



**A Guide to the Sixth Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies**

Policies and Procedures

September 2011

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland	1
1.2	This booklet	1
1.3	Timing of the review	1
1.4	Contact details	2
2	Developing proposals	3
2.1	Rules and powers	3
2.2	Principles for constituency design	4
2.3	Electorate	5
2.4	Allocation of constituencies	6
2.5	Naming and designation of constituencies	6
3	Procedures	7
3.1	Provisional Proposals	7
3.2	Public consultation	7
3.3	Public hearings	8
3.4	Scrutiny period	9
3.5	Revised Proposals	10
3.6	Final Recommendations	10
3.7	Report submission	11
3.8	Future reviews	11
	Appendix A - Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986	12

1 Introduction

1.1 Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland

1.1.1 The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is an independent and impartial public body which is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland and making recommendations to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland every 5 years. More information about the Commission and its work is available on our website

www.boundarycommission.org.uk

1.1.2 We are currently carrying out the Sixth Review of Parliamentary constituencies. Our task in conducting the review is a delicate one, requiring us to balance a number of inter-dependent requirements for constituency design. When carrying out that task, we aim to take a consistent approach across all of Northern Ireland.

1.1.3 Maintaining public confidence in the review process is an important part of our approach to the review. We will give serious consideration to the representations made to us during each of the consultation stages.

1.2 This booklet

1.2.1 We have produced this booklet to explain how we propose to carry out the review. It covers what the law requires us to do when developing our proposals and when consulting on them, as well as our own policies. The booklet aims to explain the recent changes that have been made to the law governing boundary reviews and how and when the public may contribute their views. It is intended for everyone with an interest in the process.

1.3 Timing of the review

1.3.1 The Sixth Review was announced in March 2011, after the publication of electorate statistics for the United Kingdom for 1 December 2010. The Review is being carried out simultaneously in each of the 4 constituent parts of the United Kingdom by the respective Boundary Commissions. The 4 Commissions liaise closely with each other. However, decisions about Northern Ireland are our responsibility alone.

1.3.2 The period required to complete the review will be dictated by the size of the task, our procedures and the legislation. Our procedures are intended to facilitate the expression of opinions about the proposals at each stage of the consultation process. Each Commission is, however, required to submit its final report before 1 October 2013.

1.4 Contact details

1.4.1 If you would like further information about the Sixth Review or how to participate in the consultation process you can contact us at:

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland
Forestview
Purdy's Lane
Belfast
BT8 7AR

Telephone: 9069 4800 (from outside Northern Ireland, (00 44) 28 9069 4800)

Email: bcni@belfast.org.uk

Fax: 9069 4801 (from outside Northern Ireland, (00 44) 28 9069 4801)

2 Developing proposals

2.1 Rules and powers

2.1.1 The legislation governing this review is the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, most recently amended by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011. The text of the 1986 Act as it applies to this review is at Appendix A.

2.1.2 The legislation sets the number of Parliamentary constituencies at a total of 600, with each constituency returning a single member to Parliament.

2.1.3 There are 4 “protected” island constituencies which are exempt from the constituency allocation process and the restrictions on electorate size set out in the legislation. These are:

- a constituency covering the combined council areas of the Orkney and Shetland Islands;
- a constituency covering Na h-Eileanan an Iar council area (the Western Isles); and
- 2 constituencies for the Isle of Wight.

2.1.4 In addition to these island constituencies, Scotland, England, Northern Ireland and Wales are allocated a number of the remaining 596 constituencies in proportion to their electorate. Northern Ireland’s allocation of constituencies for this review is 16.

2.1.5 The "United Kingdom electoral quota" is the total electorate for the United Kingdom as at 1 December 2010, excluding the 4 protected island constituencies, divided by 596, which is the number of constituencies outside those areas. For this review the electoral quota is 76,641.

2.1.6 Every constituency must have an electorate that is within 5% of this quota i.e. within a range of 72,810 to 80,473 electors, with the exception of the 4 protected island constituencies and any constituency larger than 12,000 square kilometres. No constituency is permitted to

be larger than 13,000 square kilometres. These restrictions on geographical size affect only Scotland.

2.1.7 Rule 7 of the legislation also allows the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland to define constituencies with electorates which vary by more than 5% from the UK electoral quota, where we are satisfied that the application of the electoral range would unreasonably impair our ability to apply our discretionary factors (listed in the next paragraph) or would jeopardise our reporting deadline. For this review we could, if necessary, propose one or more constituencies of fewer than 72,810 electors, provided that the number is not less than 70,583.

2.1.8 In applying these rules, we have the discretion to take into account other factors, namely:

- special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
- local government boundaries as they exist on the most recent ordinary council-election day before the review date;
- boundaries of existing constituencies;
- any local ties which would be broken by changes in constituencies; and
- the inconvenience attendant on such changes.

This last factor does not apply to the current review but will apply to future reviews.

2.2 Principles for constituency design

2.2.1 The specific requirements for constituency design are set out in the law but within those requirements we have some discretion in how to configure constituencies.

2.2.2 We adopted the following general 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 permitted by Rule 7 would be used only where we considered that the application of the UK quota range would unreasonably impair our ability to exercise our discretionary powers;
- existing constituency boundaries would be respected as far as possible, while recognising 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 neighbouring constituencies;
- where practicable, we would take account 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, we would take reasonable account of any clearly identifiable local ties which would be broken by our proposed changes.

2.3 Electorate

2.3.1 The law specifies that this review is to be based on the electoral register of 1 December 2010 and makes no allowance for taking account of any changes in the electorate after that date.

2.3.2 The definition of electorate is the total number of people whose names appear on the register of parliamentary electors. This definition includes "attainers", who are those on the register who will only become of voting age after 30 November 2010 and before 1 December 2011.

2.4 Allocation of constituencies

2.4.1 The law also specifies the method by which the constituencies are allocated to each of the 4 constituent parts of the United Kingdom. The electorate data and the allocations of constituencies for this review are set out in the following table.

Country	Electorate at 1 December 2010	Current allocation	New allocation
England	38,332,557*	533	500(+2)
N. 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			

2.4.2 There will be 600 constituencies across the United Kingdom, down from the current 650. The number of constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is calculated broadly in proportion to electorate. The result is: England 502, Scotland 52, Wales 30 and Northern Ireland 16. This replaces the current allocations of England 533, Scotland 59, Wales 40 and Northern Ireland 18.

2.4.3 The number of constituencies allocated to Scotland is in addition to the 2 island constituencies, and the number of constituencies allocated to England is in addition to the 2 Isle of Wight constituencies.

2.5 Naming and designation of constituencies

2.5.1 As part of the review, we are required to propose a name for each constituency. We decided to retain the existing names where the constituency remains largely unchanged or is recognisably similar.

2.5.2 We also have to designate the constituencies as either a county or a borough constituency. Where constituencies contain more than a small rural element they will be designated as county constituencies. Only

the three Belfast constituencies are being designated as borough constituencies. The designation affects the level of a candidate's expenses allowable at elections.

3 Procedures

3.1 Provisional Proposals

3.1.1 We will follow our established practice of developing Provisional Proposals without prior consultation before publishing them for public comment.

3.2 Public consultation

3.2.1 We will make our proposals widely available in order to give as many people and organisations as possible the opportunity to comment on them. We will publish material on our website, issue news releases, place public notices in the 3 regional daily newspapers, distribute information to display points in each constituency and write directly to organisations and elected representatives with an interest in the review.

3.2.2 When we publish our proposals we will make use of maps as we believe these provide an effective and graphic means of explaining them.

3.2.3 We will publish our Provisional Proposals for a 12 week consultation period during which you can make a representation to us either in writing or orally at a public hearing. The closing date for the receipt of representations is **Friday 2 December 2011**

3.2.4 Representations objecting to our proposals will be particularly helpful to us if they include alternative suggestions which take into account the requirements of the law and our need to make proposals which take a consistent approach throughout Northern Ireland. An objection accompanied by a viable counter-proposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. A counter-proposal that sets out the composition of each constituency is likely to be more persuasive

than a proposal for a single constituency which does not address any knock-on effects on its neighbours.

3.2.5 Timely participation in the consultation process will help us gauge local opinion more accurately. For example it might happen that people who have not made known their support for our proposals at the outset may be disappointed if we subsequently revise them.

3.2.6 We will normally only accept representations in writing, including email, subject to the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. We will not agree to requests by individuals or groups to meet us in order to present their point of view.

3.3 Public hearings

3.3.1 The old style of public inquiries has been replaced by new arrangements for public hearings which will provide an opportunity for people to make oral representations on our proposals. We will hold 3 public hearings around Northern Ireland during the initial consultation period. The law limits the length of a hearing to 2 days. Representations can still be made in writing before the end of the consultation period. We attach just as much significance to written representations as to those made orally at hearings.

3.3.2 The dates and locations of these hearings will be publicised at the same time as we publish our Provisional Proposals. Anyone wishing to speak at one of the hearings is encouraged to let us know in advance so that we can gauge the level of interest and manage the time accordingly. The duration of speaking slots is likely to be very limited, so presentations will need to be clear, concise and focussed. Those intending to speak will need to be reasonably flexible about when they are asked to start and finish.

3.3.3 We will appoint a Chair for each hearing who will determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing. Each hearing will begin with an explanation of our proposals and how representations can be made concerning them.

- 3.3.4 The Chair will allow representations to be made by any person or organisation that he or she considers has an interest in our proposals. The Chair will decide when to call on speakers and the amount of time to be allocated to them, to ensure that as far as possible everyone has the opportunity to make their representation. He or she need not allow the same amount of time to each speaker.
- 3.3.5 The Chair will decide the order in which representations are made and, should there be a shortage of time, which of those wishing to speak should not be allowed to do so.
- 3.3.6 If, as part of your representation, you have prepared a written submission or map, please provide copies to the Chair of the hearing. You may also want to provide copies to others to give them an opportunity to study and comment. The Chair may adjourn the hearing for a short period in order to allow time for consideration to be given to a complex representation.
- 3.3.7 After each speaker, if time permits, the Chair may invite questions to be put to that speaker and may ask questions of his or her own. The Chair may also restrict the number of questions a person may ask. Questions should generally be asked through the Chair and should normally be seeking clarification rather than trying to cross-examine the speaker.
- 3.3.8 If you speak at a public hearing, you will be asked to give your name and identify any political party or group which you may be representing.
- 3.3.9 We will arrange for a transcript of the proceedings of each public hearing to be made and we will publish them on our website.

3.4 Scrutiny period

- 3.4.1 After the 12 week initial consultation period, we will publish on our website the representations received, together with the records of the Public Hearings, and invite written comment on them during a further secondary consultation period of 4 weeks. This process of scrutiny of

representations by others will help us in our consideration of those representations.

3.4.2 Before publishing the representations on our website, we will remove personal contact information, such as addresses, phone numbers and email addresses, from representations from individuals.

3.5 Revised Proposals

3.5.1 We will consider all representations, the proceedings of the public hearings, any scrutiny comments made concerning representations and any other relevant information. Having done so, we will decide whether we need to make any amendments to our Provisional Proposals.

3.5.2 If we decide to alter our Provisional Proposals, we will publish the resulting Revised Proposals for public consultation and invite representations about the proposed revisions.

3.5.3 The consultation period for the Revised Proposals will be 8 weeks during which there will not be any further Public Hearings. We will publish on our website the representations received concerning our Revised Proposals.

3.6 Final Recommendations

3.6.1 We will take into account any written representations received regarding our Revised Proposals and decide whether any further modifications are required.

3.6.2 If we decide to modify our Revised Proposals before submitting them to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, we are not required to publish them for any further consultation. We will however publish them for information.

3.7 Report submission

- 3.7.1 Once we have completed our review, we will submit our recommendations in a report to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The Secretary of State is responsible for laying the report before Parliament.
- 3.7.2 Once each of the 4 Boundary Commissions has submitted a report for its part of the United Kingdom, Ministers are responsible for submitting a draft Order in Council to Parliament giving effect to the recommendations of the 4 reports.
- 3.7.3 The draft Order can only modify the recommendations made by a Commission if that Commission specifies the required modifications and notifies the Secretary of State.
- 3.7.4 Once the draft Order in Council has completed its legislative process, it will come into operation at the next general election to Parliament.

3.8 Future reviews

- 3.8.1 Subsequent reviews will result in reports being submitted every 5 years from 1 October 2013 onwards.

Appendix A - Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986

As amended to March 2011

An Act to consolidate the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Acts 1949 to 1979 and certain related enactments.

1 Parliamentary constituencies

- (1) There shall for the purpose of parliamentary elections be the county and borough constituencies (or in Scotland the county and burgh constituencies), each returning a single member, which are described in Orders in Council made under this Act.
- (2) In this Act and, except where the context otherwise requires, in any Act passed after the Representation of the People Act 1948, "constituency" means an area having separate representation in the House of Commons.

2 The Boundary Commissions

- (1) For the purpose of the continuous review of the distribution of seats at parliamentary elections, there shall continue to be four permanent Boundary Commissions, namely a Boundary Commission for England, a Boundary Commission for Scotland, a Boundary Commission for Wales and a Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland.
- (2) Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the constitution of, and other matters relating to, the Boundary Commissions.

3 Reports of the Commissions

- (1) Each Boundary Commission shall keep under review the representation in the House of Commons of the part of the United Kingdom with which they are concerned and shall, in accordance with subsection (2) below, submit to the Secretary of State reports with respect to the whole of that part of the United Kingdom, either -
 - (a) showing the constituencies into which they recommend that it should be divided in order to give effect to the rules set out in Schedule 2 to this Act,or

- (b) stating that, in the opinion of the Commission, no alteration is required to be made in respect of that part of the United Kingdom in order to give effect to the said rules.
- (2) A Boundary Commission shall submit reports under subsection (1) above periodically -
- (a) before 1st October 2013, and
- (b) before 1st October of every fifth year after that.
- (2A) A failure by a Boundary Commission to submit a report within the time limit which is appropriate to that report shall not be regarded as invalidating the report for the purposes of any enactment.
- (2B) In relation to any report which a Boundary Commission are required by subsection (2) above to submit before a particular date but have not yet submitted (a "pending boundary report"), the Commission shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Commons -
- (a) during the January that begins one year and nine months before that date, and
- (b) during each subsequent January,
- a report setting out what progress they have made with the preparation of the pending boundary report, with particular reference to the requirement in subsection (2) above.
- (2C) On receiving a report under subsection (2B) above, the Speaker shall lay it before Parliament.
- (3)
- (4) A report of a Boundary Commission under this Act showing the constituencies into which they recommend that any area should be divided shall state, as respects each constituency, the name by which they recommend that it should be known, and whether they recommend that it should be a county constituency or a borough constituency (or in Scotland a county constituency or a burgh constituency).
- (5) As soon as may be after the submission of a report under subsection (1) above, the Secretary of State shall lay the report before Parliament.
- (5A) As soon as may be after the submission of all four reports under subsection (1) above that are required by subsection (2) above to be submitted before a particular date, the Secretary of State shall lay

before Parliament the draft of an Order in Council for giving effect to the recommendations contained in them.

(5B) Where -

(a) a Boundary Commission have submitted a report under subsection (1) above (but no draft under subsection (5A) above has yet been laid in relation to the report),

(b) the Commission notify the Secretary of State that the recommendations contained in the report are to have effect with specified modifications, and

(c) the Commission submit to the Secretary of State a statement of the reasons for those modifications,

the draft under subsection (5A) above shall give effect to the recommendations with those modifications.

(5C) Subsections (5A) to (5B) above do not apply where each of the reports mentioned in subsection (5) above states that no alteration is required to be made in respect of the part of the United Kingdom with which the Commission in question are concerned.

(6) Schedule 2 to this Act which contains the rules referred to above shall have effect.

4 Orders in Council

(1) The draft of any Order in Council laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State under this Act for giving effect, whether with or without modifications, to the recommendations contained in the report of a Boundary Commission may make provision for any matters which appear to him to be incidental to, or consequential on, the recommendations.

(2) Where any such draft gives effect to any such recommendations with modifications, the Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament together with the draft the statement submitted under section 3(5B)(c) above of the reasons for the modifications.

(3) If any such draft is approved by resolution of each House of Parliament, the Secretary of State shall submit it to Her Majesty in Council.

(4) If a motion for the approval of any such draft is rejected by either House of Parliament or withdrawn by leave of the House, the Secretary

of State may amend the draft and lay the amended draft before Parliament, and if the draft as so amended is approved by resolution of each House of Parliament, the Secretary of State shall submit it to Her Majesty in Council.

- (5) Where the draft of an Order in Council is submitted to Her Majesty in Council under this Act, Her Majesty in Council may make an Order in terms of the draft which (subject to subsection (6) below) shall come into force on such date as may be specified in the Order and shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any enactment.
- (6) The coming into force of any such Order shall not affect any parliamentary election or the constitution of the House of Commons until the dissolution of the Parliament then in being.
- (7) The validity of any Order in Council purporting to be made under this Act and reciting that a draft of the Order has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament shall not be called in question in any legal proceedings whatsoever.

5 Publicity and consultation

- (1) Once a Boundary Commission have decided what constituencies they propose to recommend in a report under section 3(1)(a) above -
 - (a) the Commission shall take such steps as they think fit to inform people in each of the proposed constituencies -
 - (i) what the proposals are,
 - (ii) that a copy of the proposals is open to inspection at a specified place within the proposed constituency, and
 - (iii) that written representations with respect to the proposals may be made to the Commission during a specified period of 12 weeks (“the initial consultation period”);
 - (b) the Commission shall cause public hearings to be held during the period beginning with the fifth week of the initial consultation period and ending with the tenth week of it.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a)(ii) above does not apply to a constituency with respect to which no alteration is proposed.
- (3) Schedule 2A to this Act, which makes further provision about public hearings under subsection (1)(b) above, has effect.

- (4) After the end of the initial consultation period the Commission -
- (a) shall publish, in such manner as they think fit, representations made as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above and records of public hearings held under subsection (1)(b) above;
 - (b) shall take such steps as they think fit to inform people in the proposed constituencies that further written representations with respect to the things published under paragraph (a) above may be made to the Commission during a specified period of four weeks (“the secondary consultation period”).
- (5) If after the end of the secondary consultation period the Commission are minded to revise their original proposals so as to recommend different constituencies, they shall take such steps as they see fit to inform people in each of those revised proposed constituencies -
- (a) what the revised proposals are,
 - (b) that a copy of the revised proposals is open to inspection at a specified place within the revised proposed constituency, and
 - (c) that written representations with respect to the revised proposals may be made to the Commission during a specified period of eight weeks.
- (6) Subsection (5) above does not apply to any proposals to make further revisions.
- (7) Steps taken under subsection (4) or (5) above need not be of the same kind as those taken under subsection (1) above.
- (8) A Boundary Commission shall take into consideration -
- (a) written representations duly made to them as mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (4)(b) or (5)(c) above, and
 - (b) representations made at public hearings under subsection (1) (b) above.
- (9) Except as provided by this section and Schedule 2A to this Act, a Boundary Commission shall not cause any public hearing or inquiry to be held for the purposes of a report under this Act.
- (10) Where a Boundary Commission publish -
- (a) general information about how they propose to carry out their functions (including, in the case of the Boundary Commission for England, information

about the extent (if any) to which they propose to take into account the boundaries mentioned in rule 5(2) of Schedule 2 to this Act), or
(b) anything else to which subsection (1), (4) or (5) above does not apply,
it is for the Commission to determine whether to invite representations and, if they decide to do so, the procedure that is to apply.

6A ...

6B Functions of the Lord President of the Council

See the Lord President of the Council Order 2010 by virtue of which functions of the Secretary of State under this Act are exercisable concurrently with the Lord President of the Council.

7 Consequential amendments

Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect.

8 Repeals and revocation

1) The enactments specified in Schedule 4 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

(2) Article 2(7) of the Local Government Reorganisation (Consequential Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1973 is hereby revoked.

9 Citation, commencement and extent

(1) This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, and shall be included among the Acts which may be cited as the Representation of the People Acts.

(2) This Act shall come into force at the end of the period of three months beginning with the day on which it is passed.

(3) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Constitution

- 1 The Speaker of the House of Commons shall be the chairman of each of the four Commissions.
- 2 Each of the four Commissions shall consist of the chairman, a deputy chairman and two other members appointed by the Secretary of State.
- 3 The deputy chairman -
 - (a) in the case of the Commission for England shall be a judge of the High Court appointed by the Lord Chancellor,
 - (b) in the case of the Commission for Scotland shall be a judge of the Court of Session appointed by the Lord President of the Court of Session,
 - (c) in the case of the Commission for Wales shall be a judge of the High Court appointed by the Lord Chancellor,
 - (d) in the case of the Commission for Northern Ireland shall be a judge of the High Court in Northern Ireland appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.
- 4 A Member of any Commission (other than the chairman) shall hold his appointment for such term and on such conditions as may be determined before his appointment by the person appointing him.
- 4A In the case of a member of a Commission other than the chairman or deputy chairman, the conditions referred to in paragraph 4 above may include such provisions with respect to remuneration as the Secretary of State may determine with the approval of the Treasury.

Officers

- 5 The officers of each Commission shall include, as assessors, the following persons (
 - a) in the case of the Commission for England, the Statistics Board and the Director General of Ordnance Survey,
 - (b) in the case of the Commission for Scotland, the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland and the Director General of Ordnance Survey,

(c) in the case of the Commission for Wales, the Statistics Board and the Director General of Ordnance Survey,

(d) in the case of the Commission for Northern Ireland, the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland, the Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland, the Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland and the Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services.

6 (1) The Secretary of State may, at the request of any Commission, appoint one or more assistant Commissioners to assist the Commission in the discharge of their functions.

(2) Any such assistant Commissioner shall be appointed either for a certain term or for the purposes of a particular matter, and on such conditions as to remuneration and otherwise as may be determined before his appointment by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury.

7 The Secretary of State shall appoint a secretary to each of the Commissions, and may appoint such other officers of any Commission as he may determine with the approval of the Treasury, and the term and conditions of any such appointment shall be such as may be so determined.

Expenses

8 The expenses of each Commission, including the remuneration and travelling and other expenses of the members, assistant Commissioners, secretary and other officers, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Proceedings and instruments

9 A Commission shall have power to act notwithstanding a vacancy among their members, and at any meeting of a Commission two, or such greater number as the Commission may determine, shall be the quorum.

10 For the purpose of considering any matter of common concern, the Commissions, or any two or three of them, may hold joint meetings.

11 Subject to the provisions of this Act, each of the Commissions shall have power to regulate their own procedure.

- 12 Every document purporting to be an instrument made or issued by a Commission and to be signed by the secretary or any person authorised to act in that behalf, shall be received in evidence and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be an instrument made or issued by the Commission.

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.
- (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 - 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.

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.

SCHEDULE 3

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

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SCHEDULE 4

REPEALS

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