

**Boundary Commission
for Northern Ireland**



PROVISIONAL PROPOSALS REPORT

2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

SEPTEMBER 2016

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Chapter 1

Introduction

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

Timing

3. The current review commenced on 24 February 2016, after the publication of the Parliamentary electorate statistics for the United Kingdom as at 1 December 2015 which is the “review date” specified in the legislation. The Northern Ireland register of Parliamentary electors at the review date can be viewed on the website of the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland at www.eoni.org.uk. The review is being carried out simultaneously in each of the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom by the respective Boundary Commissions. Each Commission is required to submit its report before 1 October 2018.

The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011

4. The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 substantively amended the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, including the introduction of new rules for the redistribution of seats and new provisions for public hearings which are set out in Appendix B and Appendix C respectively.

The base data for the review

5. The legislation specifies that the electorate figures to be used for the current review must be those from the electoral registers published on 1 December 2015. The Commission may not base its work on projected electorates or population figures but must work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register at the review date. In developing its proposals, the Commission may have regard to local government boundaries. The legislation stipulates that these are the ward boundaries in force at the most recent council election date before the review date. For this review, these are the ward boundaries in force at 22 May 2014.

The allocation of constituencies

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

Country	Electorate at 1 December 2015	Existing Allocation	New Allocation
England	37,294,494*	533	499(+2)
Northern Ireland	1,243,369	18	17
Scotland	3,842,736#	59	51(+2)
Wales	2,181,841	40	29
Total	44,562,440	650	600

* The total electorate for England does not include the electorate of the Isle of Wight which will comprise two protected constituencies.
The total electorate for Scotland does not include the two protected island constituencies which are exempt from the 5% electoral parity rule.

The electoral quota and electoral parity

7. The Boundary Commissions must ensure that each constituency has an electorate that is within 5% of the United Kingdom electoral quota. The quota is defined as the total UK electorate (less the electorate of the four protected constituencies) divided by 596. Based on the number of registered electors on 1 December 2015, the UK quota for the current review is 74,769 electors, giving a +/- 5% range of 71,031 to 78,507 electors. While certain other factors may be taken into account by Commissions, they are all subordinate to the electoral parity requirement.
8. The reduction of one seat allocated to Northern Ireland as a result of the formula means that this review will have an impact across all existing constituencies.

Chapter 2

Process and Procedures

Commencement

1. The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland announced the start of its 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries on 24 February 2016¹, following the publication of the UK electoral registers for 1 December 2015 and agreement on the allocation of the 600 constituencies to the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

Guidance Booklet

2. The Commission has produced a guidance booklet to help make the review process more widely known and understood. It contains more detail about the review process than this chapter and can be viewed on the Commission's website at www.boundarycommission.org.uk or requested from the Commission's offices (contact details are provided in Chapter 7).

Meeting with Political Parties

3. As has been the practice at previous boundary reviews, the Commission met representatives of political parties and independents not affiliated to any party. The meeting took place in Parliament Buildings on Friday 27 May 2016. Invitations were extended not only to those parties and independents represented at Westminster, but also to those represented in the Northern Ireland Assembly.
4. The Deputy Chairman explained the role and remit of the Commission; the procedures it would follow; the rules within which it is required to work and the proposed timetable. The meeting did not consider any specific boundary proposals. An agreed note of the meeting can be viewed on the Commission's website.

Provisional Proposals

5. This report sets out, for public consultation, the boundaries and names of the proposed new constituencies. Copies of this report and the accompanying map have been published on the Commission's website and placed on display at the main offices of the 11 local authorities, public libraries, Area Electoral Offices and the offices of the Electoral Commission. The times for visiting the display venues should be confirmed with the relevant office.
6. The rationale for the Commission's proposals is contained in Chapter 4 of this report and the composition of the proposed new constituencies is set out in Appendix D.

Representations

7. Representations may be made to the Commission within 12 weeks of publication of these Provisional Proposals. Representations that take issue with the Commission's proposals will be

¹ <https://www.boundarycommission.org.uk/news-centre/2018-review-announced>

particularly helpful if they include alternative suggestions which take into account the legislative requirements and the need for a consistent approach throughout Northern Ireland.

How to respond

8. Any person or body wishing to make representations about these Provisional Proposals should do so in writing on or before **28 November 2016**.
9. There are a number of options for providing your response. You can make your views heard at one of the public hearings, by post, email or online. These are set out in Chapter 7.
10. Should you have any queries about the review or how to participate in the consultation process, further information can be obtained from the Commission's website at **www.boundarycommission.org.uk** or by telephoning the Commission's offices at **028 9052 7821**.
11. The Commission will normally only accept representations in writing, subject to any requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The public hearings will provide an opportunity to make oral representations. The Commission will not agree to requests by individuals or groups to meet in order that they may present their point of view.
12. The written representations received will be published on the Commission's website. Personal contact information from representations from individuals will be removed before publication.

Public hearings

13. During the initial consultation period on its Provisional Proposals, the Commission will hold four public hearings around Northern Ireland to give an opportunity for the public to make representations on them. The hearings will take place during October 2016 and each hearing will last for one day, which will include an evening session for those unable to attend during normal working hours.
14. The locations and dates for each public hearing are detailed below. The timing for each hearing is set out on the Commission's website.

Date	Location
5 October 2016	Tullyglass Hotel, Ballymena
11 October 2016	Silverbirch Hotel, Omagh
20 October 2016	Ramada Hotel, Shaws Bridge, Belfast
25 October 2016	Seagoe Hotel, Portadown

15. The Commission has appointed Chairs for each hearing who will determine the procedure to be followed. Representations may be made by any person or organisation that the Chair considers has an interest in the Commission's proposals. The Chair may set time limits for any individual speaker to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to make their representation. The Chair may permit

questions to be directed through the Chair to any speaker and may ask questions of his or her own. The provisions in the legislation relating to the conduct of public hearings are reproduced at Appendix C.

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

Scrutiny period

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

Revised Proposals

18. On completion of the secondary consultation period, the Commission will consider all representations received, the records of the public hearings and any scrutiny comments concerning representations made. Following this, it may make amendments to the Provisional Proposals and publish the resulting Revised Proposals for further public consultation.
19. The consultation period for the Revised Proposals will be eight weeks. Hard copies of the Revised Proposals will be available for scrutiny in the same public display points used for the Provisional Proposals consultation. There will not be any public hearings in connection with the Revised Proposals and only written representations on the Revised Proposals will be considered.

Final Recommendations

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

Report submission

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

Chapter 3

Rules and General Principles

Legislative requirements

1. The legislation requires that:
 - Northern Ireland shall be divided into 17 constituencies
 - each constituency shall have an electorate of between 71,031 and 78,507
 - these electorates shall be as recorded on the register dated 1 December 2015
 - any local government wards which are taken into account shall be as on 22 May 2014.

Approach adopted

2. The Commission has decided to use local government wards as the building blocks for the proposed constituencies.
3. Subject to the absolute requirement of the quota range, the Commission has taken into account:
 - special geographical considerations
 - any local ties that would be broken by its proposed changes
 - the boundaries of the 18 existing constituencies.
4. The special geographical considerations include the size, shape and accessibility of proposed constituencies; mountains, passes, lakes and main rivers; and the integrity of built-up areas. The Commission has sought to:
 - create manageable shapes
 - include at least one significant town in each constituency
 - respect organic communities.
5. Research on 'local ties' throughout the UK has identified a wide range of possibilities, including patterns of commuting and shopping, hospital and school catchment areas, transport routes and people's self-identification. In addition, where appropriate and as far as practicable within the Rules, the Commission has taken into consideration the six long-established county boundaries; and for Belfast, the City Council boundary.
6. The statutory reduction in the number of constituencies, combined with the imposition of the tighter quota range, means that this review will require more radical changes in existing boundaries than its predecessor, the 2008 Review. Subject to the requirements of the legislation, the Commission has sought to minimise these changes.
7. Four of the existing constituencies already fall within the required electoral range: Lagan Valley (71,855), Newry and Armagh (78,158), North Antrim (76,278) and South Down (75,606). However, all of the existing constituencies require adjustments to bring them into line with the May 2014 ward boundaries and to accommodate the overall loss of one seat.

8. Rule 7 would allow constituencies to be defined as low as 69,401 if the Commission was satisfied that the application of the UK quota range would 'unreasonably impair' its ability to take into account the discretionary factors set out in Rule 5. The Commission tested a diverse range of options for a 17-seat regional structure and concluded that the limited flexibility afforded by Rule 7 would not produce a significantly better outcome. Since it was not in a position to advance a credible argument that its ability to take the discretionary factors into account had been unreasonably impaired, the Commission concluded that Rule 7 should not be applied.

Names and designation

9. The Commission was required to recommend a name and designation (either 'county' or 'borough') for each of the proposed constituencies.
10. The Commission decided to retain the name of every proposed constituency which was sufficiently similar to an existing constituency, provided that it still fitted. Otherwise, where appropriate, the Commission has applied the long-established convention of naming constituencies after counties qualified by compass points.
11. In three cases where this did not seem appropriate, new names have been proposed based on geographical features or historical associations.
12. The Commission proposes designating only the Belfast constituencies as borough constituencies. The practical effect of this designation concerns the level of candidates' expenses allowable at elections.

Chapter 4

The Delineation of Constituencies

Regional Modelling

1. The Commission began the delineation process by identifying and testing a diverse series of regional models. Since the four existing Belfast constituencies amount to 3.48 quotas, it was decided to test both three-seat and four-seat options for Belfast.
2. The Commission concluded from this exercise that the best models were those which provided for a three-seat Belfast. They were better both at the regional level and for each of the individual Belfast constituencies.
3. As a result of this preliminary work, it was decided that Belfast should be the starting point for the review process.
4. Taking account of local ties, the Commission decided that the three Belfast constituencies should, taken together and as far as possible, match the borders of Belfast City Council. The total Parliamentary electorate within the City Council area equals 2.87 quotas.
5. Given that Belfast Lough separates the existing constituency of Belfast East from Belfast North, it was considered impractical to transfer wards between these two. Transfers would be possible only between North and West; West and South; and South and East.
6. The Commission noted that the City of Belfast east of the River Lagan contains 72,001 registered electors. The river accordingly provided a suitable geographical boundary for a revised constituency of Belfast East.
7. The Commission then had to define two Belfast constituencies west of the Lagan. The first, which has been provisionally named Belfast South West, runs west from the Lagan to the City's western boundary. The Commission extended it northwards until it satisfied the quota. Likewise, the proposed Belfast North West runs northwards from the boundary of the new Belfast South West, extending by two wards beyond the City boundary at the M2 motorway in order to satisfy the quota requirement.
8. After defining the three Belfast constituencies, the Commission examined County Down. The Commission recognised that it could retain the existing constituencies of Strangford and South Down with merely incremental adjustments.
9. The Commission was able to construct a viable successor to the existing constituency of North Down by bringing in the five wards lying outside the Belfast City Council boundary from the existing Belfast East. These wards were previously part of the North Down constituency until 1997.
10. There remained in County Down parts of the existing constituencies of Lagan Valley and Upper Bann. The Commission proposes that these should be combined to create a new constituency which has been provisionally called West Down.

11. For the existing constituency of Newry and Armagh, the Commission proposes incremental adjustments to take account of the 2014 ward boundaries. This would include a slight reduction to accommodate the proposed regional structure.
12. The Commission proposes to bring the remainder of the existing constituency of Upper Bann up to quota by extending it to the west as far as Caledon and Coalisland. The Commission proposes renaming it Upper Bann and Blackwater to take account of the second main river it would include.
13. For the existing constituency of Foyle, no change is necessary other than the inclusion of the entire 2014 ward of Slievekirk.
14. The Commission proposes dividing most of the rest of the region west of the Bann into three:
 - a successor constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone
 - a new constituency, provisionally called North Tyrone, comprising most of the rest of County Tyrone
 - a new constituency provisionally called Glenshane, comprising County Londonderry except for (a) the Coleraine area; and (b) that part of the County included within the proposed Foyle constituency.
15. Finally, to the northeast, the Commission proposes four constituencies broadly matching the historic boundary of County Antrim plus the Coleraine area:
 - North Antrim would shift northwards, taking the Coleraine area from the existing constituency of East Londonderry
 - East Antrim would shift southwards, adding wards from the existing constituencies of Belfast North and South Antrim
 - South Antrim would shift southwards, taking Lisburn from the existing constituency of Lagan Valley
 - a new constituency would be created which has been provisionally called West Antrim, incorporating Ballymena.
16. To take account of the extension to Coleraine, the Commission proposes that the constituency of North Antrim should change its name to Dalriada.

Proposed Constituencies

Belfast East

17. At the review date the electorate of Belfast East was 63,358, which falls 11,411 short of the UK quota. The Commission proposes a successor constituency comprising those wards which lie between the River Lagan and the eastern boundary of the City. This would mean transferring out the wards of Dundonald, Carrowreagh, Grahamsbridge, Ballyhanwood and Enler; and transferring in those wards from Belfast South which lie between the River and the City boundary (Hillfoot, Cregagh, Ravenhill, Woodstock, Ormeau, Rosetta and Belvoir).
18. Belfast East would have an electorate of 72,001, which is 3.7% below the UK quota and 1.6% below the Northern Ireland average.

Belfast North West

19. The electorate of Belfast North was 69,041, which falls 5,728 short of the quota. The Commission proposes a new constituency which would transfer out most of the wards lying outside the City boundary (Whitehouse, Rathcoole, O'Neill, Carnmoney Hill, Glebe, Glengormley) while retaining two of them in order to meet the quota (Valley and Colinbridge). To the south, it would transfer in from Belfast West the wards of Forth River, Ballygomartin, Clonard, Beechmount, Falls and Shankill.
20. Belfast North West would have an electorate of 71,266, which is 4.7% below the UK quota and 2.6% below the Northern Ireland average.

Belfast South West

21. The electorate of Belfast South was 64,876, which is 9,893 short of the quota. A new constituency is proposed which would extend from the Lagan to the western boundary of the City, taking in the whole of Dunmurry ward. Its northernmost wards would be Colin Glen, Turf Lodge, Ballymurphy, Falls Park, Blackstaff and Central. Belfast South West would have an electorate of 73,643, which is 1.5% below the UK quota and 0.7% above the Northern Ireland average.

Dalriada

22. The electorate of North Antrim was 76,278, which is within the quota range. However, substantial changes are proposed in order to accommodate the new regional structure.
23. The proposed new constituency of Dalriada would:
 - add to the existing North Antrim constituency 12 wards in the Coleraine area (Castlerock, University, Quarry, Waterside, Churchland, Mountsandel, Windy Hall, Dundooan, Portrush and Dunluce, Hopefield, Atlantic, and Portstewart)
 - otherwise have the River Bann as its western boundary
 - transfer in Lurigethan from East Antrim
 - contain at its southern end the wards of Portglenone, Maine, Cullybackey, Kirkinriola and Glenravel.
24. The main towns would be Coleraine and Ballymoney.
25. Dalriada would have an electorate of 74,654, which is 0.2% below the UK quota and 2.1% above the Northern Ireland average.

East Antrim

26. The electorate of East Antrim was 63,304, which is 11,465 short of the quota. The Commission proposes to adjust the constituency boundaries as follows:
 - at the southern end, transfer in from the existing Belfast North six wards which fall outside the City boundary (Whitehouse, Rathcoole, O'Neill, Carnmoney Hill, Glebe and Glengormley)
 - also at the southern end, transfer in Jordanstown from South Antrim
 - at the northern end, transfer out (a) Torr Head and Rathlin and (b) Lurigethan.

27. The main towns would include Carrickfergus and Larne.
28. East Antrim would have an electorate of 73,317, which is 1.9% below the UK quota and 0.2% above the Northern Ireland average.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone

29. The electorate of Fermanagh and South Tyrone was 70,238, which is 4,531 short of the quota. In addition to adjusting for the 2014 ward boundaries, two major changes are proposed:
 - transfer out seven wards at the eastern side of the existing constituency (Mullaghmore, Killymeal, Killyman, Ballysaggart, Moygashel, Caledon and Moy)
 - transfer in eight wards at the northern side of the existing constituency (Newtownsaville, Fintona, Dromore, Trillick, Drumquin, Glenderg, Castlederg and Newtownstewart).
30. Enniskillen would be the main town.
31. Fermanagh and South Tyrone would have an electorate of 73,194, which is 2.1% below the UK quota and 0.1% above the Northern Ireland average.

Foyle

32. The electorate of Foyle was 70,602, which is 4,167 short of the quota. The Commission proposes to address this by extending the constituency boundary to include the entirety of the 2014 ward of Slievekirk.
33. Foyle would then have an electorate of 71,398, which is 4.5% below the UK quota and 2.4% below the Northern Ireland average.

Glenshane

34. The electorate of East Londonderry was 67,359, which is 7,410 short of the quota. Two major changes are proposed which would in effect create a new constituency:
 - extend the southern boundary to Lough Neagh, broadly matching the County boundary
 - transfer the Coleraine area out to the proposed new constituency of Dalriada.
35. The southernmost wards in the constituency would be Draperstown, Lissan and The Loup. The main towns would include Limavady, Maghera and Magherafelt.
36. Glenshane would have an electorate of 74,355, which is 0.6% below the UK quota and 1.7% above the Northern Ireland average.

Newry and Armagh

37. The electorate of Newry and Armagh is 78,158, which is at the high end of the UK quota range. In addition to adjusting for the 2014 wards, the Commission proposes to transfer out the wards of Blackwatertown and Loughgall.
38. Newry and Armagh would have an electorate of 74,715, which is 0.1% below the UK quota and 2.2% above the Northern Ireland average.

North Down

39. The electorate of North Down was 64,700, which is 10,069 short of the UK quota. The Commission proposes to address this deficit by transferring in the following wards from Belfast East: Dundonald, Ballyhanwood, Carrowreagh, Grahamsbridge, and Enler.
40. North Down would include Bangor, Holywood, Donaghadee and Dundonald. It would have an electorate of 74,317, which is 0.6% below the UK quota and 1.6% above the Northern Ireland average.

North Tyrone

41. The electorate of West Tyrone was 64,003, which is 10,766 short of the UK quota. A new constituency of North Tyrone is proposed which would be created through the following changes to West Tyrone:
- transfer out eight wards at the south-western side of the constituency, as specified under 'Fermanagh and South Tyrone' above
 - transfer in the ward of Mullaghmore from Fermanagh and South Tyrone
 - transfer in ten wards from the existing constituency of Mid Ulster (Oaklands, Cookstown East, Cookstown West, Cookstown South, Coagh, Ardboe, Stewartstown, Donaghmore, Pomeroy and Loughry).
42. The main towns would include Strabane, Omagh and Cookstown.
43. North Tyrone would have an electorate of 71,379, which is 4.5% below the UK quota and 2.4% below the Northern Ireland average.

South Antrim

44. The electorate of South Antrim was 68,020, which is 6,749 short of the UK quota. The Commission proposes to:
- transfer out 15 wards to the proposed constituency of West Antrim (Burnthill, Carnmoney, Fairview, Ballyduff, Mossley, Ballynure, Ballyrobert, Doagh, Ballyclare East, Ballyclare West, Parkgate, Shilvodan, Randalstown, Cranfield and Toome)
 - transfer in wards from the existing constituency of Lagan Valley (Ballinderry, Maghaberry, Lambeg, Hilden, Lagan Valley, Old Warren and Knockmore).
45. The main towns would include Antrim and Lisburn.
46. South Antrim would have an electorate of 71,614, which is 4.2% below the UK average and 2.1% below the Northern Ireland average.

South Down

47. The electorate of South Down was 75,606, which is within the UK quota range. Modest adjustments are proposed to accommodate the 2014 ward boundaries:
- Crossgar and Killyleagh ward would transfer in its entirety to Strangford
 - Gransha and Banbridge East wards would transfer in their entirety to the new constituency of West Down.

48. The main towns would include Downpatrick and Newcastle.
49. South Down would have an electorate of 74,040, which is 1.0% below the UK quota and 1.2% above the Northern Ireland average.

Strangford

50. The electorate of Strangford was 64,750, which is 10,019 short of the UK quota. The Commission accordingly proposes the following adjustments:
- transfer in from North Down the balance of Loughries ward
 - transfer in from Belfast South the wards of Galwally, Cairnshill and the balance of Carryduff East
 - transfer in from South Down the balance of Crossgar and Killyleagh ward.
51. The main towns would include Newtownards, Saintfield, Killyleagh and Portaferry.
52. Strangford would have an electorate of 74,741, which is equivalent to the UK quota and 2.2% above the Northern Ireland average.

Upper Bann and Blackwater

53. The Commission proposes a new constituency, provisionally called Upper Bann and Blackwater after the two main rivers which run through the middle of it. Extending along the south shore of Lough Neagh, Upper Bann and Blackwater would take in parts of four existing constituencies: Newry and Armagh, Upper Bann, Mid Ulster and Fermanagh and South Tyrone.
54. The main towns would include Portadown and Dungannon.
55. Upper Bann and Blackwater would have an electorate of 73,641, which is 1.5% below the UK quota and 0.7% above the Northern Ireland average.

West Antrim

56. The Commission proposes to insert a new constituency called West Antrim between the existing North Antrim and South Antrim which would run from the Bann to Ballynure and from Slemish to Carnmoney. The town of Ballymena would sit on its northern boundary, which would also comprise the wards of Grange, Ahoghill, Galgorm, Broughshane and Slemish. On its boundary with South Antrim the new constituency would contain the wards of Shilvodan, Parkgate, Ballyrobert, Mossley, Burnthill, Ballyhenry, Carnmoney, Fairview and Ballyduff.
57. West Antrim would have an electorate of 72,664, which is 2.8% below the UK quota and 0.6% below the Northern Ireland average.

West Down

58. The Commission proposes significant changes to the existing constituency of Lagan Valley. Its successor, provisionally called West Down, would include parts of Upper Bann, South Down and Belfast South. Relative to the existing constituency of Lagan Valley, it would:
- Transfer out the wards of Ballinderry, Maghaberry, Lambeg, Hilden, Lagan Valley, Old Warren and Knockmore to the proposed constituency of South Antrim

- Transfer in from the existing constituency of Belfast South the wards of Newtownbreda, Knockbracken, Beechill and Carryduff West
- Transfer in Banbridge East from South Down
- Transfer in from Upper Bann the wards of Magheralin, Donaghcloney, Waringstown, Bleary, Gilford, Banbridge North, Banbridge West and Banbridge South.

59. The main towns would include Banbridge and Dromore.
60. West Down would have an electorate of 72,430, which is 3.1% below the UK quota and 1.0% below the Northern Ireland average.

Summary

61. The Commission has identified and considered a range of optional models for Northern Ireland's 17 future Parliamentary constituency boundaries. Out of necessity, the proposals require substantial changes to the existing constituency structure. The Commission has tried to minimise these changes.
62. Under the Commission's proposals, there would be three Belfast constituencies (Belfast East, Belfast North West and Belfast South West).
63. Outside Belfast, eight constituencies would recognisably continue with varying degrees of adjustment to their boundaries. These would retain their names (East Antrim, Fermanagh and South Tyrone, Foyle, Newry and Armagh, North Down, South Antrim, South Down, and Strangford.)
64. Six new constituencies would be created, which have been provisionally called Dalriada, Glenshane, North Tyrone, Upper Bann and Blackwater, West Antrim and West Down.
65. All the proposed constituencies fall comfortably within the UK quota range, running from 4.7% below to equivalence.
66. All the proposed constituencies are within 3% of the Northern Ireland average, running from 2.6% below to 2.2% above.
67. The electorates of the proposed constituencies range from 71,266 (Belfast North West) to 74,741 (Strangford).
68. The Commission has not found it necessary or desirable to split any of the local government wards which have been used as building blocks.

Chapter 5

The Effects of the Proposals

The proposed constituencies

1. At present, Northern Ireland is represented by 18 Members of Parliament. The effect of the amendments to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, contained in the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011, will be to reduce the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Northern Ireland to 17 at the next General Election after the boundary changes are implemented.
2. The proposed constituencies are set out in the previous chapter and in Appendix D. A map showing the proposed constituencies has been produced to accompany this report.
3. All of the proposed constituencies are within 5% of the UK electoral quota of 74,769 i.e. between 71,031 and 78,507 electors.
4. All of the proposed constituencies are within 3% of the Northern Ireland electoral average of 73,139 (the figure obtained by dividing the Northern Ireland Parliamentary electorate by the number of constituencies).
5. The table below shows the 17 proposed constituencies together with the variance from the UK electoral quota and the NI electoral average.

Constituencies in Alphabetical Order	Electorate: 1 December 2015	Variance: UK quota	Variance: NI electoral average
Belfast East	72,001	-3.7%	-1.6%
Belfast North West	71,266	-4.7%	-2.6%
Belfast South West	73,643	-1.5%	+0.7%
Dalriada	74,654	-0.2%	+2.1%
East Antrim	73,317	-1.9%	+0.2%
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	73,194	-2.1%	+0.1%
Foyle	71,398	-4.5%	-2.4%
Glenshane	74,355	-0.6%	+1.7%
Newry and Armagh	74,715	-0.1%	+2.2%
North Down	74,317	-0.6%	+1.6%
North Tyrone	71,379	-4.5%	-2.4%
South Antrim	71,614	-4.2%	-2.1%
South Down	74,040	-1.0%	+1.2%
Strangford	74,741	0%	+2.2%
Upper Bann and Blackwater	73,641	-1.5%	+0.7%
West Antrim	72,664	-2.8%	-0.6%
West Down	72,430	-3.1%	-1.0%
Total	1,243,369		

Chapter 6

Acknowledgements

The Commission would like to record its gratitude to the Assessors who provided advice and assistance during this first part of the review; Mr Graham Shields, Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland; Mr John Deyermond, Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services; Mr Alan Brontë, Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland; and Mr Jos Ijpelaar on behalf of the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland.

We would like to acknowledge the invaluable professional assistance provided by staff from Land and Property Services (Mr Jim Lennon, Ms Donna Hardy, Ms Fiona Chan, Mr Gareth Young) and with particular thanks to Mr Richard Joss; from the Electoral Office Northern Ireland (Ms Jocelyn McCarley); and from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (Msrs David Marshall and Brian Green).

Mr Eamonn McConville acted as our Secretary and we would like to record our appreciation for his diligence and conscientiousness in discharging his duties. We would also like to thank the staff of our Secretariat, Mr Michael Harris, Mr Tim Johnston and Mr Adam McCalden for their hard work and support in reaching this stage of the review.

The Hon Madam Justice McBride

(Deputy Chairman)

Dr William Smith

(Commissioner)

Ms Sarah Havlin

(Commissioner)

September 2016

Chapter 7

How to Respond

Any person or body wishing to make representations about these Provisional Proposals should do so in writing on or before **28 November 2016**.

The Commission will only accept representations in writing, with the exception of those verbal submissions made at the public hearings. Representations can be made as follows:

By post

You can write to the Secretary to the Boundary Commission:

Eamonn McConville
Secretary to the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland
The Bungalow
Stormont House
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SH

By email

You can email your response to: review@boundarycommission.org.uk

Online

You can submit your representation(s) online at: www.bcni2018.uk

The online facility also allows respondents to upload documents, spreadsheets and maps in support of any alternative proposals. The online consultation should be read alongside this document and the supporting map.

Appendix A

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland: Membership and Constitution

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

At the commencement of the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries on 24 February 2016 its composition was as follows:

Chairman: The Speaker of the House of Commons *

Deputy Chairman: The Hon Madam Justice McBride

Members: Dr William Smith
Ms Sarah Havlin

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

The Commissioner of Valuation for Northern Ireland
Mr Alan Brontë

The Chief Survey Officer of Land and Property Services
Mr John Deyermond

The Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland#

Secretary: Mr Eamonn McConville

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

The post of Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Northern Ireland is currently vacant.

Appendix B

Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended

SCHEDULE 2

RULES FOR REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

Number of constituencies

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

Electorate per constituency

- 2 (1) The electorate of any constituency shall be -
- (a) no less than 95% of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and
 - (b) no more than 105% of that quota.
- (2) This rule is subject to rules 4(2), 6(3) and 7.
- (3) In this Schedule the "United Kingdom electoral quota" means
U/596

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

Allocation of constituencies to parts of the United Kingdom

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

Area of constituencies

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

Factors

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

Protected constituencies

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

Northern Ireland

- 7 (1) In relation to Northern Ireland, sub-paragraph (2) below applies in place of rule 2 where -
- (a) the difference between -
 - (i) the electorate of Northern Ireland, and
 - (ii) the United Kingdom electoral quota multiplied by the number of seats in Northern Ireland (determined under rule 8), exceeds one third of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and
 - (b) the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland consider that having to apply rule 2 would unreasonably impair -

- (i) their ability to take into account the factors set out in rule 5(1), or
- (ii) their ability to comply with section 3(2) of this Act.

(2) The electorate of any constituency shall be -

- (a) no less than whichever is the lesser of -
N-A

and 95% of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and

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

and 105% of the United Kingdom electoral quota,

where -

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

A is 5% of the United Kingdom electoral quota.

The allocation method

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

$$2C+1$$

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

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

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

Interpretation

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

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

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

Appendix C

Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended

SCHEDULE 2A

PUBLIC HEARINGS ABOUT BOUNDARY COMMISSION PROPOSALS

Purpose of hearings

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

Number of hearings

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

Chair of hearing

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

Length of hearings

4 A public hearing shall be completed within two days.

Procedure at hearings

5 It is for the chair of each public hearing to determine the procedure that is to govern that hearing.

6 The chair shall make arrangements for a public hearing to begin with an explanation of -

- (a) the proposals with which the hearing is concerned;
- (b) how written representations about the proposals may be made (as mentioned in section 5(1)(a), (4)(b) or (5)(c) of this Act).

7 (1) The chair of a public hearing must allow representations to be made -

- (a) by each qualifying party;
- (b) by any other persons (whether individuals or organisations) considered by the chair to have an interest in any of the proposals with which the hearing is concerned.

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

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

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

and need not allow the same amount to each.

(3) The chair may determine -

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

in whatever way the chair decides.

8 (1) The chair may put questions, or allow questions to be put, to a person present at the hearing.

(2) If questions are allowed to be put, the chair may regulate the manner of questioning or restrict the number of questions a person may ask.

Interpretation

9 In this Schedule -

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D

Composition of the Proposed Constituencies

(Alphabetical order)

Belfast East Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Ballymacarrett	3,528	Merok	3,085
Beersbridge	3,443	Orangefield	3,405
Belmont	3,534	Ormeau	3,409
Belvoir	3,422	Ravenhill	3,062
Bloomfield	3,474	Rosetta	3,636
Connswater	3,532	Sandown	3,207
Cregagh	3,150	Shandon	3,755
Garnerville	3,478	Stormont	3,667
Gilnahirk	3,563	Sydenham	3,333
Hillfoot	3,588	Woodstock	3,072
Knock	3,658		

Total constituency electorate - 72,001

Belfast North West Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Ardoyne	3,645	Falls	3,237
Ballygomartin	3,994	Forth River	3,112
Ballysillan	3,333	Fortwilliam	3,290
Beechmount	3,497	Innisfayle	3,700
Bellevue	3,386	Legoniel	3,540
Cavehill	3,295	New Lodge	3,310
Chichester Park	3,688	Shankill	3,997
Cliftonville	3,574	Water Works	3,757
Clonard	3,665	Woodvale	3,087
Duncairn	3,731		

Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD

Collinbridge	2,222	Valley	2,206
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Total constituency electorate – 71,266

Belfast South West Borough Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Belfast LGD			
Andersonstown	3,641	Malone	3,399
Ballymurphy	3,377	Musgrave	3,472
Blackstaff	3,682	Poleglass	3,677
Central	4,342	Shaw's Road	3,816
Colin Glen	3,888	Stewartstown	3,566
Dunmurry	3,774	Stranmillis	3,832
Falls Park	3,646	Turf Lodge	3,472
Finaghy	3,406	Twinbrook	3,338
Ladybrook	3,632	Upper Malone	3,470
Lagmore	4,409	Windsor	3,804

Total constituency electorate - 73,643

Dalriada County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Causeway Coast and Glens LGD			
Atlantic	2,463	Kinbane	2,579
Ballycastle	2,360	Loughguile and Stranocum	2,518
Ballymoney East	2,153	Lurigethan	2,108
Ballymoney North	2,483	Mountsandel	2,415
Ballymoney South	2,190	Portrush and Dunluce	2,197
Castlerock	2,546	Portstewart	2,175
Churchland	2,590	Quarry	2,514
Clogh Mills	2,638	Rasharkin	2,600
Dervock	2,405	Route	2,322
Dundooan	2,448	Torr Head and Rathlin	2,565
Dunloy	2,494	University	2,127
Giant's Causeway	2,448	Waterside	2,801
Hopefield	2,491	Windy Hall	2,700
Mid and East Antrim LGD			
Cullybackey	2,043	Maine	2,275
Glenravel	2,446	Portglenone	2,318
Kirkinriola	2,242		

Total constituency electorate – 74,654

East Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD			
Abbey	2,281	Monkstown	2,242
Carnmoney Hill	2,280	O'Neill	2,154
Glebe	2,314	Rathcoole	2,144
Glengormley	2,318	Rostulla	2,452
Jordanstown	2,439	Whitehouse	2,118
Mid and East Antrim LGD			
Ballycarry and Glynn	2,617	Greenisland	2,363
Boneybefore	2,389	Islandmagee	2,353
Burleigh Hill	2,220	Kilroot	2,889
Cairncastle	2,623	Kilwaughter	2,946
Carnlough and Glenarm	2,244	Love Lane	2,453
Castle	2,625	Sunnylands	2,642
Craigyhill	2,552	The Maidens	2,524
Curran and Inver	2,469	Victoria	2,657
Gardenmore	2,491	Whitehead South	2,546
Gortalee	2,338	Woodburn	2,634
Total constituency electorate – 73,317			

Fermanagh and South Tyrone County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Fermanagh and Omagh LGD			
Ballinamallard	2,084	Florence Court and Kinawley	2,117
Belcoo and Garrison	2,062	Irvinestown	2,110
Belleek and Boa	2,267	Lisbellaw	2,192
Boho, Cleenish and Letterbreen	2,328	Lisnarrick	1,948
Brookeborough	1,852	Lisnaskea	1,804
Castlecoole	2,095	Maguiresbridge	2,379
Derrygonnelly	2,028	Newtownbutler	1,881
Derrylin	1,867	Newtownsaville	1,999
Donagh	1,960	Portora	2,056
Dromore	1,955	Rosslea	1,734
Drumquin	2,066	Rossorry	1,717
Ederney and Kesh	2,056	Tempo	2,047
Erne	2,308	Trillick	1,879
Fintona	1,786		
Derry and Strabane LGD			
Castlederg	2,472	Newtownstewart	2,283
Glenderg	2,435		
Mid Ulster LGD			
Augher and Clogher	2,456	Castlecaulfield	2,328
Aughnacloy	2,246	Fivemiletown	2,105
Ballygawley	2,292		
Total constituency electorate – 73,194			

Foyle County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Derry and Strabane LGD			
Ballymagroarty	2,606	Galliagh	2,734
Brandywell	2,544	Kilfennan	2,729
Carn Hill	2,316	Lisnagelvin	2,554
Caw	2,742	Madam's Bank	2,412
City Walls	2,356	New Buildings	2,753
Clondermot	2,661	Northland	2,855
Creggan	2,698	Shantallow	2,752
Creggan South	2,641	Shantallow East	3,027
Culmore	2,943	Sheriff's Mountain	2,409
Drumahoe	2,845	Skeoge	2,770
Ebrington	2,496	Slievekirk	2,480
Eglinton	2,688	Springtown	2,478
Enagh	2,667	Victoria	2,657
Foyle Springs	2,585		

Total constituency electorate – 71,398

Glenshane County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Causeway Coast and Glens LGD			
Aghadowey	2,528	Garvagh	2,287
Altahullion	2,205	Greysteel	2,896
Ballykelly	2,318	Greystone	2,306
Coolessan	2,038	Kilrea	2,530
Drumsurn	2,354	Macosquin	2,389
Dungiven	2,401	Magilligan	2,269
Feeny	2,292	Roeside	2,085
Mid Ulster LGD			
Ballymaguigan	2,614	Maghera	2,280
Bellaghy	2,556	Swatragh	2,377
Castledawson	2,517	Tamlaght O'Crilly	2,467
Coolshinny	2,554	The Loup	2,704
Draperstown	2,055	Tobermore	2,481
Glebe	2,388	Town Parks East	2,320
Lissan	2,459	Valley	2,406
Lower Glenshane	2,249		
Derry and Strabane LGD			
Claudy	2,536	Park	2,494

Total constituency electorate - 74,355

Newry and Armagh County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Newry, Mourne and Down LGD			
Abbey	2,635	Fathom	2,802
Ballybot	3,165	Forkhill	2,796
Bessbrook	3,013	Mullaghbane	2,829
Camlough	2,822	Newtownhamilton	2,703
Crossmaglen	2,746	St. Patrick's	3,211
Damolly	2,859	Whitecross	2,726
Drumalane	3,022		
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD			
Cathedral	3,040	Navan	3,508
Demesne	3,447	Richhill	3,442
Hamiltonsbawn	3,471	Seagahan	3,656
Keady	3,492	Tandragee	3,430
Mahon	3,151	The Mall	3,232
Markethill	3,517		
Total constituency electorate - 74,715			

North Down County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
North Down and Ards LGD			
Ballycrochan	2,602	Groomsport	2,857
Ballygrainey	3,202	Harbour	3,006
Ballyholme	2,891	Helen's Bay	2,790
Ballymagee	2,995	Hollywood	3,117
Bloomfield	2,804	Kilcooley	2,714
Broadway	2,768	Loughview	2,846
Bryansburn	2,863	Rathgael	2,462
Castle	2,772	Rathmore	2,890
Clandeboyne	2,717	Silverbirch	2,867
Cultra	2,915	Silverstream	2,531
Donaghadee	2,890	Warren	2,952
Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD			
Ballyhanwood	2,228	Enler	2,175
Carrowreagh	3,081	Graham's Bridge	2,139
Dundonald	2,243		
Total constituency electorate - 74,317			

North Tyrone County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Fermanagh and Omagh LGD			
Beragh	2,015	Gortrush	2,090
Camowen	2,182	Killyclogher	2,070
Coolnagard	2,184	Owenkillew	1,970
Dergmoney	1,711	Sixmilecross	1,980
Drumnakilly	2,053	Strule	1,705
Fairy Water	2,157	Termon	1,832
Gortin	2,028		
Mid Ulster LGD			
Ardboe	2,622	Loughry	2,033
Coagh	2,282	Mullaghmore	2,097
Cookstown East	1,974	Oaklands	2,321
Cookstown South	2,206	Pomeroy	2,552
Cookstown West	2,270	Stewartstown	2,162
Donaghmore	2,559		
Derry and Strabane LGD			
Artigarvan	2,564	Glenelly Valley	2,406
Ballycolman	2,570	Sion Mills	2,610
Dunnamanagh	2,461	Strabane North	2,513
Finn	2,807	Strabane West	2,393
Total constituency electorate - 71,379			

South Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD			
Aldergrove	2,524	Hightown	2,087
Antrim Centre	2,583	Mallusk	3,217
Clady	2,489	Springfarm	2,924
Crumlin	2,457	Steeple	2,135
Fountain Hill	2,090	Stiles	2,356
Greystone	1,934	Templepatrick	2,420
Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD			
Ballinderry	2,693	Lambeg	2,291
Ballymacash	2,290	Lisnagarvey	2,223
Ballymacoss	3,064	Maghaberry	2,701
Derryaghy	2,616	Magheralave	2,318
Glenavy	2,394	Old Warren	2,397
Harmony Hill	2,257	Stonyford	2,122
Hilden	2,449	Wallace Park	2,503
Knockmore	2,519	White Mountain	3,478
Lagan Valley	2,083		
Total constituency electorate - 71,614			

South Down County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Newry, Mourne and Down LGD			
Annalong	2,959	Kilkeel	2,455
Ballydugan	2,620	Knocknashinna	3,037
Ballyward	2,986	Lecale	2,916
Binnian	2,949	Lisnacree	3,162
Burren	2,834	Mayobridge	3,295
Castlewellan	2,766	Murlough	3,045
Cathedral	2,738	Quoile	2,754
Derryleckagh	3,114	Rostrevor	3,103
Donard	2,657	Strangford	2,783
Drumaness	2,820	Tollymore	2,856
Dundrum	2,877	Warrenpoint	2,977
Hilltown	3,234		
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD			
Loughbrickland	3,790	Rathfriland	3,313
Total constituency electorate - 74,040			

Strangford County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
North Down and Ards LGD			
Ballygowan	3,063	Gregstown	2,537
Ballywalter	3,161	Killinchy	2,590
Carrowdore	2,917	Kircubbin	2,920
Comber North	2,738	Loughries	2,830
Comber South	2,750	Movilla	2,549
Comber West	2,681	Portaferry	2,559
Conway Square	2,886	Portavogie	2,569
Cronstown	3,198	Scrabo	3,078
Glen	3,056	West Winds	2,843
Newry, Mourne and Down LGD			
Ballynahinch	2,884	Kilmore	2,817
Crossgar and Killyleagh	2,884	Saintfield	3,006
Derryboy	2,920		
Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD			
Cairnshill	2,385	Galwally	2,304
Carryduff East	2,490	Moneyreagh	2,126
Total constituency electorate - 74,741			

Upper Bann and Blackwater County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD			
Aghagallon	3,408	Killycomain	2,773
Ballybay	3,008	Knocknashane	2,972
Blackwatertown	3,825	Lough Road	3,328
Brownlow	3,681	Loughgall	3,676
Corcrain	2,946	Mourneview	3,256
Craigavon Centre	3,349	Parklake	3,394
Derrytrasna	3,367	Shankill	3,760
Kernan	3,257	The Birches	3,743
Mid Ulster LGD			
Ballysaggart	1,947	Killymeal	2,053
Caledon	2,467	Moy	2,125
Coalisland North	2,383	Moygashel	1,874
Coalisland South	2,476	Washing Bay	2,417
Killyman	2,156		
Total constituency electorate - 73,641			

West Antrim County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD			
Ballyclare East	2,580	Cranfield	2,300
Ballyclare West	2,647	Doagh	2,389
Ballyduff	2,332	Fairview	2,110
Ballyhenry	2,107	Mossley	2,502
Ballynure	2,519	Parkgate	2,365
Ballyrobert	2,469	Randalstown	2,377
Burnthill	2,454	Shilvodan	2,456
Carnmoney	2,109	Toome	2,541
Mid and East Antrim LGD			
Academy	2,110	Fair Green	2,023
Ahoghill	2,576	Galgorm	2,370
Ardeevin	2,344	Glenwhirry	2,280
Ballee and Harryville	2,299	Grange	2,631
Ballykeel	2,159	Kells	2,417
Braidwater	2,099	Park	2,137
Broughshane	2,650	Slemish	2,282
Castle Demesne	2,030		
Total constituency electorate - 72,664			

West Down County Constituency

WARD	ELECTORATE	WARD	ELECTORATE
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD			
Banbridge East	3,148	Dromore	3,122
Banbridge North	3,129	Gilford	3,250
Banbridge South	3,311	Gransha	3,290
Banbridge West	3,623	Magheralin	3,372
Bleary	3,326	Quilly	3,012
Donaghcloney	3,290	Waringstown	3,734
Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD			
Ballymacbrennan	2,293	Hillsborough	2,545
Beechill	2,396	Knockbracken	2,488
Blaris	2,201	Lagan	2,339
Carryduff West	2,320	Maze	2,211
Dromara	2,440	Moira	2,534
Drumbo	2,214	Newtownbreda	2,000
Hillhall	2,584	Ravernet	2,258
Total constituency electorate - 72,430			

Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland

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