Initial Proposals for the

**2023 Parliamentary**

**Constituency**

**Boundary Review**

**October 2021**



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# 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)

1. 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.
2. 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

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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](http://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/guide-2023-review).
2. 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.
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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>.
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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>.
4. 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.
5. 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

1. 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

1. 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.
2. Detailed information about these public hearings will be announced on the Commission’s website in due course.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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

1. 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.
2. 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’.
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.

1. The Act defines local government boundaries in Northern Ireland as the boundaries of wards that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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 |

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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

1. The Commission is required to recommend a name and designation (either ‘county’ or ‘borough’) for each of the proposed constituencies.
2. 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’).
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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

1. 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

1. 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.
2. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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

1. The proposed constituency of Belfast South and Mid Down has an electorate of 71,978, and is designated as a borough constituency.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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

1. 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.
2. 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): Derryaghy, Dunmurry, Falls, Shankill and Woodvale.
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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).
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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).
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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, Derryaghy (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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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

1. 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.
2. 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).
3. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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).
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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).
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

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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*

1. (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

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*

1. (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*](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1310/schedule/2/paragraph/1)*].*

(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 Governance (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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Drumsurn | 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 |  | Groomsport | 2879 |
| Ballygrainey | 3582 |  | Harbour | 3270 |
| Ballyholme | 2942 |  | Helen's Bay | 2938 |
| Ballymagee | 3062 |  | Holywood | 3261 |
| Bloomfield | 2907 |  | Kilcooley | 2902 |
| Broadway | 2776 |  | Loughries (part) | 1280 |
| Bryansburn | 2942 |  | Loughview | 3083 |
| Carrowdore (part) | 827 |  | Rathgael | 2462 |
| Castle | 2824 |  | Rathmore | 2905 |
| Clandeboye | 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** | **Electorate** |  | **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 |
| Castlederg | 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 |  |  |  |

