Importance of an Integrated Sustainable Planning Approach to Tourism Destination Management at Local Levels in Ireland

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Introduction

According to Farrell and Ward (2005), sustainable tourism is known as a complex industry that co-adapts to the specifics of the particular environment with an important focus on the values and expectations of the local stakeholders, this concept emerged after the Rio Summit in 1992. Berno and Bricker (2001) agree and summarise that the overall aim of the Rio Summit was to bring to light the impacts that tourism can have on a local area, particularly mass tourism.

The socio - economic changes in the more developed western countries such as higher incomes, longer holidays, improvements in transportation and cheaper travel costs, provided the means for people to travel in numbers that have never before been realised (Berno et al, 2001). This can be justified by the GSTC (2011), who notes that last year there were more than 900 million international tourists, and according to the UNWTO (2013), this is forecast to exceed 1.6 billion by 2020, nearly double the numbers of 2011. Risteski et al (2012), argues that this expansion in the industry will bring vast changes for the economy, cultural identity and the physical environment. Accordingly the approaches outlined in the Brutland Report (1987), aim to protect the environment, improve the social wellbeing of the local community and generate economic benefits. With the publication of the Local Authorities and Sustainable Development – Guidelines on Local Agenda 21, sustainability of the tourism industry in Ireland was highlighted at national level. The importance of natural resources and the environment to the industry in Ireland is key in its future success. But according to Ko (2001), the overall application of the sustainable tourism concept is still maturing.

Tourism planning and development must be integrated along all levels (national, regional and local) to address different levels of concern among stakeholders and to avoid the repetition of polices. This corresponds to the aims of this paper which aims to emphasize the need for a successful integrated sustainable planning approach for tourism. Local authorities have been closely involved in developing and maintaining tourism destinations. County Councils in particular are tasked with developing and preparing policy statements and according to Godfrey (1998), controlling development and providing tourism information services. The UNEP (2003) agrees with the previous assertion, but further states that local authorities are often the best organisations for balancing the interests of the tourism enterprise, the tourist and local residents. Godfrey (1998) explains that it is at a local level where the tourist and the resident come face to face, where jobs are created and where cultural, social and environmental impacts need to be addressed. Godfrey's statement is taken into account by Pinel (1968) and his Community Based Tourism Planning Process Model (CBTP). This model can be summarised to mean that tourism planning should build form an awareness of community values and organisational needs to guide more locally appropriate tourism development that fits with other community needs and wants.

To successfully manage the impacts on the environment and local heritage and to implement sustainable destination management, several approaches can be taken; these include the recycling of waste, conservation of resources, education and events to promote heritage and culture.Sautter and Leisen (1999), comment that some residents are of the view that tourism development enhances the overall quality of life for the local community, others see it as a negative and disruptive force within their communities, however Akis et al (1996) explains that this can be caused mainly due to the expectations that the benefits associated with the tourism industry do not apply to all involved. Residents in host destinations can start to become irritated by the behaviour of visitors who fail to respect local laws, traditions and values. These actions can cause a level of friction to develop, which cannot be undone.

Many unsustainable destinations can come to depend heavily on the tourism industry. Mihalic (2002), summaries this statement by explaining that over exposure to the industry in times of difficulty can make these destinations susceptible to issues that can negatively affect the community. Policy makers at national, regional and local level must take into consideration what impacts their decisions will have on the local economy, be it both positive and negative. There have been several models developed to calculate the economic impacts tourism can have on the local economy. One technique used for estimating the economic impacts of tourism is by using an input-output model (Wagner, 1997; Dwyer et al, 2004; Stynes, 1997). According to Dwyer et al (2004), input – output models estimate the increase in economic activity associated with some tourism expenditure change, by calculating the increase in output directly, and adding the extra output in related industries, such as supplier industries. Multipliers can also be estimated based on the re-circulation of revenue spending within the destination (Stynes, 1997). Wagner (2004) discusses the use of a social accounting matrix (SAM). This model can help identify the links between demand, income distribution and production. It can also identify the local multipliers and calculate the impacts of tourism. While Dwyer et al (2004) advocates the use of the general equilibrium approach (CGE). This model is constructed which enables quantitative assessments to be made on the changes in output, employment and imports.

It is an agreed fact that destinations change and develop over time bringing about changes for the local residents, visiting tourists and the resources needed to sustain its development. This is supported by Mihalic (2008) who notes that the natural features of a destination like scenery, clean water and fresh air can suffer from the effects of pollution due to overdevelopment and therefore lose their attractiveness for potential tourists. According to Holden (2008), the ever growing reliance between tourism and the resources of the natural environment means that development will always bring about either positive or negative change.Holden (2008) states that tourism can protect these sites from various other forms of development like mining, logging or human destruction like poaching. This is achieved by placing an economic value on these heritage and ecosystems. This rational is supported by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council Partnership (GSTC) who in October 2008 launched the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria. These set of criteria have been designed as a minimum set of requirements that any tourism business should aspire to reach as a minimum to help protect and sustain the world's natural and cultural resources from destruction, while also ensuring that tourism development aims to lessen poverty among local communities involved in the industry (GSTC, 2008). This partnership is further supported by the Rainforest Alliance, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Foundation, and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). This research will produce a model in order to help local authorities move towards an integrated sustainable planning approach.

Methodology

This study is part of an ongoing MA research, which currently involves secondary data collection and analysis. This study aimed to the highlight the importance of an integrated sustainable planning approach to tourism destination management at local levels in Ireland. The researcher studied all twenty eight County Development Plans, while investigating and contrasting sustainable tourism policies and strategies that are implemented in these areas.

A textual analysis tool was developed to assist the researcher in retrieving data relating to all County Development Plans. This analysis was developed through findings that emerged as a result of the researchers literature review. These findings were highlighted in the review as

critical factors that highlight the importance of an integrated sustainable planning approach to tourism destination management at local levels.

The main areas highlighted in the analysis are discussed in this paper.

Sustainable Tourism

Table 1   **Sustainable Tourism Supported in Development Plans**

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Sustainable Tourism Mentioned	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x			
Sustainable Tourism Supported	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x		x			
Sustainable Development Supported	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	

This research revealed that a high percentage of County Development Plans mentioned the phrase of 'sustainable tourism' (69%). This can besignificant as the several sources of literature haverecognised the tourism industry's ability to consume the very product it relies on if not managed and planned in a sustainableway (Cooper et al, 2008). When further studied 79% of plans support the concept of sustainable tourism development which is encouraging. However a worrying fact is that only 59% of development plans supported the concept of sustainable tourism. The above fact can be reinforced by Failte Ireland in its document 'Tourism and the Environment: Failte Irelands Environmental Action Plan' which explains that despite the fact that several initiatives have been taken to encourage sustainable tourism patterns across the country, the European Commission Communication (COM2003 716) says that progress in this area in Ireland is too slow (Failte Ireland, 2007).

Impacts of Tourism

The various impacts associated with tourism have been highlighted in the literature review thus illustrating the need to carefully manage the positive impacts while at the same time reducing the negative impacts. Sustainable tourism can be directed under the triple bottom linemethod. This technique highlights the social-cultural, economic and environmental impacts of tourism development. These impacts have several sub impacts which are far too great to discuss in detail within this research.

Table 2   **Impacts of Tourism**

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Socio-Cultural Impacts		x		x	x	x	x				x				x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x	x		
Economic Impacts		x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x	x	x	x		
Environmental Impacts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		

Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental impacts of tourism were addressed in varying detail in 86% of county development plans. Given the emphasis on sustainability of the tourism industry in Europe, this is of significant importance to this research.

Both the environmental impacts and economic impacts were present in the greatest degree in plans with 83% and 69% respectively while the socio-cultural impacts were found to be considerably lower in presence in 52% of plans.

It's worth noting that 38% of development plans contained references to all three impacts while 34% referred to least two impacts and 10% discussing only one of these (in all cases environmental impacts composed this 10%).

Socio Cultural Impacts of Tourism

The various socio-cultural impacts associated with tourism have been debated in greater detail in the literature review. This has helped to highlight the need to carefully manage these impacts in order to successfully integrate sustainable tourism polices into countydevelopment plans by local authorities following consultation with relevant stakeholders.There are several impacts associated with tourism that can affect the social and cultural balance of a destination. These are far too great to discuss in detail within this research. However according to the researchers textual framework, protecting the public rights of way can be suggested as one of the most significant according to local authorities for successful implementation of sustainable tourism.

Table 3   Socio-Cultural Impacts of Tourism

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Socio-Cultural Impacts		X		X	X	X	X				X				X	X			X	X			X	X	X				
Protecting the Public Right of Way	X	X	X		X		X									X			X				X		X		X		
Tourism Disaster Policy Plan												X					X												

It can be perceived from the analysis (table 10) that 52% of local authorities in Ireland have mentioned socio-cultural impacts. This is a positive circumstance as the industry in Ireland is set to expand and grow in the coming years, thus making conflict between the industry and local communities more likely if not managed in a sustainable manner. The need to manage potential conflict over rights of way has been confronted in 34% of county development plans. With the increase in recreation tourism to Ireland in particular walking tours, the issue of public rights of ways have to be addressed in order to avoid conflict from the farming community, local authorities and recreation users.

With the publication of several documents from both the EU and UNWTO addressing issues of social and cultural matters surfacing from tourism development, these were absent from the vast majority of county development plans. It therefore can be concluded that more work needs to be done on addressing these issues and concerns in order to successfully manage the future of Irish tourism in a sustainable fashion.

Economic Impacts of Tourism

It has been well noted that it is the economic impacts associated with tourism that is the main driving force for development (WTO, 1980 cited in Cooper et al, 2008). Foreign exchange earnings, employment opportunities and increase in income are all motivations for including tourism as a vehicle for development. These impacts have to be carefully judged and integrated through policies at both national level and local level in county development plans.

Table 4   **Economic Impacts of Tourism**

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Economic Impacts		x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x		
Rural Tourism	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x			x			x	x	x		
Employment					x		x		x				x	x	x	x		x			x			x		x			

Although there are several models developed for measuring the economic impacts of tourism like, Tourism Satellite Accounts, Input – Output Analysis and the Keynesian Multiplier Models (Cooper et al, 2008). It is evident from the above analysis that none of these approaches were mentioned in local authorities' county development plans. Research has revealed that 69% attempted to assess the economic impacts of tourism through specific polices and strategies within county development plans. This is a substantial outcome if local authorities are to comprehend the potential positive economic benefits associated with the development of the tourism industry. One of the main benefits from the development of tourism especially in rural areas is the aim of predominantly year round employment for local residents. In terms of policies regarding potential employment, 38% of local authorities have identified strategies and an opportunity for the sustained employment of locals in the industry. It is also worth noting that 59% of development plans highlight strategies and policies for the development of rural tourism. This is also encouraging, helping to achieve rural diversification.

Environmental Impacts of Tourism

It has been well noted that the most important ingredient of the tourism product is the environment. However when activity takes place the environment is changed in order to facilitate tourism or through the tourism production process (Cooper et al, 2008).

Table 5   **Environmental Impacts of Tourism**

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Environmental Impacts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		
Visitor Management Techniques					x		x			x	x										x								
Area Protection	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x				x			x			
Waste Management & Recycling	x						x	x		x	x					x		x											
Eco-Tourism	x	x	x	x	x		x			x			x		x	x		x	x	x						x			
Failte Ireland Caravan and Camping Sites 1982					x		x				x															x			
Eco-Labels							x	x		x																			

It can be seen from the above analysis that the impacts on the environment from tourism have been acknowledged by 83% of county development plans. This is evidence that protection of the natural environment is seen as essential for the future success of the tourism industry in Ireland.

However visitor management techniques, being one of the most significant areas of tourism planning has only been addressed in 17% of development plans. Without establishing clear approaches to visitor management techniques it can be hard for local authorities to genuinely put into practice sustainable tourism.

It can be identified from the table above (table 6) that the integration of waste management and recycling polices throughout local authorities is relatively low at 28%. This is a disturbing conclusion as waste not treated properly can damage sensitive ecosystems in rivers, lake and the sea, while also the lack of recycling among tourism service providers can damage the air quality of a destination, whilst litter can damage popular scenic views.

It has been well noted among numerous sources of literature that the development of tourism can help to raise awareness of sensitive areas and therefore help in the conservation process. 52% of local authorities have integrated policies for the protection of specific areas of high scenic value.

However specific guidelines issued by national authorities have an extremely low integration rate with only 14% of authorities adopting the guidelines developed by then Board Failte (now Failte Ireland) on Caravan and Camping (1982). These are significant measures for helping applying visitor management techniques and can be an important tool for practicing sustainable tourism. One area which seems to be well integrated into tourism policies among the local authorities is that of eco-tourism.

As mentioned already above, 52% of local authorities have polices for area protection, similarly 48% local authorities have polices and strategies in place to help in the development of eco-tourism. The impacts associated with eco-tourism can besignificant and it is encouraging that half of the local authorities in Ireland have policies in place.

Land Use Zoning and Design Standards

Land use has the greatest influence on the supply of tourist structures within a destination (Cooper et al, 2008). This can be substantiated as land use and land zoning have been recognised in various sources of literature as being a significant tool for achieving sustainable tourism.

Table 6 **Land Use Zoning and Design Standards**

Analysis of development plans from a tourism perspective	SO	LM	MO	G	DL	CN	RN	MN	LH	LD	WM	MH	CE	LK	OY	KY	KE	C	WW	NT	LS	ST	WD	CW	KK	WX	F	SD	D
Year of development plan	2011	2009	2008	2009	2012	2008	2008	2007	2009	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2009	2009	2011	2009	2010	2010	2011	2009	2011	2009	2008	2007	2011	2010	2010
Design Standards	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	
Land Use Zoning		X		X					X		X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X				X		X	

It is apparent from the above table that land use and design standards are being developed and integrated in county development plans in the majority of councils in Ireland. Incredibly 14% local authorities have omitted design standards and land use zoning policies from their development plans altogether. This is a cause for concern as protecting the scenic value of destinations is of paramount importance for safeguarding the future of the industry.

Land use zoning policies for tourism development have been identified in 45% of development plans. Complementing this is the fact that 38% of local authorities have included both land use zoning and design standards (see appendices). In contrast the implementation of design standards for new and existing tourism developments have been adopted by 79% of local authorities. According to Cooper et al (2008), design standards can be used to supplement land use zoning and typically covers the size of buildings, shape,

colour and height. This illustrates that the protection of the environment and reducing the impact on scenic areas is a priority for the majority of local authorities.Some county councils adopted a detailed land matrix for addressing tourism. This can be seen in appendices (1). It can be seen from the land use matrix; roughly 28% of the matrix supplied to Leitrim County Council in 2009 is open for consideration. After careful analysis of local authorities' development plans, it can be found that land use and zoning procedures need to be integrated across all local authorities and its importance for achieving sustainability must bebring to light.

Conclusion

In relation to the sustainable tourism there were a number of significant findings. All but one local authority had specific tourism policies integrated within their county development plan. However the level of detail among local authorities in relation to tourism differed greatly from one page to ten pages. The mentioning of sustainable tourism was relatively high with sustainable development being supported also being relatively high. Some local authorities had no polices in relation to sustainable tourism and an even lower number of strategies in relation to the implementation of these polices. This can put the participation of local communities in jeopardy as these polices were created without their involvement. The lack of adoption of global and EU guidelines and the low levels of national polices integrated within these plans is a worrying issue to be pondered for future plans.

The relatively low levels of land zoning policies found in County Development Plans is a critical issue if local authorities are to successfully manage the impacts from developing tourism in a sustainable way. In contrast polices for design standards for new and existing tourism developments have been implemented to a large degree which is encouraging point in relation to protecting the natural and scenic environment.

Polices in place for protecting the social and cultural integrity of a destination were granted somewhat adequate attention. Protecting the public rights of way is seen as an important issue in regards to sustainable tourism but was addressed by less than half of the local authorities. This is worrying as protecting rights of way enables local residents to have access to tourism facilities which facilitates continued support for the industry among communities.

Policies relating to economic impacts were addressed by nearly three quarters of local authorities. Given the current economic climate in Ireland, it is somewhat worrying that more of local authorities are not developing policies and strategies to help in job creation, rural regeneration and sustainably developing the Irish tourism industry.

Without a doubt the environment was addressed more than the socio-cultural and economic impacts stemming from sustainable tourism development. Polices relating to area protection and developing eco-tourism were addressed by 52% and 48% of local authorities respectively which is encouraging for the future. However there was a slow uptake on eco-labels and policies relating to visitor management techniques. There also needs to be a review on policies relating to recycling and waste treatment which was poorly represented.

Beyond doubt this research has identified that there is a relatively low absorption rate of global, EU and indeed national tourism development policies and strategies into county development plans. This can affect the ability of these plans to successfully manage the impacts associated with the development of tourism.

In conclusion, this research has highlighted the need for a successful integrated sustainable planning approach among local authorities in order to successfully adopt and practice sustainable tourism. Furthermore the textual framework developed by the researcher can be used by local authorities to move towards an integrated sustainable planning approach utilising new and existing global, EU and national policies.

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http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/pdf/tf_tourism_gstc.pdf (GSTC Criteria)

Tourism Land Use Matrix, (Leitrim County Council 2009)

Land Use	Mixed Use	Primarily Residential	Residential Reserve/Support	Enterprise & Employment	General Development	Open Space & Amenity	Social & Community	Tourism Related Development
Dwelling	y	y	n[1]	n	y	n	o	o
Guest house/hotel/hostel	y	y	y	o	y	n	o	y
Restaurant	y	o	o	o	y	n	o	y
Pub	y	o	o	o	o	n	o	y
Shop (convenience)	y	y	y	o	y	n	n	o
Shop (comparison)	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n
Retail warehouse	n	n	n	o	o	n	n	n
School	y	o	o	o	y	n	y	n
Medical and Related Consultant	y	y	y	o	y	n	y	n
Health centre	y	o	o	o	y	n	y	n
Nursing home	y	y	y	n	y	n	y	n
Community hall & Sports halls	y	o	o	o	y	o	y	y
Recreational buildings/marina	y	o	o	o	y	o	y	y
Cultural uses library	y	y	y	o	y	o	y	y
Offices	y	o	o	y	y	n	o	o
Garages car repairs	n	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Petrol station	o	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Motor sales	o	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Car parks	y	y	y	y	y	o	o	y
Heavy commercial vehicle parks	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n
Cinema dancehall disco	y	n	n	o	o	n	o	o
Warehouse (wholesale)	n	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Repository store depot	o	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Industry	n	n	n	y	o	n	n	n
Industry (light)	n	o	o	y	o	n	n	n
Workshops	o	y	y	y	o	n	o	o
Playing fields	o	y	y	y	o	y	y	y
Place of worship	y	y	y	o	y	o	y	o
Park/playground	y	y	y	o	y	y	y	y
Tourist camping site	n	o	o	o	o	o	n	y
Tourist caravan park	n	o	o	o	o	o	n	y
Halting site	n	y	y	y	y	o	y	n
Cattle-shed/slatted unit	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Broiler house	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Stable yard	n	n	n	n	n	o	n	n
Amusement Arcade	o	n	n	n	o	n	n	o
Hot food take-away	o	n	n	o	y	n	n	o
Utility structures	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Funeral homes	o	o	o	o	y	n	n	n
Crèche/playschool	y	y	y	o	y	o	y	n

Appendices (2)

Textual Framework

Textual Analysis Tool for Development Plans	
Year of Development Plan	National Tourism Strategies, Policies
# of Pages on Tourism Plan	Socio-Cultural Impacts of Tourism
# of Tourism Policies in Plan	Economic Impacts of Tourism
# of Tourism Strategies to Implement Policies	Environmental Impacts
# of Tourism Objectives in Plan	Visitor Management Techniques
Sustainable Tourism Mentioned	Area Protection
Sustainable Tourism Supported	Tourism Signage Policy
Sustainable Development Supported	Global Guidelines Agenda 21/Kyoto
Year of Development Plan	Eco Labels
Specific County Tourism Development Plan (DP)	Certification
Specific Tourism Policy Section in LA DP	Eco-Labels
Tourism Policy Integrated with Other Areas	Failte Ireland – Tourism and the Environment (2007)
Sustainable Tourism Mentioned	Steps to Sustainable Tourism UNWTO (2004)
Sustainable Tourism Supported	European Indicator System Toolkit
Sustainable Tourism Development Supported	GSTC Criteria for Sustainable Tourism
# of Tourism Policies in Plan	Board Failte 'Guidelines for Development of Caravan and Camping Sites (1982)
Specific Tourism Land Use Zoning	
Tourism Development and Design Standards	

Appendices (3)

Counties of Ireland Abbreviations

SO	Sligo
LM	Leitrim
MO	Mayo
G	Galway
DL	Donegal
CN	Cavan
RN	Roscommon
MN	Monaghan
LH	Louth
LD	Longford
WM	West Meath
MH	Meath
CE	Clare
LK	Limerick
OY	Offaly
KY	Kerry
KE	Kildare
C	Cork
WW	Wicklow
NT	North Tipperary
LS	Laois
ST	South Tipperary
WD	Waterford
CW	Carlow
KK	Kilkenny
WX	Wexford
F	Fingal
SD	South Dublin
D	Dun Laoghaire