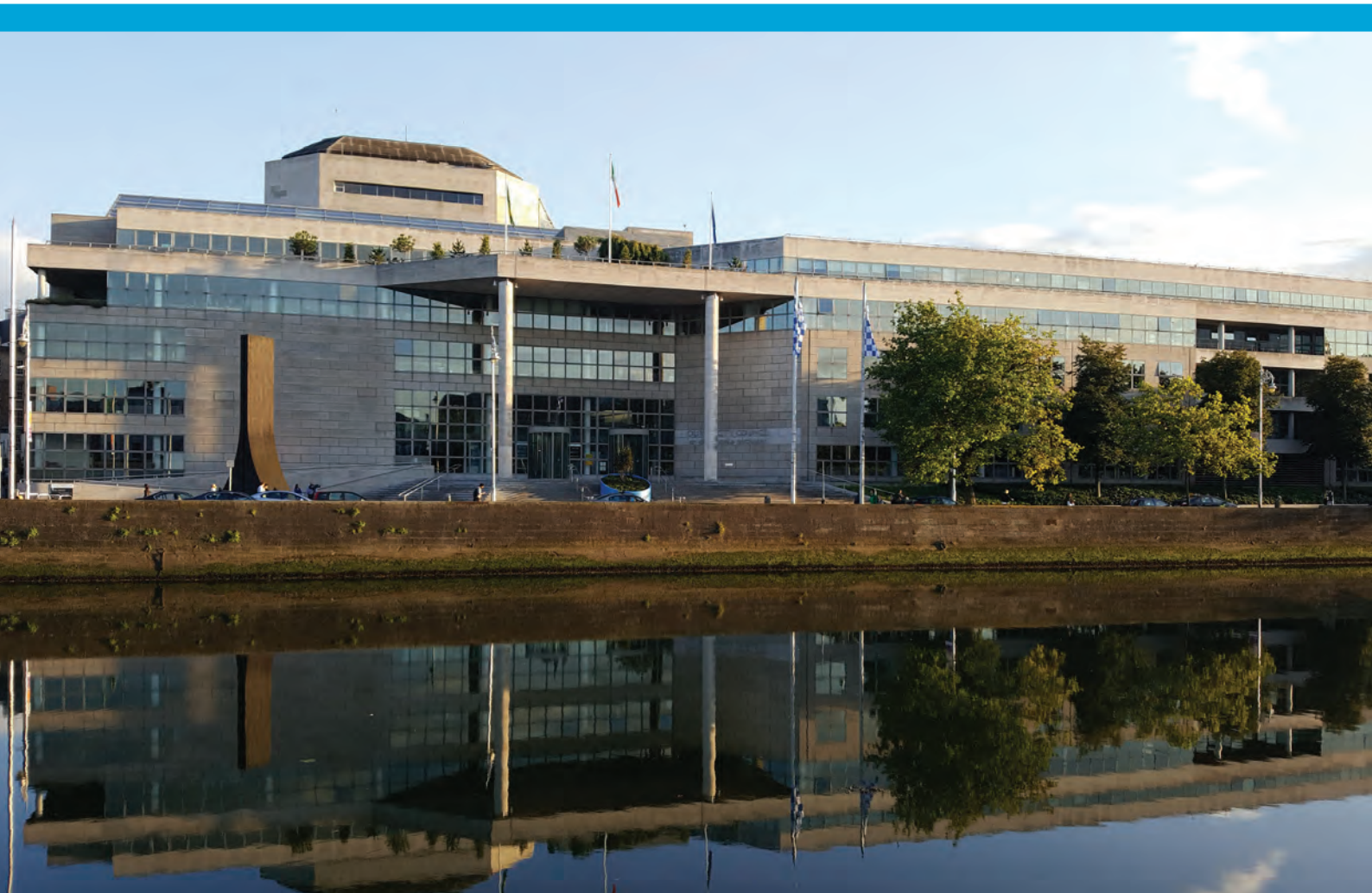




Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council

Knowing Dublin Know Your City Council





Knowing Dublin Know Your City Council

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Foreword by the Lord Mayor



Welcome to 'Knowing Dublin', your guide to Dublin City Council, the democratically elected organisation that governs Dublin City. If you live, study or work in Dublin City, everything that Dublin City Council does affects your life. In this guide you will find out how Dublin City Council works, how it achieves its aims and where to find out more about issues that affect its citizens.

Together, Dublin City Council and the people of the city can make Dublin a great place in which to live, work or play.

When people living, working and studying in Dublin City are actively engaged in their communities their efforts make a real and positive difference to life in the city. For many people, this means helping out at a local sports club, serving on a residents or tenants association or volunteering with a local charity. It is equally important for people to engage in active citizenship with and through Dublin City Council, your democratically elected organisation.

Local democracy is strengthened by the active participation of citizens working towards a shared future. The active engagement of citizens can lead to an improvement in the quality of services delivered and the quality of democratic debate and dialogue surrounding decisions about the future of the city.

I commend the staff of Dublin City Public Libraries for their initiative in publishing this guide, which contributes to the process of encouraging active citizenship in the community.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mícheál Mac Donncha".

Councillor Mícheál Mac Donncha
Lord Mayor of Dublin

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Introduction

Have you ever wondered what would happen if the lighting along public streets was not maintained? What if there were no longer any public libraries? Or city parks? Imagine a city without any traffic management or parking regulations?

All of these factors contribute to an enhanced quality of life for people of all ages. They are essential to maintaining a safe, vibrant, economically solvent city in which to live and work. In Dublin City there is one organisation that has responsibility for providing these and many other services, for caring for the people of the city and the environment of the city, and for planning for the future needs of the city. That organisation is Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council is the democratically elected local authority that governs Dublin City. It is the largest local authority in Ireland. Dublin City Council defines its aim thus:

Dublin City Council will provide quality services for its citizens and visitors, and act to protect and promote Dublin's distinct identity in a way that acknowledges our past and secures our future.

Dublin City Council Mission Statement

About Citizenship

In this guide ‘citizenship’ is understood as belonging to a community founded on equality, solidarity and freedom. Any person living or working in the city of Dublin is regarded as a citizen of Dublin. This is not to be confused with the more limited legal definition of citizenship that refers only to those people who hold Irish citizenship by birth, by descent or by naturalisation. For full details on Irish citizenship, see the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs at www.dfa.ie.

Useful Terms

Democracy: the system of government in which citizens freely elect those who govern them.

Local Authority: the unit of local government in Ireland, made up of city and county councils.

Dublin City Council: the democratically elected local authority that governs Dublin city.

Lord Mayor: the first citizen of Dublin city, chairperson of the elected council and ambassador for the city.

Councillors: democratically elected public representatives, the members of Dublin City Council, who govern at a local level.

Chief Executive: the chief executive of the City Council, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organisation and the implementation of council decisions.

Franchise: in the context of democracy, the right to vote in an election.

Register of Electors: the list of people entitled to vote in elections.

Budget: the money used by Dublin City Council to provide services to the city.

Rate: the amount of money that businesses in the city of Dublin pay to Dublin City Council in return for services provided.

Bye-laws: laws made by a local authority that concern only the area governed by the authority.

Dublin City Development Plan: the document that acts as the blueprint for planning and development in Dublin. It is used as the guide for planning permission decisions.

Freedom of the City: the honorary title bestowed by the City Council on those who have made an important contribution to the life of the city.

Democracy and Representation

Those interested in further information about the history of the City, and the process that lead to democratic governance, are recommended to visit 'Dublin City's Hall: The Story of the Capital', City Hall, Dame Street, Dublin 2.

The exhibition is open every day.

Please visit the website for further information regarding opening hours and admission fees:

www.dublincity.ie/dublincityhall

The Business Information Centre holds print copies of all acts of the Oireachtas up to 2010. Digital copies of acts thereafter can be viewed in the Business Information centre via the website www.oireachtas.ie

Dublin City Council operates within an overall political system of representative democracy. In a representative democracy, citizens do not exercise power directly but elect representatives to make decisions. In Ireland there are three types of elected representatives:

- members of the European Parliament who govern at a European level and make laws that apply all over the European Union;
- members of Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann, the two Houses of the Oireachtas, who together govern at a national level and make laws that apply all over Ireland; and
- members of City and County Councils, who govern at a local level and make laws that apply only in the city or county that elects them.

Dublin City Council is part of the local government structure that provides democratic representation for local communities. Dublin City Council (named Dublin Corporation until 2001) was established in 1548 under a Charter issued by Edward VI.

Over the years there have been many pieces of legislation that have had an impact on local government, but it was not until 1999 that a specific provision for local government was included in the Irish Constitution. This provision (Article 28A) stipulates that local authorities should be directly elected and that local elections are held at least every five years. The most recent piece of legislation concerning local government is the Local Government Reform Act 2014. This act stipulated a number of significant changes to the organisation and work of local authorities. Among these were the amalgamation of a number of local authorities and the abolition of town councils. The main piece of legislation that Dublin City Council operates under is the Local Government Act 2001. This act is available for consultation at the Business Information Centre in the Central Library, Henry Street, Dublin 1.



How does Dublin City Council represent the people of Dublin?

The people of Dublin elect sixty-three public representatives, called councillors, every five years. Anyone who is on the Register of Electors is entitled to vote in these local elections (see the section on Voting and Elections on page 19). The role of the elected city councillors is to lay down the policy framework within which the city operates. Their duties include

- making and amending bye-laws that apply within the City of Dublin;
- overseeing the financial budget of Dublin City Council; and
- making or varying the Dublin City Development Plan.

If a council member dies or leaves office between elections, the existing council members 'co-opt' (elect) someone to take his or her place. (The rules and procedures for formalising a co-option are contained in the Local Government Act, 2001.) At the Annual General Meeting the council members elect a Lord Mayor and a Deputy Lord Mayor from within their ranks.

How does Dublin City Council achieve its aims and carry out its duties?

There are a number of ways in which Dublin City Council carries out its duties and achieves its aims. Overall policy is determined by the elected members of Dublin City Council. The day to day management of services is carried out by the Chief Executive and his staff.

Some of the chief responsibilities of the city councillors (called 'reserved functions') are as follows:

- making, amending, and revoking bye-laws;
- adopting the annual 'Estimate of Expenses' at the annual budget meeting;
- making or varying the Dublin City Development Plan; and
- approving borrowings.

The Chief Executive performs the 'executive functions' of Dublin City Council. These include

- supervising, managing and paying the employees of the council;
- making contacts on behalf of the Council; and
- affixing the official seal of the Council to documents.

How do city councillors carry out their duties?

Much of the work of Dublin's sixty-three city councillors is carried out in meetings where decisions are made that affect the lives of everyone in the City of Dublin.

Council Meetings

Dublin City Council holds a variety of public meetings in its role as a forum for public representatives. There are five categories or types of meetings:

Monthly Meetings: these are held on the first Monday of every month in the City Council Chambers at City Hall. These meetings provide a general forum where elected representatives can discuss and make decisions about issues relevant to the well-being of the city.

Annual Meetings: the Annual General Meeting (AGM) is held in City Hall at the end of June each year. At this meeting the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Deputy Lord Mayor are elected by the city councillors.

Budget Meetings: these are held in late November or early December each year when city councillors debate and agree the annual budget for the city. At these meetings the city councillors also agree a 'rate', that is the amount of money that businesses in the City of Dublin have to pay Dublin City Council in return for services.

Area Committee Meetings: these are convened by the elected representatives in each of the five administrative areas of Dublin City Council. The five administrative areas are Central Area, North Central Area, North West Area, South Central Area, and South East Area. Area Committee meetings are held once a month and provide a forum for discussing issues that are relevant only within the local area.

Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) Meetings: these are held every second month to prepare and debate policy alternatives for the operational areas of Dublin City Council. Each SPC formulates, develops, monitors, and reviews policies that relate to the functions of Dublin City Council, and advises the Council accordingly.

Council Meetings (cont.)

The number of members varies from one SPC to another. In some cases, the membership numbers ten; in other cases, fourteen. The number of members on each committee can be revised upwards or downwards if the City Council so approves it. The SPCs are made up of city councillors and representatives from different sectors, for example trade unions, local businesses, and local community and volunteer organisations.

The current Strategic Policy Committees are

- Arts, Culture and Recreation;
- Economic Development, Enterprise and International Relations;
- Finance & Emergency Services;
- Housing;
- Environment;
- Planning and Property Development; and
- Transportation.

Each of the chairpersons of the SPCs works with the Lord Mayor on the Corporate Policy Group. This group links the work of each SPC and provides a forum where policy positions affecting the whole council can be agreed for submission to the full membership.

Public Participation Networks (PPNs): these were introduced following the enactment of the Local Government Act 2014. They were established in order to facilitate public participation and representation on decision-making committees and bodies within local government. Each network is made up of organisations working in the community, voluntary, or environmental sectors. The Dublin City PPN is the main avenue by which Dublin City Council connects with these groups. As well as providing them with the means to influence decision-making, it also offers them access to information, training, and the opportunity to network with other groups.

To learn more about Dublin City Council's PPN visit www.dublincityppn.ie

How do I find out what happens at council meetings?

Section 45 of the Local Government Act 2001 gives the public and the press a general right to be present at local authority meetings. If you wish to attend a meeting, you should contact your local councillor and request an invitation to attend. You are entitled to attend any council meeting. A person with a valid press card does not need an invitation to attend.

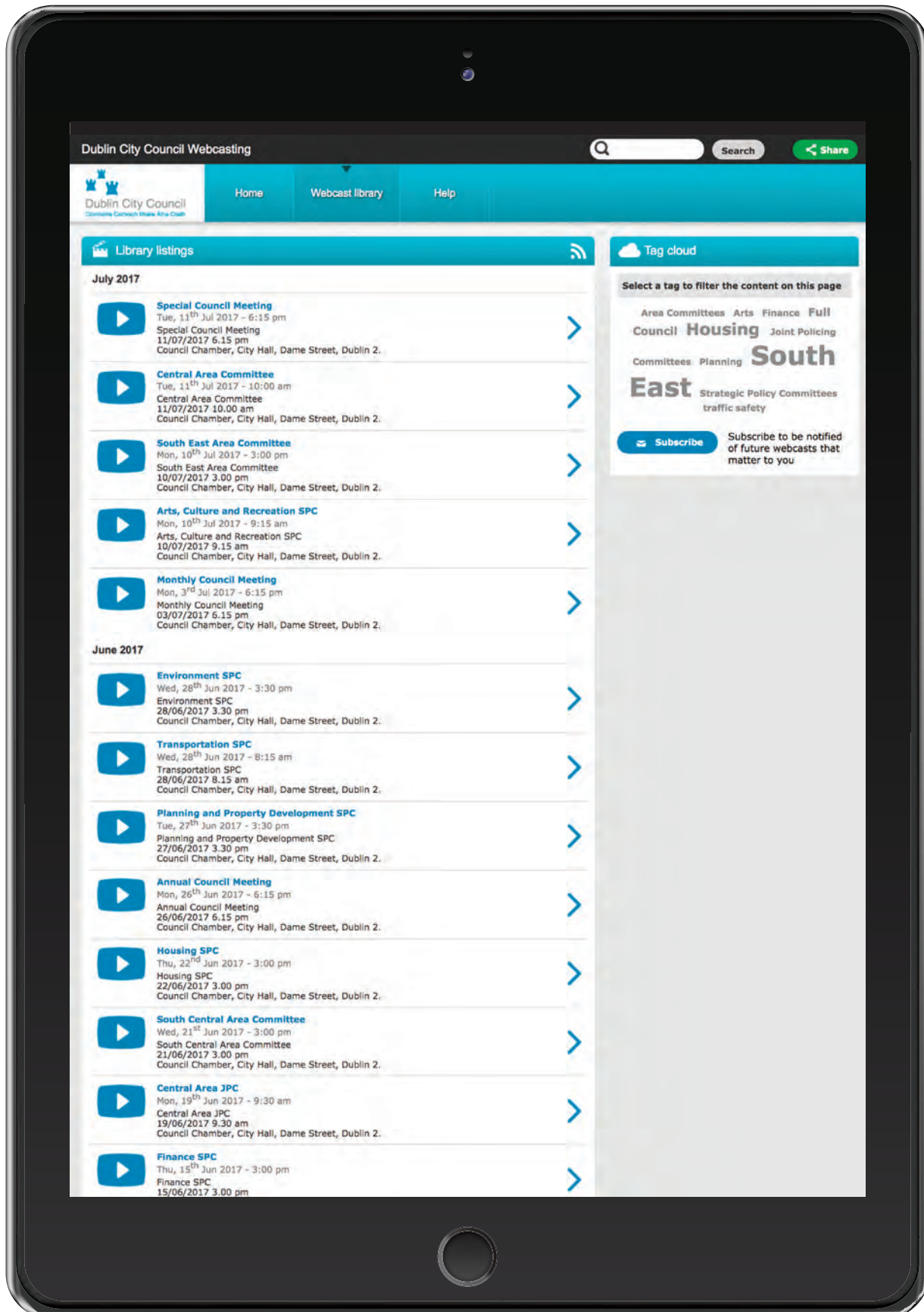
The dates and times of council meetings are listed on the Dublin City Council website. You can also enquire about these meetings at any council office or public library.

As well as attending a council meeting in person, you can view the Monthly Meeting of Dublin City Council live on a webcast.

You can watch selected council meetings in the archive section of the website also. Log on to www.dublincity.ie, go to 'Your Council' and choose the link Council Meetings. This link will bring you to an area where you can access webcasts of live council meetings or view entire archived meetings, or portions of meetings. If you do not have a computer with internet access, you can still view the meetings by using the public access computers at your local library. You must be a member of the library to use these computers. It is easy to join the library. Visit the library website for details of how to apply for a library card, www.dublincitypubliclibraries.ie

Alternatively, you can view the printed minutes of council meetings in the Dublin City Library & Archive located at 138-144 Pearse Street, Dublin 2, D02 HE37.

The Lord Mayor presides at meetings of the City Council and signs its records of proceedings.



Archive of City
Council Meetings

Lord Mayor of Dublin

If you would like to know more about individual mayors of Dublin down through the years, you can visit Dublin City Library & Archive and consult the History Files, which have been compiled by library staff.

Since King Henry III issued a charter in 1229, the citizens of Dublin have been allowed to elect a Mayor every year (the title was changed to Lord Mayor in 1641). At present the Lord Mayor is chosen each year by the sitting city councillors from among their own elected members.

The Lord Mayor is the first citizen of Dublin city, ceding status only to the President of Ireland. He/she is chairperson of the elected council and manages the business of council meetings. The Lord Mayor also provides civic leadership and facilitates dialogue between different groups in the city. As first citizen of Dublin, the Lord Mayor acts as Ambassador for the city locally and internationally. During his or her term of office, the Lord Mayor lives in the official residence, the Mansion House.

Who are my elected city councillors and how do I contact them?

Contact details for City Hall:

The Members Room
City Hall
Dame Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 01 222 2204

In the local elections of May 2014, sixty-three representatives were elected as city councillors for a term of five years. The list below is correct as of June 2017. However, changes can and do occur. You can view a regularly updated list on the Dublin City Council website www.dublincity.ie

Dublin City Councillors (by area)

All councillors listed can be contacted at The Members Room in City Hall. If you are trying to contact any councillor by letter or telephone, you should use his or her title of Councillor to ensure that you reach the right person. You can also email your city councillors. A list of email addresses can be found at www.dublincity.ie

Ballymun

Councillor Cathleen Carney Boud
Sinn Féin

Councillor Áine Clancy
The Labour Party

Councillor Andrew Keegan
People Before Profit Alliance

Councillor Paul McAuliffe
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Andrew Montague
The Labour Party

Councillor Noeleen Reilly
Sinn Féin

Councillor Norma Sammon
Fine Gael

Cabra – Finglas

Councillor Brendan Carr
The Labour Party

Councillor Anthony Connaghan
Sinn Féin

Councillor David Costello
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Teresa Keegan
Non-Party

Councillor Séamas McGrattan
Sinn Féin

Councillor Emma Murphy
Sinn Féin

Councillor Cieran Perry
Non-Party

Ballyfermot – Drimnagh

Councillor Hazel De Nortúin
People Before Profit

Councillor Daithí De Róiste
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Daithí Doolan
Sinn Féin

Councillor Paul Hand
Non-Party

Councillor Vincent Jackson
Non-Party Leader

Councillor Greg Kelly
Sinn Féin

Who are my elected city councillors and how do I contact them? (cont.)

Beaumont – Donaghmede

Councillor Paddy Bourke
Non-Party

Councillor Tom Brabazon
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Declan Flanagan
Fine Gael

Councillor Alison Gilliland
The Labour Party

Councillor John Lyons
People Before Profit Alliance

Councillor Míchéal
Mac Donncha
Sinn Féin

Councillor Edel Moran
Sinn Féin

Councillor Michael O'Brien
Solidarity - The Left Alternative

Councillor Larry O'Toole
Sinn Féin

Clontarf

Councillor Deirdre Heney
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Jane Horgan-Jones
The Labour Party

Councillor Sean Paul Mahon
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Naoise Ó Muirí
Fine Gael

Councillor Damian O'Farrell
Non-Party

Councillor Ciaran O'Moore
Sinn Féin

Who are my elected city councillors and how do I contact them? (cont.)

At www.dublincity.ie, select 'Your City Council' from the main menu, then click the link 'Your City Councillors'. From here you can open a link to a list of councillors who represent each of the five Dublin City Council Areas. Click on the area you live in and then click on each councillor's name to find contact details.

Crumlin – Kimmage

Councillor Pat Dunne
United Left

Councillor Tina MacVeigh
People Before Profit Alliance

Councillor Ray McHugh
Sinn Féin

Deputy Lord Mayor
Rebecca Moynihan
The Labour Party

Councillor Michael Mullooly
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Cróna Ní Dhálaigh
Sinn Féin

Pembroke – South Dock

Councillor Chris Andrews
Sinn Féin

Councillor Kieran Binchy
Fine Gael

Councillor Claire Byrne
Green Party

Councillor Mannix Flynn
Non-Party

Councillor Dermot Lacey
The Labour Party

Councillor Paddy McCartan
Fine Gael

Councillor Sonya Stapleton
Non-Party

Who are my elected city councillors and how do I contact them? (cont.)

North Inner City

Councillor Janice Boylan
Sinn Féin

Councillor Christy Burke
Non-Party

Councillor Ciarán Cuffe
Green Party

Councillor Gaye Fagan
Sinn Féin

Councillor Gary Gannon
Social Democrats

Councillor Ray McAdam
Fine Gael

Councillor Nial Ring
Non-Party

Councillor Éilis Ryan
The Workers Party

Rathgar – Rathmines

Councillor Patrick Costello
Green Party

Councillor Anne Feeney
Fine Gael

Councillor Mary Freehill
The Labour Party

Councillor Ruairí McGinley
Non-Party

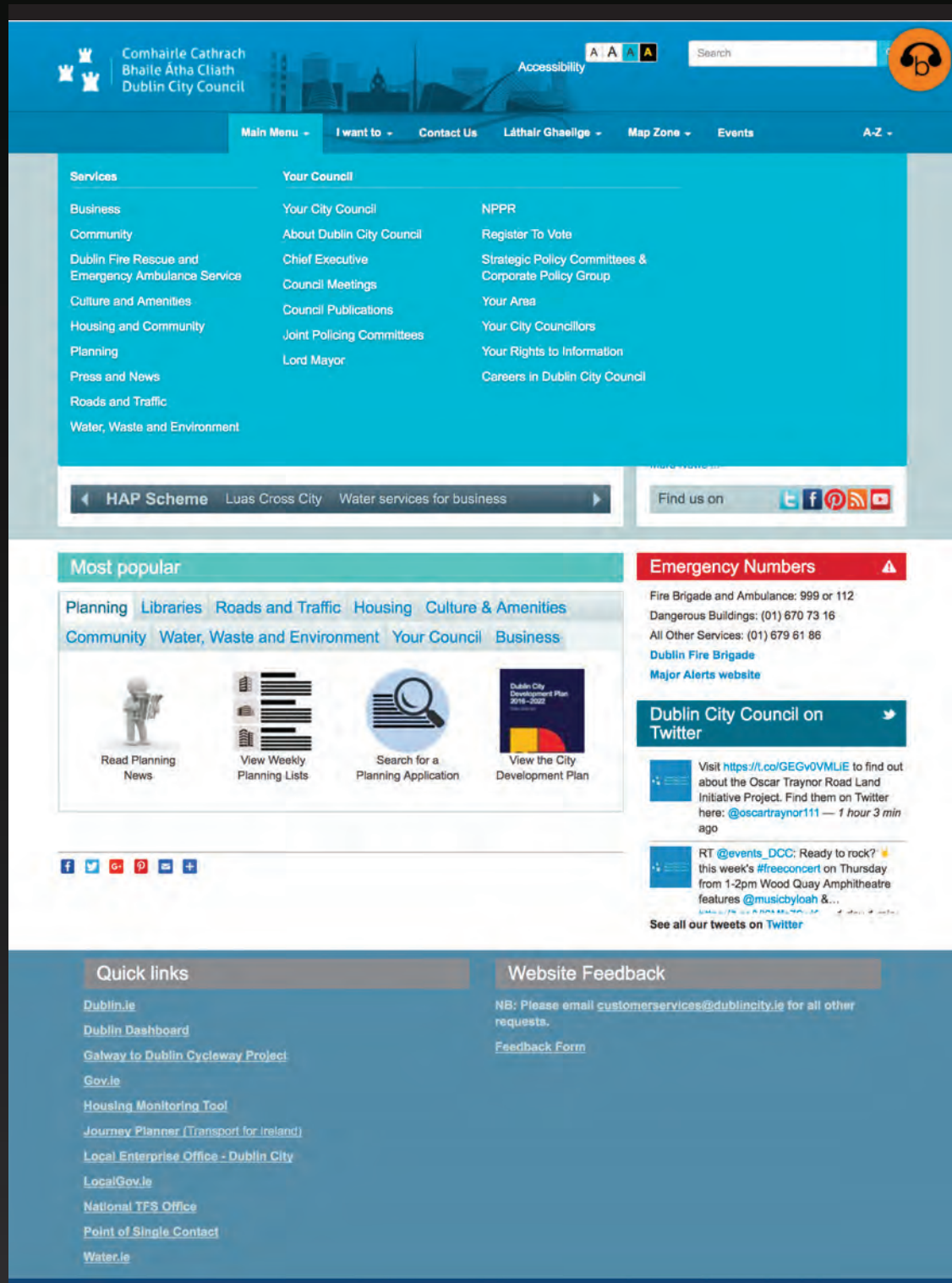
Councillor Claire O'Connor
Fianna Fáil

Councillor Dr Paddy Smyth
Fine Gael

Alternatively, visit www.dublin.ie, hover over the 'Living' menu and click the link called 'Governance'. From there you can follow the link to the Dublin City Council website and all information regarding your city councillors.

(www.dublin.ie is owned and operated by Dublin City Council. Its aim is to celebrate the very essence of Dublin; the people, places and things that make Dublin a unique place in which to live, work, and learn.)

You can also phone Dublin City Council Customer Services on 222 2222 or call into your local area office, public library, or garda station for a list of councillors and their contact details.



Why should I vote?

Voting is an important way to make your voice heard on issues that concern you. Voting gives you an opportunity to be part of the decision-making that affects your life. Decisions are made on your behalf every day about healthcare, education, and housing; about global issues like defence and the environment; and about local issues like public libraries and leisure facilities. By voting in a local, national, or European election, you choose those who will make decisions about issues that affect your life every day. If you don't vote, others will make that choice for you.



Am I entitled to vote?

All residents of the Republic of Ireland, who are aged 18 or over (or who will turn 18 by February 15th in the year of the election) can register to vote, regardless of nationality or citizenship. Your category of citizenship then determines which elections you are eligible to vote in:

- Irish citizens can vote in referenda e.g. to vote for or against a proposal to modify the Irish constitution;
- Irish citizens can vote in Presidential Elections;
- Both Irish and British citizens can vote in elections for Dáil Éireann (the lower house of parliament);
- Irish, British, and other European Union (EU) citizens can vote in elections for the European Parliament;
- Irish, British, EU and non-EU citizens can vote in local elections.

This means that all residents of Dublin who are eighteen years of age or older, may vote in the local elections by which our city councillors are elected.

In order to vote your name must be registered on the Register of Electors. The Register of Electors is a list of the names and addresses of everyone who is registered to vote. Your local authority compiles the Register of Electors.

How do I know if I am on the Register of Electors?

You can check if your name is on the Register of Electors by asking to see the register at your local council offices, at your local library, at post offices, and at garda stations. You can also check the Register of Electors online at www.checktheregister.ie. First select your province and city/county council from the list provided. Then enter your street/townland or a valid eircode. (Eircodes have replaced postal codes. You can find your eircode by visiting www.eircode.ie) You must then enter your first name and surname into the search boxes.

If you do not have a computer with Internet access you can join your local library and use the public access computers there.

You don't have to re-register to vote every year, but it is your responsibility to check that your name and address is on the Register of Electors.

Check the Register

Application Forms Leagan Gaeilge

Check the Register of Electors:

Checking if you are registered to vote has never been easier!

City, County or City and County Councils now allow you to check if you're registered to vote through the online Check the Register service. Simply select your local area to continue...

Select your Province and then your County/City Council:

Province:

County/City Council:

Register of Electors 2017 - 2018

Currently showing the register for 2017 - 2018 which came into force on 15 February 2017.

Check the Register - Register of Electors Online enquiries is provided by Local Authorities with the support of the LGMA

How do I register to vote?

Completed forms must be received by the Franchise Section before the fourteenth day (Sundays, public holidays and Good Friday excluded) before polling day in order to be considered for inclusion in the supplement for a forthcoming election or referendum.

You are not automatically registered to vote when you turn eighteen. Everyone must complete a Voter Registration Form. This form is available from all local authorities, post offices, and public libraries. You will then be included in the draft Register of Electors. The draft is published on 1st November each year and electors have until 25th November of that year to make any amendments to their registration details (e.g. change of address). Any individual included in the Draft Register will automatically be entered in the Register of Electors published the following February.

The section of Dublin City Council that compiles the Register of Electors for the Dublin City area is called the Franchise Section. You can get a Voter Registration Form (RFA), a Supplement to the Voting Register Form (RFA2), a Change of Address Form (RFA3), or a Change of Citizenship form (RFA5) by emailing the franchise section of Dublin City Council (franchise@dublincity.ie) or by phoning Dublin City Council Customer Services, tel. 01 222 2222.

You should return completed forms by FREEPOST to:

Franchise Section
Dublin City Council
Block 4
Floor 4
Civic Offices
Wood Quay
Dublin 8
D08 RF3F

Alternatively, you can download these forms from the Dublin City Council Website. Visit www.dublincity.ie and click on the 'Register to Vote' link in the main menu.

How to Vote: what to do on polling day

*Evidence of identity – you are likely to be asked to produce one of the following:

- a passport;
- a driving licence;
- an employee or student identity card containing a photograph;
- a bank, savings or credit union book containing your address in the constituency or electoral area.

You can also produce

- a cheque book, cheque card or credit card; or
- a birth or marriage certificate.

The last two categories must be accompanied by a further document that establishes the address of the holder in the constituency or electoral area. Dublin City Council Franchise Section stipulates a utility bill for this purpose e.g. gas, electricity.

If you are registered to vote, you will be sent a polling card before an election. The polling card tells you where and when you can vote. You can also find out where your polling station is by contacting your local authority.

On Election Day, go to your polling station. The name of your polling station will be written on your polling card. It is usually a hall or school in the locality. Polling stations stay open from 7.00am to 10.00pm so there is plenty of time to vote, even if you are working all day. If you are unsure of what to do, there will be staff at the polling station to help you.

At the polling station staff will ask for your name and address and your polling card. They will check that you are on the register of electors. You may be asked to show evidence of identity.*If you forget your polling card you can still vote, as long as you are on the register of electors and can produce valid evidence of identity.

Staff will give you a sheet of printed paper called a ballot paper, on which to make your vote. Your ballot paper will list the name of each candidate along with a photograph and the political party that he or she belongs to (if any). Take your ballot paper over to a voting booth. Always read the instructions on the ballot paper carefully to make sure you fill in your ballot paper correctly. Put your completed ballot paper in the appropriate ballot box. Once you have done so, your vote is cast. If you are having difficulty voting, ask the election staff for assistance.

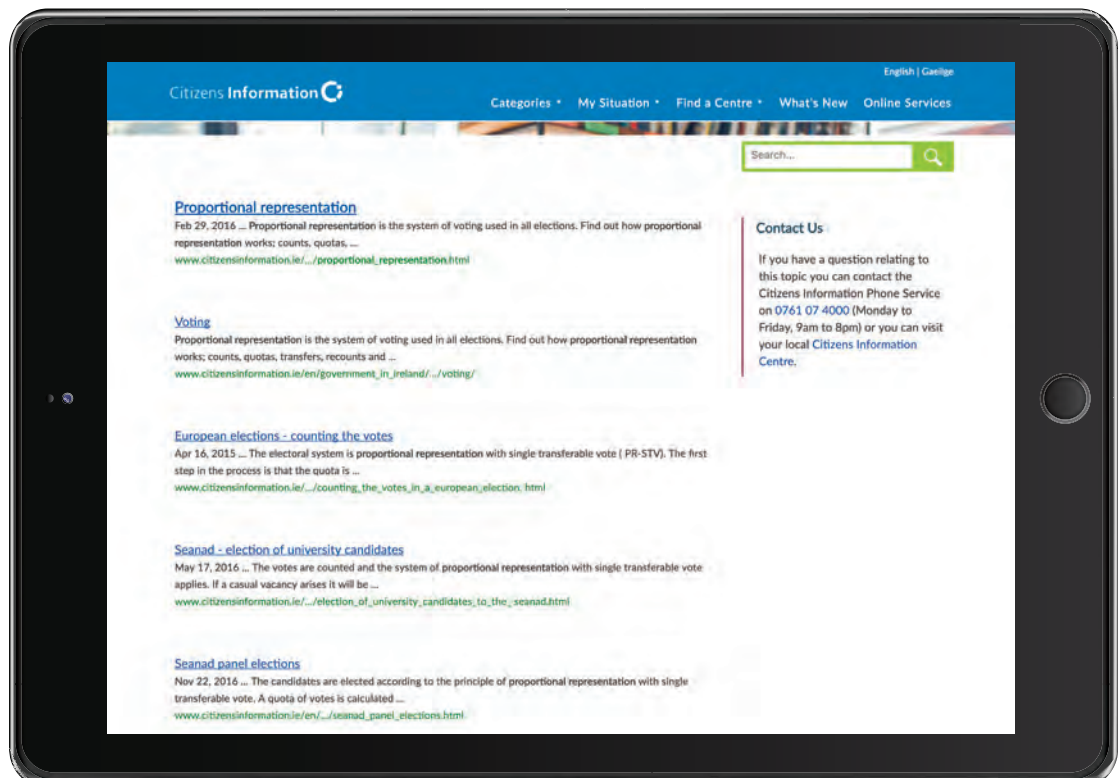
How to Vote: what to do on voting day (cont.)

For an explanation of how proportional representation works, go to the Citizens Information website www.citizensinformation.ie. Type 'proportional representation' into the search box and click on the link for details.

After the polls close, the votes are counted and the results declared. Ireland uses the single transferable vote system in local, national, and European elections. This system is designed to achieve proportional representation through ranked voting. You will be asked to rank the candidates in order of your preference. You can vote for as many of the candidates as you like, i.e. if there are seven candidates on the ballot paper you can vote for each one in order of your preference. Therefore, even your lowest vote cast can influence the election results. The counting of the votes can take some time. It may be a number of days before the final results are known.

The results will be announced on the radio and television news and reported in local and national newspapers.

Remember you must register to vote in order to cast your vote on election day. If you are not registered to vote, you will not be able to vote in the next election. If an election is due soon but you are not on the Register of Electors, you can add yourself to the **Supplement to the Voting Register up to 14 days before Polling Day.**



www.citizensinformation.ie

The Chief Executive

The chief executive of Dublin City Council is recruited through a competitive recruitment process organised by the Public Appointments Service. Owen Keegan was appointed as Chief Executive in September 2013. As chief executive of Dublin City Council, he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organisation. The chief executive also has responsibility for the implementation of council decisions. The chief executive works with your elected representatives (councillors) and council staff to implement Dublin City Council's vision for a creative and sustainable city.

Dublin City Council Staff

While the chief executive has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the local authority operates smoothly, and for carrying out the policy decisions of the elected council, the actual delivery of services is delegated to council staff.

Dublin City Council is the largest local authority employer in the country. Council staff work in a huge variety of jobs at nearly five-hundred locations throughout Dublin. Many are administrative staff who support the work of Dublin City Council; many are staff with specialist skills like gardeners, electricians, planners, architects, librarians, engineers, and accountants; and many work in the field of the arts, sports, community services, archaeology, conservation, and heritage. The smooth running of Dublin City Council, and the delivery of its varied services is dependent on the effort, commitment, and contribution made by each individual staff member. You can learn more about the work of Dublin City Council by visiting www.dublincity.ie and selecting 'About Dublin City Council' from the footer (bottom) section of the home page.

If you wish to keep up to date with information about jobs in Dublin City Council, visit the website www.dublincity.ie and select 'Careers in Dublin City Council' from the main menu. Alternatively, you can visit the Irish public service website www.publicjobs.ie

What are the main services and responsibilities of Dublin City Council?



Dublin City Council provides a range of services to the individual, to the community, and to the business sector. These include

- Culture and Amenities;
- Dublin Fire Rescue and Emergency Ambulance Service;
- Housing and Community;
- Planning;
- Roads and Traffic; and
- Community and Social Development.

In addition to the functions outlined above, a fundamental role of democratically elected local government is to represent local communities by voicing local concerns and responding to local needs.

LEO Dublin City

The Local Enterprise Office (LEO) Dublin City is the first port of call for anyone seeking information and support on starting or growing a business in Dublin City. They provide a range of services to advise and support existing micro businesses, and to encourage budding entrepreneurs. These services include business mentoring and training. They also provide a huge amount of useful information at their website www.localenterprise.ie/DublinCity/. The LEO Dublin City is located in Civic Offices. You can contact the office by phone, by post, or by email.

LEO Dublin City
Civic Offices Block 4
Floor 1
Dublin 8
Tel: 01 222 5611
Email: info@leo.dublincity.ie

Where does Dublin City Council get the money to run its services?

Dublin City Council has a Revenue Budget of €862.58 million for 2017. This covers all its expenditure including housing, roads, water, libraries, parks, fire brigade, and staff wages. It also has a 3-year Capital Programme underway (2017 to 2019). This is valued at €1.087 billion. It includes projects such as road improvements and new housing.

Dublin City Council receives money from the following sources:

- the sale of goods & services, e.g. rent, parking fees;
- commercial rates;
- government grants; and
- the Local Property Tax and General Purpose Grant (GPG).

You can learn more about how Dublin City Council manages its budget by consulting the *Spending and Revenue* pages at the Dublin City Council website. These pages are accessed from the 'Your City Council' section of the main menu.

Where is Dublin City Council headquarters?

The administrative headquarters of Dublin City Council, known as Civic Offices, is based near the city centre in a landmark building on the southern banks of the River Liffey. Dublin City Council provides services to over half a million people living in the largest city in Ireland, and to over one and a half million visitors to the city every day. For that reason, the council has divided the city into five administrative areas for the purposes of co-ordinating service delivery to the community.



How do I contact Dublin City Council about any of its services?

The main points of contact for people in Dublin with the various sections of Dublin City Council that provide services are

- customer services (tel. 222 2222);
- Local Area Offices;
- and Dublin City Council's website www.dublincity.ie

Contact details for Local Area Offices:

Central Area

(includes Broadstone, North Wall, East Wall, Drumcondra, Ballybough, and the north city centre)

Sean McDermott
Street Area Office
51-53 Lower Sean
McDermott Street
Dublin 1
D01 HW44

Tel: 222 2248 Fax: 222 3831
Email: central.area@dublincity.ie

North Central Area

(includes Kilbarrack, Raheny, Belmayne, Clongriffin, Donaghmede, Coolock, Clontarf, and Fairview)

Coolock North Central Area
Office (Head Office)
Northside Civic Centre
Bunratty Road
Coolock
Dublin 17
D17 K462

Tel: 222 8870 Fax: 877 5851
Email: north.central@dublincity.ie

North West Area

(includes Cabra, Ashtown, Finglas, Ballymun, Santry, Whitehall, Glasnevin, the Phoenix Park, and parts of Phibsborough)

Finglas Area Office
Mellowes Road
Finglas
Dublin 11
D11 YP68

Tel: 222 5400 Fax: 834 6431
Email: northwestarea@dublincity.ie

Ballymun Area Office
Ballymun Civic Centre
Main Street
Ballymun
Dublin 9
D09 C8P5

Tel: 222 5610 Fax: 842 4466
Email: northwestarea@dublincity.ie

How do I contact Dublin City Council about any of its services? (cont.)

South East Area

(includes Rathmines, Rathgar, Terenure, Ringsend, Irishtown, Pearse Street, and the south east inner city)

South East Area Office, Block 2, Floor 4
Civic Buildings, Wood Quay, Dublin 8, D08 RF3F

Tel: 222 2243 Fax: 222 2499
Email: southeast@dublincity.ie

South Central Area

(includes Ballyfermot, Inchicore, Crumlin, Drimnagh, Walkinstown, The Liberties, and the south west inner city)

South Central Area Office
Floor 1
Eblana House
Marrowbone Lane
Dublin 8
D08 E120

Tel: 222 5200 Fax: 453 1088

Crumlin Area Office
13 Crumlin Village
Crumlin
Dublin 12
D12 XV83

Tel: 222 5500 Fax: 408 7030
Email: crumlinarea@dublincity.ie

Ballyfermot Area Office
Ballyfermot Community
Civic Centre
Ballyfermot Road
Ballyfermot
Dublin 10
D10 T042

Tel: 222 4660 Fax: 621 5939
Email: ballyfermotareaoffice@dublincity.ie

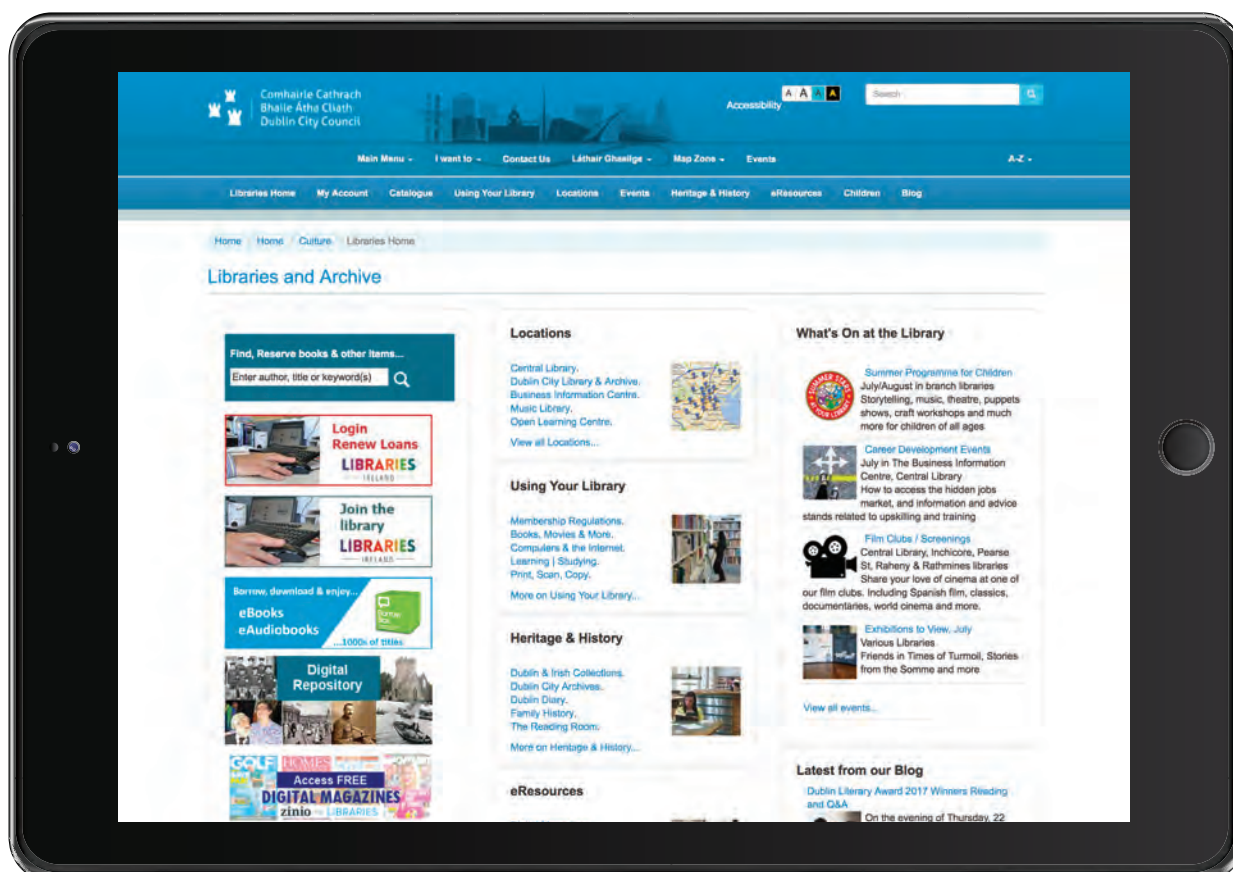
Dublin City Public Libraries supporting democracy

Dublin City Public Library Service is an ever-expanding repository of knowledge and ideas. It gives full expression to the essence of democracy by informing, educating, and enhancing the lives of the citizens it serves. It is a vital information resource that is free of charge and open to everyone. It is the main information arm of local government. It serves over half a million people who are resident in the city, and provides reference services to over a million residents of the city region, including many who study in, work in or visit the city on a daily basis. It is the largest public library service in the Republic of Ireland.

If you want to find out more about issues relating to democracy, consult the reading list on the following page.

The headquarters of the Dublin City Public Library service is at:
Dublin City Library & Archive, 138-144 Pearse Street, Dublin 2, D02 HE37

Tel: 674 4800 Fax: 01 674 4879
Email: dublinpubliclibraries@dublincity.ie
www.dublincitypubliclibraries.ie



Recommended reading and further research

Further Research

Access to the following is available in the Reading Room in Dublin City Library and Archive, Pearse Street:

- a database of Dublin City Councillors from 1881 to the present;
- information files on the history of Dublin and Dublin City's Lord Mayors; and
- the minutes of Dublin City Council meetings.

And the minutes are also available on the Dublin City Council website at www.dublincity.ie. You can also use the search function to find agendas and reports from previous committee meetings.

The following books are available in Dublin City Public Libraries. Check the catalogue for further details at www.dublincitypubliclibraries.ie:

Callanan, Mark, and Keogan, Justin F. Eds. (2003) *Local Government in Ireland – Inside Out*. Dublin, Institute of Public Administration

Callanan, Mark ed. (2007) *Ireland 2022 – Towards One Hundred Years of Self-Government*. Dublin, Institute of Public Administration

Clark, Mary (2006) *Serving The City: Dublin City Managers and Town Clerks 1230 – 1996*. Dublin, Dublin City Council

Harris, Clodagh ed. (2005) *Engaging Citizens: the Case for Democratic Renewal in Ireland*. A report of the Democracy Commission. Tasc at New Ireland Press.

Higgins, Michael D. (2016) *When Ideas Matter: Speeches for an Ethical Republic*. London, Head of Zeus.

Higgins, Michael D. (2011) *Renewing the Republic*. Dublin, Liberties Press.

Jeffers, Gerry, and O'Connor, Una eds. (2009) *Education for Citizenship and Diversity in Irish Contexts*. Dublin, Institute of Public Administration.

Kissane, Bill (2011) *New Beginnings: Constitutionalism and Democracy in Modern Ireland*. Dublin, University College Dublin Press.

Kissane, Bill (2002) *Explaining Irish Democracy*. Dublin, University College Dublin Press.

MacCarthaigh, Muirís (2009) *Government in Modern Ireland*. Dublin, Institute of Public Administration.

Murphy, Mary P., and O'Broin, Deiric eds. (2013) *Politics, Participation and Power: Civil Society and Public Policy in Ireland*. Dublin, Glasnevin Publishing.

Tierney, Myles (2002) *I Am My Rights: a Little Book of Politics*. Dublin, Public Relations Institute of Ireland.