



**Boundary Commission
for Northern Ireland**

Initial Proposals for the

2023

**Parliamentary
Constituency
Boundary Review**

October 2021



Contents

Chapter 1	4
Introduction.....	4
Chapter 2	6
Process and Procedures	6
Commencement.....	6
Guide to the 2023 Review.....	6
Initial Proposals.....	7
Representations.....	7
Secondary Consultation Period.....	8
Third Consultation Period and Revised Proposals.....	10
Final Recommendations and Report.....	11
Chapter 3	12
Rules, Factors and Approach	12
Rules and Factors.....	12
Approach adopted.....	14
Names and designation	17
Chapter 4	19
The Delineation of Constituencies	19
Detail of Proposed Constituencies (in alphabetical order)	22
Chapter 5	42
How to Respond.....	42
Chapter 6	43
Acknowledgements	43



Appendix A:.....	44
Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland: Membership and Constitution.....	44
Chair:	44
Three other members:.....	44
Four assessors (available to provide technical advice and support as necessary):	44
Secretary:.....	44
Assistant Commissioners.....	44
Appendix B:.....	45
<i>Number of constituencies</i>	45
<i>Electorate per constituency</i>	45
<i>Allocation of constituencies to parts of the United Kingdom</i>	45
<i>Area of constituencies</i>	46
<i>Protected constituencies</i>	46
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	47
<i>The allocation method</i>	47
<i>Interpretation</i>	48
Appendix C:.....	50
Wards split by 2008 Parliamentary constituency boundaries	50
Appendix D:.....	53
Composition of the Proposed Constituencies.....	53



Chapter 1

Introduction

1. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland is an independent and impartial public body. It is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Northern Ireland on the basis of rules laid down by Parliament.
2. This report contains the initial proposals for Parliamentary constituency boundaries made by the Boundary Commission, which are being published for public consultation as part of the statutory process. This process is set out in more detail at Chapter 2.
3. The constitution of the Commission is set out in Appendix A and its current membership is as follows:
 - The Speaker of the House of Commons (Chair)
 - Mr Justice Michael Humphreys (Deputy Chair)
 - Sarah Havlin (Commissioner)
 - Vilma Patterson MBE (Commissioner)
4. There are separate Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland and Wales. There are also other bodies with responsibility for the review of local government boundaries, including the Local Government Boundaries Commissioner in Northern Ireland.



5. All four UK Commissions are required to submit a formal report to the Speaker of the House of Commons by 1 July 2023, showing the constituencies into which it recommends that Northern Ireland should be divided and proposing the names by which they should be known. These recommendations are developed on the basis of rules set out in the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (“the Act”), as amended by:
 - the Boundary Commissions Act 1992
 - the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011
 - the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013
 - the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020

6. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020 was passed in December 2020, bringing the 2018 Review to a close without implementation. The 2020 Act also introduced some changes to the statutory boundary review process. The key changes are as follows:
 - 650 seats across the UK, compared to 600 in the 2018 Review;
 - Three periods of public consultation, rather than two;
 - Public hearings now take place during the secondary consultation period rather than the first;
 - The interval between reviews will be 8 years once the 2023 Review is completed, meaning the next review is currently anticipated to finish in 2031;
 - Reintroduction of the ‘inconvenience’ Rule 5 factor and a change to the Parliamentary process after submission.

7. The current boundary review (‘the 2023 Review’) commenced on 5 January 2021, after the publication of the Parliamentary electorate statistics for the United Kingdom as at 2 March 2020. The Act specifies these electorate statistics as the data that the Commission is required to use for the 2023 Review.



Chapter 2

Process and Procedures

Commencement

1. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland announced the start of its 2023 Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries on 5 January 2021, following the publication of the UK electoral registers for 2 March 2020.

Guide to the 2023 Review

2. In May 2021, the Commission published a Guide to the 2023 Review which publicised general information about how it proposes to carry out its functions. The Guide contains detailed information about the review process and the Commission encourages interested parties to refer to it throughout the 2023 Review. You can find the Guide online at www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/guide-2023-review.
3. As part of publicising general information about its work, the Commission held a meeting with representatives of political parties, and independents not affiliated to any party, in May 2021. Political parties and independents with representation at either Westminster or the Northern Ireland Assembly were invited to attend, as constituencies for the Northern Ireland Assembly follow the same boundaries as Parliamentary constituencies.
4. This briefing covered the same content as that contained in the Guide. The Deputy Chairman explained the role and remit of the Commission; the statutory rules within which it is required to work; the procedures it will follow and the proposed timetable. The meeting did not consider any boundary proposals. A note of the meeting can be viewed on the Commission's website at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/briefing-session-note-27-may-2021>.



Initial Proposals

5. This report contains the initial proposals for Parliamentary constituency boundaries made by the Boundary Commission, which are being published for public consultation as part of the statutory process.
6. The report and accompanying maps have been published on the Commission's website and placed on display at various local authority venues and public libraries. Arrangements for visiting the display venues should be confirmed with the relevant display venue – contact details are provided at <http://www.boundarycommission.org.uk>.
7. The approach taken by the Commission to developing their initial proposals is contained in Chapter 3 of this report and the composition of the proposed new constituencies is set out in Chapter 4.

Representations

8. Representations on the initial proposals in this report may be made to the Commission during the 8-week consultation period. It is important that representations are submitted in time to ensure they are received within the 8-week period. More information about how to respond to the consultation is provided at Chapter 5.
9. Representations can support or oppose the initial proposals. Representations that oppose the Commission's proposals can include suggestions for alternative proposals. For representations opposing the proposals, it is helpful if they include alternative suggestions which take into account the requirements of the legislation. 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 neighbouring constituencies.



10. If you have any queries about the review or require a copy of the initial proposals in an alternative format, please contact the Commission using the contact details in Chapter 5. Further information can also be obtained from the Guide to the 2023 Review, which can be found at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/guide-2023-review>.
11. The statutory consultation process provides a number of opportunities for the public to make representations, and the Commission encourages individuals and groups to engage fully with that process. That being so, the Commission will not agree to requests by individuals or groups to meet in order that they may present their point of view.
12. After the initial consultation period, the Commission will publish the written representations it has received, in line with our statutory duties and our Data Protection and Privacy Policy (available at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/data-protection-and-privacy-policy>). If you require a copy of those written representations in an alternative format, please contact the Commission using the contact details in Chapter 5.

Secondary Consultation Period

13. There will then be a further statutory 6-week period ('the secondary consultation period') during which individuals and organisations can submit written comments on the representations from the initial consultation period. Therefore, written representations made during the secondary consultation period can support or challenge the representations made by others during the initial consultation period.



Public Hearings

14. The Commission is also required to hold public hearings during the secondary consultation period. The legislation specifies that there must be at least two, and no more than five, public hearings, of no more than 2 days each. The hearings shall between them cover proposals regarding the whole of Northern Ireland. Public hearings are intended to provide an opportunity to make oral representations about any of the Commission's initial proposals, and to present any counterproposals.
15. Detailed information about these public hearings will be announced on the Commission's website in due course.
16. A Chair will be appointed for each hearing. Each hearing will begin with an explanation of the proposals with which the hearing is concerned, and how written representations may also be made. The Chair may determine the order in which participants speak, the time allotted to each speaker and (if necessary due to time constraints) who is permitted to speak. The Chair may also manage any questioning of those present at the hearing.
17. Respondents wishing to speak at one of the hearings are encouraged to inform the Commission in advance. Details on how to request a speaking slot will be published on the Commission's website in due course. Participants should expect their oral representations to be recorded and transcribed for later publication, in line with our statutory duties.
18. The Commission will observe any relevant public health guidance which may be in place at the time of the public hearings. We are committed to ensuring the public hearings process is as accessible as possible for all who wish to participate.



Third Consultation Period and Revised Proposals

19. After the end of the secondary consultation period, the Commission will publish all the written representations received during the secondary consultation period, together with transcripts of the public hearings.
20. Following the publication of these representations and transcripts, there will be a further 4-week period during which individuals and organisations can submit written comments with respect to representations made at the public hearings. This is known as the 'third consultation period'.
21. Having considered the written representations received during the initial and secondary consultation periods, and transcripts of the hearings, the Commission will decide whether and to what extent it will revise its initial proposals. If it decides to revise its initial proposals, it will publish the revised proposals and an accompanying report before the start of the third consultation period. Any revised proposals and accompanying materials will be published on the Commission's website and sent to local display points.
22. Written representations with respect to any revised proposals can be made during the 4 weeks of the third consultation period. The Commission will publish all the written representations received during the third consultation period after the consultation period has closed.



Final Recommendations and Report

23. After the end of the third consultation period, and taking into account representations received, the Commission will consider what final recommendations to make for Parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland.
24. Once the Commission has decided on its final recommendations, it will prepare and submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The report will be published by the Commission once the Speaker has laid it before Parliament. The submission of the Final Report to the Speaker concludes the Commission's role in the review process.



Chapter 3

Rules, Factors and Approach

Rules and Factors

1. The Act specifies that there shall be 650 constituencies in the United Kingdom. With the exception of five protected constituencies in Scotland, Wales and England, this total is to be distributed across the four parts of the United Kingdom in accordance with a mathematical formula specified in Schedule 2 of the Act (Appendix B).
2. In accordance with that specified formula, and based on the total electorate for the UK, the number of constituencies allocated to Northern Ireland for the 2023 Review is 18.
3. The Act specifies which electorate figures are to be used by the Commission when carrying out a review. For the 2023 Review, the Commission is required to use the total number of persons whose names appeared on the electoral register as at 2 March 2020.
4. Rule 2 in Schedule 2 of the Act stipulates that the electorate of any constituency shall be no less than 95%, and no more than 105%, of the United Kingdom 'electoral quota'. This quota is the total electorate of the United Kingdom (excluding the five protected constituencies) divided by 645 (650 less the protected constituencies).
5. The electoral quota for the 2023 Review is, to the nearest whole number, 73,393. Applying Rule 2, each constituency must have an electorate of no less than 69,724 and no more than 77,062.
6. The Act does not require the Commission to seek to create constituencies with electorates that are as close as possible to the electoral quota – rather, the Commission should adhere to the statutory electorate range.



7. Rule 5 specifies other factors which the Commission may take into account, 'if and to such extent as they think fit'. These are:
 - special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
 - local government boundaries which exist, or are prospective, on the review date;
 - boundaries of existing constituencies;
 - any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies;
 - the inconveniences attendant on such changes.
8. The Act defines local government boundaries in Northern Ireland as the boundaries of wards that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020.
9. The Commission may at its discretion decide to take some or all or none of these factors into account. Rule 5 does not require the Commission to take these factors into account, nor does it restrict the Commission to only taking these factors into account, if it considers other factors to be relevant to the exercise of its powers.
10. Rule 7 only applies to Northern Ireland. Where the Commission feels that having to apply Rule 2 would unreasonably impair its ability to take into account the factors set out in Rule 5, or to submit a report on time, Rule 7 can be applied and one or more constituencies recommended which fall slightly outside the Rule 2 range, in accordance with a prescribed formula. For the 2023 Review this means that the Commission could propose one or more constituencies of between 68,314 and 77,062 electors.
11. The Act does not define what 'unreasonably impairs' means. The Commission will consider that it is unreasonably impaired when it is prevented contrary to good sense from giving weight to any or all of the Rule 5 factors by the restrictions on electoral size required by Rule 2.



Approach adopted

12. In formulating its initial proposals, the Commission noted that 11 of the 18 extant constituencies' electorates fall outside the Rule 2 statutory range (69,724 - 77,062). Changes to the existing constituencies are therefore required. The electorates of the existing constituencies are shown below:

Constituency (2008)	Electorate
Belfast East	66,273
Belfast North	72,332
Belfast South	70,134
Belfast West	65,761
East Antrim	64,907
East Londonderry	69,359
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	72,945
Foyle	74,431
Lagan Valley	75,884
Mid Ulster	70,501
Newry and Armagh	81,329
North Antrim	77,156
North Down	67,109
South Antrim	71,915
South Down	79,295
Strangford	66,990
Upper Bann	83,028
West Tyrone	66,339



13. It was also noted that the existing Parliamentary constituencies are those established in 2008, but that the existing local government boundaries (i.e. wards) are more recent, dating from 2012. It is therefore the case that the boundaries of the current wards do not completely align with the boundaries of the existing constituencies. There are 56 wards which currently straddle 2 or more existing constituencies – these are listed at Appendix C.
14. The Commission considered that the boundaries of existing constituencies and wards, being clear and certain, provided an appropriate starting point for its work. Wards are well-defined and well-understood units, offering clear and certain administrative boundary lines. The Commission therefore considers whole wards to be the default building block for constituencies. It will also be mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries in its delineation.
15. This was, however, only the identification of a starting point; it does not mean that an existing constituency should be considered to be protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory electorate range, as the Commission must ensure that all constituencies in Northern Ireland are in line with the requirements of the Act. Nor does this starting point mean that some existing wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work.
16. In considering existing ward boundaries to be the default building block for constituencies, the Commission sought to address the misalignment of the 56 wards that are currently split by the 2008 Parliamentary constituencies by moving each of them wholly into a single constituency, where the Commission was satisfied that it was appropriate to do so.



17. The Commission noted that each of the 56 split wards already has overlapping extents with at least 2 constituencies. Being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the Commission was satisfied that it was appropriate for 54 of these split wards to be aligned wholly into one of the constituencies in which it was already partially located.
18. In addition to existing constituency and ward boundaries, the Commission considered it appropriate to take account of 'special geographical considerations', as referred to at Schedule 2 to the Act, which continues '... including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency'. The Commission considered that these were likely to be matters that were clear and certain, and so of particular assistance at this stage of the Commission's work.
19. The Commission's understanding is that special geographical considerations will include physical features such as mountains, lakes, coastlines, major roads, major rivers and built-up areas, and it will be mindful of dividing constituencies across those features. The Commission also understands that consideration of 'the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency' will include consideration of matters such as the geographical compactness of a proposed constituency (i.e. consisting of parts that are positioned together neatly); the extent to which a proposed constituency is made up of wards that are adjacent to each other, or contains detached parts; and the availability of direct transport access from a ward to the rest of its proposed constituency.
20. The Commission anticipates that where the remaining factors identified in Rule 5 (namely local ties and inconvenience) are relevant, this is likely to be most readily identified in the course of the consultation process, with the benefit of public input.



21. The Act does not define ‘any local ties which would be broken by changes in constituencies’. The Commission understands this phrase to relate primarily to patterns of commuting, shopping, school attendance, the organisation of health and other public services, and transport routes, but that this understanding, like that of ‘the inconveniences attendant on such changes’ is likely to be more fully informed by the consultation process.
22. It may be that some factors mentioned above may have greater prominence than others in particular localities, or that the factors under consideration may conflict with each other. Where that is the case, Commissioners will be required to make a judgement based on a balancing of factors, giving due consideration to the statutory electorate range requirement.

Names and designation

23. The Commission is required to recommend a name and designation (either ‘county’ or ‘borough’) for each of the proposed constituencies.
24. The Commission’s approach to the naming of constituencies is that, if a constituency remains largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be kept. Should proposed changes mean retaining the existing name would not be appropriate, the Commission’s approach will be to apply the established convention of naming constituencies after counties qualified by compass points (for example ‘West Tyrone’) or after special geographical considerations (for example ‘Upper Bann’).
25. The Commission considers that in two constituencies, the proposed changes mean that the existing name is no longer appropriate. The Commission also considers that proposed changes to 16 of the 18 constituencies are such that the current names should be retained. Further details are provided at Chapter 4.
26. The Commission is also required to designate each of the constituencies as either ‘county’ or ‘borough’ constituencies. This designation determines the level of candidates’ expenses



allowable at elections. The Commission considers that, as a general principle, where constituencies contain more than a small rural element they should normally be designated as county constituencies. Otherwise, they should be designated as borough constituencies.

27. The Commission considers that the following four constituencies should be designated as borough constituencies: Belfast East, Belfast West, Belfast North and Belfast South & Mid Down. The remaining 14 constituencies should be designated as county constituencies.



Chapter 4

The Delineation of Constituencies

Overview

1. The last enacted Parliamentary boundary review was in 2008. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020 brought the 2018 Parliamentary Boundary Review to a close without implementation.
2. The number of constituencies allocated to Northern Ireland for the 2023 Review is 18. This is unchanged from the current number of constituencies. 11 of the 18 extant constituencies' electorates fall outside the Rule 2 statutory range of between 69,724 and 77,062. East Antrim has the smallest electorate at 64,907, and Upper Bann has the largest electorate at 83,028. Changes to existing constituencies are therefore required.
3. Addressing those constituencies which are above or below the statutory range cannot be done in isolation. Therefore, the seven existing constituencies which are within the Rule 2 statutory range should not be considered to be protected from change, as the Commission must ensure that all constituencies in Northern Ireland are in line with the requirements of the Act.
4. Where the Commission feels that having to apply Rule 2 would unreasonably impair its ability to take into account of the factors set out in Rule 5, or to submit a report on time, Rule 7 provides that one or more constituencies may be recommended which fall slightly outside the Rule 2 range. The Commission considers that it will be unreasonably impaired for the purposes of Rule 7 when it is prevented contrary to good sense from giving weight to any or all of the Rule 5 factors by the restrictions on electoral size required by Rule 2. In making these Initial Proposals, the Commission did not consider itself to be unreasonably impaired and therefore has not relied on Rule 7 in any of the proposed constituencies.



5. The delineation of constituencies is an iterative process, rather than a linear one, with complex interdependencies and knock-on effects – no constituency can be addressed in isolation. That being so, the Commission explored a range of options in the development of these Initial Proposals. The Initial Proposals have been developed taking into account the Rules, Factors and Approach outlined in Chapter 3 above, and are those considered by the Commission to offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency.
6. The Commission recognises that some factors may have greater prominence over others in particular localities, or the factors under consideration may at times conflict with each other. Where that is the case, Commissioners have made a judgement based on a balancing of factors, giving due consideration to the statutory electorate range requirement.
7. This report represents the Commission's Initial Proposals for Parliamentary boundaries in Northern Ireland. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act (as amended) provides for an extensive consultation process, and the Commission very much welcomes input from the public to that process, in order to further inform its decision-making.

Proposals in Detail

8. This section describes the Commission's Initial Proposals in detail, which have been developed based on the approach outlined at Chapter 3, and above. For each proposed constituency, the report sets out:
 - the name and designation of the constituency proposed by the Commission;
 - the electorate of the proposed constituency; and
 - key details of the composition of the proposed constituency, and where applicable, of any change of name.



9. In order to provide an overview of the proposals across Northern Ireland, a map showing the all of the current constituencies, together with the proposed constituencies, is provided in a supplementary document which can be found at on the Commission's website at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/maps-accompany-initial-proposals-report>. This document also includes maps of each proposed constituency.



Detail of Proposed Constituencies (in alphabetical order)

Belfast East

28. The proposed constituency of Belfast East has an electorate of 70,076, and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.

29. The existing constituency of Belfast East had an electorate of 66,273 which is below the statutory electorate range. The constituency is limited in where it can gain electorate from, given its adjacent constituencies of North Down and Strangford are also under-range, and its boundary with Belfast North is in Belfast Lough, which represents a special geographical consideration. That being so, and being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards have been aligned within Belfast East (in which they were already partially located) in order to meet the statutory electorate range: Cregagh, Hillfoot, Merok and Woodstock. The split ward of Garnerville has been allocated to North Down, in order to address the statutory range in that constituency.



Belfast North

30. The proposed constituency of Belfast North has an electorate of 70,361, and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.
31. The existing constituency of Belfast North has an electorate of 72,332, which is within the statutory electorate range. This constituency is adjacent to the under-range constituencies of East Antrim and Belfast West. Having considered the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors (in particular the built-up areas located around the Newtownabbey area, and being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), the following split wards have been aligned within Belfast North (in which they were already partially located): Ballyhenry, Carnmoney Hill, Forth River and Hightown.
32. The following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they were also already partially located): Abbey (within East Antrim), Burnthill, Carnmoney and Fairview (within South Antrim) and Shankill and Woodvale (within Belfast West).



Belfast South and Mid Down

33. The proposed constituency of Belfast South and Mid Down has an electorate of 71,978, and is designated as a borough constituency.
34. The existing constituency of Belfast South has an electorate of 70,134, which is just within the statutory electorate range. The constituency is adjacent to the under-range constituencies of Belfast East, Belfast West, and Strangford. Given the limitations on where Belfast East can gain electorate from (per para. 29 above), the following wards which were split between Belfast East and Belfast South have been aligned within Belfast East: Cregagh, Hillfoot, Merok and Woodstock. The ward of Falls, which is split between Belfast South and Belfast West is aligned within Belfast West, in order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in that constituency.
35. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors (in particular built-up areas), the following split wards have been aligned within Belfast South (in which they were also already partially located): Belvoir, Blackstaff, Carryduff East, Central, and Knockbracken.
36. Considering the limitations on where adjacent constituencies can get electorate from, and having aligned the wards split between Belfast South and other constituencies, Belfast South can look to the within-range constituency of Lagan Valley to help satisfy its statutory range. The whole ward of Drumbo is therefore transferred from Lagan Valley to Belfast South. While the constituency of Strangford is under-range, it can in turn look to its adjacent over-range constituency of South Down for additional electorate, and so the wards of Moneyreagh and Saintfield are transferred from Strangford to Belfast South.
37. The Commission considers that in this constituency, the proposed changes mean that the existing name is no longer appropriate. The Commission proposes the name Belfast South and Mid Down, to reflect the new boundary of the proposed constituency.



Belfast West

38. The proposed constituency of Belfast West has an electorate of 71,921, and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.
39. The existing constituency of Belfast West has an electorate of 65,761, which is below the statutory range. That being so, and being mindful of constituency shape, built-up areas and undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards have been aligned within Belfast West (in which they were already partially located): Derryagh, Dunmurry, Falls, Shankill and Woodvale.
40. Given that, and having considered the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they were also already partially located): Blackstaff, Central (within Belfast South), Forth River (within Belfast North) and Stonyford (within South Antrim).



East Antrim

41. The proposed constituency of East Antrim has an electorate of 70,947, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
42. The existing constituency of East Antrim has an electorate of 64,907, which is below the statutory range. The following wards which are split between East Antrim and other adjacent constituencies have been aligned as follows, considering the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors: Torr Head and Rathlin (within North Antrim, in particular considering the factor of Rathlin Island's access to the port of Ballycastle), Ballyduff (within South Antrim) and Carnmoney Hill (within Belfast North).
43. That being so, and in order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in East Antrim, the following split wards have been aligned within East Antrim (in which they are already partially located): Abbey, Glenwhirry, Jordanstown and Slemish.
44. East Antrim can also look to its adjacent over-range constituency of North Antrim to help satisfy its statutory range. The whole ward of Glenravel has been transferred from North Antrim to East Antrim constituency.



East Londonderry

45. The proposed constituency of East Londonderry has an electorate of 72,213, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
46. The existing constituency of East Londonderry has an electorate of 69,359 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate range. Having considered a balancing of factors, in particular being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the split ward of Claudy has been aligned within East Londonderry, in which it was already partially located.
47. In order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in East Londonderry, and being mindful of constituency shape, and special geographical considerations such as the location of mountain ranges, the whole ward of Eglinton has been transferred from Foyle (which is within-range) to East Londonderry constituency.



Fermanagh and South Tyrone

48. The proposed constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone has an electorate of 71,255, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

49. The existing constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone has an electorate of 72,945, which is within the statutory electorate range. The adjacent constituency of Newry and Armagh has an electorate of 81,329 which is above the statutory range, and is limited in where it can shed electorate to, given special geographical considerations (in particular the location of built-up areas) and the above-range electorates in the other adjacent constituencies of Upper Bann and South Down. That being so, the ward of Loughgall which is split between Fermanagh & South Tyrone and Newry & Armagh has been aligned with Fermanagh & South Tyrone. The whole ward of Blackwatertown has also been transferred from Newry & Armagh into Fermanagh & South Tyrone constituency.

50. In considering a balancing of factors, in particular the shape of the constituency, the split wards of Ballygawley and Castlecaulfield have also been aligned within Fermanagh and South Tyrone (in which they are already partially located).

51. In considering the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors (in particular being mindful of dividing constituencies across built-up areas such as around Dungannon), the split wards of Killyman and Killymeal have been aligned within the adjacent constituency of Mid Ulster. The following whole wards have been transferred from Fermanagh & South Tyrone into Mid Ulster constituency: Ballysaggart, Moygashel and Mullaghmore. In addition, The Birches, which is currently split between Upper Bann and Fermanagh & South Tyrone, has been aligned within Upper Bann.



Foyle

52. The proposed constituency of Foyle has an electorate of 72,474, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
53. The existing constituency of Foyle has an electorate of 74,431, which is within the statutory electorate range. In order to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and having considered a balancing of factors (in particular being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), the ward of Claudy which is currently split between Foyle and East Londonderry has been aligned within under-range East Londonderry.
54. In order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in East Londonderry, and taking into account constituency shape, and special geographical considerations such as the location of mountain ranges, the whole ward of Eglinton has been transferred from Foyle to East Londonderry constituency. The ward of Slievekirk which is currently split between Foyle and West Tyrone is aligned within Foyle.



Lagan Valley

55. The proposed constituency of Lagan Valley has an electorate of 73,564 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
56. The existing constituency of Lagan Valley has an electorate of 75,884 which is within the statutory electorate range. Its adjacent constituency of Belfast South has an electorate which is just within range, and which decreases further once four split wards are aligned within the under-range Belfast East. The adjacent constituency of Belfast West is also under-range.
57. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (within which they are already partially located): Belvoir (within Belfast South), Dunmurry, Derryaghly (within Belfast West), Stonyford (within South Antrim), Ballyward, Gransha (within South Down) and Donaghcloney (within Upper Bann). In order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range, the whole ward of Drumbo has been transferred from Lagan Valley into Belfast South constituency.
58. Having considered a balancing of factors (in particular, being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), the split wards of Ballinderry and Dromara have been aligned within Lagan Valley (in which they are already partially located). In order to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and also considering the shape of constituencies, the whole wards of Aghagallon and Magheralin have been transferred from Upper Bann into Lagan Valley constituency.



Mid Ulster

59. The proposed constituency of Mid Ulster has an electorate of 73,833, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
60. The existing constituency of Mid Ulster has an electorate of 70,501, which is just within the statutory electorate range. In considering the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors (in particular, built-up areas such as around Dungannon), the wards of Killyman and Killymeal which are currently split between Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & South Tyrone have been aligned within Mid Ulster, together with the following whole wards which have been transferred from Fermanagh & South Tyrone to Mid Ulster: Ballysaggart, Moygashel and Mullaghmore.
61. The adjacent constituency of West Tyrone has an electorate of 66,339 which is below the statutory range. In order to satisfy the statutory electorate range in West Tyrone constituency, and considering special geographical considerations (such as mountains) and the shape of constituencies, the whole wards of Donaghmore and Pomeroy are transferred from Mid Ulster to West Tyrone constituency.
62. In considering a balancing of factors, in particular the shape of the constituency, the wards of Ballygawley and Castlecaulfield which are split between Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & South Tyrone have been aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone.



Newry and Armagh

63. The proposed constituency of Newry and Armagh has an electorate of 74,585, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
64. The existing constituency of Newry and Armagh has an electorate of 81,329 which is above the statutory range. It is limited in where it can shed electorate to, given special geographical considerations (in particular the location of built-up areas) and the above-range electorates in the other adjacent constituencies of Upper Bann and South Down.
65. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors (in particular being mindful of the location of built-up areas and undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), the following split wards have been aligned within Newry and Armagh (within which they were already partially located): Abbey, Damolly and St Patrick's.
66. Given that, and in order to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the ward of Loughgall (which is split between Fermanagh & South Tyrone and Newry & Armagh) has been aligned with Fermanagh & South Tyrone. The whole ward of Blackwatertown has also been transferred from Newry & Armagh into Fermanagh & South Tyrone constituency.
67. While the adjacent constituency of South Down is also over-range, it can in turn look to its adjacent under-range constituency of Strangford to reallocate surplus electorate. That being so, the following split wards have been aligned within South Down: Derryleckagh, Loughbrickland, Mayobridge. Considering in particular the location of built-up areas around Portadown, the ward of Mahon (which is currently split between Newry & Armagh and Upper Bann) has been aligned within Upper Bann.



North Antrim

68. The proposed constituency of North Antrim has an electorate of 71,165, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
69. The existing constituency of North Antrim has an electorate of 77,156 which is over the statutory electorate range. Having considered the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors (in particular considering the factor of Rathlin Island's access to the port of Ballycastle), the split ward of Torr Head and Rathlin has been aligned within North Antrim (within which it is already partially located).
70. The wards of Glenwhirry and Slemish which are split between North Antrim and East Antrim have been aligned within under-range East Antrim. In addition, to help satisfy the statutory electorate range, the whole ward of Glenravel has been transferred from North Antrim to East Antrim constituency.



North Down

71. The proposed constituency of North Down has an electorate of 70,412, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
72. The existing constituency of North Down has an electorate of 67,109, which is below the statutory range. The adjacent constituencies of Strangford and Belfast East are also below the statutory range. North Down is further limited in where it can gain electorate from, given special geographical considerations such as the Ards Peninsula, the location of built-up areas and its lengthy boundary with Belfast Lough.
73. Having considered a balancing of factors (in particular the location of built-up areas around Bangor and Newtownards) and the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the split wards of Ballygrainey and Garnerville have been aligned within North Down (in which they were already partially located), and the split ward of Glen has been aligned within the adjacent constituency of Strangford (in which it was already partially located).
74. The wards of Carrowdore and Loughries, which are currently split between North Down and Strangford constituencies, have been left split along the existing constituency boundary. These wards occupy a unique position in that they are split wards which span the entire width of the Ards Peninsula. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely existing constituency boundaries and special geographical considerations, in particular that of access) are more prominent than another (namely existing ward boundaries) in this particular locality. It is considered that this exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency is warranted in this case.



South Antrim

75. The proposed constituency of South Antrim has an electorate of 71,646, and is designated as a county constituency. No change of name is proposed.

76. The existing constituency of South Antrim has an electorate of 71,915, which is within the statutory electorate range. Having considered a balancing of factors (in particular, being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), and the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the following split wards have been aligned within South Antrim (in which they are already partially located): Ballyduff, Burnthill, Carnmoney, Fairview and Stonyford. In addition, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they are already partially located): Jordanstown (within East Antrim), Ballyhenry, Carnmoney Hill and Hightown (within Belfast North).



South Down

77. The proposed constituency of South Down has an electorate of 72,352, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
78. The existing constituency of South Down has an electorate of 79,295, which is above the statutory range. It is limited in where it can shed electorate to, given special geographical considerations (in particular the location of built-up areas) and the above-range electorates in the other adjacent constituencies of Upper Bann and Newry and Armagh.
79. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors (in particular the location of built-up areas and access within each constituency), and the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they are already partially located): Abbey, Damolly, St Patrick's (within Newry and Armagh), Dromara (within Lagan Valley), Crossgar & Killyleagh and Derryboy (within Strangford) and Banbridge East (within Upper Bann). In addition, the following whole wards which make up Downpatrick and its hinterland have been transferred from South Down to under-range Strangford constituency: Cathedral, Knocknashinna, Lecale, Strangford, and Quoile.
80. That being so, and being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards have been aligned within South Down (in which they are already partially located): Ballyward, Derryleckagh, Gransha, Loughbrickland and Mayobridge. In addition, the whole wards of Ballynahinch and Kilmore have been transferred from Strangford to South Down constituency.



Strangford and Quoile

81. The proposed constituency of Strangford and Quoile has an electorate of 71,286, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element.
82. The existing constituency of Strangford has an electorate of 66,990, which is below the statutory range. The adjacent constituencies of North Down, Belfast East and Belfast South are also either just within range, or under-range. The existing electorate of the adjacent constituency of South Down is 79,295, which is above the statutory range.
83. That being so, and being mindful of dividing constituencies across built-up areas, the following whole wards have transferred into Strangford constituency from the over-range South Down constituency: Cathedral, Knocknashinna, Lecale, Strangford, and Quoile (making up Downpatrick and its hinterland). In addition, having considered a balancing of factors (in particular built-up areas, and access within the constituency), the following split wards have been aligned within Strangford: Crossgar and Killyleagh, Derryboy and Glen.
84. Given that, and being mindful of the location of built-up areas and undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies: Knockbracken, Carryduff East (within Belfast South), Ballygrainey (within North Down), and Ballyward (within South Down).
85. The addition to Strangford constituency of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick provides that constituency with sufficient electorate to allocate electorate to Belfast South. This helps to satisfy the statutory range in each constituency, and therefore the whole wards of Moneyreagh and Saintfield are transferred from Strangford to Belfast South constituency. In addition, the whole wards of Ballynahinch and Kilmore are transferred from Strangford constituency to South Down constituency.



86. The wards of Carrowdore and Loughries, which are currently split between North Down and Strangford constituencies, have been left split along the existing constituency boundary. These wards occupy a unique position in that they are split wards which span the entire width of the Ards Peninsula. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely existing constituency boundaries and special geographical considerations, in particular that of access) are more prominent than another (namely existing ward boundaries) in this particular locality. It is considered that this exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency is warranted in this case.

87. The Commission considers that in this constituency, the proposed changes mean that the existing name is no longer appropriate. The Commission proposes the name Strangford and Quoile, to reflect the new boundary of the proposed constituency, and the key waterways within it.



Upper Bann

88. The proposed constituency of Upper Bann has an electorate of 74,979, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.
89. The existing constituency of Upper Bann has an electorate of 83,028, which is above the statutory range. It is limited in where it can shed electorate to, given special geographical considerations (in particular, Lough Neagh at the constituency's northern boundary, and the location of built-up areas) and the above-range electorates in the adjacent constituencies of South Down and Newry & Armagh.
90. That being so, the following split wards have been aligned within other adjacent constituencies (within which they were already partially located): Ballinderry (within Lagan Valley) and Loughbrickland (within South Down, which can look to under-range Strangford to shed electorate). In addition, the whole wards of Aghagallon and Magheralin have been transferred from Upper Bann into the adjacent constituency of Lagan Valley.
91. Having considered the need to satisfy the statutory range in each constituency, and a balancing of factors (in particular, being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the location of built-up areas, and shape of constituencies), the following split wards have been aligned within Upper Bann (in which they are already partially located): Banbridge East, Donaghcloney, Mahon, and The Birches.



West Tyrone

92. The proposed constituency of West Tyrone has an electorate of 70,641, and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

93. The existing constituency of West Tyrone has an electorate of 66,339 which is below the statutory range. In order to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, and considering special geographical considerations (such as mountains, access within the constituency and the shape of constituencies), the whole wards of Donaghmore and Pomeroy are transferred from Mid Ulster to West Tyrone constituency, and the ward of Slievekirk which is currently split between Foyle and West Tyrone has been aligned within Foyle.



Summary

94. The Commission has proposed constituencies based on the Rules, Factors and Approach outlined above at Chapter 3. There are complex interdependencies arising from the statutory Rules. The delineation of constituencies is therefore not a linear process – no single constituency can be addressed in isolation, and a judgement based on a balancing of factors must often be made.
95. The Commission has proposed 18 constituencies within the Rule 2 statutory range. In making these Initial Proposals, the Commission did not consider itself to be unreasonably impaired and therefore has not relied on Rule 7 for any of the proposed constituencies.
96. Of the 18 constituencies proposed, a change of name has been proposed in two constituencies. No change of designation has been proposed in any constituency.
97. Of the 56 wards which are currently split by existing constituency boundaries, the Commission has proposed aligning 54 of them wholly within one or other of the constituencies in which they are already partially located. This alignment had a greater or lesser impact on the electorate numbers in those constituencies, depending on the distribution of the electorate within the ward.
98. The Commission considered the two exceptions to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency were warranted, given special geographical considerations in that locality.
99. The Commission has outlined its Initial Proposals above. The publication of these proposals begins an 8-week period of statutory consultation, and the Commission encourages the public to participate in that consultation and make their views heard.



Chapter 5

How to Respond

During the initial consultation period, representations from individuals or organisations can be made to the Commission in writing. It is important that representations are submitted in time to ensure they are received within the statutory 8-week consultation period, which begins on 20th October 2021 and ends on 15th December 2021.

In addition to the maps which accompany this report, an interactive map of these proposals is available at

<https://apps.spatialni.gov.uk/BoundaryCommission/BCNIPublicConsultationApp/index.html>

There are a number of ways in which you can submit a representation on the Initial Proposals as set out below. For general enquiries, you can contact us by phone on 028 9052 7821.

Online

You can submit your representation online at: <https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/boundary-commission/initialproposals>

By email

You can email your response, along with any accompanying documents or maps supporting your representation, to: review@boundarycommission.org.uk

By post

You can write to us at:

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland
The Bungalow
Stormont House
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SH



Chapter 6

Acknowledgements

The Commission would like to record its gratitude to the Assessors who provided advice and assistance during the development of these initial proposals; namely Siobhan Carey, Jim Lennon, Angela McGrath and Virginia McVea.

The Commission acknowledges the invaluable professional assistance provided by staff from Land and Property Services (including Crawford McIlveen, Rico Santiago, Evelyn Lowndes, Fiona Noade, Katie Tener, and the Spatial NI team) and David Marshall from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

We would also like to thank our Secretariat team - Heather McKinley, Andrea Richardson, Lisa Hay and Lyn McBride - for their diligent work and support in the development of these initial proposals.

Mr Justice Michael Humphreys

(Deputy Chairman)

Ms Sarah Havlin

(Commissioner)

Ms Vilma Patterson MBE

(Commissioner)

Appendix A:

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland: Membership and Constitution

In accordance with Schedule 1 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended).

Chair:

The Speaker of the House of Commons is the Chair of each of the 4 Boundary Commissions. This is an ex officio appointment and the Speaker generally plays no part in the substantive work of the Commission.

Three other members:

The Deputy Chair, who presides over the Commission's meetings, is a judge of the High Court appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

Two other members are appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Act. Current membership of the Commission is at Chapter 1.

Four assessors (available to provide technical advice and support as necessary):

- The Registrar General Northern Ireland
- The Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland
- The Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland
- The Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services

Secretary:

The Secretary is appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Act.

Assistant Commissioners

The Secretary of State may, at the request of the Commission, appoint one or more Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commission in the discharge of its functions.



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 650.

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-

$$\frac{U}{645}$$

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

1. (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

(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 which exist, or are prospective, on 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.

(1A) In the case of a local government boundary which is prospective on the review date, it is that boundary rather than any existing boundary which it replaces, which may be taken into account under sub-paragraph (1)(b).

(2) The Boundary Commission for England may take into account, if and to such extent as they think fit, boundaries of the English regions specified in sub-paragraph (2A) as they exist on the most recent ordinary council-election day before the review date.

(2A) [See full table of areas contained in each English region [here](#)].

(3) This rule has effect subject to rules 2 and 4.

Protected constituencies

(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;

(c) a constituency named Ynys Mon, comprising the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

(3) Rule 2 does not apply to these constituencies.



Northern Ireland

(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

(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 purpose 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)(a) and (b);

(c) the electorate of Wales shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituency mentioned in rule 6(2)(c).

Interpretation

(1) This rule has effect for the purposes of this Schedule.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (2A), 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.

(2A) In relation to a report under section 3(1) that a Boundary Commission is required (by sections 3(2)) to submit before 1 July 2023, 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 a register of parliamentary electors (maintained under section 9 of the Representation of the People Act 1983) in respect of addresses in the United Kingdom, or in that part of that constituency, as that register has effect on 2 March 2020.

(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 Government (Scotland) Act 2004, and
- (d) in Northern Ireland, the boundaries of wards.

(3A) A local government boundary is “prospective” on a particular date if, on that date-

- (a) it is specified in a provision of primary or secondary legislation, but
- (b) that provision is not yet in force for all purposes.

(3B) For that purpose-

- (a) “primary legislation” means-
 - (i) an Act of Parliament;
 - (ii) an Act of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (iii) an Act of Senedd Cymru; or
 - (iv) Northern Ireland legislation, and
- (b) “secondary legislation” means an instrument made under primary legislation.

(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

- (a) 1 December 2020 in the case of a report required to be submitted before 1 July 2023, and
- (b) in the case of a report required to be submitted before any other particular date, the date which is two years and 10 months before that date. (For example, 1 December 2028 in the case of a report required to be submitted before 1 October 2031).

(6) “The United Kingdom electoral quota” has the meaning given by rule 2(3).

(7) A reference in rule 6(2)(a) or (b) to an area is to the area as it existed on the coming into force of Part 2 the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011, and the reference in rule 6(2)(c) to the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council is to the area as it existed on the coming into force of the Schedule to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020.



Appendix C:

Wards split by 2008 Parliamentary constituency boundaries

Ward name	Existing constituency allocation	Proposed constituency allocation
Abbey	East Antrim / Belfast North	East Antrim
Abbey	Newry & Armagh / South Down	Newry & Armagh
Ballinderry	Lagan Valley / Upper Bann	Lagan Valley
Ballyduff	South Antrim / East Antrim	South Antrim
Ballygawley	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Ballygrainey	North Down / Strangford	North Down
Ballyhenry	South Antrim / Belfast North	Belfast North
Ballyward	South Down / Lagan Valley / Strangford	South Down
Banbridge East	South Down / Upper Bann	Upper Bann
Belvoir	Belfast South / Lagan Valley	Belfast South & Mid Down
Blackstaff	Belfast South / Belfast West	Belfast South & Mid Down
Burnthill	South Antrim / Belfast North	South Antrim
Carnmoney	South Antrim / Belfast North	South Antrim
Carnmoney Hill	Belfast North/South Antrim/East Antrim	Belfast North
Carrowdore	Strangford / North Down	Strangford & Quoile/ North Down
Carryduff East	Strangford / Belfast South	Belfast South & Mid Down



Ward name	Existing constituency allocation	Proposed constituency allocation
Castlecaulfield	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Central	Belfast South / Belfast West	Belfast South & Mid Down
Claudy	East Londonderry / Foyle	East Londonderry
Cregagh	Belfast South / Belfast East	Belfast East
Crossgar & Killyleagh	South Down / Strangford	Strangford & Quoile
Damolly	Newry & Armagh / South Down	Newry & Armagh
Derryaghy	Lagan Valley / Belfast West	Belfast West
Derryboy	Strangford / South Down	Strangford & Quoile
Derryleckagh	South Down / Newry & Armagh	South Down
Donaghcloney	Upper Bann / Lagan Valley	Upper Bann
Dromara	Lagan Valley / South Down	Lagan Valley
Dunmurry	Belfast West / Lagan Valley	Belfast West
Fairview	South Antrim / Belfast North	South Antrim
Falls	Belfast West / Belfast South	Belfast West
Forth River	Belfast West / Belfast North	Belfast North
Garnerville	Belfast East / North Down	North Down
Glen	Strangford / North Down	Strangford & Quoile
Glenwhirry	North Antrim / East Antrim	East Antrim
Gransha	Lagan Valley / South Down	South Down
Hightown	South Antrim / Belfast North	Belfast North
Hillfoot	Belfast South / Belfast East	Belfast East
Jordanstown	South Antrim / East Antrim	East Antrim



Ward name	Existing constituency allocation	Proposed constituency allocation
Killyman	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Mid Ulster
Killymeal	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Mid Ulster
Knockbracken	Belfast South / Strangford	Belfast South & Mid Down
Loughbrickland	South Down/Upper Bann/ Newry & Armagh	South Down
Loughgall	Newry & Armagh/ Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Loughries	Strangford / North Down	Strangford & Quoile/ North Down
Mahon	Upper Bann / Newry & Armagh	Upper Bann
Mayobridge	South Down / Newry & Armagh	South Down
Merok	Belfast East / Belfast South	Belfast East
Shankill	Belfast West / Belfast North	Belfast West
Slemish	North Antrim / East Antrim	East Antrim
Slievekirk	Foyle / West Tyrone	Foyle
St Patricks	Newry & Armagh / South Down	Newry & Armagh
Stonyford	South Antrim / Belfast West / Lagan Valley	South Antrim
The Birches	Upper Bann / Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Upper Bann
Torr Head & Rathlin	North Antrim / East Antrim	North Antrim
Woodstock	Belfast South / Belfast East	Belfast East
Woodvale	Belfast North / Belfast West	Belfast West



Appendix D:

Composition of the Proposed Constituencies

Belfast East Borough Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,076

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballyhanwood	2355	Graham's Bridge	2206
Ballymacarrett	3641	Hillfoot	3602
Beersbridge	3644	Knock	3825
Belmont	3594	Merok	3148
Bloomfield	3596	Orangefield	3470
Carrowreagh	3819	Sandown	3238
Connswater	3730	Shandon	3927
Cregagh	3340	Stormont	3773
Dundonald	2369	Sydenham	3570
Enler	2182	Woodstock	3337
Gilnahirk	3710		



Belfast North Borough Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,361

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ardoyne	3671	Glebe	2363
Ballyhenry	2082	Glengormley	2275
Ballysillan	3376	Hightown	2120
Bellevue	3550	Innisfayle	3922
Carnmoney Hill	2317	Legoniel	3814
Cavehill	3398	New Lodge	3408
Chichester Park	3903	O'Neill	2265
Cliftonville	3821	Rathcoole	2280
Collinbridge	2327	Valley	2286
Duncairn	4243	Water Works	4134
Forth River	3281	Whitehouse	2203
Fortwilliam	3322		



Belfast South & Mid Down Borough Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,978

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Beechill	2523	Malone	3730
Belvoir	3610	Moneyreagh	2290
Blackstaff	3938	Musgrave	3677
Cairnshill	2640	Newtownbreda	2091
Carryduff East	2723	Ormeau	3924
Carryduff West	2498	Ravenhill	3274
Central	4760	Rosetta	3961
Drumbo	2318	Saintfield	3033
Finaghy	3488	Stranmillis	4330
Galwally	2415	Upper Malone	3657
Knockbracken	2660	Windsor	4438



Belfast West Borough Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,921

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Andersonstown	3722	Ladybrook	3689
Ballygomartin	4132	Lagmore	5022
Ballymurphy	3617	Poleglass	3967
Beechmount	3589	Shankill	4361
Clonard	3947	Shaw's Road	3997
Collin Glen	4104	Stewartstown	3645
Derryaghy	2837	Turf Lodge	3525
Dunmurry	3794	Twinbrook	3462
Falls	3364	Woodvale	3447
Falls Park	3700		



East Antrim County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,947

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Abbey	2343	Islandmagee	2334
Ballycarry & Glynn	2745	Jordanstown	2569
Boneybefore	2384	Kilroot	3064
Burleigh Hill	2196	Kilwaughter	3152
Cairncastle	2652	Love Lane	2448
Carnlough & Glenarm	2326	Lurigethan	2159
Castle	2608	Monkstown	2423
Craigyhill	2610	Rostulla	2687
Curran & Inver	2468	Slemish	2355
Gardenmore	2417	Sunnylands	2642
Glenravel	2516	The Maidens	2453
Glenwhirry	2325	Victoria	2884
Gortalee	2476	Whitehead South	2542
Greenisland	2484	Woodburn	2685



East Londonderry County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 72,213

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Aghadowey	2587	Greystone	2385
Altahullion	2252	Hopefield	2570
Atlantic	2550	Kilrea	2606
Ballykelly	2283	Macosquin	2490
Castlerock	2629	Magilligan	2330
Churchland	2645	Mountsandel	2440
Claudy	2622	Park	2576
Coolessan	1915	Portrush & Dunluce	2187
Drumsum	2504	Portstewart	2209
Dundooan	2565	Quarry	2685
Dungiven	2528	Roeside	2080
Eglinton	2834	University	2216
Feeny	2456	Waterside	2824
Garvagh	2372	Windy Hall	2730
Greysteel	3143		



Fermanagh & South Tyrone County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,255

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Augher & Clogher	2481	Erne	2000
Aughnacloy	2401	Fivemiletown	2230
Ballinamallard	2153	Florence Court & Kinawley	2227
Ballygawley	2503	Irvinestown	2233
Belcoo & Garrison	2126	Lisbellaw	2233
Belleek & Boa	2383	Lisnarrick	2384
Blackwatertown	3885	Lisnaskea	1810
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	2492	Loughgall	3865
Brookeborough	1939	Maguiresbridge	2451
Caledon	2573	Moy	2308
Castlecaulfield	2478	Newtownbutler	1927
Castlecoole	2183	Portora	2140
Derrygonnelly	2068	Rosslea	1772
Derrylin	1974	Rossorry	1755
Donagh	2038	Tempo	2159
Ederney and Kesh	2084		



Foyle County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 72,474

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballymagroarty	2827	Galliagh	2835
Brandywell	2563	Kilfennan	2946
Carn Hill	2340	Lisnagelvin	2567
Caw	2810	Madam's Bank	2440
City Walls	2427	New Buildings	2840
Clondermot	2863	Northland	2920
Creggan	2826	Shantallow	2885
Creggan South	2859	Shantallow East	3270
Culmore	3176	Sheriff's Mountain	2585
Drumahoe	2956	Skeoge	3405
Ebrington	2678	Slievekirk	2584
Enagh	2862	Springtown	2525
Foyle Springs	2627	Victoria	2858



Lagan Valley County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 73,564

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Aghagallon	3689	Lagan Valley	2035
Ballinderry	2825	Lambeg	2475
Ballymacash	2349	Lisnagarvey	2267
Ballymacbrennan	2337	Maghaberry	2967
Ballymacoss	3408	Magheralave	2744
Blaris	2382	Magheralin	3614
Dromara	2461	Maze	2300
Dromore	3313	Moira	2647
Harmony Hill	2284	Old Warren	2450
Hilden	2461	Quilly	3156
Hillhall	2692	Ravernet	2383
Hillsborough	2665	Wallace Park	2610
Knockmore	2685	White Mountain	3873
Lagan	2492		



Mid Ulster County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 73,833

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ardboe	2678	Lissan	2516
Ballymaguigan	2753	Loughry	2011
Ballysaggart	1847	Lower Glenshane	2378
Bellaghy	2714	Maghera	2300
Castledawson	2552	Moygashel	1842
Coagh	2337	Mullaghmore	2186
Coalisland North	2441	Oaklands	2387
Coalisland South	2618	Stewartstown	2246
Cookstown East	1973	Swatragh	2475
Cookstown South	2089	Tamlaght O'Crilly	2609
Cookstown West	2338	The Loup	2777
Coolshinny	2696	Tobermore	2539
Draperstown	2126	Town Parks East	2338
Glebe	2476	Valley	2516
Killyman	2295	Washing Bay	2642
Killymeal	2138		



Newry and Armagh County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 74,585

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Abbey	2544	Keady	3579
Ballybot	3244	Markethill	3773
Bessbrook	3228	Mullaghbane	3116
Camlough	2880	Navan	3716
Cathedral	3068	Newtownhamilton	2891
Crossmaglen	2919	Richhill	3545
Damolly	2915	Seagahan	3901
Demesne	3584	St. Patrick's	3179
Drumalane	3199	Tandragee	3545
Fathom	3100	The Mall	3202
Forkhill	3024	Whitecross	2872
Hamiltonsbawn	3561		



North Antrim County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,165

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Academy	2071	Dunloy	2577
Ahoghill	2637	Fair Green	1974
Ardeevin	2444	Galgorm	2445
Ballee & Harryville	2264	Giant's Causeway	2470
Ballycastle	2407	Grange	2724
Ballykeel	2108	Kells	2452
Ballymoney East	2093	Kinbane	2716
Ballymoney North	2510	Kirkinriola	2224
Ballymoney South	2265	Loughguile & Stranocum	2637
Braidwater	2078	Maine	2264
Broughshane	2788	Park	2005
Castle Demesne	1838	Portglenone	2299
Clogh Mills	2678	Rasharkin	2650
Cullybackey	2044	Route	2394
Dervock	2450	Torr Head & Rathlin	2659



North Down County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,412

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballycrochan	2569	Groomspoint	2879
Ballygrainey	3582	Harbour	3270
Ballyholme	2942	Helen's Bay	2938
Ballymagee	3062	Hollywood	3261
Bloomfield	2907	Kilcooley	2902
Broadway	2776	Loughries (part)	1280
Bryansburn	2942	Loughview	3083
Carrowdore (part)	827	Rathgael	2462
Castle	2824	Rathmore	2905
Clandeboyne	2894	Silverbirch	2893
Cultra	3108	Silverstream	2514
Donaghadee	2940	Warren	3118
Garnerville	3534		



South Antrim County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,646

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Aldergrove	2705	Fountain Hill	2183
Antrim Centre	2702	Glenavy	2734
Ballyclare East	2688	Greystone	2071
Ballyclare West	2838	Mallusk	3665
Ballyduff	2348	Mossley	2617
Ballynure	2645	Parkgate	2501
Ballyrobert	2733	Randalstown	2439
Burnthill	2605	Shilvodan	2615
Carnmoney	2083	Springfarm	2984
Clady	2706	Steeple	2205
Cranfield	2286	Stiles	2497
Crumlin	2613	Stonyford	2267
Doagh	2485	Templepatrick	2561
Fairview	2192	Toome	2678



South Down County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 72,352

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Annalong	3084	Hilltown	3531
Ballydugan	2710	Kilkeel	2474
Ballynahinch	3008	Kilmore	2928
Ballyward	3219	Lisnacree	3293
Binnian	2989	Loughbrickland	3967
Burren	3078	Mayobridge	3511
Castlewellan	2863	Murlough	3295
Derryleckagh	3392	Rathfriland	3386
Donard	2726	Rostrevor	3273
Drumaness	3009	Tollymore	3015
Dundrum	3086	Warrenpoint	3039
Gransha	3476		



Strangford and Quoile County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 71,286

Ward name	Elector	Ward name	Electorate
Ballygowan	3215	Killinchy	2808
Ballywalter	3260	Kircubbin	3113
Carrowdore (part)	2225	Knocknashinna	3129
Cathedral	2674	Lecale	3071
Comber North	2826	Loughries (part)	1762
Comber South	2837	Movilla	2778
Comber West	2767	Portaferry	2545
Conway Square	2766	Portavogie	2666
Cronstown	3264	Quoile	2824
Crossgar & Killyleagh	3000	Scrabo	3184
Derryboy	3023	Strangford	3010
Glen	3279	West Winds	2813
Gregstown	2447		



Upper Bann County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 74,979

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballybay	2879	Gilford	3333
Banbridge East	3325	Kernan	3468
Banbridge North	3164	Killycomain	2764
Banbridge South	3447	Knocknashane	3068
Banbridge West	3697	Lough Road	3669
Bleary	3475	Mahon	3173
Brownlow	3774	Mourneview	3122
Corcrain	2871	Parklake	3530
Craigavon Centre	3602	Shankill	3848
Derrytrasna	3584	The Birches	3945
Donaghcloney	3444	Waringstown	3797



West Tyrone County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,641

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Artigarvan	2679	Glenelly Valley	2558
Ballycolman	2693	Gortin	2222
Beragh	2121	Gortrush	2134
Camowen	2132	Killyclogher	2195
Castleberg	2524	Newtownsaville	2154
Coolnagard	2189	Newtownstewart	2263
Dergmoney	1680	Owenkillew	2086
Donaghmore	2611	Pomeroy	2596
Dromore	1957	Sion Mills	2723
Drumnakilly	2142	Sixmilecross	2054
Drumquin	2164	Strabane North	2735
Dunnamanagh	2595	Strabane West	2413
Fairy Water	2184	Strule	1691
Finn	2996	Termon	1955
Fintona	1814	Trillick	1886
Glenderg	2495		



Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland

