



**Boundary Commission
for Northern Ireland**



Revised Proposals for the
2023

**Parliamentary
Constituency
Boundary Review**

November 2022



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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 revised 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. Each of the four UK Parliamentary Boundary Commissions are required to submit a formal report to the Speaker of the House of Commons by 1st July 2023. The report of the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland must show the constituencies into which it recommends that Northern Ireland should be divided and propose 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 brought the 2018 Boundary 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 5th January 2021, after the publication of the Parliamentary electorate statistics for the United Kingdom as at 2nd 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 5th January 2021, following the publication of the UK electoral registers for 2nd 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.

Initial and Secondary Consultation Periods

3. The Act requires the Commission to undertake three periods of consultation during the 2023 Review. The initial consultation period started on 20th October 2021 and finished on 15th December 2021. In line with the legislation, the Commission then published the [representations received during the initial consultation](#) on its website. The secondary consultation period, which included 3 public hearings, started on 9th February 2022 and finished on 23rd March 2022. In accordance with the Act, the Commission published the [records of the public hearings](#) on its website. It also published the [written representations received during the secondary consultation period](#).



Third Consultation Period

4. During the third statutory consultation period, which lasts for 4 weeks, the public can submit written comments with respect to representations made during the public hearings.
5. Having considered the written representations received during the initial and secondary consultation periods, and the records of the hearings, the Commission has decided on revisions to its initial proposals. Written representations with respect to these revised proposals can also be made during the third consultation period.
6. The Commission's revised proposals for Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Northern Ireland are contained within this report. These revised proposals have been published on the Commission's website and placed on display at various local council venues and public libraries. Arrangements to visit should be confirmed with the relevant display venue – a list of locations and contact details is provided at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review-parliamentary-constituencies>.

Representations

7. Representations with respect to the records of the public hearings and the revised proposals may be made to the Commission during the 4-week third consultation period. It is important that representations are submitted in time to ensure they are received within the 4-week statutory period, which will end on 15th December 2022. More information about how to respond to the consultation is provided at Chapter 5.
8. Representations can support or oppose the revised proposals. Representations that oppose the Commission's proposals can include suggestions for alternative proposals - it is helpful if these take into account the requirements of the legislation. A counter-proposal that sets out the composition of each constituency may be more persuasive than a



proposal for a single constituency which does not address any knock-on effects of any proposed changes which cause an impact on one or more neighbouring constituencies.

9. If you have any queries about the review or require a copy of the revised 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>.
10. The Commission encourages individuals and groups to engage fully with the statutory consultation process to share their views. The Commission cannot agree to requests by individuals or groups to meet in order that they may present their point of view.
11. After the third consultation period, the Commission will publish the written representations it has received. If you require a copy of those written representations in an alternative format, please contact the Commission using the contact details in Chapter 5.

Final Recommendations and Report

12. After the end of the third consultation period, and taking into account representations received throughout the review process, the Commission will consider what final recommendations to make for Parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland.
13. Once the Commission has decided on its final recommendations, it will prepare and submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, which must be submitted by 1st July 2023. 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.



After the Final Report

14. Once reports from all four Boundary Commissions have been laid before Parliament, the Secretary of State or the Minister for the Cabinet Office must submit to His Majesty in Council a draft of an Order in Council giving effect to the recommendations in the reports.
15. In preparing the draft Order in Council, the Government may only modify the recommendations in the report of any Parliamentary Boundary Commission if it has been expressly requested to do so by the relevant Commission submitting a statement of modifications to the Speaker. If a Commission submits a statement of modifications, the Speaker must lay this before Parliament, and the Commission must also publish it.
16. The Act specifies that the Order in Council will not affect any Parliamentary election until the dissolution of the Parliament then in being. Any by-elections held in the meantime must therefore be held on the basis of the old (existing) constituencies.

Future Reviews

17. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020 provides that the next review report is to be submitted to the Speaker before 1st October 2031, and before 1st October of every eighth year after that.



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 2nd 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 73,393 (to the nearest whole number). 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; and
 - 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 1st 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 to developing Initial Proposals

12. In formulating its initial proposals, the Commission noted that 11 of the 18 extant constituencies' electorates fell outside the Rule 2 statutory range (69,724 - 77,062). Changes to the existing constituencies were 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. In developing its initial proposals, 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 considered whole wards to be the default building block for constituencies. It was also 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. In developing the Initial Proposals, and 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. In developing the Initial Proposals, the Commission anticipated that where the remaining factors identified in Rule 5 (namely local ties and inconvenience) were relevant, this was 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’ was 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.

Consideration of representations received

23. A total of 31 written representations were received during the initial consultation period. Five oral representations were made at the public hearings and a further three written representations were received during the secondary consultation period. Some representations focussed on a particular constituency, or a small number of wards within a constituency. Other representations proposed alternative schemes impacting multiple constituencies. Some representations were supportive of some or all of the Commission’s initial proposals, others opposed some or all of the initial proposals.
24. The Commission must work within the legislative requirements of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) for all 18 constituencies. Representations opposing the initial proposals did not always include alternative suggestions which took into account those requirements. Representations making counter-proposals did not always address the knock-on effects of those counter-proposals on other constituencies.



25. Furthermore, a number of representations made during the initial and secondary consultation periods raised issues which are not within the Commission's statutory remit. These included:

- *The use of alternative registers.* The legislation requires the Commission to use the Parliamentary electorate data as at 2nd March 2020.
- *Electoral outcomes.* As an independent and impartial body, it would not be appropriate for the Commission to take into account existing or future voting patterns, or possible impacts on future election results.
- *Changes to the legislation.* Any amendment to the legislation, including relating to Rule 7, and relating to using data other than the electorate in calculating the distribution of seats, is a matter for Parliament.

Approach adopted to developing Revised Proposals

26. The Commission took a particular approach to the delineation of the Initial Proposals, as set out above, indicating that its decision-making would be further informed by the consultation process. Having now undertaken two periods of consultation, the Commission has conscientiously considered the representations made to it. That consideration is reflected in the revised proposals now made, and the Commission is grateful to all those who made representations, whether in writing or at the public hearings.

27. The Commission's approach to date has been informed by the relevant legislation – namely, the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) – and has recognised the importance of giving reasons for its decision making. The legislation is not completely prescriptive – instead, its key features include the imposition of a mandatory requirement in Rule 2 (subject to the limited exceptions of Rule 7), and the identification of a number of permissible considerations in Rule 5.

28. In making its decisions, the Commission must take into account all relevant considerations, and consider what weight should be attached to them. The weight to be given to a relevant



consideration is a matter for the Commission to determine, subject to a requirement that it do so rationally. In making its initial proposals, the Commission set out its approach in order to explain the reasons for its delineation - likewise, detailed below and in Chapter 4 are reasons for the revisions to the Commission's initial proposals.

29. While a number of respondents to the initial and secondary consultations differed from the Commission regarding the judgement to be made on the balancing of factors in certain areas, or proposed additional factors to be taken into consideration, it was noted that representations received did not primarily focus on the approach the Commission took to delineation (rather, they focused on the delineation itself, rather than the methodology). Having reflected on its approach to delineation, generally and in light of the representations it has received, the Commission considers that the approach set out in its Initial Proposals Report, informed now by the consultation process, remains appropriate for the making of revised proposals.
30. The Initial Proposals Report indicated that where the factors of local ties and inconvenience were of relevance, this was most likely to be identified by the consultation process. Likewise, it was indicated that the Commission's understanding of these factors would be more fully informed by the consultation process. That being so, where representations have identified these factors as being relevant, and have more fully informed the Commission's understanding of these factors, then those representations have been given such weight as the Commission considers appropriate.
31. The Commission has sought to be responsive to the representations made. These representations have, for example, been of substantial assistance to Commissioners in the identification of initial proposals meriting reconsideration in light of a significant level and commonality of responses received.
32. It remains the case that some factors may have greater prominence than others in particular localities, or that the factors under consideration may conflict with each other. Where that has



been the case, Commissioners have been required to make a judgement based on a balancing of factors, giving due consideration to the mandatory Rule 2 requirement.

33. Where representations invoked Rule 7, the Commission considered them in light of the statutory threshold for the use of Rule 7, namely that it is only available when Commissioners' ability to take into account the Rule 5 factors was unreasonably impaired by having to apply Rule 2. The Act does not define what 'unreasonably impaired' 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 to naming and designation

34. The Commission is required to recommend a name and designation (either 'county' or 'borough') for each of the proposed constituencies.

35. 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').

36. In making its initial proposals, the Commission considered that in two constituencies, the proposed changes meant that the existing name was no longer appropriate. The Commission also considered that proposed changes to 16 of the 18 constituencies were such that the current names should be retained.

37. A number of representations received during the consultation process referenced the naming of constituencies. The Commission considered these and determined that



revisions to its initial proposals meant that the name of one constituency was no longer appropriate - a change of name in that constituency has therefore been proposed, and is detailed at Chapter 4.

38. 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.
39. In making its initial proposals, the Commission considered 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 were designated as county constituencies, and therefore no change was proposed to the existing constituency designations.
40. Representations received during the consultation process did not reference the matter of constituency designation. In making its revised proposals, the Commission has not made any changes to the designations set out in the initial proposals.



Chapter 4

The Delineation of Constituencies

Overview

1. The number of constituencies allocated to Northern Ireland for the 2023 Review is 18. This is unchanged from the current number of constituencies.
2. The delineation of constituencies is an iterative process, rather than a linear one, with complex interdependencies and knock-on effects. It remains the case that some factors may have greater prominence over others in particular localities, or the factors under consideration may at times conflict with each other. No constituency can be addressed in isolation, and the Commission must ensure that all constituencies in Northern Ireland are in line with the requirements of the Act. That being so, the Commission explored a range of options in the development of these revised proposals.
3. The revised proposals have been developed taking into account the Rules, Factors and Approach outlined in Chapter 3 above, as well as the representations made to the Commission during two periods of public consultation. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. The revised proposals have also been informed by a number of site visits carried out by Commissioners. The revised proposals are those determined by the Commission to offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency.



Proposals in Detail

4. This section describes the Commission's revised proposals in detail, which have been developed based on the approach outlined at Chapter 3, and above. For each constituency, the report sets out:
 - the name and designation of the proposed constituency;
 - the electorate of the proposed constituency; and
 - key details of the composition of the proposed constituency, reasons for any changes from the initial proposals, and where applicable, of any change of name.

5. In order to provide an overview of the proposals across Northern Ireland, a map showing all of the current constituencies, together with the proposed revised 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-revised-proposals-report>. This document also includes individual maps of each proposed revised constituency.



Detail of Proposed Constituencies (in alphabetical order)

Belfast East

6. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Belfast East has an electorate of 70,076 and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

7. The existing constituency of Belfast East had an electorate of 66,273 which is below the Rule 2 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 were 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 was allocated to North Down, in order to address the statutory range in that constituency.

Revised Proposals

8. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.
9. Having done so, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Belfast East. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as Belfast Lough). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue



disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



Belfast North

10. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Belfast North has an electorate of 70,361 and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

11. The existing constituency of Belfast North has an electorate of 72,332 which is within the Rule 2 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 were aligned within Belfast North (in which they were already partially located): Ballyhenry, Carnmoney Hill, Forth River and Hightown.
12. The following split wards were 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).

Revised Proposals

13. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency (where changes in the Initial Proposals were limited to the alignment of wards that were already split), including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.
14. Having done so, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Belfast North. In particular, the judgement to be



made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as Belfast Lough). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



Belfast South and Mid Down

15. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Belfast South & Mid Down has an electorate of 71,978 and is designated as a borough constituency.

Initial Proposals

16. The existing constituency of Belfast South has an electorate of 70,134 which is within the Rule 2 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, the following wards which were split between Belfast East and Belfast South were aligned within Belfast East: Cregagh, Hillfoot, Merok and Woodstock. The ward of Falls, which is split between Belfast South and Belfast West was aligned within Belfast West, in order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in that constituency.

17. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors (in particular built-up areas), the following split wards were aligned within Belfast South (in which they were also already partially located): Belvoir, Blackstaff, Carryduff East, Central, and Knockbracken.

18. Considering the limitations on the numbers of electorate from which to build adjacent constituencies which reach the statutory electorate range, 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 was 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 were transferred from Strangford to Belfast South.

19. The Commission considered that in this constituency, the proposed changes mean that the existing name was no longer appropriate. The Commission proposed the name Belfast South & Mid Down, to reflect the new boundary of the proposed constituency.



Revised Proposals

20. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the extension of the constituency around its southern boundary. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that balancing exercise, Commissioners also conducted a site visit to the constituency.
21. In considering the concerns expressed regarding the southern boundary of the constituency, Commissioners noted that without the ward of Saintfield, the constituency of Belfast South & Mid Down would meet the electorate range for Rule 7 (but not Rule 2). However, Commissioners did not consider that their ability to take into account the Rule 5 factors was unreasonably impaired by having to apply Rule 2, and so the threshold for the use of Rule 7 had not been met.
22. Having conducted that balancing exercise, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Belfast South & Mid Down. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as the motorway, other major roads and accessibility). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



Belfast West

23. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Belfast West has an electorate of 71,921 and is designated as a borough constituency. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

24. The existing constituency of Belfast West has an electorate of 65,761 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate range. That being so, and being mindful of constituency shape, built-up areas and undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards were aligned within Belfast West (in which they were already partially located): Derryaghy, Dunmurry, Falls, Shankill and Woodvale.

25. Given that, and having considered the need to satisfy the statutory electorate range in each constituency, the following split wards were 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).

Revised Proposals

26. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency (where changes in the Initial Proposals were limited to the alignment of wards that were already split), including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.

27. Having done so, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Belfast West. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as the



motorway). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



East Antrim

28. In the Commission's revised proposals, the 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.

Initial Proposals

29. The existing constituency of East Antrim has an electorate of 64,907 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate range. The following wards which are split between East Antrim and other adjacent constituencies were 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).

30. That being so, and in order to help satisfy the statutory electorate range in East Antrim, the following split wards were aligned within East Antrim (in which they are already partially located): Abbey, Glenwhirry, Jordanstown and Slemish.

31. 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 was transferred from North Antrim to East Antrim constituency.

Revised Proposals

32. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the proposed boundary between East Antrim and North Antrim, around Ballymena. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As



part of that balancing exercise, Commissioners also conducted a site visit to the constituency.

33. Having conducted that balancing exercise, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of East Antrim. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as built-up areas, compactness and accessibility). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



East Londonderry

34. In the Commission's revised proposals, the 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.

Initial Proposals

35. 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 was aligned within East Londonderry, in which it was already partially located. 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 was transferred from Foyle (which is within-range) to East Londonderry constituency.

Revised Proposals

36. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle constituency to East Londonderry constituency. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that balancing exercise, Commissioners also conducted a site visit to the constituency.

37. Representations made in relation to Eglinton proposed a different balancing of factors in that locality, and Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and retail links). In considering whether revisions to their initial proposals were



appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, and in exploring a range of options, Commissioners also determined that the transfer of Eglinton was in line with their stated approach of being mindful of dividing constituencies across special geographical features such as built-up areas.

38. The judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies. In considering the concerns expressed regarding the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle constituency to East Londonderry constituency, Commissioners noted that without the ward of Eglinton, the constituency of East Londonderry would meet the electorate range for Rule 7 (but not Rule 2). However, Commissioners did not consider that their ability to take into account the Rule 5 factors was unreasonably impaired by having to apply Rule 2, and so the threshold for the use of Rule 7 had not been met.
39. Commissioners noted the complex interdependencies and knock-on effects of delineation, in which no constituency can be addressed in isolation. That being so, the Commission determined that the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle constituency to East Londonderry presented the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency.
40. Having conducted the balancing exercise, the Commissioners therefore decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of East Londonderry. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as the coastline, built-up areas and the location of mountain ranges). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



Fermanagh and South Tyrone

41. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Fermanagh & South Tyrone has an electorate of 74,643 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

42. The existing constituency of Fermanagh & South Tyrone has an electorate of 72,945 which is within the Rule 2 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 was aligned with Fermanagh & South Tyrone. The whole ward of Blackwatertown was also transferred from Newry & Armagh into Fermanagh & South Tyrone constituency.

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

44. 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 were aligned within the adjacent constituency of Mid Ulster. The following whole wards were 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, was aligned within Upper Bann.



Revised Proposals

45. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the transfer of the wards containing the settlement of Dungannon from Fermanagh & South Tyrone to Mid Ulster. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that balancing exercise, Commissioners also conducted a site visit to the constituency.
46. In the Initial Proposals, the wards which comprise the settlement of Dungannon (Ballysaggart, Killymeal, Moygashel and Mullaghmore) were transferred to Mid Ulster. However, representations made in relation to the settlement of Dungannon proposed a different balancing of factors in that locality. Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and retail links) in this locality, as well as special geographical considerations, such as size, shape and accessibility. In considering whether revisions of their initial proposals were appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, Commissioners also reflected on their stated approach of avoiding undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries.
47. In its stated approach, the Commission had also adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.



48. The currently-split wards of Castlecaulfield and Loughgall were aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Dungannon, as set out in representations made) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in these cases. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Castlecaulfield should be left split between Fermanagh & South Tyrone and Mid Ulster, and the ward of Loughgall should be split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann.
49. Having conducted the balancing exercise, the Commissioners therefore decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Fermanagh & South Tyrone. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as constituency size and shape, and the location of built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:
- The wards of Ballysaggart, Killymeal, Moygashel and Mullaghmore are transferred from Mid Ulster to Fermanagh & South Tyrone
 - The split ward of Castlecaulfield, which was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone, is left split between Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & South Tyrone
 - The split ward of Loughgall, which was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone, is split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann



Foyle

50. In the Commission's revised proposals, the proposed constituency of Foyle has an electorate of 69,890 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

51. The existing constituency of Foyle has an electorate of 74,431 which is within the Rule 2 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 was aligned within under-range East Londonderry.

52. 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 was transferred from Foyle to East Londonderry constituency. The ward of Slievekirk which is currently split between Foyle and West Tyrone was aligned within Foyle.

Revised Proposals

53. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle constituency to East Londonderry constituency. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that exercise, Commissioners undertook a site visit to the constituency.



54. Representations made in relation to Eglinton proposed a different balancing of factors in that locality, and Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and retail links). In considering whether revisions to their initial proposals were appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, and in exploring a range of options, Commissioners also determined that the transfer of Eglinton was in line with their stated approach of being mindful of dividing constituencies across special geographical features such as built-up areas.
55. The judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies. In considering the concerns expressed regarding the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle constituency to East Londonderry constituency, Commissioners noted that without the ward of Eglinton, the constituency of East Londonderry would meet the electorate range for Rule 7 (but not Rule 2). However, Commissioners did not consider that their ability to take into account the Rule 5 factors was unreasonably impaired by having to apply Rule 2, and so the threshold for the use of Rule 7 in East Londonderry had not been met.
56. Commissioners noted the complex interdependencies and knock-on effects of delineation, in which no constituency can be addressed in isolation. That being so, the Commission determined that the transfer of the ward of Eglinton from Foyle to East Londonderry constituency presented the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency.
57. Having conducted the balancing exercise across each constituency, the Commissioners did decide to make a revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Foyle. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as built-up areas, and the location of mountain ranges). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue



disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received relating to each constituency, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revision to the Initial Proposals:

- The split ward of Slievekirk to be aligned within West Tyrone, rather than within Foyle.



Lagan Valley

58. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Lagan Valley has an electorate of 73,704 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

59. The existing constituency of Lagan Valley has an electorate of 75,884 which is within the Rule 2 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.

60. That being so, and considering a balancing of factors, the following split wards were 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 was transferred from Lagan Valley into Belfast South constituency.

61. Having considered a balancing of factors (in particular, being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries), the split wards of Ballinderry and Dromara were 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 were transferred from Upper Bann into Lagan Valley constituency.



Revised Proposals

62. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.
63. In its stated approach, the Commission adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.
64. The currently-split ward of Donaghcloney was aligned within Upper Bann in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Dungannon, as set out in representations made) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Donaghcloney should be left split between Lagan Valley and Upper Bann.
65. Having conducted the balancing exercise, the Commissioners therefore decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Lagan Valley. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations



(such as constituency shape, and built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received relating to each constituency, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revision to the Initial Proposals:

- The split ward of Donaghcloney, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is left split between Lagan Valley and Upper Bann.



Mid Ulster

66. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Mid Ulster has an electorate of 70,094 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

67. The existing constituency of Mid Ulster has an electorate of 70,501 which is within the Rule 2 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 were aligned within Mid Ulster, together with the following whole wards which were transferred from Fermanagh & South Tyrone to Mid Ulster: Ballysaggart, Moygashel and Mullaghmore.

68. 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 mountain ranges) and the shape of constituencies, the whole wards of Donaghmore and Pomeroy were transferred from Mid Ulster to West Tyrone constituency.

69. 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 were aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone.

Revised Proposals

70. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the transfer of the wards containing the settlement of Dungannon from Fermanagh & South Tyrone to Mid Ulster. Commissioners took into account all



considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that exercise, the Commissioners undertook a site visit to the constituency.

71. In the Initial Proposals, the wards which comprise the settlement of Dungannon (Ballysaggart, Killymeal, Moygashel and Mullaghmore) were transferred to Mid Ulster. However, representations made in relation to the settlement of Dungannon proposed a different balancing of factors in that locality. Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and retail links) in this locality, as well as special geographical considerations, such as size, shape and accessibility. In considering whether revisions of their initial proposals were appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, Commissioners also reflected on their stated approach of avoiding undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries.
72. In its stated approach, the Commission also adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.
73. The currently-split wards of Castlecaulfield and Loughgall were aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone in the Initial Proposals, and the currently-split ward of The Birches was aligned within Upper Bann. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Dungannon, as set out in representations made) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular



localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in these cases. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Castlecaulfield should be left split between Fermanagh & South Tyrone and Mid Ulster, and the wards of Loughgall and The Birches should be split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann.

74. Having conducted the balancing exercise, the Commissioners therefore decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Mid Ulster. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as constituency shape, and the location of built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:

- The ward of Donaghmore is transferred to Mid Ulster from West Tyrone
- The wards of Ballysaggart, Killymeal, Moygashel and Mullaghmore are transferred from Mid Ulster to Fermanagh & South Tyrone
- The split ward of Castlecaulfield, which was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone, is left split between Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & South Tyrone
- The split ward of Loughgall, which was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone, is split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann
- The split ward of The Birches, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann



Newry and Armagh

75. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Newry & 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.

Initial Proposals

76. The existing constituency of Newry & Armagh has an electorate of 81,329 which is above the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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.

77. 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 were aligned within Newry & Armagh (within which they were already partially located): Abbey, Damolly and St Patrick's.

78. 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) was aligned with Fermanagh & South Tyrone. The whole ward of Blackwatertown was transferred from Newry & Armagh into Fermanagh & South Tyrone constituency.

79. 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 were 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) was aligned within Upper Bann.



Revised Proposals

80. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.
81. In so doing, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Newry & Armagh. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



North Antrim

82. In the Commission's revised proposals, the 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.

Initial Proposals

83. The existing constituency of North Antrim has an electorate of 77,156 which is above the Rule 2 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 was aligned within North Antrim (within which it is already partially located).

84. The wards of Glenwhirry and Slemish which are split between North Antrim and East Antrim were aligned within under-range East Antrim. In addition, to help satisfy the statutory electorate range, the whole ward of Glenravel was transferred from North Antrim to East Antrim constituency.

Revised Proposals

85. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of responses regarding the proposed boundary between North Antrim and East Antrim, around Ballymena. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that balancing exercise, Commissioners also undertook a site visit to the constituency.

86. Having conducted that balancing exercise, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of North Antrim. In particular,



the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as built-up areas, compactness and accessibility). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



North Down

87. In the Commission's revised proposals, the 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.

Initial Proposals

88. The existing constituency of North Down has an electorate of 67,109 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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.

89. 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 were aligned within North Down (in which they were already partially located), and the split ward of Glen was aligned within the adjacent constituency of Strangford (in which it was already partially located).

90. The wards of Carrowdore and Loughries, which are currently split between North Down and Strangford constituencies, were 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) were more prominent than another (namely existing ward boundaries) in this particular locality. It was considered that this exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in this case.



Revised Proposals

91. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.

92. In so doing, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of North Down. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as the coastline, the Peninsula, and built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



South Antrim

93. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of South Antrim has an electorate of 71,646 and is designated as a county constituency. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

94. The existing constituency of South Antrim has an electorate of 71,915 which is within the Rule 2 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 were aligned within South Antrim (in which they are already partially located): Ballyduff, Burnthill, Carnmoney, Fairview and Stonyford. In addition, the following split wards were aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they are already partially located): Jordanstown (within East Antrim), Ballyhenry, Carnmoney Hill and Hightown (within Belfast North).

Revised Proposals

95. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency (where changes in the Initial Proposals were limited to the alignment of wards that were already split), including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.

96. In so doing, the Commissioners decided not to make any revision to the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of South Antrim. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as Lough Neagh, and built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were



also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency remained that found in the Initial Proposals.



South Down

97. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of South Down has an electorate of 74,370 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

98. The existing constituency of South Down has an electorate of 79,295 which is above the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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 & Armagh.

99. 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 were aligned within other adjacent constituencies (in which they are already partially located): Abbey, Damolly, St Patrick's (within Newry & 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 were transferred from South Down to under-range Strangford constituency: Cathedral, Knocknashinna, Lecale, Strangford, and Quoile.

100. That being so, and being mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards were 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 were transferred from Strangford to South Down constituency.



Revised Proposals

101. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of response regarding the initial proposal to transfer the wards containing the settlement of Downpatrick from South Down to Strangford & Quoile. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that exercise, Commissioners conducted a site visit to the constituency.

102. In the Initial Proposals, the wards which comprise the settlement of Downpatrick and its hinterland (Cathedral, Knocknashinna, Lecale, Quoile and Strangford) were transferred to Strangford & Quoile constituency. However, representations made in relation to the settlement of Downpatrick proposed a different balancing of factors in that locality. Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and leisure/retail links) in this locality, as well as special geographical considerations, such as built-up areas and accessibility. In considering whether revisions of their initial proposals were appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, Commissioners also reflected on their stated approach, including avoiding undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, whether a constituency contains detached parts, the availability of direct transport access and aligning split wards within a single constituency, where appropriate.

103. In its stated approach, the Commission adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their



Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.

104. The currently-split ward of Banbridge East was aligned within Upper Bann in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Dungannon, as set out in representations made) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Banbridge East should be left split between Upper Bann and South Down.
105. The ward of Ballyward is currently split between Lagan Valley, South Down, and Strangford, and it was aligned within South Down in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick, as set out in representations made, and special geographical considerations, such as shape and dividing constituencies across built-up areas) were determined to be more prominent than other factors (namely existing ward boundaries and existing constituency boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Ballyward should be split between the revised constituencies of South Down and Strangford.
106. The ward of Quoile is not currently split and was located within Strangford & Quoile in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick, as set out in representations made, and special



geographical considerations, such as detached parts, direct transport access and dividing constituencies across built-up areas) were determined to be more prominent than other factors (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of using whole wards as building blocks was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Quoile should be split between the revised constituencies of South Down and Strangford.

107. Having conducted the balancing exercise, and noting the complex interdependencies and knock-on effects of delineation in which no constituency can be addressed in isolation, the Commissioners decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of South Down. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as size, shape and accessibility, detached parts and the location of built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:

- The wards of Cathedral, Knocknashinna and Lecale are transferred from Strangford & Quoile to South Down
- The whole ward of Quoile is split between Strangford & Quoile and South Down
- The wards of Ballynahinch, Drumaness and Kilmore are transferred from South Down to Strangford & Quoile
- The split ward of Ballyward, which was aligned within South Down, is split between South Down and Strangford & Quoile.
- The split ward of Banbridge East, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is left split between South Down and Upper Bann.



Strangford

108. The constituency named Strangford & Quoile in the Initial Proposals has been renamed Strangford in the Revised Proposals and has an electorate of 70,100. It is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element.

Initial Proposals

109. The existing constituency of Strangford has an electorate of 66,990 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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.

110. That being so, and being mindful of dividing constituencies across built-up areas, the following whole wards were 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 were aligned within Strangford: Crossgar and Killyleagh, Derryboy and Glen.

111. Given that, and being mindful of the location of built-up areas and undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, the following split wards were aligned within other adjacent constituencies: Knockbracken, Carryduff East (within Belfast South), Ballygrainey (within North Down), and Ballyward (within South Down).

112. The addition to Strangford constituency of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick provided that constituency with sufficient electorate to allocate electorate to Belfast South. This helped to satisfy the statutory range in each constituency, and therefore the whole wards of Moneyreagh and Saintfield were transferred from Strangford to Belfast South constituency. In addition, the whole wards of Ballynahinch and Kilmore were transferred from Strangford constituency to South Down constituency.



113. 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.

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

Revised Proposals

115. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. They noted some commonality of response regarding the initial proposal to transfer of the wards containing the settlement of Downpatrick from South Down to Strangford & Quoile. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that exercise, Commissioners undertook a site visit to this constituency.

116. In the Initial Proposals, the wards which comprise the settlement of Downpatrick and its hinterland (Cathedral, Knocknashinna, Lecale, Quoile and Strangford) were transferred from South Down to Strangford & Quoile constituency. However, representations made in relation to the settlement of Downpatrick proposed a different balancing of factors in that



locality. Commissioners determined that they had been more fully informed regarding the factors of local ties and inconvenience (such as access to public services, business and leisure/retail links) in this locality, as well as special geographical considerations, such as built-up areas and accessibility. In considering whether revisions of their initial proposals were appropriate now that their consideration was informed by representations received, Commissioners also reflected on their stated approach, including avoiding undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries, whether a constituency contains detached parts, the availability of direct transport access and aligning split wards within a single constituency, where appropriate.

117. In its stated approach, the Commission adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.

118. The ward of Ballyward is currently split between Lagan Valley, South Down, and Strangford, and it was aligned within South Down in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick, as set out in representations made, and special geographical considerations, such as shape and dividing constituencies across built-up areas) were determined to be more prominent than other factors (namely existing ward boundaries and existing constituency boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Ballyward should be split between the revised constituencies of South Down and Strangford.



119. The ward of Quoile is not currently split and was located within Strangford & Quoile in the Initial Proposals. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Downpatrick, as set out in representations made, and special geographical considerations, such as detached parts, direct transport access and dividing constituencies across built-up areas) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of using whole wards as building blocks was warranted in this case. Commissioners therefore determined that the ward of Quoile should be split between the revised constituencies of South Down and Strangford.

120. Having conducted the balancing exercise, and noting the complex interdependencies and knock-on effects of delineation in which no constituency can be addressed in isolation, the Commissioners decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Strangford & Quoile. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as the Peninsula, size, shape and accessibility, detached parts and the location of built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:

- The wards of Cathedral, Knocknashinna and Lecale are transferred from Strangford & Quoile to South Down
- The whole ward of Quoile is split between Strangford & Quoile and South Down
- The wards of Ballynahinch, Drumaness and Kilmore are transferred from South Down to Strangford & Quoile



- The split ward of Ballyward, which was aligned within South Down, is split between South Down and Strangford & Quoile.

121. As outlined above, the Commission considers that the name Strangford & Quoile is no longer appropriate for this constituency, as it was proposed in order to reflect the new boundary set out in the Initial Proposals which has now been revised. That being so, the Commission considers that it is appropriate for the constituency set out in the revised proposals to be called Strangford.



Upper Bann

122. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of Upper Bann has an electorate of 76,969 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

123. The existing constituency of Upper Bann has an electorate of 83,028 which is above the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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.

124. That being so, the following split wards were 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 were transferred from Upper Bann into the adjacent constituency of Lagan Valley.

125. 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 were aligned within Upper Bann (in which they are already partially located): Banbridge East, Donaghcloney, Mahon, and The Birches.

Revised Proposals

126. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing



exercise in respect of relevant factors. As part of that exercise, Commissioners undertook a sit visit to the constituency.

127. In its stated approach, the Commission adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.

128. The currently-split wards of Banbridge East, Donaghcloney and The Birches were aligned within Upper Bann in the Initial Proposals, and the currently-split ward of Loughgall was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone. In considering a balancing of factors, a number of factors taken into consideration (namely local ties and inconvenience relating to the transfer of the wards making up the settlement of Dungannon, as set out in representations made) were determined to be more prominent than another factor (namely existing ward boundaries) in these particular localities. That being so, and in order to meet the statutory electorate range in each constituency, it was considered that an exception to the approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency was warranted in these cases. Commissioners therefore determined that the wards of Loughgall and The Birches should be split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann, the ward of Banbridge East should be left split between Upper Bann and South Down, and the ward of Donaghcloney should be left split between Lagan Valley and Upper Bann.

129. Having conducted the balancing exercise, the Commissioners therefore decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of Upper Bann. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations



(such as constituency shape, and the location of built-up areas). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into consideration representations received, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:

- The split ward of Donaghcloney, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is left split between Upper Bann and Lagan Valley
- The split ward of Banbridge East, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is left split between Upper Bann and South Down
- The split ward of Loughgall, which was aligned within Fermanagh & South Tyrone, is split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann
- The split ward of The Birches, which was aligned within Upper Bann, is split between Mid Ulster and Upper Bann



West Tyrone

130. In the Commission's revised proposals, the constituency of West Tyrone has an electorate of 70,614 and is designated as a county constituency as it has more than a small rural element. No change of name is proposed.

Initial Proposals

131. The existing constituency of West Tyrone has an electorate of 66,339 which is below the Rule 2 statutory electorate 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 were transferred from Mid Ulster to West Tyrone constituency, and the ward of Slievekirk which is currently split between Foyle and West Tyrone was aligned within Foyle.

Revised Proposals

132. Commissioners were grateful for the views and insights submitted in representations relating to this constituency, including those which more fully informed their understanding of the factors of local ties and inconvenience. Commissioners took into account all considerations relevant to their task, attaching such weight to each as they considered appropriate and reaching a judgement, where necessary, having conducted a balancing exercise in respect of relevant factors.

133. Having conducted the balancing exercise, and noting the complex interdependencies and knock-on effects of delineation in which no constituency can be addressed in isolation, the Commissioners decided to revise the Initial Proposals in respect of the constituency of West Tyrone. In particular, the judgement to be made in this locality must address the need to meet the statutory electorate range in all constituencies, in the context of special geographical considerations (such as constituency shape, built-up areas, and the location of mountain ranges). In line with their stated approach, the Commissioners were also mindful of undue disruption to existing constituency boundaries. Having taken into



consideration representations received relating to each constituency, the Commissioners determined that the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in each constituency is found by making the following revisions to the Initial Proposals:

- The ward of Donaghmore is transferred to Mid Ulster, from West Tyrone.
- The split ward of Slievekirk to be aligned within West Tyrone, rather than within Foyle.



Summary

134. The Commission has proposed constituencies based on the Rules, Factors and Approach outlined above at Chapter 3, and following consideration of the representations made. 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.
135. In its stated approach, the Commission adopted a working principle that whole wards would be used as default building blocks for constituencies. However, the approach noted that this starting point does not mean that some wards may not be split across constituencies, given a balancing of factors, and the statutory requirements within which the Commission must work. It remains the Commissioners' view, as was apparent in their Initial Proposals, that a split ward may offer the most satisfactory resolution of the totality of issues arising in a constituency.
136. Of the 56 wards which are currently split by existing constituency boundaries, the Commission's initial proposals aligned 54 of them wholly within a single constituency. In the context of the legislative framework and a balancing of factors, and having considered the representations made, the revised proposals align 48 of the currently-split wards. The Commission considered these exceptions to its approach of aligning split wards wholly within one constituency were warranted, in light of matters arising in representations received. Given special geographical considerations in this locality, the previously whole ward of Quoile has also been split, in order to make available direct land access between Strangford ward and the rest of Strangford constituency.
137. The Commission's initial proposals moved 20 whole wards from their current constituency into a different constituency. Having considered the representations made, and a balancing of factors, and in particular being mindful of undue disruption to existing



constituency boundaries, the revised proposals move 11 whole wards from their current constituency into a different constituency.

138. The Commission has proposed 18 constituencies within the Rule 2 statutory range. The Commission did not consider that their ability to take into account the Rule 5 factors was unreasonably impaired in respect of any constituency, and so the threshold for the use of Rule 7 was not met.

139. Of the 18 constituencies, ten remain the same as in the Initial Proposals and eight have been revised. A change of name has been proposed in one of the revised constituencies. No change of designation has been proposed in any constituency.

140. The publication of the Commission's revised proposals begins a 4-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

1. During the third 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 4-week consultation period, which begins on 17th November 2022 and ends on 15th December 2022.
2. In addition to the maps which accompany this report, and other resources which are available on our website, an interactive map of these proposals is available at <https://apps.spatialni.gov.uk/BoundaryCommission/BCNIPublicConsultationApp/index.html>
3. For general consultation enquiries, and if you require a consultation document in a different format, please contact us by phone on 028 9052 7821. You can submit a representation in the following ways:

You can submit your representation using our online consultation portal at <https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/boundary-commission/2023-boundary-review-parliamentary-constituencies>.

You can email your response, along with any accompanying documents or maps supporting your representation, to review@boundarycommission.org.uk. A response template is available, which can be found at <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/publications/third-consultation-response-template>.

You can send your response to us by post at:
Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland
Level 7 Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF



Chapter 6

Acknowledgements

The Commission would like to record its gratitude to its assessors who provided advice and assistance during the development of these revised 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 revised 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 Lady 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 (2008) constituency allocation	Proposed revised 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 / Strangford
Banbridge East	South Down / Upper Bann	South Down / 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 / North Down
Carryduff East	Strangford / Belfast South	Belfast South & Mid Down



Ward name	Existing (2008) constituency allocation	Proposed revised constituency allocation
Castlecaulfield	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster
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
Damolly	Newry & Armagh / South Down	Newry & Armagh
Derryaghy	Lagan Valley / Belfast West	Belfast West
Derryboy	Strangford / South Down	Strangford
Derryleckagh	South Down / Newry & Armagh	South Down
Donaghcloney	Upper Bann / Lagan Valley	Upper Bann / Lagan Valley
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
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 (2008) constituency allocation	Proposed revised constituency allocation
Killyman	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Mid Ulster
Killymeal	Fermanagh & South Tyrone / Mid Ulster	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Knockbracken	Belfast South / Strangford	Belfast South & Mid Down
Loughbrickland	South Down / Upper Bann / Newry & Armagh	South Down
Loughgall	Newry & Armagh / Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Mid Ulster / Upper Bann
Loughries	Strangford / North Down	Strangford / 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	West Tyrone
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 / Mid Ulster
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 and 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 and South Tyrone County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 74,643

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
Ballysaggart	1847		
Belcoo & Garrison	2126	Killymeal	2138
Belleek & Boa	2383	Lisbellaw	2233
Blackwatertown	3885	Lisnarrick	2384
Boho, Cleenish & Letterbreen	2492	Lisnaskea	1810
Brookeborough	1939	Maguiresbridge	2451
Caledon	2573	Moy	2308
Castlecaulfield (part)	1718	Moygashel	1842
Castlecoole	2183	Mullaghmore	2186
Derrygonnelly	2068	Newtownbutler	1927
Derrylin	1974	Portora	2140
Donagh	2038	Rosslea	1772
Ederney & Kesh	2084	Rossorry	1755
		Tempo	2159



Foyle County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 69,890

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	Springtown	2525
Enagh	2862	Victoria	2858
Foyle Springs	2627		



Lagan Valley County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 73,704

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
Donaghcloney (part)	140	Maze	2300
Dromara	2461	Moira	2647
Dromore	3313	Old Warren	2450
Harmony Hill	2284	Quilly	3156
Hilden	2461	Ravernet	2383
Hillhall	2692	Wallace Park	2610
Hillsborough	2665	White Mountain	3873
Knockmore	2685		
Lagan	2492		



Mid Ulster County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,094

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ardboe	2678	Lissan	2516
Ballymaguigan	2753	Loughgall (part)	511
Bellaghy	2714	Loughry	2011
Castlecaulfield (part)	760		
Castledawson	2552	Lower Glenshane	2378
Coagh	2337	Maghera	2300
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 Birches (part)	392
Coolshinny	2696	The Loup	2777
Donaghmore	2611	Tobermore	2539
Draperstown	2126	Town Parks East	2338
Glebe	2476	Valley	2516
Killyman	2295	Washing Bay	2642



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	Groomspart	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
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 – 74,370

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Annalong	3084	Knocknashinna	3129
Ballydugan	2710	Lecale	3071
Ballyward (part)	2697	Lisnacree	3293
Banbridge East (part)	832	Loughbrickland	3967
Binnian	2989	Mayobridge	3511
Burren	3078	Murlough	3295
Castlewellan	2863	Quoile (part)	1779
Cathedral	2674		
Derryleckagh	3392	Rathfriland	3386
Donard	2726	Rostrevor	3273
Dundrum	3086	Tollymore	3015
Gransha	3476	Warrenpoint	3039
Hilltown	3531		
Kilkeel	2474		



Strangford County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,100

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballygowan	3215	Killinchy	2808
Ballynahinch	3008	Kilmore	2928
Ballywalter	3260	Kircubbin	3113
Ballyward (part)	522	Loughries (part)	1762
Carrowdore (part)	2225	Movilla	2778
Comber North	2826	Portaferry	2545
Comber South	2837	Portavogie	2666
Comber West	2767	Quoile (part)	1045
Conway Square	2766	Scrabo	3184
Cronstown	3264	Strangford	3010
Crossgar & Killyleagh	3000	West Winds	2813
Derryboy	3023		
Drumaness	3009		
Glen	3279		
Gregstown	2447		



Upper Bann County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 76,969

Ward name	Electorate	Ward name	Electorate
Ballybay	2879	Gilford	3333
Banbridge East (part)	2493	Kernan	3468
Banbridge North	3164	Killycomain	2764
Banbridge South	3447	Knocknashane	3068
Banbridge West	3697	Lough Road	3669
Bleary	3475	Loughgall (part)	3354
Brownlow	3774	Mahon	3173
Corcrain	2871	Mourneview	3122
Craigavon Centre	3602	Parklake	3530
Derrytrasna	3584	Shankill	3848
Donaghcloney (part)	3304	The Birches (part)	3553
		Waringstown	3797



West Tyrone County Constituency

Total constituency electorate – 70,614

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
Dromore	1957	Pomeroy	2596
Drumnakilly	2142	Sion Mills	2723
Drumquin	2164	Sixmilecross	2054
Dunnamanagh	2595	Slievekirk	2584
Fairy Water	2184	Strabane North	2735
Finn	2996	Strabane West	2413
Fintona	1814	Strule	1691
Glenderg	2495	Termon	1955
		Trillick	1886



Appendix E

Representations Received

Representations received during the initial consultation period

(Where an individual respondent did not consent to publication of their name, their published representation was assigned a unique reference number.)

Respondent	Link
Alliance Party	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-alliance-party
Ballynakelly Community Policing Liaison Committee	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-ballynakelly-community-policing-liaison-residents-group
DUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-democratic-unionist-party
Enagh Youth Forum	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-enagh-youth-forum
SDLP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-sdlp
UUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-ulster-unionist-party
Sinn Féin	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-sinn-fein
South Tyrone Unionist Association	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-south-tyrone-unionist-association
Mrs Naomi Bailie	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-mrs-naomi-bailie
Councillor Patrick Brown	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-councillor-patrick-brown
Mr Eamonn O' Donnell	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-mr-eamonn-odonnell
Dr Nicholas Whyte	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-dr-nicholas-whyte
IC-001	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-001
IC-002	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-002
IC-003	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-003
IC-004	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-004
IC-005	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-005
IC-006	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-006
IC-007	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-007
IC-008	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-008
IC-009	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-009



IC-010	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-010
IC-011	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-011
IC-012	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-012
IC-013	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-013
IC-014	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-014
IC-015	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-015
IC-016	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-016
IC-017	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-017
IC-018	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/ic-018

Representations made at public hearings during the secondary consultation period

Respondent	Link
Stephen Barr, UUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/record-public-hearing-belfast-2nd-march-2022
Claire Hanna MP, SDLP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/record-public-hearing-belfast-2nd-march-2022
Colin McGrath MLA, SDLP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/record-public-hearing-belfast-2nd-march-2022
Shane Munro	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/record-public-hearing-belfast-2nd-march-2022
Gavin Robinson MP, DUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/record-public-hearing-belfast-2nd-march-2022

Written representations made during secondary consultation period

Respondent	Link
DUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/sc-dup-written-representation
Shane Munro	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/sc-shane-munro-written-representation
UUP	https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/2023-review/consultations/sc-uup-written-representation



Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland

