

**Boundary Commission
for Northern Ireland**



PROVISIONAL PROPOSALS REPORT

*Sixth Periodical Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies*

SEPTEMBER 2011

Sixth Periodical Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	<i>page</i>
1. Introduction	1
2. Process and Procedures	3
3. Rules and General Principles	6
4. The Delineation of Constituencies	8
5. The Effects of the Proposals	13
6. Acknowledgements	15

APPENDIX

A Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland: Membership and Constitution	16
B Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended: Schedule 2 – Rules for the Redistribution of Seats	17
C Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended: Schedule 2A – Public Hearings about Boundary Commission Proposals	21
D Composition of the Proposed Constituencies	23

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is an independent and impartial non-departmental body constituted under the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992 and the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 (“the Legislation”). Details of the membership and constitution of the Commission are set out in Appendix A of this report. The Legislation also sets out the procedure to be followed by the Commission when formulating its proposals.
2. There are four Boundary Commissions in the United Kingdom: one each for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is responsible for keeping the representation of Northern Ireland in the House of Commons under continuous review and is required to submit a report to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland every five years showing the constituencies into which it recommends that Northern Ireland should be divided and proposing the names by which they should be known.

Timing

3. The current review commenced on 4 March 2011, after the publication of the parliamentary electorate statistics for the United Kingdom as at 1 December 2010 which is the “review date” specified in the Legislation. The Northern Ireland register of parliamentary electors at the review date can be viewed on the websites of the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland at www.eoni.org.uk and of the Boundary Commission at www.boundarycommission.org.uk. The review is being carried out simultaneously in each of the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom by the respective Boundary Commissions. Each Commission is required to submit its report before 1 October 2013.

The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011

4. On 16 February 2011, the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 received Royal Assent. It substantively amends the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986; in particular it introduces new rules for the redistribution of seats and new provisions for public hearings which are set out in Appendix B and Appendix C of this report respectively.

The base data for the review

5. The Legislation specifies that the electorate figures to be used for the current review must be those from the electoral registers required to be published at 1 December 2010 (the “review date”). The Commission may not base its work on projected electorates or population figures but must work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register at the review date. In developing its proposals, the Commission may have regard to local government boundaries. The Legislation

stipulates that these are the ward boundaries in force at the most recent council election date before the review date. For this review, these are the ward boundaries in force at 5 May 2005.

The allocation of constituencies

6. The Legislation provides that there will be 600 House of Commons' constituencies allocated to the four parts of the United Kingdom according to a prescribed formula. The electorate data and the allocations of constituencies for this review are set out in the table below:

Country	Electorate at 1 December 2010	Current allocation	New allocation
England	38,332,557 *	533	500(+2)
Northern Ireland	1,190,635	18	16
Scotland	3,873,387 #	59	50(+2)
Wales	2,281,596	40	30
Total	45,678,175	650	600

* The total electorate for England does not include the electorate of the Isle of Wight which will comprise 2 constituencies

The total electorate for Scotland does not include the 2 protected island constituencies which are exempt from the 5% electoral parity rule

The electoral quota and electoral parity

7. The Boundary Commissions must ensure that, unless specifically exempted, each constituency has an electorate that is within 5% of the United Kingdom electoral quota. The quota is defined as the total UK electorate (less the electorate of the four protected constituencies) divided by 596. Based on the number of registered electors on 1 December 2010, the UK quota for the current review is 76,641 electors, giving a +/- 5% range of 72,810 to 80,473 electors. While certain other factors may be taken into account by Commissions, they are all subordinate to the electoral parity requirement.
8. The reduction in the number of seats allocated to Northern Ireland as a result of the new formula means that this review will be more far reaching than its predecessor.

Chapter 2

Process and Procedures

Commencement

1. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland announced the start of its Sixth Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries in a press release issued on 4 March 2011, following the publication of the UK electoral registers for 1 December 2010 and agreement on the allocation of the 600 constituencies to the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

Information Booklet

2. The Commission has produced an information booklet to help make the review process more widely known and understood. It contains more detail about the review process than this Chapter and can be viewed on the Commission's website at www.boundarycommission.org.uk or requested from the Commission's offices (contact details are at paragraph 8 below).

Meeting with political parties

3. As has been the practice with previous boundary reviews, the Commission met representatives of "qualifying parties" as defined in the Legislation (i.e. the DUP, Sinn Féin, SDLP, UUP and Alliance parties) and sitting MPs not affiliated to any party (Lady Sylvia Hermon, MP) in Parliament Buildings on Friday 13 May 2011.
4. The Deputy Chairman explained the role and remit of the Commission; the procedures it would follow; the rules within which it is required to work and the proposed timetable. The meeting did not consider any specific boundary proposals. An agreed note of the meeting was published on the Commission's website.

Provisional Proposals

5. This report sets out, for public consultation, the boundaries and names of the proposed new constituencies. Copies of this report and the accompanying map have also been published on the Commission's website and placed on display at the headquarters of district councils, main public libraries, Area Electoral Offices, the office of the Electoral Commission and the Office of the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland. The times for visiting the display venues should be confirmed with the relevant office.
6. The rationale behind the Commission's proposals is contained in Chapter 4 of this report and the composition of the recommended new constituencies is set out in Appendix D.

Representations

7. Representations may be made to the Commission within 12 weeks of publication of these Provisional Proposals. Representations objecting to the Commission's proposals will be particularly helpful if they include alternative suggestions which take into account the legislative requirements and the need for a consistent approach throughout Northern Ireland.

8. Any person or body wishing to make representations about these Provisional Proposals should do so in writing, either by surface or email, on or before **02 December 2011** to:
Elizabeth Benson
Secretary to the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland
Forestview
Purdy's Lane
Belfast
BT8 7AR

Email: review@boundarycommission.org.uk

9. Should you have any queries about the review or how to participate in the consultation process, further information can be obtained from the Commission's website at www.boundarycommission.org.uk or by telephoning the Commission's offices at 028 9069 4800.

10. The Commission will normally only accept representations in writing, subject to any requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The public hearings will provide an opportunity to make oral representations. The Commission will not agree to requests by individuals or groups to meet it in order to present their point of view.

11. The Legislation requires the Commission to publish the written representations received. Accordingly, these will be published on the Commission's website. Before publication we will remove personal contact information from representations from individuals.

Public hearings

12. During the initial consultation period on its Provisional Proposals, the Commission will hold 3 public hearings around Northern Ireland to give an opportunity for the public to make representations on them. The hearings will take place between 10 and 25 October 2011 and each hearing will last for 1 or 2 days, depending on the level of interest. Further information can be obtained from the Commission's website.

13. The Commission has appointed Chairs for each hearing who will determine the procedure to be followed. Representations may be made by any person or organisation that the Chair considers has

an interest in the Commission's proposals. The Chair may set time limits for any individual speaker to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to make their representation. The Chair may permit questions to be directed through the Chair to any speaker and may ask questions of his or her own. The provisions in the legislation relating to the conduct of public hearings are reproduced at Appendix C.

14. The Commission will arrange for a record of the proceedings of the public hearings to be made and published on its website as soon as practicable after their conclusion.

Scrutiny period

15. After the 12 week initial consultation period, the Commission will publish the representations received and the records of the public hearings, and invite written comment on them during a secondary consultation period of 4 weeks.

Revised Proposals

16. The Commission will consider all representations, the records of the public hearings, any scrutiny comments made concerning representations and any other relevant information. Following this, it may make amendments to the Provisional Proposals and publish the resulting Revised Proposals for further public consultation. The consultation period for the Revised Proposals will be 8 weeks. There will not be any public hearings in connection with the Revised Proposals.

Final Recommendations

17. The Commission will take into account any representations received regarding its Revised Proposals and decide whether any further modifications are required. Should it decide to modify its Revised Proposals before submitting them to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Commission is not required to publish the modifications for consultation prior to the submission of its report.

Report submission

18. At the end of the review, the Commission will submit its recommendations in a report to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland who is responsible for laying the report before Parliament.
19. When reports have been submitted by all four Boundary Commissions, Ministers will be responsible for submitting a draft Order in Council to Parliament giving effect to their recommendations. The draft Order in Council can modify the recommendations made by a Commission only if that Commission specifies the required modifications and notifies the Secretary of State. Once the draft Order in Council completes its legislative process, it will come into operation from the next general election to Parliament.

Chapter 3

Rules and General Principles

The Rules

1. The Rules to which the four Boundary Commissions of the United Kingdom must give effect when reviewing representation in the House of Commons are set out in Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as substituted by section 11 of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011.
2. Rule 1 limits the number of UK parliamentary constituencies to 600 and Rule 8 provides a formula for their allocation between the four regions of the UK after four “protected constituencies” have been removed from the equation. The four protected constituencies are 2 constituencies on the Isle of Wight and 2 island constituencies in Scotland; Orkney and Shetland and Na h-Eileanan an Iar (Western Isles). For the purposes of the current review, the calculations must be based on the electoral registers for 1 December 2010. The total UK electorate (excluding the protected constituencies) at that date was 45,678,175 and the Northern Ireland electorate was 1,190,635. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is accordingly required to delineate 16 constituencies for the region.
3. Rule 2 requires the Commissions to delineate constituencies with electorates within 5% of the United Kingdom electoral quota which is calculated by dividing the total UK electorate at 1 December 2010 (less the electorate of the four protected constituencies) by 596. For the current boundary review, the UK quota is 76,641, giving a +/- 5% range of 72,810 to 80,473 electors.

Discretionary powers

4. In addition to these mandatory Rules, there are others which provide the Commissions with discretionary powers which are subordinate to the requirement to delineate constituencies which are within the quota range.
5. Rule 5 sets out a number of factors which Commissions “may take into account, if and to such extent as they think fit”. These are:
 - (a) special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
 - (b) local government boundaries as they exist on the most recent ordinary council-election day before the review date (in the case of Northern Ireland, these are the local government ward boundaries);
 - (c) boundaries of existing constituencies;
 - (d) any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies;
 - (e) the inconveniences attendant on such changes.

The Legislation stipulates that this last factor does not apply to the current review.

6. Rule 7 provides the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland with discretion to define constituencies with electorates which vary by more than 5% from the UK electoral quota, where the Commission is satisfied that the application of the UK quota range would unreasonably impair its ability to take into account the factors in Rule 5. The Legislation sets out the formula to be used in calculating the revised electoral range if the Commission decides that Rule 7 should be applied. For the purposes of the current review, the Commission could, if necessary, propose one or more constituencies of fewer than 72,810 electors, provided that the number is not less than 70,583.

General principles

7. The Commission adopted the following principles to guide the process of identifying and assessing options for the future pattern of constituencies:
 - local government wards would be the building blocks of the new constituencies and, so far as practicable, would not be split between constituencies;
 - the flexibility afforded by Rule 7 would be used only where the Commission considered that the application of the UK quota range would unreasonably impair its ability to take into account the factors in Rule 5;
 - existing constituency boundaries would be respected as far as possible, subject to the qualification that even where an existing constituency has an electorate which is within the quota range, its boundaries might need to be altered to accommodate changes in adjacent constituencies;
 - where practicable, account would be taken of special geographical considerations, including the size, shape and accessibility of proposed constituencies; major transport links; the continuity of urban settlements; and natural features such as rivers, loughs and mountains;
 - where possible, reasonable account would be taken of any clearly identifiable local ties which would be broken by the proposed changes.

Names and designation of constituencies

8. In making its proposals, the Commission is required to recommend a name and a designation (either “county” or “borough”) for each constituency. When proposing names, the Commission decided to retain the existing names where the successor constituency is recognisably similar. Where the existing name no longer matches the changed boundaries, the Commission has proposed new names as follows: Glenshane (largely East Londonderry/Mid Ulster); Mid Tyrone (West Tyrone/Mid Ulster); Mid Antrim (North/East Antrim); Belfast South East and Belfast South West.
9. In line with the Commission’s policy during previous boundary reviews, where constituencies contain more than a small rural element they have been designated as county constituencies (see Annex D). Only the three Belfast constituencies have been designated as borough constituencies. The designation affects the level of a candidate’s expenses allowable at elections.

Chapter 4

The Delineation of Constituencies

Regional Modelling

1. In its consideration of the requirement to reduce the number of constituencies in Northern Ireland from 18 to 16, the Commission modelled a number of options beginning variously in the north west, the south west, the south and Belfast. Irrespective of the starting point and direction of travel, these models produced a similar overall pattern. The Commission concluded that incremental changes (i.e. the transfer of seven or fewer electoral wards) would be required in nine existing constituencies: Belfast North; Fermanagh and South Tyrone; Foyle; Lagan Valley; Newry and Armagh; North Down; South Antrim; South Down; and Upper Bann. In other places more substantial changes would be needed.
2. In Belfast, the Commission noted that the existing 4 constituencies amounted to 3.2 quotas. It considered a number of options which would maintain a four-constituency Belfast. These would, however, all have required substantial extensions of the Belfast constituency boundaries into adjacent rural areas and settlements outside the city. The Commission concluded that its Provisional Proposals should be based on 3 Belfast constituencies, with the consequence that a number of wards in the existing Belfast constituencies would be transferred to adjacent constituencies.
3. As a result of this preliminary work, the Commission concluded that the starting point for the review should be Belfast and that the first constituency to be delineated in a 3-seat Belfast configuration should be Belfast North. There are two reasons for this: (i) the geographical layout of the city around Belfast Lough argues against combining elements of Belfast North with Belfast East, which means that the process should begin with one of these two; (ii) the existing electorate of Belfast North is closest to the quota.
4. After the delineation of 3 constituencies in Belfast, the Commission proceeded to delineate constituencies in immediately adjacent areas and then to work in a northerly and anti clockwise direction, beginning with South Antrim.
5. Having looked at a range of constituency groupings, the Commission noted that the 5 western constituencies of Fermanagh and South Tyrone, West Tyrone, Mid Ulster, Foyle and East Londonderry amounted to 4.2 quotas. They concluded that 4 seats should be delineated for this part of the region.

Proposed Constituencies

Belfast North

6. At the review date of 1 December 2010, the electorate of Belfast North was 66,825, which is 9,816 short of the quota. The Commission proposes the transfer of the wards of Glencairn, Highfield and Shankill from Belfast West giving an electorate of 74,783, which is 2.4% below the quota.

Belfast South West

7. The electorate of Belfast West at the review date was 60,520. The proposed transfer of three wards to Belfast North means that transfers from elsewhere are needed to provide a quota. The Commission proposes that the wards of Blackstaff, Musgrave, Finaghy, Upper Malone, Malone, Windsor and Shaftesbury be transferred from the current Belfast South constituency to a new constituency of Belfast South West giving an electorate of 74,269, which is 3.1% below the quota.

Belfast South East

8. The transfer of 7 wards from Belfast South to the proposed new constituency of Belfast South West reduces the electorate of Belfast South to 39,019. The addition of the electorate of Belfast East at the review date (60,050) would give a combined electorate of 99,069 which is 22,428 above the quota. On this basis, the Commission proposes a new constituency of Belfast South East, combining Belfast South (remainder) and Belfast East but transferring a number of wards to the adjacent Strangford constituency in order to come within 5% of the quota. The wards proposed for transfer from Belfast South to Strangford are Cairnshill, Knockbracken, Carryduff East, Carryduff West, Minnowburn and Beechill. From Belfast East, the wards proposed for transfer are Upper Braniel, Ballyhanwood, Enler, Graham's Bridge, Dundonald, and Carrowreagh. The proposed new Belfast South East constituency would have an electorate of 72,903, which is 4.9% below the quota.

South Antrim

9. At the review date, the electorate of the South Antrim constituency was 64,254. The Commission proposes the transfer of the Glenavy ward to Lagan Valley to bring that constituency within the 5% range, thus reducing this figure to 60,645, which is nearly 16,000 below the quota. To compensate, the Commission proposes the transfer of the wards of Jordanstown, Rostulla, Monkstown, Greenisland, Gortalee and Knockagh from East Antrim. This would give an electorate of 73,974, which is 3.5% below the quota.

Lagan Valley

10. At the review date, the electorate of the Lagan Valley constituency was 66,327 which is just over 10,000 below the quota. The Commission considered that in order to bring the constituency within the 5% range, the Glenavy ward should be transferred from South Antrim and the Aghagallon ward should be transferred from Upper Bann. The proposed Lagan Valley constituency would have an electorate of 73,006, which is 4.7% below the quota.

Strangford

11. At the review date the electorate of the Strangford constituency was 61,566. The proposed transfer of 6 wards from Belfast South and 6 wards from Belfast East would give an electorate of 87,732, which is over 11,000 above the quota. To compensate, the Commission proposes that the wards of Carrowdore, Ballywalter, Portavogie, Kircubbin and Portaferry should transfer to North Down. The proposed Strangford constituency would have an electorate of 75,059, which is 2.1% below the quota.

Mid Antrim

12. At the review date, the electorate of the East Antrim constituency was 61,253, which is more than 15,000 below the quota. To compensate, the Commission proposes the transfer of wards in the area of Ballymena from North Antrim and the renaming of the constituency as Mid Antrim. The wards proposed for transfer are Glenwhirry, Kells, Grange, Ballee, Ballykeel, Moat, Castle Demesne, Summerfield, Fair Green, Dunclug, Harryville, Ardeevin, Park, Ballyloughan, Academy, Galgorm and Ahoghill. This would give an electorate of 73,187, which is 4.5% below the quota.

North Antrim

13. At the review date, the electorate of the North Antrim constituency was 74,094, which is within the 5% range. However, the proposed transfer of 17 wards in the Ballymena area to the proposed Mid Antrim constituency (see above) means that compensating transfers are needed from the East Londonderry constituency in the area of Coleraine, Portrush and Portstewart, and from East Antrim in the area of the Glens. The wards proposed for transfer from East Londonderry are Dunluce, Dundooan, Royal Portrush, Hopefield, Atlantic, Portstewart, Strand, University, Ballysally, Cross Glebe, Central, Mount Sandel, Knocklynn, Waterside, Churchland, and The Cuts. The wards proposed for transfer from East Antrim are Glendun, Glenaan, Glenariff and Carnlough. This would give an electorate of 75,648, which is 1.3% below the quota.

Glenshane

14. At the review date, the electorate of the East Londonderry constituency was 64,546. However, the proposed transfer of 16 wards to North Antrim in the area of Coleraine, Portstewart and Portrush (see above) means that a significant reconfiguration of the existing boundary is needed to meet the quota involving the transfer of 19 wards from Mid Ulster in the area of Maghera, Magherafelt, Draperstown and Moneymore. The wards proposed for transfer from Mid Ulster to the new constituency of Glenshane are Swatragh, Upperlands, Valley, Lower Glenshane, Maghera, Gulladuff, Tobermore, Knockcloghrim, Bellaghy, Castledawson, Draperstown, Lecumpher, Ballymaguigan, Town Parks West, Glebe, Town Parks East, Lissan, Moneymore and The Loop. This would give an electorate of 73,072 for the proposed new constituency of Glenshane, which is 4.7% below the quota.

Foyle

15. The electorate of the Foyle constituency at the review date was 67,810, which is nearly 9,000 below the quota. The Commission accordingly proposes the transfer of the three wards of Artigarvan,

Dunnamanagh and Slievekirk from West Tyrone giving an electorate of 72,982, which is 4.8% below the quota.

Mid Tyrone

16. The proposed transfer of 19 wards from Mid Ulster to the new constituency of Glenshane would reduce the electorate of Mid Ulster by 35,343 to 30,312 which is considerably below the quota. This points to a reconfiguration of the West Tyrone and Mid Ulster constituencies in a new constituency of Mid Tyrone. The Commission proposes (see above) the transfer of 3 wards from West Tyrone to Foyle and, as will be seen below, it proposes to transfer 6 wards from West Tyrone to Fermanagh and South Tyrone to enable that constituency to come within the quota range. The combination of these proposed changes would give an electorate for the proposed new Mid Tyrone constituency of 77,713, which is 1.4% above the quota.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone

17. The electorate of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency at the review date was 68,979, which is more than 7,000 below the quota. The Commission accordingly proposes the transfer of the 6 wards of Drumquin, Dromore, Trillick, Fintona, Newtownsaville and Sixmilecross from West Tyrone. This would bring the electorate to 78,664, which is 2.6% above the quota.

Newry and Armagh

18. The electorate of the Newry and Armagh constituency at the review date was 75,856, which is close to the quota. However, the proposed transfer of the Tandragee ward to Upper Bann to bring that constituency within the quota range brings the proposed electorate to 73,872, which is 3.6% below the quota.

Upper Bann

19. The electorate of the Upper Bann constituency at the review date was 76,209, which is close to the quota. However, the proposed transfer of Aghagallon ward to Lagan Valley and Loughbrickland ward to South Down would bring the electorate down to 71,198, which is below the 5% range. To compensate, the Commission proposes the transfer of the Tandragee ward from Newry and Armagh constituency. This would bring the electorate to 73,182, which is 4.5% below the quota.

South Down

20. At the review date the electorate of South Down was 72,092, which is just below the 5% range. To bring the constituency within the range, the Commission proposes the transfer of the Loughbrickland ward from Upper Bann. This would bring the electorate to 74,033, which is 3.4% below the quota.

North Down

21. At the review date the electorate of the North Down constituency was 61,615. The proposed transfer of the 5 Ards Peninsula wards of Carrowdore, Ballywalter, Portavogie, Kircubbin and Portaferry from Strangford constituency brings the electorate to 74,288, which is 3.1% below the quota.

Summary

22. The Commission has identified and considered a range of optional models for Northern Ireland's future parliamentary constituency boundaries.
23. Because of the statutory requirements to reduce the number of seats from 18 to 16, and to respect a much tighter quota range than previously, the Provisional Proposals require substantial changes to the existing constituency architecture.
24. Nine of the existing constituencies would recognisably continue with only incremental adjustments.
25. All of the proposed constituencies fall within the UK quota range.
26. There would be only one split ward, namely Derryaghy, which was split at the Fifth Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries in 2008 between Belfast West (Derryaghy North) and Lagan Valley (Derryaghy South).
27. The Provisional Proposals take account of both special geographical considerations and their potential impacts on identifiable local ties.

Chapter 5

The Effects of the Proposals

The proposed constituencies

1. At present, Northern Ireland is represented by 18 Members of Parliament. The effect of the amendments to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, contained in the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011, will be to reduce the number of parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland to 16 at the next general election (expected in May 2015).
2. The proposed constituencies are set out in the previous Chapter and in Appendix D. A map showing the proposed constituencies has been produced to accompany this report.
3. All of the proposed constituencies are within 5% of the UK electoral quota of 76,641 i.e. between 72,810 and 80,473 electors. The Commission did not consider that the conditions of Rule 7 of the legislation (see Appendix B) were fulfilled and therefore did not use the discretion it affords to define constituencies with electorates which vary by more than 5% from the UK quota.
4. All but one of the proposed constituencies (Fermanagh and South Tyrone) are within 5% of the Northern Ireland electoral average (the figure obtained by dividing the Northern Ireland parliamentary electorate by the number of constituencies).
5. The proposed constituencies range in size from 72,903 electors (Belfast South East) to 78,664 electors (Fermanagh and South Tyrone).
6. The following table shows the 16 proposed constituencies together with the variances from the UK electoral quota and from the NI electoral average.

<i>Constituencies in Alphabetical Order</i>	<i>Electorate: 1 December 2010</i>	<i>Variance from UK quota</i>	<i>Variance from NI electoral average</i>
Belfast North	74,783	-2.4%	+0.5%
Belfast South East	72,903	-4.9%	-2.0%
Belfast South West	74,269	-3.1%	-0.2%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	78,664	+2.6%	+5.7%
Foyle	72,982	-4.8%	-1.9%
Glenshane	73,072	-4.7%	-1.8%
Lagan Valley	73,006	-4.7%	-1.9%
Mid Antrim	73,187	-4.5%	-1.6%
Mid Tyrone	77,713	+1.4%	+4.5%
Newry and Armagh	73,872	-3.6%	-0.8%
North Antrim	75,648	-1.3%	+1.7%
North Down	74,288	-3.1%	-0.2%
South Antrim	73,974	-3.5%	-0.6%
South Down	74,033	-3.4%	-0.5%
Strangford	75,059	-2.1%	+0.9%
Upper Bann	73,182	-4.5%	-1.7%
Total	1,190,635		

Chapter 6

Acknowledgements

The Commission would like to record its gratitude to the Assessors who provided advice and assistance during this first part of the review; namely Mr Graham Shields, Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland; Dr Norman Caven, Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland; Mr Iain Greenway, Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services; and Mr Alan Brontë, Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland.

We would like to acknowledge the invaluable professional assistance provided by staff from Land and Property Services (Messrs Trevor Steenson, Trevor McConnell, Gerard Wilson, Seamus McKibbin, Eric Martin, Andrew Holdsworth and Ms Sandra Christie) and from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (Mr David Marshall and Ms Máire Brolly)

Ms Elizabeth Benson acted as our Secretary and we would like to record our appreciation for her diligence and conscientiousness in discharging her duties. We would also like to thank the staff of our Secretariat, Mrs Debbie Davison, Mrs Grainne Killen and Miss Hannah Rob for their hard work and support in reaching this stage of the review.

The Hon Mr Justice McLaughlin
(Deputy Chairman)

Richard H Mackenzie, CB
(Commissioner)

Dr William Smith
(Commissioner)

Elizabeth A Benson
(Secretary)

September 2011

Appendix A

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland: Membership and Constitution

The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is constituted in accordance with section 2 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended.

At the commencement of the Sixth Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries on 4 March 2011 its composition was as follows:

Chairman: The Speaker of the House of Commons *

Deputy Chairman: The Hon Mr Justice McLaughlin

Members: Mr Richard Mackenzie CB
Dr William Smith

Assessors: The Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland
Mr Graham Shields

The Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland
Mr Alan Brontë

The Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland
Dr Norman Caven

The Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services
Mr Iain Greenway #

Secretary: Ms Elizabeth Benson

* *The Deputy Chairman, by custom, presides at all meetings of the Commission and the Speaker is kept fully informed of the progress of the work of the Commission.*

The Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services was added to the list of assessor officers of the Commission by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011. Mr Trevor Steenson succeeded Mr Iain Greenway as Assessor to the Commission on 1 July 2011.

Appendix B

Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended

SCHEDULE 2

RULES FOR REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

Number of constituencies

- 1 The number of constituencies in the United Kingdom shall be 600.

Electorate per constituency

- 2 (1) The electorate of any constituency shall be -
- (a) no less than 95% of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and
 - (b) no more than 105% of that quota.
- (2) This rule is subject to rules 4(2), 6(3) and 7.
- (3) In this Schedule the “United Kingdom electoral quota” means -

$$U/596$$

where U is the electorate of the United Kingdom minus the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6.

Allocation of constituencies to parts of the United Kingdom

- 3 (1) Each constituency shall be wholly in one of the four parts of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).
- (2) The number of constituencies in each part of the United Kingdom shall be determined in accordance with the allocation method set out in rule 8.

Area of constituencies

- 4 (1) A constituency shall not have an area of more than 13,000 square kilometres.
- (2) A constituency does not have to comply with rule 2(1)(a) if -
- (a) it has an area of more than 12,000 square kilometres, and
 - (b) the Boundary Commission concerned are satisfied that it is not reasonably possible for the constituency to comply with that rule.

Factors

- 5 (1) A Boundary Commission may take into account, if and to such extent as they think fit -
- (a) special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
 - (b) local government boundaries as they exist on the most recent ordinary council-election day before the review date;
 - (c) boundaries of existing constituencies;

- (d) any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies;
 - (e) the inconveniences attendant on such changes.¹
- (2) The Boundary Commission for England may take into account, if and to such extent as they think fit, boundaries of the electoral regions specified in Schedule 1 to the European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002 (ignoring paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule and the references to Gibraltar) as it has effect on the most recent ordinary council-election day before the review date.
- (3) This rule has effect subject to rules 2 and 4.

Protected constituencies

- 6 (1) There shall be two constituencies in the Isle of Wight.
- (2) There shall continue to be -
- (a) a constituency named Orkney and Shetland, comprising the areas of the Orkney Islands Council and the Shetland Islands Council;
 - (b) a constituency named Na h-Eileanan an Iar, comprising the area of Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.
- (3) Rule 2 does not apply to these constituencies.

Northern Ireland

- 7 (1) In relation to Northern Ireland, sub-paragraph (2) below applies in place of rule 2 where -
- (a) the difference between -
 - (i) the electorate of Northern Ireland, and
 - (ii) the United Kingdom electoral quota multiplied by the number of seats in Northern Ireland (determined under rule 8),
 exceeds one third of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and
 - (b) the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland consider that having to apply rule 2 would unreasonably impair -
 - (i) their ability to take into account the factors set out in rule 5(1), or
 - (ii) their ability to comply with section 3(2) of this Act.
- (2) The electorate of any constituency shall be -
- (a) no less than whichever is the lesser of -

N-A

and 95% of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and

- (b) no more than whichever is the greater of -

¹ Rule 5(1)(e) does not apply to a report due to be submitted before 1 October 2013, as specified by section 11(2) of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011

N+A

and 105% of the United Kingdom electoral quota,

where -

N is the electorate of Northern Ireland divided by the number of seats in Northern Ireland (determined under rule 8), and

A is 5% of the United Kingdom electoral quota.

The allocation method

- 8
- (1) The allocation method referred to in rule 3(2) is as follows.
 - (2) The first constituency shall be allocated to the part of the United Kingdom with the greatest electorate.
 - (3) The second and subsequent constituencies shall be allocated in the same way, except that the electorate of a part of the United Kingdom to which one or more constituencies have already been allocated is to be divided by -

$2C+1$

where C is the number of constituencies already allocated to that part.

- (4) Where the figure given by sub-paragraph (3) above is the same for two or more parts of the United Kingdom, the part to which a constituency is to be allocated shall be the one with the smaller or smallest actual electorate.
- (5) This rule does not apply to the constituencies mentioned in rule 6, and accordingly -
 - (a) the electorate of England shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(1);
 - (b) the electorate of Scotland shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(2).

Interpretation

- 9
- (1) This rule has effect for the purposes of this Schedule.
 - (2) The "electorate" of the United Kingdom, or of a part of the United Kingdom or a constituency, is the total number of persons whose names appear on the relevant version of a register of parliamentary electors in respect of addresses in the United Kingdom, or in that part or that constituency.

For this purpose the relevant version of a register is the version that is required by virtue of subsection (1) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 to be published no later than the review date, or would be so required but for -

- (a) any power under that section to prescribe a later date, or
 - (b) subsection (1A) of that section.
- (3) "Local government boundaries" are -

- (a) in England, the boundaries of counties and their electoral divisions, districts and their wards, London boroughs and their wards and the City of London,
 - (b) in Wales, the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral divisions, communities and community wards,
 - (c) in Scotland, the boundaries of local government areas and the electoral wards into which they are divided under section 1 of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004, and
 - (d) in Northern Ireland, the boundaries of wards.
- (4) "Ordinary council-election day" is -
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, the ordinary day of election of councillors for local government areas;
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, the day on which the poll is held at ordinary elections of councillors for local government areas;
 - (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, the day of an election for any district council (other than an election to fill a casual vacancy).
- (5) The "review date", in relation to a report under section 3(1) of this Act that a Boundary Commission is required (by section 3(2)) to submit before a particular date, is two years and ten months before that date.
- (6) "The United Kingdom electoral quota" has the meaning given by rule 2(3).
- (7) A reference in rule 6 to an area is to the area as it existed on the coming into force of Part 2 of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011.

Appendix C

Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended

SCHEDULE 2A

PUBLIC HEARINGS ABOUT BOUNDARY COMMISSION PROPOSALS

Purpose of hearings

- 1 The purpose of a public hearing is to enable representations to be made about any of the proposals with which the hearing is concerned.

Number of hearings

- 2 (1) In relation to any particular report under section 3(1)(a) of this Act -
- (a) the Boundary Commission for England shall cause at least two and no more than five public hearings to be held in each English region;
 - (b) the Boundary Commission for Scotland shall cause at least two and no more than five public hearings to be held in Scotland;
 - (c) the Boundary Commission for Wales shall cause at least two and no more than five public hearings to be held in Wales;
 - (d) the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland shall cause at least two and no more than five public hearings to be held in Northern Ireland.
- (2) The public hearings in an English region shall be concerned with proposals for that region, and shall between them cover the whole region.
- (3) The public hearings in Scotland shall be concerned with proposals for Scotland, and shall between them cover the whole of Scotland.
- (4) The public hearings in Wales shall be concerned with proposals for Wales, and shall between them cover the whole of Wales.
- (5) The public hearings in Northern Ireland shall be concerned with proposals for Northern Ireland, and shall between them cover the whole of Northern Ireland.

Chair of hearing

- 3 For each public hearing the Boundary Commission concerned shall appoint a person to chair the hearing.

Length of hearings

- 4 A public hearing shall be completed within two days.

Procedure at hearings

- 5 It is for the chair of each public hearing to determine the procedure that is to govern that hearing.
- 6 The chair shall make arrangements for a public hearing to begin with an explanation of -
- (a) the proposals with which the hearing is concerned;

(b) how written representations about the proposals may be made (as mentioned in section 5(1)(a), (4)(b) or (5)(c) of this Act).

- 7 (1) The chair of a public hearing must allow representations to be made -
- (a) by each qualifying party;
 - (b) by any other persons (whether individuals or organisations) considered by the chair to have an interest in any of the proposals with which the hearing is concerned.

Paragraph (b) above has effect subject to sub-paragraph (3)(b) below.

(2) The chair may restrict the amount of time allowed for representations-

- (a) by qualifying parties, and
- (b) by other persons,

and need not allow the same amount to each.

(3) The chair may determine -

- (a) the order in which representations are made, and
- (b) if necessary because of shortage of time, which of those wishing to make representations are not allowed to do so,

in whatever way the chair decides.

- 8 (1) The chair may put questions, or allow questions to be put, to a person present at the hearing.
- (2) If questions are allowed to be put, the chair may regulate the manner of questioning or restrict the number of questions a person may ask.

Interpretation

9 In this Schedule -

“the chair” means the person appointed under paragraph 3 above;

“English region” means an electoral region specified in Schedule 1 to the European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002 (ignoring paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule and the references to Gibraltar) as it has effect on the day referred to in rule 5(2) of Schedule 2 to this Act;

“public hearing” means a hearing under section 5(1)(b) of this Act;

“qualifying party” means a party that is registered under Part 2 of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 and either -

- (a) has at least one Member of the House of Commons representing a constituency in the region, or (as the case may be) the part of the United Kingdom, in which the hearing is held, or
- (b) received at least 10% of the votes cast in that region or part in the most recent parliamentary general election.

Appendix D

Composition of the Proposed Constituencies (Alphabetical Order)

Belfast North Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Ardoyne	3,813	Fortwilliam	3,083
Ballysillan	3,664	Glencairn	2,333
Bellevue	3,131	Highfield	3,512
Castleview	3,281	Legoniel	3,899
Cavehill	3,590	New Lodge	3,358
Chichester Park	3,607	Shankill	2,113
Cliftonville	3,455	Water Works	3,639
Crumlin	2,643	Woodvale	2,626
Duncairn	2,323		
Newtownabbey LGD			
Abbey	1,854	Glebe	2,297
Ballyhenry	2,181	Glengormley	1,822
Cloughfern	2,057	Hightown	1,591
Collinbridge	2,235	Valley	2,198
Coole	1,562	Whitehouse	1,465
Dunanney	1,451		
Total constituency electorate			74,783

Belfast South East Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Ballyhackamore	3,964	Orangefield	3,846
Ballymacarett	2,917	Ravenhill	3,554
Ballynafeigh	2,680	Rosetta	3,811
Belmont	4,157	Stormont	4,209
Bloomfield	3,315	Stranmillis	3,528
Botanic	2,044	Sydenham	3,135
Cherryvalley	3,949	The Mount	2,716
Island	2,562	Woodstock	2,790
Knock	3,372		
Castlereagh LGD			
Cregagh	1,294	Lisnasharragh	1,472
Downshire	1,625	Lower Braniel	1,733
Galwally	1,717	Newtownbreda	1,825
Gilnahirk	1,780	Tullycarnet	1,533
Hillfoot	1,919	Wynchurch	1,456
Total constituency electorate			72,903

Belfast South West Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Andersonstown	3,814	Ladybrook	4,366
Beechmount	3,471	Malone	3,706
Blackstaff	1,940	Musgrave	3,393
Clonard	2,919	Shaftesbury	3,389
Falls	3,162	Upper Malone	3,255
Falls Park	3,871	Upper Springfield	3,660
Finaghy	3,503	Whiterock	3,646
Glen Road	3,959	Windsor	2,521
Glencolin	4,309		
Lisburn LGD			
Collin Glen	3,147	Kilwee	2,297
Derryaghy (North)	2,917	Poleglass	2,528
Dunmurry	2,733	Twinbrook	1,763
Total constituency electorate			74,269

Fermanagh and South Tyrone County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
The whole of Fermanagh LGD			
Ballinamallard	1,868	Irvinestown	1,592
Belcoo and Garrison	1,990	Kesh, Ederney and Lack	2,606
Belleek and Boa	1,791	Lisbellaw	2,013
Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	2,183	Lisnarrick	1,502
Brookeborough	1,849	Lisnaskea	1,862
Castlecoole	2,611	Maguires Bridge	2,192
Derrygonnelly	2,047	Newtownbutler	1,943
Derrylin	1,873	Portora	1,867
Devenish	1,221	Rosslea	1,796
Donagh	1,877	Rossorry	1,794
Erne	1,653	Tempo	1,972
Florence Court and Kinawley	2,005		
Dungannon LGD			
Augher	1,616	Coolhill	1,299
Aughnacloy	1,669	Drumglass	1,140
Ballygawley	1,707	Fivemiletown	1,512
Ballysaggart	1,281	Killyman	1,838
Benburb	1,769	Killymeal	1,526
Caledon	1,752	Moy	1,766
Castlecaulfield	1,872	Moygashel	1,381
Clogher	1,571	Mullaghmore	1,173
Omagh LGD			
Dromore	1,760	Newtownsaville	1,695
Drumquin	1,574	Sixmilecross	1,556
Fintona	1,441	Trillick	1,659
Total constituency electorate			78,664

Foyle County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Derry LGD			
Altnagelvin	3,032	Foyle Springs	2,850
Ballynashallog	2,748	Holly Mount	3,164
Beechwood	1,728	Kilfennan	2,231
Brandywell	1,835	Lisnagelvin	2,246
Carn Hill	1,860	New Buildings	2,537
Caw	1,664	Pennyburn	2,062
Clondermot	2,165	Rosemount	1,758
Creggan Central	1,967	Shantallow East	1,722
Creggan South	1,755	Shantallow West	3,935
Crevagh	3,711	Springtown	2,413
Culmore	5,592	Strand	1,726
Ebrington	1,712	The Diamond	1,579
Eglinton	2,955	Victoria	2,049
Enagh	3,226	Westland	1,588
Strabane LGD			
Artigarvan	1,931	Slievekirk	1,631
Dunnamanagh	1,610		
Total constituency electorate			72,982

Glenshane County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Coleraine LGD			
Agivey	1,756	Kilrea	1,753
Castlerock	2,103	Macosquin	1,692
Garvagh	1,848	Ringsend	1,722
The whole of Limavady LGD			
Aghanloo	2,735	Greestel	1,951
Ballykelly	1,229	Greystone	977
Coolessan	955	Magilligan	1,339
Dungiven	1,367	Rathbrady	1,218
Enagh	1,979	Roeside	924
Feeny	1,497	The Highlands	1,300
Forest	1,562	Upper Glenshane	1,600
Glack	1,459		
Derry LGD			
Banagher	2,339	Claudy	2,424
The whole of Magherafelt LGD			
Ballymaguigan	1,870	Lower Glenshane	2,240
Bellaghy	1,898	Maghera	1,797
Castledawson	2,026	Swatragh	2,182
Draperstown	1,987	Tobermore	1,820
Glebe	1,944	Town Parks East	1,801
Gulladuff	1,899	Town Parks West	1,627
Knockcloghrim	1,860	Upperlands	1,621
Lecumpher	1,909	Valley	1,818
Cookstown LGD			
Lissan	1,456	The Loop	1,946
Moneymore	1,642		
Total constituency electorate			73,072

Lagan Valley County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Banbridge LGD			
Dromore North	1,722	Gransha	2,241
Dromore South	2,577	Quilly	1,840
Lisburn LGD			
Ballinderry	3,246	Knockmore	2,573
Ballymacash	2,870	Lagan Valley	1,799
Ballymacbrennan	2,457	Lambeg	1,718
Ballymacoss	4,239	Lisnagarvy	1,989
Blaris	2,295	Maghaberry	3,175
Derryaghy (South)	2,315	Magheralave	2,105
Dromara	3,262	Maze	2,655
Drumbo	2,405	Moira	3,361
Glenavy	3,609	Old Warren	1,501
Harmony Hill	2,165	Seymour Hill	1,733
Hilden	1,705	Tonagh	1,565
Hillhall	1,910	Wallace Park	2,016
Hillsborough	2,888		
Craigavon LGD			
Aghagallon	3,070		
Total constituency electorate			73,006

Mid Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Carrickfergus LGD			
Blackhead	1,491	Love Lane	1,013
Bluefield	1,827	Milebush	1,048
Boneybefore	1,310	Northland	823
Burleigh Hill	2,377	Sunnylands	1,031
Clipperstown	1,303	Victoria	1,864
Eden	3,378	Whitehead	1,542
Killycrot	1,793	Woodburn	1,751
Larne LGD			
Antiville	943	Gardenmore	1,516
Ballycarry	1,818	Glenarm	1,326
Ballyloran	746	Glynn	1,440
Blackcave	1,154	Harbour	1,302
Carncastle	2,144	Island Magee	1,818
Central	1,335	Kilwaughter	3,252
Craigy Hill	1,140	Town Parks	1,126
Ballymena LGD			
Academy	1,662	Galgorm	2,421
Ahoghill	2,713	Glenwhirry	2,096
Ardeevin	2,334	Grange	2,476
Ballee	1,272	Harryville	1,342
Ballykeel	1,118	Kells	2,303
Ballyloughan	1,880	Moat	1,250
Castle Demesne	1,288	Park	1,367
Dunclug	1,138	Summerfield	1,879
Fair Green	1,037		
Total constituency electorate			73,187

Mid Tyrone County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Strabane LGD			
Ballycolman	1,362	North	1,914
Castledearg	1,554	Plumbridge	1,584
Clare	1,925	Sion Mills	1,507
East	1,341	South	2,092
Finn	1,884	Victoria Bridge	1,628
Glenderg	1,844	West	2,161
Newtownstewart	1,552		
Omagh LGD			
Beragh	1,649	Gortin	1,618
Camowen	1,557	Gortrush	1,523
Clanabogan	2,112	Killyclogher	1,965
Coolnagard	2,278	Lisanelly	1,314
Dergmoney	1,186	Owenkillew	1,737
Drumnakilly	2,000	Strule	1,016
Drumragh	1,666	Termon	1,806
Fairy Water	1,626		
Cookstown LGD			
Ardboe	1,797	Oaklands	1,477
Coagh	1,426	Oldtown	1,578
Dunnamore	1,537	Pomeroy	1,537
Gortalowry	1,568	Sandholes	1,271
Killycolpy	1,804	Stewartstown	1,329
Killymoon	1,321	Tullagh	1,514
Newbuildings	1,317		
Dungannon LGD			
Altmore	1,814	Coalisland West and Newmills	1,769
Coalisland North	2,117	Donaghmore	1,664
Coalisland South	1,480	Washing Bay	1,992
Total constituency electorate			77,713

Newry and Armagh County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Armagh LGD			
Abbey Park	1,658	Killeen	2,013
Ballymartrim	1,990	Killylea	1,871
Callan Bridge	1,598	Laurelvale	2,102
Carrigatuke	1,711	Loughgall	2,028
Charlemont	1,868	Markethill	1,890
Demesne	1,897	Milford	1,943
Derrynoose	2,308	Observatory	1,585
Downs	1,764	Poyntz Pass	1,851
Hamiltonsbawn	2,394	Richhill	2,011
Hockley	1,942	The Mall	1,217
Keady	1,371		
Newry and Mourne LGD			
Ballybot	1,322	Fathom	2,095
Bessbrook	1,638	Forkhill	2,866
Camlough	2,469	Newtownhamilton	1,906
Creggan	2,388	Silver Bridge	2,486
Crossmaglen	1,996	St Mary's	1,432
Daisy Hill	1,909	St Patrick's	2,228
Derrymore	1,934	Tullyhappy	2,197
Drumalane	2,018	Windsor Hill	1,995
Drumgullion	1,981		
Total constituency electorate			73,872

North Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Ballymena LGD			
Broughshane	2,391	Glenravel	2,387
Craigwarren	1,962	Portglenone	2,213
Cullybackey	2,020	Slemish	1,798
Dunminning	1,855		
The whole of Ballymoney LGD			
Ballyhoe and Corkey	1,303	Killoquin Lower	1,259
Benvardin	1,439	Killoquin Upper	1,141
Carnary	1,369	Knockaholet	1,160
Clogh Mills	1,395	Newhill	1,529
Dervock	1,081	Route	1,092
Dunloy	1,458	Seacon	1,773
Fairhill	1,270	Stranocum	1,169
Glebe	1,272	The Vow	1,420
The whole of Moyle LGD			
Armoy	695	Glenariff	1,178
Ballylough	693	Glendun	798
Bonamargy and Rathlin	641	Glenshesk	721
Bushmills	494	Glentaisie	870
Carnmoon	680	Kinbane	606
Dalriada	1,056	Knocklayd	1,108
Dunseverick	566	Moss-Side and Moyarget	632
Gleaan	895		
Larne LGD			
Carnlough	1,442		
Coleraine LGD			
Atlantic	1,511	Knocklynn	2,618
Ballysally	1,404	Mount Sandel	1,259
Central	1,137	Portstewart	1,113
Churchland	1,344	Royal Portrush	1,391
Cross Glebe	1,573	Strand	1,640
Dundooan	1,816	The Cuts	2,705
Dunluce	1,415	University	1,424
Hopefield	2,389	Waterside	2,078
Total constituency electorate			75,648

North Down County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
The whole of North Down LGD			
Ballycrochan	3,653	Cultra	1,802
Ballyholme	1,871	Dufferin	1,699
Ballymacconnell	2,097	Groomsport	2,451
Ballymagee	2,609	Harbour	1,774
Bangor Castle	1,931	Hollywood Demesne	1,941
Bloomfield	2,505	Hollywood Priory	1,957
Broadway	2,234	Loughview	1,742
Bryansburn	1,982	Princetown	2,092
Churchill	2,051	Rathgael	1,627
Clandeboye	2,908	Silverstream	1,948
Conlig	3,676	Spring Hill	2,128
Craigavad	1,889	Whitehill	1,577
Crawfordsburn	2,139		
Ards LGD			
Ballywalter	2,727	Kircubbin	2,239
Carrowdore	2,292	Millisle	2,766
Donaghadee North	2,405	Portaferry	2,263
Donaghadee South	2,161	Portavogie	3,152
Total constituency electorate			74,288

South Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
The whole of Antrim LGD			
Aldergrove	2,446	Massereene	3,164
Balloo	1,148	Parkgate	1,930
Ballycraigy	1,166	Randalstown	2,127
Clady	2,123	Shilvodan	1,681
Cranfield	1,862	Springfarm	2,100
Crumlin	2,698	Steeple	1,122
Drumanaway	1,477	Stiles	1,268
Farranshane	1,119	Templepatrick	1,838
Fountain Hill	1,332	Toome	1,834
Greystone	1,336		
Newtownabbey LGD			
Ballyclare North	2,518	Doagh	2,560
Ballyclare South	2,350	Hawthorne	1,582
Ballyduff	1,892	Jordanstown	4,349
Ballynure	2,266	Mallusk	5,105
Ballyrobert	2,997	Monkstown	2,098
Burnthill	1,852	Mossley	1,918
Carnmoney	1,834	Rostulla	2,255
Carrickfergus LGD			
Gortalee	991	Knockagh	1,801
Greenisland	1,835		
Total constituency electorate			73,974

South Down County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Banbridge LGD			
Ballyward	1,819	Loughbrickland	1,941
Bannside	1,900	Rathfriland	1,774
Katesbridge	1,918		
Down LGD			
Ardglass	2,070	Dunmore	2,161
Audleys Acre	1,742	Killough	2,146
Ballymote	1,556	Murlough	1,495
Castlewellan	2,370	Quoile	1,878
Cathedral	2,145	Seaforde	2,152
Crossgar	2,217	Shimna	1,909
Donard	2,210	Strangford	1,888
Drumaness	2,570	Tollymore	2,221
Dundrum	1,808		
Newry and Mourne LGD			
Annalong	2,256	Kilkeel South	1,993
Binnian	2,152	Lisnacree	2,036
Burren and Kilbroney	2,662	Mayobridge	2,427
Clonallan	2,764	Rostrevor	2,045
Derryleckagh	2,942	Seaview	2,061
Donaghmore	2,271	Spelga	2,132
Kilkeel Central	2,402		
Total constituency electorate			74,033

Strangford County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Ards LGD			
Ballygowan	2,511	Gregstown	3,009
Ballyrainey	1,709	Killinchy	2,238
Bradshaw's Brae	2,306	Lisbane	2,186
Central	1,911	Loughries	2,324
Comber East	2,033	Movilla	3,216
Comber North	1,853	Scrabo	1,812
Comber West	2,313	Whitespots	2,387
Glen	1,859		
Down LGD			
Ballymaglave	2,002	Killyleagh	1,947
Ballynahinch East	1,687	Kilmore	2,308
Derryboy	2,096	Saintfield	2,391
Castlereagh LGD			
Ballyhanwood	2,344	Enler	1,590
Beechill	2,926	Graham's Bridge	1,821
Cairnshill	2,420	Knockbracken	2,051
Carrowreagh	2,758	Minnowburn	1,585
Carryduff East	2,556	Moneyreagh	2,795
Carryduff West	2,157	Upper Braniel	1,630
Dundonald	2,328		
Total constituency electorate			75,059

Upper Bann County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Craigavon LGD			
Annagh	1,782	Edenderry	2,107
Ballybay	1,461	Kernan	3,654
Ballyoran	1,971	Killycomain	1,699
Bleary	2,941	Knocknashane	2,419
Brownstown	2,253	Magheralin	3,586
Church	1,347	Mourneview	1,621
Corcrain	1,626	Parklake	2,266
Court	2,034	Taghnevan	2,194
Derrytrasna	3,627	Tavanagh	1,336
Donaghcloney	2,680	The Birches	2,514
Drumgask	2,298	Waringstown	3,057
Drumgor	1,499	Woodville	2,540
Drumnamoe	1,887		
Banbridge LGD			
Ballydown	2,859	Gilford	1,575
Banbridge West	1,932	Lawrencetown	1,831
Edenderry (Banbridge)	1,698	Seapatrick	1,780
Fort	1,749	The Cut	1,375
Armagh LGD			
Tandragee	1,984		
Total constituency electorate			73,182

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