.

01000104 89

XV. SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL POWERS TO GREAT COUNCIL.

79. The Commission feels strongly that power should be given to control immigration into Greater Dublin. At present, in the absence of control, undesirable aliens are permitted to descend upon the City, thus aggravating the existing congestion. The influx of undesirable aliens creates a national problem. How to solve it is likewise, if in smaller measure, a Civic problem. According to the statistics of the Department of Justice, the alien influx through Cobh alone has increased during the past year from 6,302 in 1924-5 to 7,389. The City Manager should have power to frame regulations whereby the Garda Siochana would demand from new arrivals in Dublin such particulars as are now demanded from strangers in all the towns of Western Europe ; to reject undesirables ; and to limit by license the period in which other immigrants would be permitted conditionally to remain.

Immigration of Aliens.
Great Council
powers to control
roads through
newly developed
land.
to secure co-
ordination in
of public roads,
etc.

80. Such other enabling powers should be conferred on the Great Council as will, subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and as the interests of the City may require, provide for :

- (1) the regulation of all erections and other structures in connection with building, rebuilding of whatever nature by way of repair or alteration, and generally of props and supports placed on roads, streets, or pathways to sustain walls or buildings.
- (2) the control of all hoardings and bill-posting stations—such control to include the right to forbid, permit, license on conditions, or limit the period of continuance ;
- (3) the determination of the permissible height, position, or character of advertising media attached to or projecting from buildings, walls, hoardings or other structures permanent or temporary ;
- (4) the utilization of the sky as a medium for advertising ;
- (5) the securing and regulation of open spaces for the public including, if required, enclosed squares ;
- (6) the preservation of places and features of national interest or of natural beauty ;
- (7) the acquisition or disposition of lands ; and the extinction, variation or restoration of private rights of way and servitudes ;
- (8) the removal or demolition of any obstructive works subject to proper compensation for disturbance and accruing loss ;
- (9) the acceptance of money or property for the furtherance of the objects of town-planning and the administration of any such money or property ;
- (10) the revaluation of any land the value of which is increased by the operation of a town-planning scheme ;
- (11) the compulsory acquisition of sites which have been derelict for five years and upwards and the conversion of them for any Civic purpose ;
- (12) the acquisition of insalutary and condemned sites and premises at market price less the cost of making them innocuous, or, in the alternative, at the value of the lands cleared of building plus the value of the material in the buildings ;
- (13) the extinction of all existing privileges in respect of private slaughter-houses and restriction of the slaughter of animals to the slaughter-houses provided by and under the control of the local Council ;
- (14) the location of appropriate centres for the reception and distribution of the milk supply for Greater Dublin.

Weights and Measures
Port Sanitary Authorities
Committee of Agriculture

81. The Great Council should, further, have power to reserve land for allotments and for public gardens and recreation grounds within their area, and to acquire compulsorily such land at a reasonable price to be fixed by an Arbitrator. To enable an approved Society to secure lands for allotments the Great Council should have power to advance, subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, loans up to two-thirds of the ascertained value of lands where an amount equal to one-third of that value of the land has been provided by or on behalf of such Society. Land so acquired by a Society should be freehold land free from any prior mortgage.

(1) To acquire land.
(2) Assist approved Societies.

The extent of each allotment should be limited to one-eighth of an acre ; and, in case of land obtained by an approved Society, the land while held by it must be let and used as allotment. The Council, however, should have power to acquire lands, notwithstanding that such lands cannot immediately be let in allotments,

Extent of allotment.

provided the Minister is satisfied that there is a reasonable expectation that the land will eventually be required for the purpose. In every case where the occasion requires the Council should reserve the power of resumption.

Great Council's powers to construct roads through newly-developed land.

82. The Great Council should be empowered, with the consent of the Minister, to construct roads and streets through newly-developed building land at the expense of the rates where same appears advisable; always provided that no such works may be authorised unless they conform with the official townplan.

To secure co-ordination in opening up of streets, roads, etc.

83. Inasmuch as Bodies other than the Great Council have a legal right to open up the streets and roadways for their own purposes such as the laying of tram-rails, gas mains, and gas connection, telephone cables, and the like, powers should be given the Great Council to compel such Bodies to meet in conference with The City Manager so that all works which interfere with the user of the highways may be carried out as far as possible at one time. These conferences should be attended by a representative of the Police Authority.

Weights and Measures.

84. Dublin City, Pembroke, Rathmines, and Dun Laoghaire, are now the only exceptions to the practice which prevails throughout the entire Free State in regard to weights and measures. Greater Dublin should be brought into line by the transfer of the superintendence of weights and measures to the Garda Síochána, so as to establish uniform and more effective procedure throughout the entire of the Free State in a matter which is intrinsically akin to Police work, and in which the poorer classes require the utmost protection which it is possible to afford.

Port Sanitary Authority.

85. The Commission consider that the work of the Port Sanitary Board should be transferred to the control of the Great Council, notwithstanding that the area of the administration extends a little beyond the coastal boundary of the new Borough. If such transfer be not made, then to maintain the Port Board some rate must be levied in the area of the County. Thereupon would ensue the necessity of affording representation to the County ratepayer and the consequent establishment of a separate Port Health Authority with its separate officials, a wholly irrational expenditure.

Committee of Agriculture.

86. Many of the present Dublin citizens residing in suburban areas apply to and invariably receive assistance from, the instructors of the County Committee of Agriculture. Similarly, the City Technical Schools are always open to residents of the County. This unofficial reciprocity has been productive of mutual advantages. The Commission desires to establish the relation on a more satisfactory basis.

In extending the boundaries of Greater Dublin the line of demarcation is drawn to correspond as nearly as possible with the division between residential and agricultural districts. Exactitude is, however, impossible. With any extension of the City into the County calculated on reasonable expectations of expansion, some not inconsiderable acreage of this area must remain for some time to come under Agriculture and Horticulture. Hitherto, the occupants of these lands have had available the schemes promoted by the County Dublin Committee of Agriculture for improvement in breeding of horses, cattle, swine and poultry, and general instructions and expert advice upon agriculture, cow-testing, poultry, horticulture, and bees, and expert advice on seeds and trees. Under present law an Urban Authority has no power to strike a rate for purposes such as these, and thus the occupiers of land brought within Greater Dublin would cease to have a legal right to those benefits.

The situation can be met by authorizing the County Committee of Agriculture to continue its operations as heretofore over the suburban and the included areas and empowering the Great Council to strike a rate appropriately. The yield of this rate, though very small, would be utilised to the best advantage by the County Committee of Agriculture. Representation in respect of the minor subsidy could be secured through the nomination by the Great Council of a certain number of persons in the semi-rural districts of the Borough for co-option as extern members of the County Committee of Agriculture. The Committee of Agriculture should, this notwithstanding, remain a County Committee and for all administrative purposes—appointments and the like—be entirely under the control of the County Council as heretofore.

Technical Education.

A scheme somewhat the converse of this might be framed to preserve for County residents their former facilities in respect of technical schools in the Borough. The County Councils should be empowered to strike a rate for Technical Education

and pay over the yield to the Dublin Great Council which should co-opt on its Technical Education Committee as extern members a certain number of persons nominated by the Dublin County Council; the Technical Education Committee to be deemed, this notwithstanding, to be a Committee of the Great Council. The opening of the Borough Technical Schools to the inhabitants of the County and the using of rural technical schools as preparatory schools calls for no advocacy. Some scheme of scholarships leading from the Rural to the Borough Schools might be evolved.

87. The Commission is in full agreement with the recommendation submitted to them on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries for the preservation of Ancient Monuments. Interference with a national monument, such as alteration in its site, the removal of ancient historical remains or objects of archaeological and historical importance from their original location should require the double sanction of the Great Council and the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

Ancient
Monuments.

88. The present law by which the Circuit Court has power to order payment out of the rates of sums awarded as Compensation for Criminal Injuries should be altered. The Commission considers that no sums should be levied within the area of the Greater Dublin Borough whether as a special rate or as part of an existing rate to pay awards for Criminal Injuries, as, in view of modern development ample protection against criminal injury is available to property owners through the operations of Insurance Companies.

Criminal Injuries :
Awards for.

89. Provision should be made to compel every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property in the County Borough area to contribute annually *pro rata* to the Great Council towards the expenses of preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire Insurance
Companies.

90. With a view to remedy the evil practice of allowing representation on the Corporation to tenants who, through paying an inclusive rent do not directly pay Municipal rates as such, the Great Council should be enabled to enforce payment of all Municipal rates by the occupiers of premises—except in the case of houses let in separate apartments or lodgings—and the Great Council should be armed with powers for the recovery of Municipal rates similar to those possessed for the recovery of poor rates.

Municipal rates to
be paid by tenants.

Powers for
recovery of
Municipal rates.

91. Some provision might be made to extend the local government franchise to all companies which have premises within Greater Dublin and to allow members of a company who are citizens of Saorstát Éireann to be eligible for election to the Council on conditions to be defined by law.

Local Government
Franchise for
Companies.

92. No public lane, cul-de-sac, passage, byeway or other such space open to the public in Greater Dublin should, for the cleansing and lighting thereof, be under any control other than that of the Local Council which should be wholly responsible. When an area is developed by the building of streets, avenues, roads and the like, and includes lanes at the rear of houses, the owner should be obliged to leave the road surfaces of such lanes in a clear and safe condition and thereafter the Council should assume responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep, sanitary conditions and lighting thereof.

Control of lanes
and open spaces.

93. The position of car hazards and parking stations for motor cars in the extended area should come within the purview of the respective local Councils, which should frame regulations for the guidance of the Garda Síochána determining where such hazards are to be permitted; the number of vehicles to be accommodated at each hazard; parking of private motor cars in suitable location; and the conditions governing the use of parking stations and hazards.

Car hazards and
Parking Stations.

94. Since the Commission began its work a Port Harbour Commission was set up; consequently, although the present Commission received much valuable evidence from the Port and Docks Board and from the promoters of the projected Dublin Coastal Borough, it has been thought inexpedient to make any recommendation as to the ports and harbours in Dublin County.

95. The Commission desires to record its indebtedness, at every stage of this inquiry, to the Secretary, Mr. McAsey. His intimate and accurate knowledge of the highly complex matters of Local Government never failed it, and this specialist knowledge was of inestimable value on many occasions when without such aid difficulties would have been insurmountable and problems insoluble. He proved himself an indefatigable worker. This Report owes to his patient research and ready memory of detail more of its substance than can be exactly measured. It

is not too much to say that the Commission could not have completed its heavy task but for his constant service.

WILLIAM MAGENNIS, *Chairman.*

ALASDAIR MACCABE.

SIODHÁN DEAN AN PÁDRAIG.

PATRICK MACKENNA.

ERNEST H. ALTON.

H. S. GUINNESS.

J. T. O'FARRELL.

OLIVER ST. J. GOGARTY.

ALFRED BYRNE.

RICHARD CORISH.

P. J. EGAN.

RICH. H. BEAMISH.

JOHN J. MCASEY,

Secretary.

29 November, 1926.

ANNOTATIONS TO SIGNATURES.

While disapproving of the suggested Great Council, I am in complete agreement with the bulk of the Report, and I do not propose to make objections separately to the sections wherein the Great Council, or other officials or representatives are mentioned, but to understand "City Manager" in such sections.

As it has become clear from evidence before us last year that the future development of the city depends upon the position of water mains and sewers already existing, the City Manager, acting with the City Architect, should be empowered to lay down mains and sewers in accordance with the grandest of the town planning schemes which we considered, so that unbuilt on parts of the areas to be included in Greater Dublin may be developed. And that no house built for housing relief on virgin land should be erected on a lot less than one-fifth of an acre in area, so that overcrowding may be prevented, future development facilitated, and that children may have room to play without recourse to the only ground at present available to the poor—the public highway. That The City Manager, Architect, and the Executive have such powers as are in Section 80 to prevent profiteering in land enhanced by such drains and water mains mentioned above; this is largely covered by Section 80. That the cost of restoring the lovely strand at Merrion to its original healthy condition should be charged on the rates of Rathmines and Pembroke Councils, because by allowing the sewage of these districts to escape untreated this fine strand has become polluted.

(Signed) OLIVER ST. J. GOGARTY.

7th July, 1926.

(COPY).

Referring to paragraph 32, page 6, I strongly object to the allusion to the Lord Mayor, and I do not agree with the proposal to abolish the ancient office or title of Lord Mayor.

(Sd.) ALFRED BYRNE.

To my mind no case has been made for the abolition of the office of Lord Mayor. I also reserve to myself the right to criticise the procedure in connection with the appointment of City Manager.

R. CORISH.

01000104 (6)

SCHEDULE No. II.

The items enumerated in this list are the services and charges to be "Common" and under the sole control of the Great Council.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Public Health Services, | Inquests, |
| Tuberculosis Charges, | Main Drainage, |
| Home Assistance and Relief Services, | Housing, |
| Mental Hospital Charges, | Waterworks, |
| Hospital Grants, | Electricity Supply, |
| Maternity and Child Welfare, | Fire Brigade, |
| Port Sanitary Authority, | Road Construction, |
| Infectious Diseases, | Valuation Expenses, |
| Analysts' Expenses, | Sheriffs' Expenses, |
| Care of the Blind (Blind Persons Act), | Courthouses, |
| School Meals, | Jurors' and Voters' Lists, |
| Food Inspection, | Election Expenses. |
| Ambulances, | |

- Services under Diseases of Animals Act.
 Compensation for Criminal Injuries (see, however, § 88).
 Reformatory Schools, Industrial Schools, School Attendance, Technical Education, University Scholarships, Municipal Libraries and Art Galleries.

SCHEDULE No. III.

The following services should be dealt with by Local Councils separately:—
 ROADS:—Cleansing, Street Surfacing, Public Lighting and Provision of Standards and Lamps, Motor Ferries, Markets, and Abbatoir.
 Domestic Scavenging, Public Sanitary Conveniences, Public Baths and Wash-houses, and Local Amenities, such as Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Piers, Promenades.

SCHEDULE No. IV.

County Dublin.

TABLE I.

TOWNLAND	Acres	Rds.	Per.	Population (1911 Census)	Rateable Valuation for year ending 28th February, 1927		
					£	s.	d.
County Borough of Dublin	8,357	0	23	304,802	1,228,291	15	0
Howth Urban District Council	2,947	2	11	3,323	20,664	12	0
Pembroke Urban District Council	1,602	0	28	29,294	143,188	11	0
Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.C.	1,714	1	31	37,840	194,216	2	0
Blackrock U.D.C.	1,111	3	31	9,080	49,839	2	0
Dun Laoghaire U.D.C.	1,448	2	23	17,219	85,227	5	0
Dalkey U.D.C.	588	2	12	3,536	19,271	10	0
Killiney and Ballybrack U.D.C.	1,018	1	16	2,721	12,967	15	0
Existing Co. Council (excluding City, but including U.D. Councils	219,569	0	37	172,394	919,452	17	0
New Dublin Co. Council area (excluding townlands, etc., shown separately now detached)	186,529	1	—	51,504	266,264	8	0

TABLE I (a).

The population in 1911 of the present Howth Urban District, as shown in the previous table, is arrived at as follows :

Howth and Sutton Urban District.

Kilbarrack, Upper ..	56	(estimated 1/3 of population 167)
Kilbarrack, Lower ..	121	
Burrow (Sutton) ..	675	
Howth ..	576	
Howth Demesne ..	59	
Sutton, N. ..	39	
Sutton, S. ..	249	
Censure ..	70	
Quarry ..	121	
Howth Town ..	1,357	
	3,323	

TABLE II.

	Acres	Rds.	Per.	Population (1911 Census)	Rateable Valuation for year ending 28th February, 1927
Dublin City existing	8,357	0	23	304,802	£ 1,228,291 s. 15 d. 0
Howth and Sutton Urban District ..	2,947	2	11	3,323	20,644 12 0
North Side (Townlands) (Table III.) ..	9,771	0	13	8,021	28,851 14 0
South Side (Townlands) (Table IV.) ..	7,408	0	32	6,188	66,915 13 0
Pembroke Urban District	1,602	0	38	29,294	143,188 11 0
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District	1,714	1	31	37,840	194,216 2 0
Added to existing City to form ..	23,443	2	5	84,666	453,816 12 0
(1) Dublin Local Council	31,800	2	28	389,468	1,682,108 7 0
Blackrock Urban District	1,111	3	31	9,080	49,839 2 0
Dun Laoghaire Urban District	1,448	2	23	17,219	85,227 5 0
Dalkey Urban District	588	2	12	3,536	19,271 10 0
Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District	1,018	1	16	2,721	12,967 15 0
South Side Townlands (No. 2) (Table V.)	5,428	3	30	3,668	32,066 5 0
(2) Coastal Borough	9,596	1	32	36,224	199,371 17 0
Dublin Great Council	41,397	0	20	425,692	1,881,480 4 0
Administrative County of Dublin ..	219,569	0	37	172,394	919,452 17 0
Added to City	23,443	2	5	84,666	453,816 12 0
Coastal Borough	9,596	1	32	36,224	199,371 17 0
Remaining in County	186,529	1	0	51,504	266,264 8 0

TABLE III.
Dublin County (North Side).

TOWNLAND	Acres	Rds.	Per.	Population (1911 Census)	Rateable Valuation for year ending 28th February, 1927		
					£	s.	d.
Raheny, N. (part)	114	1	15	20	400	5	0
Foxlands	84	2	11	14	590	0	0
Bettyville	98	0	24	40	234	0	0
Charleville	61	1	33	1	116	10	0
Ballyhoy	61	1	12	27	274	0	0
Raheny, S.	93	3	12	9	374	5	0
Glebe	41	2	10	7	176	10	0
Edenmore (part)	5	2	11	—	9	0	0
Maryville	115	3	30	12	237	10	0
Sibylhill	55	3	14	14	188	10	0
Furrypark	50	2	32	18	286	10	0
Harmonstown	91	2	7	24	342	10	0
Artane, E.	62	1	21	4	147	0	0
Killester, N.	149	1	20	179	2,141	10	0
Killester Demesne	35	0	9	10	1,347	15	0
Artane N.	163	0	33	45	434	5	0
„ S.	282	0	20	964	520	0	0
„ W.	125	—	—	35	325	5	0
Puckstown	122	3	31	100	628	0	0
Clonturk	236	2	31	129	836	1	0
Wad	94	0	22	67	201	10	0
Hampstead N.	51	2	13	18	120	0	0
„ S.	58	0	11	78	424	10	0
„ Hill	33	1	36	—	75	0	0
Walnut Grove	38	2	31	2	87	10	0
Claremonte	114	2	20	144	696	5	0
Ballygall (E.D. Drumcondra Rural)	49	3	2	4	180	0	0
Ballyboggan S.	103	0	27	63	459	16	0
Tolka Park	34	0	4	59	125	0	0
Violet Hill, Little..	34	0	21	19	94	0	0
Violet Hill, Great..	51	2	21	23	404	5	0
Slutsend or West Farm	97	1	12	110	826	17	0
Prospect	16	1	21	2	264	0	0
Botanic Gardens	30	0	32	30	—	—	—
Pelletstown	257	3	1	373	1,095	1	0
Ashtown	267	3	9	460	1,790	6	0
Cabragh (Castleknock)	469	3	36	{ 1,780	2,280	1	0
„ (Finglas)	102	0	29	{ —	510	2	0
Castleknock, Phoenix Park	788	2	34	205	—	—	—
Chapelizod	464	2	28	614	—	—	—
St. James'	498	2	32	—	149	10	0
Tolka	213	2	27	110	812	15	0
Grange (part), E.D. Malahide	19	0	14	—	31	0	0
Malahide and Malahide T. (part)	432	0	3	904	3,381	5	0
Robewalls	197	0	12	73	316	10	0
Broomfield (part of)	41	3	35	14	111	0	0
St. Helen's	193	0	32	17	319	5	0
Carrickhill	262	3	30	29	464	10	0
Beechwood (part of)	225	3	25	18	327	5	0
Burrow	608	0	22	191	912	17	0
Portmarnock (part of)	178	1	9	120	272	10	0
Drumnigh (part of)	18	2	12	17	29	0	0
Maynetown (part of)	225	0	2	43	259	10	0
Stapolin	246	2	13	67	486	15	0
Grange (part of)	11	1	35	—	38	0	0
Baldoyle and Baldoyle T. (part of)	296	3	37	556	1,061	3	0
Kilbarrack Upper (part of)	267	0	9	111	518	15	0
N. Bull (Howth Rural)	355	2	37	{ —	{ —	{ —	{ —
„ (Drumcondra)	258	2	19	{ 38	{ 100	{ 0	{ 0
Swans Nest (part of)	4	2	—	10	7	0	0
Mount Olive (part of)	5	2	22	—	9	15	0
	9,771	0	13	8,021	28,851	14	0

N.B.—The proposed added area also includes portion of certain Electoral Divisions in which there are Valuations of Gas and Water Mains, Telegraphs and Tramways, not allocated to particular townlands and therefore not included above.

TABLE IV.
Dublin County (South Side).

TOWNLAND	Acres	Rds.	Per.	Population (1911 Census)	Rateable Valuation for year ending 28th February, 1927		
					£	s.	d.
Saint Laurence	198	3	39	99	1,391	0	0
Ballyfermat Lower	313	3	18	114	2,086	10	0
Jamestown	117	0	5	9	1,030	5	0
Bluebell	261	0	1	252	1,028	8	0
Drimnagh	273	0	29	104	824	15	0
Robinhood	76	2	25	44	145	0	0
Crumlin (including detached portion)	731	1	30	498	3,123	0	0
Wilkinstown	147	2	27	63	365	0	0
Commons	94	0	1	70	204	15	0
Roebuck	34	3	39	30	70	5	0
Perrystown	89	3	35	43	238	5	0
Stannaway	161	3	26	64	412	0	0
Kimmage (Crumlin)	106	0	31	37	495	15	0
Kimmage (Rathfarnham)	294	0	26	385	1,700	5	0
Terenure	566	3	25	205	22,385	0	0
Butterfield	253	0	14	110	916	10	0
Old Orchard	127	2	28	54	573	5	0
Willbrook	58	1	34	27	407	5	0
Rathfarnham	599	2	32	879	5,127	10	0
Whitehall	188	2	34	60	529	5	0
Newtown Little	178	1	29	136	1,061	10	0
Rathmines Great	88	2	33	11	438	0	0
Rathmines Little	68	0	2	19	303	10	0
Trimelstown or Owenstown (part of)	44	3	33	31	269	5	0
Tonguefield	4	2	2	—	11	5	0
Larkfield	13	1	15	7	69	10	0
Ringsend (part of)	35	0	13	—	46	0	0
Annfield	5	1	11	9	90	0	0
Church Town, Upper	222	—	—	414	1,642	10	0
Church Town, Lower	181	0	14	422	2,048	0	0
Dundrum	318	1	15	351	4,607	10	0
Clonskea (part of)	—	1	18	29	4	10	0
Drumartin	189	0	8	104	1,346	5	0
Roebuck	814	1	38	782	5,030	0	0
Farranboley	151	0	23	316	1,739	0	0
Friarland	38	2	35	29	249	0	0
Priesthouse	277	0	33	141	1,748	15	0
Simmons court	81	3	11	240	3,157	5	0
	7,408	0	32	6,188	66,915	13	0

N.B.—The proposed added area also includes portion of certain Electoral Divisions in which there are Valuations of Gas and Water Mains, Telegraphs and Tramways, not allocated to particular townlands and therefore not included above.

N.B.—The proposed added area also includes portion of certain Electoral Divisions in which there are Valuations of Gas and Water Mains, Telegraphs and Tramways, not allocated to particular townlands and therefore not included above.

01/00010471

TABLE IV.
Dublin County (South Side) No. 2 List.

TOWNLAND	Acres	Rds.	Per.	Population (1911 Census)	Rateable Valuation for year ending 28th February, 1927		
					£	s.	d.
Mount Merrion or Callary	376	0	15	114	1,260	0	0
Mountainville	89	0	12	113	1,042	0	0
Stillorgan, N.	63	1	18	64	800	0	0
" S.	73	3	34	91	658	5	0
" Grove	130	1	37	275	1,301	5	0
Woodland	91	2	32	52	465	10	0
Stillorgan Park	161	1	17	284	2,208	0	0
Mount Merrion, S.	4	1	39	6	16	10	0
Kilmacud, E.	129	1	16	114	566	0	0
" W.	158	0	36	55	564	0	0
Waltersland	46	3	8	8	172	15	0
Mulchanstown	53	2	12	3	1,563	0	0
Galloping Green, N.	113	1	25	184	898	15	0
" S.	265	2	17	277	2,033	5	0
Stradbrook (part of)	8	3	15	9	111	0	0
Newpark	120	0	32	35	466	10	0
Mountashton (part of)	8	3	12	11	61	0	0
Newtown Park	21	0	35	16	149	0	0
Kill o' the Grange	206	0	32	103	625	0	0
Woodpark	88	2	36	52	717	5	0
Kill o' the Grange	T. included in Woodpark			184			
Foxrock	197	1	17	363	3,099	10	0
Thomastown (part of)	43	2	8	—	68	0	0
Cornelscourt	111	1	19	54	418	10	0
Cabinteely	269	0	38	68	748	5	0
Deansgrange	377	3	12	75	1,390	0	0
Rochestown	105	2	28	46	514	10	0
Rochestown Domain	104	1	30	26	214	0	0
Kilgobbet	269	2	6	54	807	0	0
Loughlinstown	313	2	37	100	694	10	0
Brennanstown	328	1	24	171	1,924	10	0
Kerrymount	151	3	34	228	2,003	15	0
Carrickmines, Little	132	—	—	29	566	15	0
Glebe (E.D. Stillorgan)	7	0	8	14	56	0	0
Dalkey Island	23	0	7	—	4	0	0
Four small Islands	1	3	15	—	—	—	—
Bullock (part of)	8	3	11	—	18	0	0
Carmen Hall	119	2	23	42	334	5	0
" and Leopardstown	277	0	31	66	838	0	0
Blackthorn	125	0	20	—	358	10	0
Tipperstown	90	0	29	138	390	5	0
Johnson	68	0	3	26	249	0	0
Newtown Castlebyrn	91	1	30	118	868	10	0
Gas Mains, Watermains, Telegraphs, in E.D. Milltown	—	—	—	—	8	15	0
" " Stillorgan	—	—	—	—	612	15	0
" " Donnybrook	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
	5,428	3	30	3,668	32,066	5	0

N.B.—The proposed added area also includes portion of certain Electoral Divisions in which there are Valuations of Gas and Water Mains, Telegraphs and Tramways, not allocated to particular townlands and therefore not included above.

(29197).C3613.Wt.2364/588.6,7,7,250.12/26.W.P.W.LTD.2,
(3348).C6427.Wt.3993/886.250.1/27.

C^o DUBLIN

Schedule No. 1.



5
Published on Plan 9

11

14
Published on Sheet V. 2.

16
Published on Sheet XII. 4.

5
Published on Plan 6.

9
Published on Plan 10



80

IX

X

XI

XIV

XVII

XXI

XXA

C⁹ KILDARE

XX





IRISH SEA

IRELANDS EYE
(Balrothery
Union & R.D.)
The Steer
This Portion
Published on
Plan 8
Thulla

XVI

DUBLIN

BAY

Published on Plan 6.

DUBLIN UNION



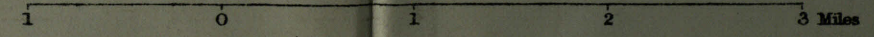
REFERENCE TO PARISHES IN DUBLIN CO. BORO.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 LIBERTIES OF CHRISTCHURCH | 7 St. BRIDGET'S |
| 2 LIBERTIES OF St. PATRICK'S | 8 St. JOHN'S |
| 3 PART OF St. PETER'S | 9 St. LUKE'S |
| 4 St. ANDREW'S | 10 St. MICHAEL'S |
| 5 St. ANNE'S | 11 St. NICHOLAS' WITHIN |
| 6 St. AUDOEN'S | 12 St. NICHOLAS' WITHOUT |
| | 13 St. WERBURGH'S |

Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin. 1926.
Reprinted in 1927.

C^o W I C K L O W

Scale of this Index. One Inch to a Mile.








2
Published on Plan 6.

3
Published on Plan 4.

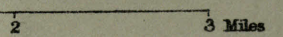
16
Published on Plan 15.

XXVIII

REFERENCE

- EXISTING Co. BORO' OF DUBLIN..... 
- Formerly controlled by Corporation of Dublin
- PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF AREA..... 
- To be under control of Great Council
- PROPOSED COASTAL BORO' BOUNDARY..... 

One Inch to a Mile.



VII