

Second Review of Scottish Parliament Boundaries
Consideration of responses to consultation on provisional proposals for
constituency boundaries – East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City and
Renfrewshire Council areas

Action required

1. The Commission is invited to consider responses to the consultation on its provisional proposals and whether it wishes to make changes to its proposals for East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire Council areas.

Background

2. The electorates of the thirteen existing Scottish Parliament constituencies within East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire Council areas are shown in the table below:

Existing constituencies	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Eastwood	56,258	-6.1%	East Renfrewshire 2(part), 3-5
Greenock and Inverclyde	56,629	-5.5%	Inverclyde 1(part), 2-6
Paisley	55,806	-6.8%	Renfrewshire 3, 4(part), 5-7, 8 (part)
Renfrewshire North and West	56,326	-6.0%	Inverclyde 1(part) Renfrewshire 1-2, 4(part), 10(part), 11(part), 12
Renfrewshire South	52,886	-11.7%	East Renfrewshire 1, 2(part) Renfrewshire 8(part), 9, 10(part), 11(part)
Glasgow Anniesland	55,540	-7.3%	Glasgow City 12(part), 13, 14, 23(part)
Glasgow Cathcart	59,981	0.1%	Glasgow City 1,2(part),7(part)
Glasgow Kelvin	62,061	3.6%	Glasgow City 10-11, 12(part), 15(part), 16(part), 22(part), 23(part)
Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn	52,341	-12.6%	Glasgow City 15(part), 16(part), 17(part), 22(part), 23(part)
Glasgow Pollok	61,428	2.5%	Glasgow City 2(part), 3, 4, 5(part), 6(part)

Glasgow Provan	56,025	-6.5%	Glasgow City 17(part), 18(part), 20(part), 21, 22(part)
Glasgow Shettleston	59,014	-1.5%	Glasgow City 9, 18(part), 19, 20 (part)
Glasgow Southside	53,622	-10.5%	Glasgow City 5(part), 6(part), 7(part), 8

- The provisional proposals amended the existing constituency boundaries across the whole area.
- The electorate of East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire Council areas and their theoretical entitlement to constituencies is shown in the table below.

Council area	Electorate (1 Sept 2022)	Constituency theoretical entitlement
East Renfrewshire	75,017	1.3
Glasgow City	460,012	7.7
Inverclyde	60,794	1.0
Renfrewshire	142,094	2.4

- The electorate of the neighbouring council areas and their theoretical entitlement to constituencies is shown in the table below.

Council area	Electorate (1 Sept 2022)	Constituency theoretical entitlement
East Dunbartonshire	86,592	1.4
East Ayrshire	96,401	1.6
North Ayrshire	107,902	1.8
North Lanarkshire	264,752	4.4
South Lanarkshire	258,377	4.3
West Dunbartonshire	68,827	1.1

- The electorates of the twelve proposed Scottish Parliament constituencies within East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire Council areas are shown in the table below:

Proposed constituencies	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%	Glasgow 12-14

Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	54,058	-9.8%	Glasgow 2(part), 3(part), 4, 6
Glasgow Central and Govan	61,924	3.4%	Glasgow 5, 8(part), 9(part), 10
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	64,836	8.2%	Glasgow 16(part), 11, 15, 23
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	63,822	6.5%	East Renfrewshire 3,4 Glasgow 2(part), 3(part)
Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston	65,738	9.7%	Glasgow 9(part), 18-20
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	58,859	-1.7%	Glasgow 1, 7, 8(part)
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	59,829	-0.1%	Glasgow 16(part), 17, 21-22
Inverclyde	60,794	1.5%	Inverclyde – all
Paisley and Renfrew	63,856	6.6%	Renfrewshire 1-3, 5-6, 7(part)
Renfrewshire South	61,966	3.4%	Renfrewshire 7(part), 8(part), 9 East Renfrewshire 1, 2, 5
Renfrewshire West	61,690	3.0%	Renfrewshire 4, 8(part), 10-12

7. A map of the provisional proposals is at Appendix A.

Rules

8. The rules for reviewing Scottish Parliament constituencies state:

- **Rule 1**

- So far as is practicable, regard must be had to the boundaries of the local government areas having effect from time to time under section 1 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994.

- **Rule 2**

- The electorate of a constituency must be as near the electoral quota as is practicable, having regard to Rule 1.
- Boundaries Scotland may depart from the strict application of Rule 1 if it thinks that it is desirable to do so to avoid an excessive disparity between the electorate of a constituency and the electoral quota or

between the electorate of a constituency and that of neighbouring constituencies.

- **Rule 3**

- Boundaries Scotland may depart from the strict application of Rules 1 and 2 if it thinks that special geographical considerations (including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency) render it desirable to do so.

- **Rule 4**

- Boundaries Scotland need not aim at giving full effect in all circumstances to Rules 1 to 3 but it must take account (so far as it reasonably can)—
 - (a) of the inconveniences attendant on alterations of constituencies other than alterations made for the purposes of Rule 1, and
 - (b) of any local ties which would be broken by such alterations.

Local Inquiry

9. In their responses to the consultation both East Renfrewshire Council and Renfrewshire Council requested a local inquiry and objected to or opposed the provisional proposals for the constituencies in their areas which include a Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock, Paisley and Renfrew, Renfrewshire South and Renfrewshire West constituencies. Scottish Labour and three members of the public also requested a local inquiry. A further 2,000 responses opposed the proposals in Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire Council areas.

Representations received

10. Approximately 2,300 responses were received for these constituencies during the one month consultation period. All responses have been shared with the Commission. Responses to the consultation will be available on the Commission's consultation site www.consult.boundaries.scot if the respondent gave permission to do so.

Summary of responses

11. Suggestions and comments received during the initial consultation focussed on the proposals in Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire Council areas where there was strong opposition to dividing both Johnstone and Paisley between constituencies; a lack of local ties in a Renfrewshire South constituency; and a Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency combining parts of Glasgow and East Renfrewshire, areas with little in common. There were few comments regarding the provisional proposals in Inverclyde.

12. The maps in this paper show alternative suggestions in block colours, existing ward boundaries are red and initial proposal boundaries are a black line.

East Renfrewshire Consultation Responses and Analysis

13. There were over 2,000 responses from members of the public opposing the provisional proposals in East Renfrewshire Council area. Most of these appeared to be standard letters as a result of a local campaign.

14. The existing Eastwood constituency includes most of East Renfrewshire Council area. The provisional proposals linked East Renfrewshire communities with the south of Glasgow to create a Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency and with Renfrewshire to create a Renfrewshire South constituency.

15. Members of the public from East Renfrewshire opposed the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency and the Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency because:

- they seek no change to the existing Eastwood constituency boundary;
- they felt the proposals are politically motivated and gerrymandering;
- there is nothing to connect communities such as urban Eaglesham or Newton Mearns with rural Lochwinnoch and there are no transport links between these areas;
- Clarkston, Eaglesham, Thornliebank, Netherlee and Giffnock look towards Newton Mearns and have nothing in common Darnley, Nitshill or Priesthill;
- the proposals do not respect council area boundaries;
- it will affect access to and delivery of local services (healthcare, schools, transport) and amenities;
- constituents have different needs in East Renfrewshire and Glasgow; and
- support for comments made by Jackson Carlaw MSP, see below and Appendix B.

16. There appeared to be some confusion regarding the review because many responses believed the proposals would affect their council area, council tax and water charges and another mentioned a ministerial direction not to amend council area boundaries.

17. Eastwood is an historical electoral name. There was an Eastwood UK Parliament constituency from 1983–2005 and a local government Eastwood District from 1974–1996.

18. Jackson Carlaw, MSP for Eastwood, opposed the proposals because: the existing Eastwood constituency is close to the electorate quota; they do not follow local authority boundaries; the Eastwood name and its identity will be lost; they break local ties (such as community or religious groups); there are no transport links within the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency; and there is nothing connect Priesthill, Nitshill, Darnley in Glasgow with Clarkston, Netherlee or Giffnock in East Renfrewshire.
19. Broom, Kirkhill and Mearnskirk (BKM) Community Council stated the proposals will destroy their communities. They opposed a Renfrewshire South constituency because there are no transport links within it and there is nothing to connect communities such as Giffnock or Newton Mearns with Barrhead or Neilston. They suggested two constituencies partly based on ward boundaries that included: Giffnock, Clarkston and Newton Mearns; and Barrhead, Johnstone, Pollok and Newlands.
20. A map and electorate table of the BKM Community Council suggestion is shown below and in Appendix C.

BKM suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Newlands, Barrhead and Lochwinnoch	60,536	1.1%	East Renfrewshire 2(part), 3, 4, 5
Renfrewshire South	65,231	8.9%	Renfrewshire 8(part), 9 East Renfrewshire 1 Glasgow 2(part), 3(part)

21. The Broom, Kirkhill and Mearnskirk Community Council suggestion creates a Renfrewshire South constituency broadly similar to the existing Eastwood constituency. However it also creates a Newlands, Barrhead and Lochwinnoch constituency which includes parts of three council areas (Rule 1) and there is little to connect Lochwinnoch with Pollokshaws in Glasgow (Rule 3, 4).
22. Crookfur, Greenfarm and Mearns Village Community Council stated the "proposals would be extremely disruptive of the community spirit that has flourished under the existing arrangements. Given that over a dozen other constituencies deviate from the electoral quota by margins greater than that of Eastwood, we consider that the latter adequately satisfies requirements for the electorate to be as close to the quota "as is practical", especially as the relevant

practicalities include such factors as the need " to have regard for council boundaries" and for the "maintenance of local ties", – both prominent requirements in the remit of Boundaries Scotland."

23. Giffnock Community Council objected to the proposals because: the existing Eastwood constituency is close to the electorate quota with 56,258 electors; there are no historical ties between Giffnock and Priesthill or Nitshill; Giffnock looks towards Eaglesham, Crookfur, Whitecraigs and Newton Mearns instead; the name Eastwood is recognised locally and should be retained; they break local ties (religious); there are good transport links and amenities within the existing constituency; and the issues facing the residents of Clarkston, Netherlee and Giffnock are very different from those in Priesthill, Nitshill and Darnley.

24. East Renfrewshire Council acknowledged the aim of the review is to have an equal number of electors per constituency due to population growth. They also noted that their council area has too many electors for one constituency and too few for two constituencies. They objected to the proposals because they do not follow local authority boundaries, break local ties or consider the expected population growth. They requested a local inquiry and suggested:

- retaining the existing Eastwood constituency or adding Neilston to it with the boundary following ward boundaries. They believe the Commission should consider the cultural links in the area due to the large Jewish, Muslim and Hindu populations;
- a Renfrewshire South constituency that better reflects local ties and transport links by retaining the existing constituency but with the Barrhead, Liboside and Uplawmoor ward within it; and
- removing the Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency because it does not reflect council boundaries, local ties or regional arrangements.

25. The electorate of the East Renfrewshire Council suggestion is shown in the table below and a map is at Appendix D.

East Renf. Council suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Eastwood	60,536	1.1%	East Renfrewshire 2-5
Paisley and Barrhead	73,052	22.0%	East Renfrewshire 1 Renfrewshire 2(part), 3-7
Renfrewshire West	83,523	30.3%	Renfrewshire 1, 8-12

26. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- creates an Eastwood constituency broadly similar to the existing constituency which would likely be supported (Rule 4);
- avoids Paisley and Johnstone being split between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- adopts motorways as constituency boundaries to create more easily identifiable boundaries (Rule 3);

27. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it creates:

- constituencies with wide variations from the electorate quota (Rule 2); and
- it only considers boundaries in East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.

Renfrewshire Council Consultation Responses and Analysis

28. There were over 100 responses from members of the public regarding the provisional proposals for Renfrewshire Council area, with most comments opposing the division of Paisley and Johnstone between constituencies. One response included the signatures of over 500 local residents opposing the provisional proposals.

29. The provisional proposals made changes to all of the existing constituency boundaries in Renfrewshire.

30. Respondents opposed the provisional proposals in Renfrewshire because:

- they split Johnstone and Paisley between two constituencies;
- there are no transport, geographical, social, cultural or historical links between Johnstone and East Renfrewshire;
- they seek no change to the existing boundaries;
- they requested a local inquiry;
- Kilbarchan has links with Elderslie, Johnstone, and Paisley and none with East Renfrewshire;
- Barrhead, Neilston and Uplawmoor have no cultural, economic or political links with Johnstone, Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan and Howwood and the Gleniffer Braes act as a natural boundary between them; and
- there were suggestions to include Gallowhill in a Paisley constituency and to use the M8 as a constituency boundary.

31. A member of the public suggested including Gallowhill in a Paisley constituency and a north–south split of Paisley, similar to the existing UK Parliament constituency boundary.

32. Gallowhill is situated between the centre of Paisley and the M8 motorway and sits in a Renfrew South and Gallowhill ward. The existing Renfrewshire North and

West constituency boundary follows the ward boundary but a number of responses suggested using the M8 as a more recognisable boundary and placing Gallowhill in a Paisley constituency.

33. Two members of the public suggested including Kilbarchan, Johnstone, Lochwinnoch and Howwood in a north Paisley constituency as there is some connectivity within those areas. One response also suggested a south Paisley, Barrhead and Newton Mearns constituency because they are geographically closer and have good transport links.
34. The existing Scottish Parliament Paisley constituency includes the whole of Paisley in one constituency. The existing UK Parliament boundaries divide Paisley between Paisley north and south constituencies.
35. Howwood Community Council objected to the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency because: it covers a large area; there are poor public transport links within the proposed constituency; the MSP will focus on the majority of the population in East Renfrewshire rather than Renfrewshire communities such as Howwood; and breaks local ties in Johnstone.
36. The proposed Renfrewshire South constituency can only be traversed by following minor roads. Main roads such as the A737 and M77 cut across the constituency connecting Glasgow with Ayrshire.
37. Paisley Tannahill SNP Branch object to the Paisley Northwest ward not being included in the proposed West Renfrewshire constituency as it will break local ties in Paisley. They suggested all five Paisley wards (Renfrewshire wards 3–7) form a Paisley constituency.
38. The electorate of the five Paisley wards is 54,628 or –9% variation from the electorate quota.
39. Paisley Burgh SNP Branch objected to the proposals because it divides Paisley between two constituencies. They suggested a Paisley constituency that includes Gallowhill.
40. The electorate of the five Paisley wards is 54,628 and Gallowhill and Hillington have approximately 8,000 electors. This would create a Paisley constituency within the electorate quota. An example of a Paisley constituency with Gallowhill is shown in Appendix P.

41. Cllr Jamie McGuire (Renfrew North and Braehead ward) stated that “Renfrew should be kept with the West Renfrewshire side of Renfrewshire similar to Westminster boundaries.”
42. Cllr Kenny MacLaren (Paisley Northwest ward) opposed the inclusion of their Paisley Northwest ward in a West Renfrewshire constituency because: it splits Paisley between two constituencies; there are no transport links in the proposed West Renfrewshire constituency; Ferguslie, Shortroods, the West End, Millarston, Castlehead belong to Paisley; and the Paisley Northwest ward has social, community and economic links with Paisley.
43. Cllr Iain McMillan (Johnstone South and Elderslie ward) opposed: the division of Johnstone; and including Johnstone and Newton and Mearns in the same constituency, areas with no natural connection.
44. Johnstone has never been divided between two constituencies for either the Scottish or UK Parliament.
45. Cllr Graham and Cllr Gilmour (Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood and Lochwinnoch ward) submitted a joint representation which included a petition with over 500 names opposing the proposals. They opposed the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency because: Glennifer Braes acts as a natural boundary between East Renfrewshire and Johnstone; it splits Johnstone between two constituencies; breaks local ties between Johnstone, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, and Howwood; and there are no transport links within the proposed constituency.
46. They suggested three constituencies that follow ward boundaries: a Renfrewshire North constituency which includes Renfrew, Erskine, Bishopston, Langbank, Linwood and Craigends; a Central Renfrewshire constituency which contains Johnstone, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch and Howwood, communities with strong historical links and good transport links; and a South Paisley and East Renfrewshire constituency that includes south Paisley, Barrhead and Neilston.
47. An electorate table of the Cllr Graham and Cllr Gilmour suggestion is shown below and a map in Appendix E.

Cllr Graham and Cllr Gilmour (our ref 550) suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
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Renfrewshire North	62,211	3.9%	Renfrewshire 1-2, 10-12
Central Renfrewshire	58,319	-2.6%	Renfrewshire 3-5, 8-9
South Paisley and East Renfrewshire	66,982	11.8%	Renfrewshire 6-7 East Renfrewshire 1-2, 5

48. The suggestion from Cllr Graham and Cllr Gilmour may better reflect local ties in Central Renfrewshire (Rule 4) but would retain a Glasgow–East Renfrewshire constituency where there has been strong opposition (Rule 1). It also divides Paisley between two constituencies although the existing UK Parliament constituencies divide Paisley in north–south constituencies.

49. Cllr Andy Doig (Johnstone North, Kilbarchan, Howwood, and Lochwinnoch ward) stated the proposals:

- break the principles of the review – take little account of local authority areas, break established community and administrative ties, and create new constituencies with no cohesion in transport terms;
- do not consider historical, economic or administrative factors;
- split Johnstone between two constituencies;
- split numerous wards;
- there are no transport links in the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency;
- do not consider the five Local Area Partnerships within Renfrewshire Council;
- Erskine, Bishopton, Inchinnan, Langbank, and Bridge of Weir look towards Renfrew rather than Paisley;
- suggested Paisley and Renfrew should have their own constituencies and Johnstone, Linwood, Kilbarchan, Howwood, and Lochwinnoch should all be in the same constituency. He suggested a Paisley constituency that includes Cardonald from Glasgow to follow the new UK Parliament constituency boundary as Cardonald was one of the later additions to the former Glasgow Corporation from Renfrewshire in 1926. Furthermore transport and economic links between the Ralston district of Paisley and Cardonald are strong, therefore for the sake of continuity and consistency it would make sense that Ward 4 of Glasgow City Council, Cardonald Ward, be contained in the new Paisley seat; and
- argued that continual boundary reviews “creates voter confusion and therefore increases the likelihood of lower turnout, which is a dangerous

and negative trend in any functioning democracy” and requested a local inquiry.

50. An electorate table of the Cllr Doig suggestion is shown below and a map in Appendix F.

Cllr Doig suggestion Proposed constituencies	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Glasgow Pollokshields and Pollok	46,961	-21.6%	Glasgow 3, 6
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	66,903	11.7%	East Renfrewshire 3-5 Glasgow 2(part)
Paisley and Cardonald	63,259	5.6%	Glasgow 4 Renfrewshire 3, 5-7
Renfrewshire North and West	63,204	5.5%	Renfrewshire 1-2, 4, 11-12
Renfrewshire South and East	65,065	8.6%	East Renfrewshire 1-2 Renfrewshire 8-10

51. The suggestion from Cllr Doig avoids Johnstone being split between two constituencies (Rule 4) but would retain a Glasgow-East Renfrewshire constituency where there has been strong opposition to the provisional proposals (Rule 1). It also divides Paisley between two constituencies (Rule 4).

52. George Adam MSP for Paisley opposed the proposed Paisley and Renfrew constituency because: the two communities have their own identity and the M8 motorway acts as a physical boundary between them; it divides Paisley between two constituencies; it no longer includes Ferguslie, Paisley Museum, Royal Alexandra Hospital, The University of the West of Scotland, Coats Memorial Church and other prominent landmarks in a Paisley and Renfrew constituency. He supported the inclusion of Gallowhill in a Paisley and Renfrew constituency.

53. Neil Bibby MSP for West of Scotland region commented on a number of constituencies within his region. He supported an Inverclyde constituency but opposed Johnstone being split between two constituencies and wished to keep Johnstone within a Renfrewshire, rather than East Renfrewshire constituency. He also opposed the size of the proposed Renfrewshire South constituency because there are poor public transport links within the constituency and the Glennifer Braes act as a natural boundary between East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.

54. He suggested a North Renfrewshire constituency (similar to the existing Renfrewshire North and West constituency) and a Paisley North and Johnstone constituency that includes Johnstone, other Renfrewshire towns and the northern wards in Paisley. He went on to suggest that the southern part of Paisley seemed most appropriately linked with East Renfrewshire.

55. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix G and an electorate table is below.

Neil Bibby suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Renfrewshire North and West	62,211	3.9%	Renfrewshire 1,2,11,12
Paisley North and Johnstone	58,319	-2.6%	Renfrewshire 4,8,9,10
Paisley South and Barrhead	66,982	11.8%	East Renfrewshire 1 Renfrewshire 3,5,6,7

56. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- retains the proposed Inverclyde constituency which follows the council area boundary (Rule 1);
- avoids Johnstone being split between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- there are good transport links within all of the suggested constituencies (Rule 3).

57. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- divides Paisley between two constituencies, where there was some opposition to the provisional proposals (Rule 4); and
- does not consider variation from the electorate quota in the Paisley South and Barrhead constituency (Rule 2).

58. Tom Arthur MSP for Renfrewshire South opposed the proposals because they divide Johnstone between two constituencies, a town with an interconnected community with a distinct identity and it creates a large oddly-shaped constituency. He stated there are clear geographical, historical, transport (A737 road) and demographical links within the current Renfrewshire South constituency that includes Linwood, Johnstone, Barrhead, Neilston and Kilbarchan. They further stated there is nothing to connect these areas with Newton Mearns or Eaglesham.

59. Renfrewshire Council objected to the proposals and called for a local inquiry. They included the response from their Returning Officer with their submission. The Returning Officer opposed the proposals because the council area grouping

will lose one constituency, they do not reflect local ties (rule 4) or rule 1 – regard to local government boundaries. They opposed the proposed:

- Paisley and Renfrew constituency because it is above the electorate quota and does not include the whole of Paisley, breaking local ties;
- Renfrewshire West constituency because it breaks local ties in Johnstone by splitting the town between two constituencies; and the
- Renfrewshire South constituency because there is little to connect Lochwinnoch and Newton Mearns and it is oddly shaped.

Glasgow City Council Consultation Responses and Analysis

60. There were about 15 responses from members of the public regarding the provisional proposals for Glasgow City Council area. They made comments across the city.

61. The provisional proposals made changes to all of the existing Glasgow constituency boundaries.

62. Three members of the public supported the proposals because:

- communities in the south of Glasgow and East Renfrewshire are closely linked;
- of the proposed boundary by Giffnock and Thornliebank;
- they have constituencies with about 60,000 electors; and
- “hopefully more services will be available in area because of this change.”

63. Broomhill Community Council supported the proposed Glasgow Anniesland constituency because it places Thornwood in the same constituency as Broomhill, areas with common ties. However they believe the constituency name of Glasgow Anniesland does not describe the area.

64. 12 members of the public opposed the proposals because:

- they divide established communities such as Possilpark and the proposals will cause confusion with local electors;
- it “will cause chaos for the most vulnerable in our care system”;
- they do not wish Eastwood (Giffnock, Netherlee and Clarkston) in Glasgow City Council. They stated “as a teacher for GCC, I feel this council is already too large and is not well managed. I believe widening this would not be in best interest to Glasgow residents;”
- they wished to retain the existing boundaries;
- the existing boundaries are recognised, follow geographical features; share social, economic, or cultural interests; would maintain the heritage of the existing boundaries;

- they wish to retain Dumbreck in a Glasgow Southside constituency; and
- they break local ties by Partick and wished to retain the existing Glasgow Kelvin constituency. They suggested adding Kelvindale to a Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency and the western side of Kelvin to a Glasgow Anniesland constituency.

65. Cllr Alexander Belic (Southside Central ward) noted the Clyde acts as a natural boundary for electoral boundaries. They stated the Glasgow Southside and Cathcart constituency names does not represent the southside of Glasgow.

66. Cllr Belic suggested that if there are to be four north constituencies and four south constituencies: one constituency should include Govanhill and East Pollokshields as they have strong cultural ties; a constituency containing the Pollokshields, Langside and Southside Central wards; a constituency comprising the Newlands/Auldburn and Linn wards; a constituency including the Govan, Cardonald and Greater Pollok wards; a constituency of Clarkston, Giffnock, Carmunnock and Maneswood; a Priesthill and Barrhead constituency; Summerston, Gilshochil, Drumchapel and Anniesland constituency; Wyndford, Ruchill, Partick East and Kelvindale constituency; the proposed Springburn and Provan constituency could include Bailieston rather than Dennistoun; the M8/Kingston Bridge would serve as a natural boundary with a Yorkhill, Finnieston, Maryhill and Kelvin constituency.

67. A map of Cllr Belic suggestion is at Appendix H and an electorate table is below.

Cllr Belic suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Glasgow Kelvingrove	79,658	33.0%	Glasgow City 10(part), 11, 12, 15(part), 16(part), 23
Glasgow Anniesland	55,513	-7.3%	Glasgow City 13, 14, 15(part), 16(part)
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	63,136	5.4%	Glasgow City 16(part), 17, 20, 21
Glasgow City and Shettleston	86,674	44.7%	Glasgow City 9, 10(part), 18, 19, 22
Glasgow Pollokshields, Langside and Southside	66,524	11.1%	Glasgow City 6, 7, 8
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollock	57,452	-4.1%	Glasgow City 3(part), 4, 5
Glasgow Linn, Newlands and Giffnock	70,654	17.9%	Glasgow City 1, 2 East Renfrewshire 3, 4

Priesthill, Barrhead and Mearns	55,418	-7.5%	Glasgow City 3(part) East Renfrewshire 1,2,5
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68. There are 175,031 electors (or an entitlement to 2.92 constituencies) south of the Clyde and 284,981 electors north of it (or an entitlement to just under 4.75 constituencies).

69. The advantages of the Cllr Belic suggestion are:

- the Clyde and M8 act as recognised constituency boundaries (Rule 3); and
- it may better reflect local community ties in Glasgow (Rule 4).

70. The disadvantages of this suggestion are:

- two constituencies have wide variations from the electorate quota (Rule 2). Although the respondent did not provide detailed boundaries with their suggestion so the Secretariat have had to make some assumptions;
- it would create two Glasgow – East Renfrewshire constituencies (Rule 1); and
- it does not consider any constituency boundaries in Renfrewshire or Inverclyde.

71. Cllr Angus Millar (Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward) opposed the proposals and suggested:

- retaining the existing or retaining most of the existing Glasgow Kelvin constituency to maintain local community ties between Partick, Hyndland, Kelvingrove and Woodside;
- placing Yorkhill, Kelvingrove, Finnieston and Anderston in a Glasgow West constituency, rather than the proposed Glasgow Central and Govan constituency which covers too large an area and includes communities with little natural affinity;
- adding part of Anderston/City/Yorkhill ward, west of the M8 motorway, in a Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency;
- a Glasgow Central constituency focused on the city centre and including parts of Pollokshields, Dennistoun, Merchant City and Calton; and
- renaming a number of constituencies: Glasgow Clyde (rather than Glasgow Central and Govan); Glasgow Cathcart (rather than Glasgow Cathcart and Southside); Glasgow Newlands (rather than Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock); Glasgow Pollok (rather than Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok); Glasgow Shettleston (rather than Glasgow Shettleston and Bailieston); Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill; Glasgow Anniesland; Glasgow Springburn and Provan.

72. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix I and an electorate table is below.

CLlr Millar suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Glasgow Kelvin	64,947	8.4%	Glasgow City 10(part), 11, 15, 23
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,658	-2.1%	Glasgow City 16, 17, 21, 22(part)
Glasgow Clyde	64,937	8.4%	Glasgow City 6,8(part), 9(part), 10(part), 22(part)
Glasgow Pollok	52,105	-13.0%	Glasgow City 2(part), 3(part), 4, 5

73. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- may better reflect local community ties in Glasgow (Rule 4); and
- follows the M8 to create more easily identifiable boundaries.

74. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- retains the proposed boundaries out-with Glasgow. Therefore it splits Paisley and Johnstone between constituencies and proposes a Renfrewshire South with little to connect Lochwinnoch and Newton Mearns (Rule 4); and
- proposes a constituency that overlaps the River Clyde.

75. The Glasgow Southside Scottish National Party stated the “Clyde forms a natural barrier. Constituencies within Glasgow should either be north or south of the Clyde where possible.”

76. The Scottish Parliament constituency of Glasgow Shettleston (1999–2011) included communities on both sides of the Clyde. UK Parliament constituencies have also included communities on both sides of the Clyde: Glasgow Central (1983–97); Glasgow Shettleston (1997–2005); and Glasgow Central (from 2005).

77. Nicola Sturgeon MSP for Glasgow Southside opposed the proposals because they split her existing constituency between three new constituencies. She outlined the proposals break local ties between Pollokshields and Govanhill; and that a Glasgow Central and Govan constituency crosses the natural boundary of the River Clyde. She stated that with changes to UK Parliament constituency boundaries, the proposals for Scottish Parliament boundaries will be confusing

to the electorate and wished to retain boundaries similar to the existing ones. She also stated the one month consultation period was too short for all interested parties to respond with their views.

78. Bob Doris MSP for Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn opposed Possilpark being split between two constituencies along Saracen Street and offered an alternative suggestion. He stated the proposed Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency has too high an electorate and consideration should be given to around 1,000 new houses planned at Hamiltonhill and Ruchill Park.

79. The proposed Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency has an electorate of 64,836 and variation from the electorate quota of 8.2%. The proposed Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston constituency has a larger electorate with 65,738 electors.

80. The legislation for reviews of Scottish Parliament boundaries does not require the Commission to have regard to new housing developments.

81. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix J and an electorate table is below.

Bob Doris MSP suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	66,775	11.5%	Glasgow City 11, 15, 16(part), 23
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	57,890	-3.4%	Glasgow City 16,17,21,22

82. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- may better reflect local community ties in Possilpark (Rule 4); and
- anticipates new housing developments, although the Commission does not need to have regard to these.

83. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it retains a Glasgow Central and Govan constituency which received some opposition during the consultation (Rule 4).

84. SNP Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn Constituency Association opposed the proposed Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency because it will break local ties between Hamiltonhill and Possilpark.

85. Govan Kingston SNP Branch supported placing Govan, Ibrox and Cessnock in the same constituency to maintain local community ties there. However they oppose

including these communities with the city centre, in a Glasgow Central and Govan constituency, because they have a different socio-economic characteristics and the Clyde acts as a natural boundary between the two areas. They stated Govan looks to the Southside.

86. Govan SNP Branch submitted a similar response to the Govan Kingston SNP Branch but expanded: there are poor transport links within the proposed Glasgow Central and Govan constituency: there are deep ties between Cardonald, Pollok, Ibrox, Cessnock, Priesthill, Nitshill and surrounds; a city centre constituency office will be more expensive and challenging to visit due to ULEZ restrictions; Govan has a strong identity and history; and suggested the Commission follow the Clyde and Glasgow Southwestern railway line as constituency boundaries.
87. The Glasgow Green Party noted that: eight constituencies were acceptable for the Glasgow area; there were wide variations from the electoral quota in some of the proposed constituencies and that this could be improved; the proposals split a number of wards, polling districts and communities; and the proposed Glasgow Central and Govan constituency has little to connect Govan with the city centre.
88. They submitted an alternative suggestion that aims to address all of the points raised above. They acknowledged that some constituencies should be renamed and suggested a:
- Glasgow Anniesland constituency – unchanged from the provisional proposals;
 - Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok constituency – to improve accessibility to both this and neighbouring constituencies;
 - Glasgow Central and Govan constituency – less Govan but with parts of the Calton and Dennistoun wards with the boundary following the motorway to better reflect the physical and social geography of the area;
 - Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill constituency – use the canal as a boundary where possible;
 - Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency – less East Renfrewshire
 - Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston constituency – less part of the Calton ward;
 - Glasgow Southside and Cathcart constituency – less Linn but add Pollokshields and use the motorway as a boundary;
 - Glasgow Springburn and Provan constituency – replace Dennistoun with part of the Canal ward and use the canal and motorway as a boundary.
89. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix K and an electorate table is below.

Glasgow Green Party suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%	Glasgow City 12,13,14
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	55,641	-7.1%	Glasgow City 3(part)4,5,6(part)
Glasgow Central	60,003	0.2%	Glasgow City 8(part),9,10,22(part)
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	54,847	-8.4%	Glasgow City 11,15,23
Glasgow Priesthill	56,402	-5.8%	Glasgow City 1,2,3(part)
Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston	58,936	-1.6%	Glasgow City 18,19,20
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	54,748	-8.6%	Glasgow City 6(part),7,8(part)
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,691	-2.0%	Glasgow City 16,17,21,22(part)
<i>Electorate figures corrected from those supplied but with little difference.</i>			

90. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- may better reflect local community ties in Glasgow (Rule 4); and
- follows the M8 motorway to create a more easily identifiable boundary (Rule 3).

91. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- retains the proposed boundaries in East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire where there was strong opposition to splitting Paisley and Johnstone between constituencies as well as a Glasgow and Priesthill constituency (Rule 4); and
- proposes a constituency crossing the Clyde (Rule 3).

92. Glasgow City Council expressed some concern with the proposals because they split a number of wards, community council areas and polling districts between constituencies. They stated the proposals do not anticipate new housing developments, with approximately 10,000 to be completed this year and a further 17,500 houses over the next seven years. They submitted an alternative suggestion which they believe will provide a more equal electorate across the city.

93. Their suggestion would have created a single constituency containing two separate areas, therefore the Secretariat has included ward 1 (Linn) in a Glasgow

Priesthill and Giffnock constituency rather than a Glasgow Southside and Cathcart constituency.

94. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix L and an electorate table is below.

Glasgow City Council suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	51,778	-13.6%	Glasgow City 1 East Renfrewshire 3,4
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%	Glasgow City 12-14
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	66,478	11.0%	Glasgow City 2-4
Glasgow Central and Govan	60,685	1.3%	Glasgow City 5,9,10
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	54,847	-8.4%	Glasgow City 11,15,23
Glasgow Shettleston and Ballieston	58,936	-1.6%	Glasgow City 18-20
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	66,524	11.1%	Glasgow City 6-8
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	69,818	16.6%	Glasgow City 16,17,21,22

95. The advantages of this suggestion are it may better reflect local community ties in Glasgow by adopting ward boundaries as constituency boundaries (Rule 4).

96. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- proposes a Glasgow Central and Govan constituency and Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock which both received some opposition during the consultation (Rule 4); and
- proposes a Glasgow Springburn and Provan constituency with variation from the electorate quota at +16.6%. Although the suggested constituencies adjacent have low electorates and parity could be improved.

Inverclyde Consultation Responses and Analysis

97. There were three responses regarding the provisional proposals for Inverclyde Council area.

98. The provisional proposals extended the existing Greenock and Inverclyde constituency boundary to follow the Inverclyde Council area boundary and proposed an Inverclyde constituency.

99. A member of the public stated "I think this would benefit certain areas where the population has grown, and alter others where the population has shrunk."

100. A member of the public wished no change and a local MSP to represent them.

101. Inverclyde Council supported the provisional proposals.

All Scotland Consultation Responses that apply to this grouping and Analysis

102. The Scottish Liberal Democrats raised general concerns with the provisional proposals and asked the Commission to redesign the boundaries across the area to better align with community identities and community ties.

103. The Scottish Labour Party accepted the proposed Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency. They would like Paisley, including Gallowhill, to be placed in a single constituency to avoid breaking ties and to avoid splitting Johnstone between two constituencies. They requested a local inquiry with regard to Johnstone so that further local views could be heard.

104. A member of the public (our ref. Response 347) opposed the division of Paisley between two constituencies. They suggested including the whole of Paisley in one constituency, including Renfrew in a Renfrewshire West constituency with Bishopton and Erskine and using the M8 as a constituency boundary so that Gallowhill sits within a Paisley constituency. They acknowledged that East Renfrewshire has closer ties with Glasgow than with Ayrshire. They also made an alternative suggestion in the north of Glasgow that adopted the M8 as a more recognisable boundary.

105. This suggestion is shown in Appendix M and the electorate table is below.

Suggestion – Renfrewshire – Response 347 Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Paisley	58,571	-2.2%	Renfrewshire 2(part), 3-7
Renfrewshire West	59,453	-0.7%	Renfrewshire 1, 2(part), 8(part), 10-12
Renfrewshire South	69,488	16.0%	Renfrewshire 8(part), 9 East Renfrewshire 1,2,5
Suggestion – Glasgow – Response 347 Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from electoral quota	Wards
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,786	-1.9%	Glasgow City 16,17,21,22(part)

Glasgow Central and Govan	63,166	5.4%	Glasgow City 5, 8(part), 9(part), 10(part), 22(part)
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	66,364	10.8%	Glasgow City 10(part), 11,15,23

106. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- avoids Johnstone and Paisley being split between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- adopts motorways as constituency boundaries to create more easily identifiable boundaries in Glasgow and Renfrewshire (Rule 3).

107. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- proposes a Renfrewshire South constituency with little to connect Lochwinnoch with Newton Mearns and variation from the electorate quota at 16% (Rule 2, 4);
- retains the proposed Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency where there was strong opposition to a Glasgow–East Renfrewshire constituency (Rule 1); and
- proposes a Glasgow Central and Govan constituency where there was strong opposition to a constituency with little connect Govan and the city centre and a boundary that overlapped the Clyde (Rule 4).

108. Natalie Don MSP for Renfrewshire North and West wished to retain the existing constituency boundary and opposed the proposed West Renfrewshire constituency. She acknowledged the proposals reflect rule 1 as the proposed West Renfrewshire constituency sits within a single council area but stated the existing constituency includes parts of Inverclyde and Renfrewshire and has close ties between Bridge of Weir and Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village. She outlined the proposals do not reflect: rule 4 as they break local ties between Bishopton or Erskine and Renfrew; school catchment areas; transport links; or local ties in Paisley. She suggested a constituency similar to the existing Renfrewshire North and West constituency comprising Renfrewshire wards 1–2, 10–12 and the communities of Renfrew, Houston, Bridge of Weir and Erskine.

109. This suggestion is similar to the suggestion above (Response 347), shown in Appendix M, but it focuses on a single constituency.

110. The Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party accepted the proposed Inverclyde constituency and Glasgow Anniesland, Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill, Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston and Glasgow Springburn and Provan constituencies.

They opposed the proposals elsewhere and believe East Renfrewshire should be connected to one other council area rather than two council areas.

111. They submitted two alternative suggestions. Both include Thornliebank, Clarkston, Stamperland, Williamwood, Newton Mearns and Eaglesham in the same constituency, communities that have been in the same UK Parliament constituency or local government area since the 1960s. Their suggestion 2 aims to follow the Boundary Commission for Scotland's new UK Parliament boundaries by Cardonald.

Scottish Conservative an Unionist Party suggestion 1		Variation from electoral quota	
Constituency Name	Electorate		Wards
Eastwood	56,229	-6.1%	East Renfrewshire 2(part), 3-5
Renfrewshire South and Leverdale	61,022	1.9%	East Renfrewshire 1, 2(part) Renfrewshire 7(part), 8-10
Renfrewshire North	59,067	-1.4%	Renfrewshire 1-2, 4, 11(part), 12
Paisley and Pollok	65,951	10.1%	Renfrewshire 3, 5-6, 7(part) Glasgow 3
Glasgow Govan	64,097	7.0%	Glasgow 4-6
Glasgow Cathcart	65,423	9.2%	Glasgow 1-2, 7
Glasgow Central	54,386	-9.2%	Glasgow 8-10

112. The advantages of the Scottish Conservative an Unionist Party suggestion 1 are it:

- addresses concerns raised regarding the proposals in East Renfrewshire (Rule 4);
- avoids dividing Johnstone between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- proposes constituencies broadly similar to the existing East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire constituencies.

113. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it divides Paisley between two constituencies (Rule 4).

Scottish Conservative an Unionist Party suggestion 2		Variation from Electoral Quota	
Constituency Name	Electorate		Wards
Eastwood	56,229	-6.1%	East Renfrewshire 2(part), 3-5

Renfrewshire South and West	63,637	6.2%	East Renfrewshire 1, 2(part) Renfrewshire 7(part), 8(part), 9, 10(part), 11
Paisley	61,049	1.9%	Renfrewshire 3-6, 7(part), 8(part), 10(part)
Glasgow Cardonald and Renfrew	61,039	1.9%	Renfrewshire 1-2, 12 Glasgow 4, 6(part)
Glasgow Pollok	63,438	5.9%	Glasgow 2-3, 6(part)

114. The advantages of suggestion 2 are it:

- retains an Eastwood constituency, similar to the existing constituency (Rule 4); and
- avoids dividing Johnstone between two constituencies (Rule 4).

115. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- divides a small area of Paisley between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- creates an oddly-shaped Renfrewshire South and West constituency.

116. A member of the public (our ref. ANON-JWW9-9N6Z-8) suggested a new constituency design for East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire Council areas but offered no reasons for their suggestion.

117. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix O and an electorate table is below.

ANON-JWW9-9N6Z-8 Suggestion Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Bothwell, Uddingston and Northeast Glasgow	64,594	7.8%	Glasgow 18,20,21 South Lanarkshire 16
East Glasgow	55,192	-7.9%	Glasgow City 9,19,22
North Glasgow	64,237	7.2%	Glasgow City 15,16,17,23(part)
Northwest Glasgow	60,545	1.1%	Glasgow 12,13,14
Central Glasgow	61,203	2.2%	Glasgow City 8(part),10,11,23(part)
South Glasgow and Renfrew North	65,680	9.6%	Glasgow 5,6,8(part) Renfrewshire 1
Southeast Glasgow	65,423	9.2%	Glasgow City 1,2,7
Southwest Glasgow and Barrhead	62,083	3.6%	East Renfrewshire 1 Glasgow City 3,4

East Renfrewshire	60,536	1.1%	East Renfrewshire 2–5
Paisley and South Renfrew	64,017	6.9%	Renfrewshire 2–7
West Renfrewshire	64,403	7.5%	Renfrewshire 8–12
Inverclyde	60,794	1.5%	Inverclyde 1–7

118. This suggestion mainly follows ward boundaries, it splits only two ward boundaries in Glasgow and proposes 12 constituencies, all within 10% variation from the electorate quota. However this suggestion includes Uddingston to create an oddly shaped Bothwell, Uddingston and North–East Glasgow constituency (Rule 1, 3) and doesn't consider other constituency boundaries in South Lanarkshire. It also proposes a Glasgow–East Renfrewshire constituency where there was some strong opposition to the provisional proposals (Rule 1) and a Glasgow constituency covering both sides of the Clyde.

119. A member of the public (ANON–JWW9–9B33–J) opposed dividing Johnstone and Paisley between two constituencies and submitted an alternative suggestion for constituencies in East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.

120. A map of this suggestion is at Appendix P and an electorate table is below.

Suggestion JWW9–9B33–J Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota	Wards
Renfrewshire North and West	58,280	–2.7%	Renfrewshire 1, 2(part), 4(part), 10,11,12
Paisley	64,007	6.9%	Renfrewshire 2(part), 3, 4(part), 5, 6, 7
Johnstone and Newton Mearns	70,673	18.0%	East Renfrewshire 1,2,5 Renfrewshire 8,9

121. The advantages of this suggestion are it:

- avoids Johnstone and Paisley being split between two constituencies (Rule 4); and
- uses the M8 motorway to create easily identifiable boundaries (Rule 3).

122. The disadvantages of this suggestion are it:

- proposes a constituency extending from Lochwinnoch to Newton Mearns, areas with little in common (Rule 4); and
- proposes a constituency with variation from the electorate quota at 18% (Rule 2).

Names

123. The following alternative constituency names were suggested and comments made regarding the proposed names.

Proposed constituency names	Alternative suggestions
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	Giffnock and Glasgow Priesthill Eastwood North and Glasgow Priesthill Glasgow Newlands
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock Renfrewshire West	Desire to maintain reference to Eastwood in a constituency name
Glasgow Central and Govan	Glasgow Clyde
Glasgow Cathcart and Southside	Glasgow Cathcart None, anything but Cathcart and Southside
Glasgow Shettleston and Bailieston	Glasgow Shettleston
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	Glasgow Pollok
Glasgow Anniesland	None, anything but Anniesland

Summary

124. There are currently 13 constituencies within this council area grouping. Ten of those constituencies are below the electorate quota for the Second Review and three of those are more than 10% below the electorate quota.

125. Eight existing constituencies sit within Glasgow City Council area. There are five existing constituencies covering East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire Council areas.

126. The provisional proposals proposed 12 constituencies within this grouping. The proposals retained eight Glasgow constituencies, although the Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency included Clarkston, Giffnock and Thornliebank from East Renfrewshire.

127. There was strong opposition to the provisional proposals, that included: a Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency because of a lack of local ties between Glasgow and East Renfrewshire and not retaining an Eastwood constituency; Paisley and Johnstone being split between constituencies; little to

connect Newton Mearns with Lochwinnoch in a Renfrewshire South constituency; and a lack ties in the Glasgow Central and Govan constituency.

128. Some responses appeared to believe that the review was proposing changes to the East Renfrewshire and Glasgow City Council area boundaries.
129. There were few comments and some support for an Inverclyde constituency because it followed the Inverclyde Council area boundary.
130. East Renfrewshire Council and Renfrewshire Council both opposed the proposals and requested a local inquiry in relation to the proposed Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock, Paisley and Renfrew, Renfrewshire South and Renfrewshire West constituencies.
131. No current or historical UK Parliament constituency has crossed the Glasgow City Council area boundary although the Boundary Commission for Scotland has recommended a Paisley and Renfrewshire North constituency that includes Cardonald (Glasgow) with Renfrew and Erskine for its 2023 Review.
132. When developing its provisional proposals the Commission discussed a number of options including: seven constituencies within Glasgow City Council area and combining this grouping with North Ayrshire. The Commission may wish to revisit these options when developing its revised proposals (see [Paper 41, meeting of 9 March 2023](#) and [Paper 49, meeting of 5 April 2023](#)) or consider an alternative grouping of council areas and combine this grouping with East/ West Dunbartonshire and or North/ South Lanarkshire Council areas.
133. There were a number of alternative suggestions across the area that may better reflect local ties. Most of these reflected on local areas rather than a suggestion for 12 new constituency boundaries.
134. Some respondents suggested using the River Clyde or M8 motorway (in Glasgow and Renfrewshire) as a constituency boundary as they are recognisable features. Some of those commented on the proposed Glasgow Central and Govan constituency as it broke local ties and it included electors on both sides of the Clyde. There are 175,031 electors (or an entitlement to 2.92 constituencies) south of the Clyde in Glasgow and 284,981 electors north of it (or an entitlement to just under 4.75 constituencies). Historically Scottish and UK Parliament constituencies have included communities on both sides of the Clyde.

135. As stated above the constituency names in this paper are provisional. The Commission will have the opportunity to review all constituency names and designations prior to the publication of its revised proposals.

Recommendations

136. Taking into account all of the evidence arising from the public consultation on the provisional proposals, the Commission must hold a local inquiry in respect of the Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock, Paisley and Renfrew, Renfrewshire South and Renfrewshire West constituencies because both East Renfrewshire Council and Renfrewshire Council objected to the proposals and requested local inquiries.

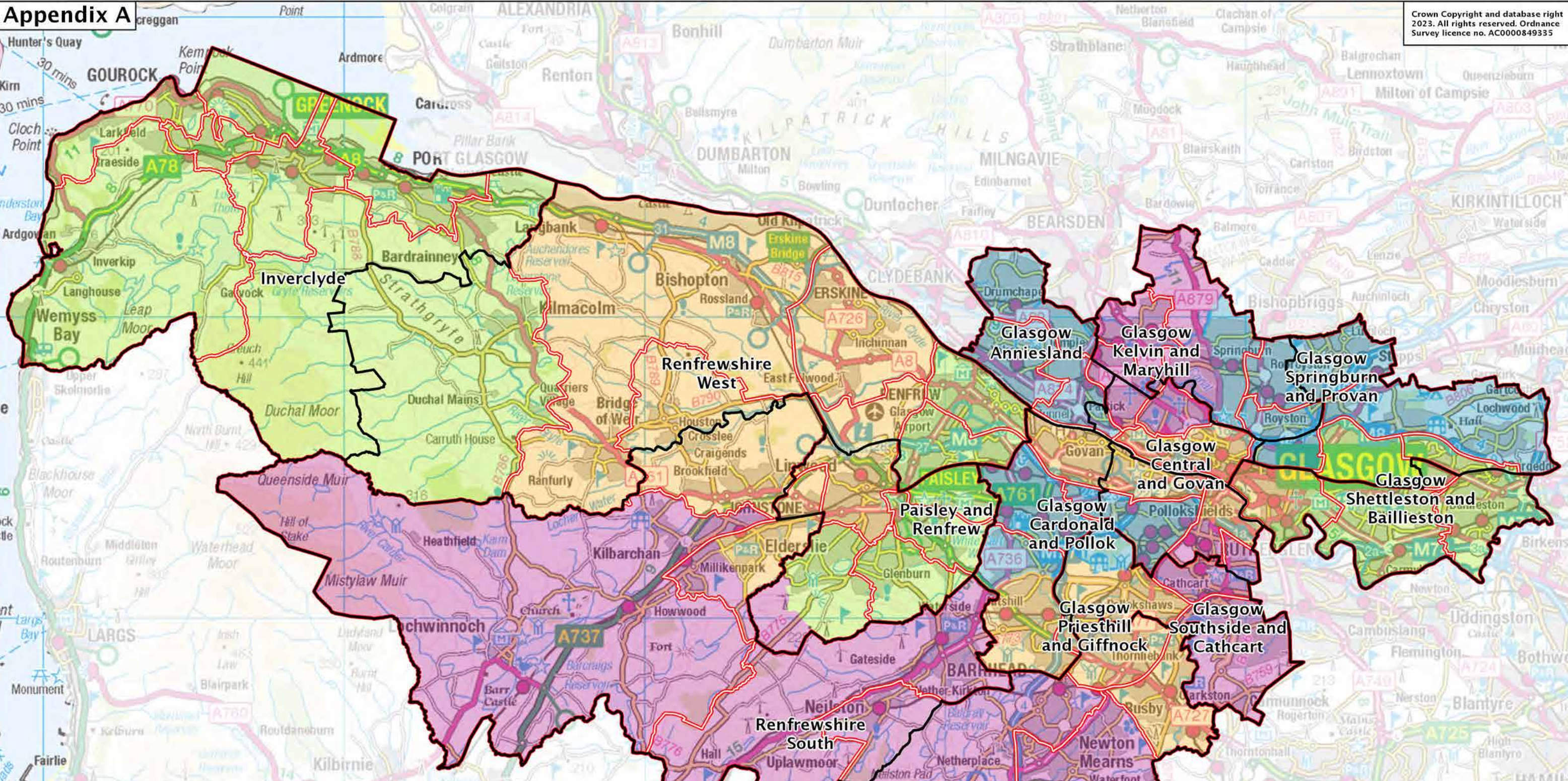
137. The Commission is invited to offer any initial thoughts on the issues in this paper. As a local inquiry is required no decision on possible Revised Proposals can be made at this time.

Secretariat

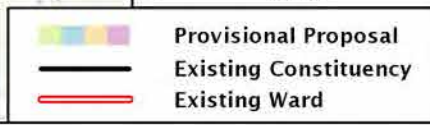
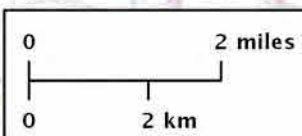
November 2023

Appendix A

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Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	54,058	-9.8%
Glasgow Central and Govan	61,924	3.4%
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	64,836	8.2%
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	63,822	6.5%
Glasgow Shettleston and Ballieston	65,738	9.7%
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	58,859	-1.7%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	59,829	-0.1%
Inverclyde	60,794	1.5%
Paisley and Renfrew	63,856	6.6%
Renfrewshire South	61,966	3.4%
Renfrewshire West	61,690	3.0%





May 2023

Only 3 weeks to submit your views on proposed boundary changes

Dear



You may be aware that Boundaries Scotland are proposing changes to Scottish Parliament constituencies that should be in place for the next scheduled Holyrood Election in May 2026. The proposals move Giffnock, Thornliebank, Clarkston, Busby, Netherlee and Williamwood from the Eastwood constituency to a new Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock constituency. As your local MSP, I am strongly of the view that the proposed constituency of Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock is not in the best interests of local people and that our communities should be retained in the existing Eastwood constituency.

I will be writing to Boundaries Scotland to express my objection to the proposed boundary, however they are also keen to hear from as many local residents as possible to take into account their views.

I oppose including our local communities within a Glasgow constituency, and support retaining the existing Eastwood constituency, for the following reasons:

- The issues facing residents in Nitshill, Priesthill and Darnley are very different to those faced in Clarkston, Netherlee and Giffnock
- People in Clarkston and Giffnock use facilities in Newton Mearns such as the Avenue Shopping Centre and the Broomburn Shops
- Clarkston, Thornliebank, Giffnock and Netherlee have always been in the same Scottish Parliament constituency as Newton Mearns and Eaglesham. There is a unique sense of community between Newton Mearns, Eaglesham, Clarkston and Giffnock.

If you agree with me that your area should be included within the Eastwood constituency, rather than Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock, you can contact Boundaries Scotland in the following ways:

- Online at www.tinyurl.com/eastwoodboundary - this link will take you to Boundaries Scotland's online survey where you can enter your comments
- or you can also write to the Commission at: Boundaries Scotland, Thistle House, 91 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh, EH12 5HD and email your comments to boundaries.scot@scottishboundaries.gov.uk

For nearly 50 years, I have worked to maintain the integrity of the respective Eastwood and East Renfrewshire geographies. I am profoundly dismayed that this proposal drives a bulldozer through Eastwood with what I believe are profound implications for the future of our communities. I will be working hard and with anyone who supports Eastwood, to have these plans abandoned and I know, whatever anyone's political sympathies, that defeating the proposals will have all the greater chance of succeeding if you take the time to oppose them personally.

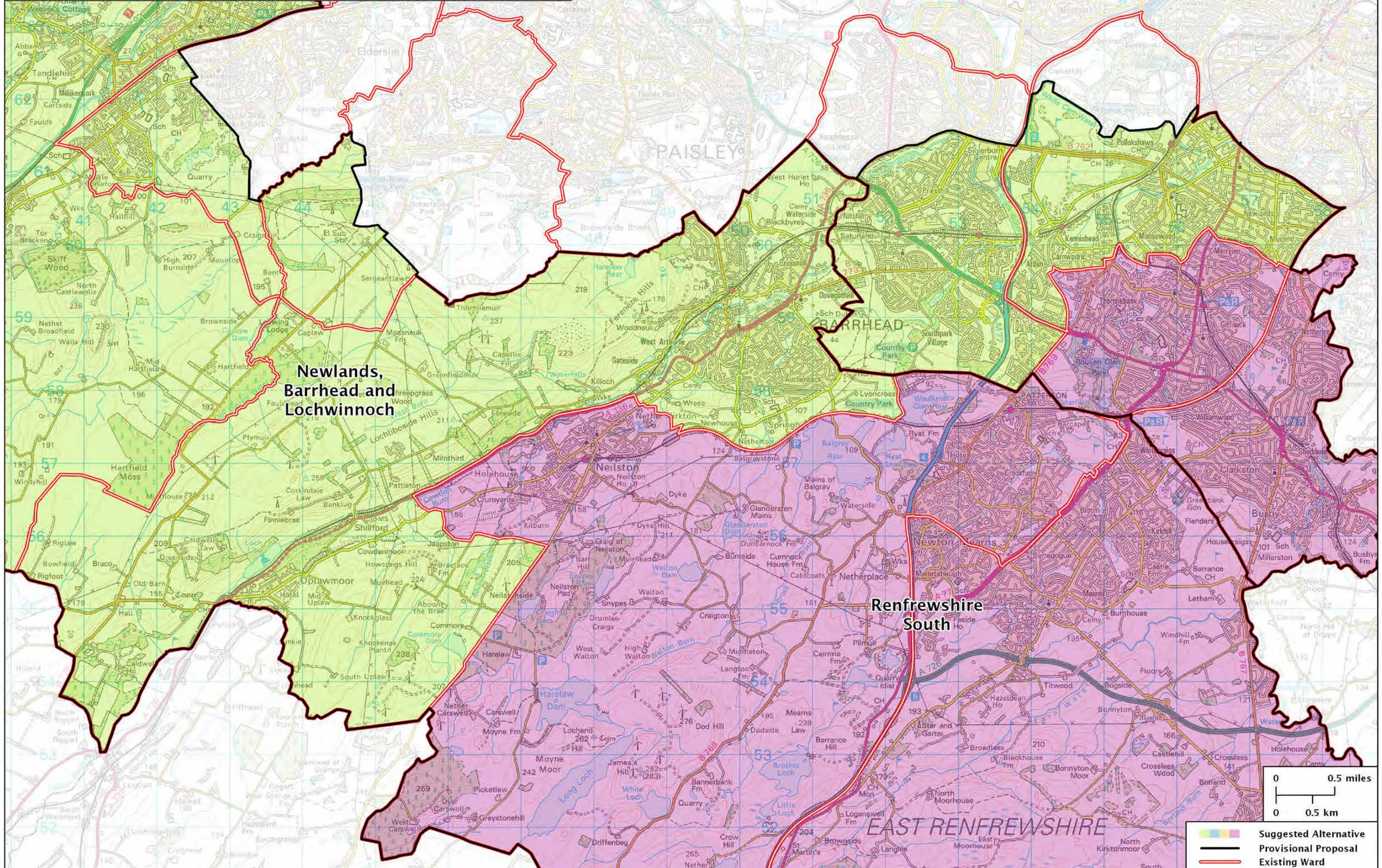
You are more than welcome to use my reasons in your submission should you so wish. **The deadline for submissions is 17th June 2023.** Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

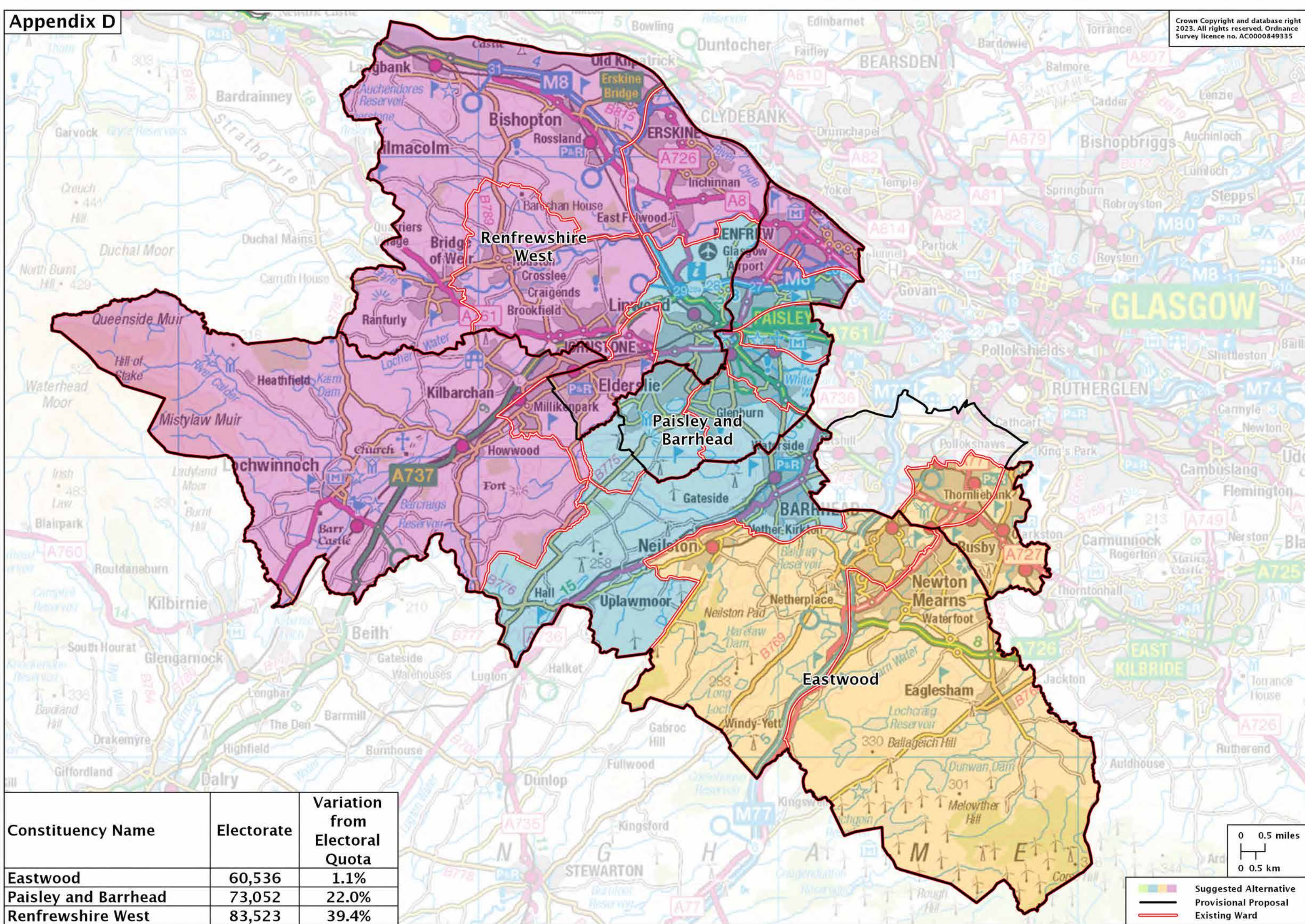
All best wishes
Jackson

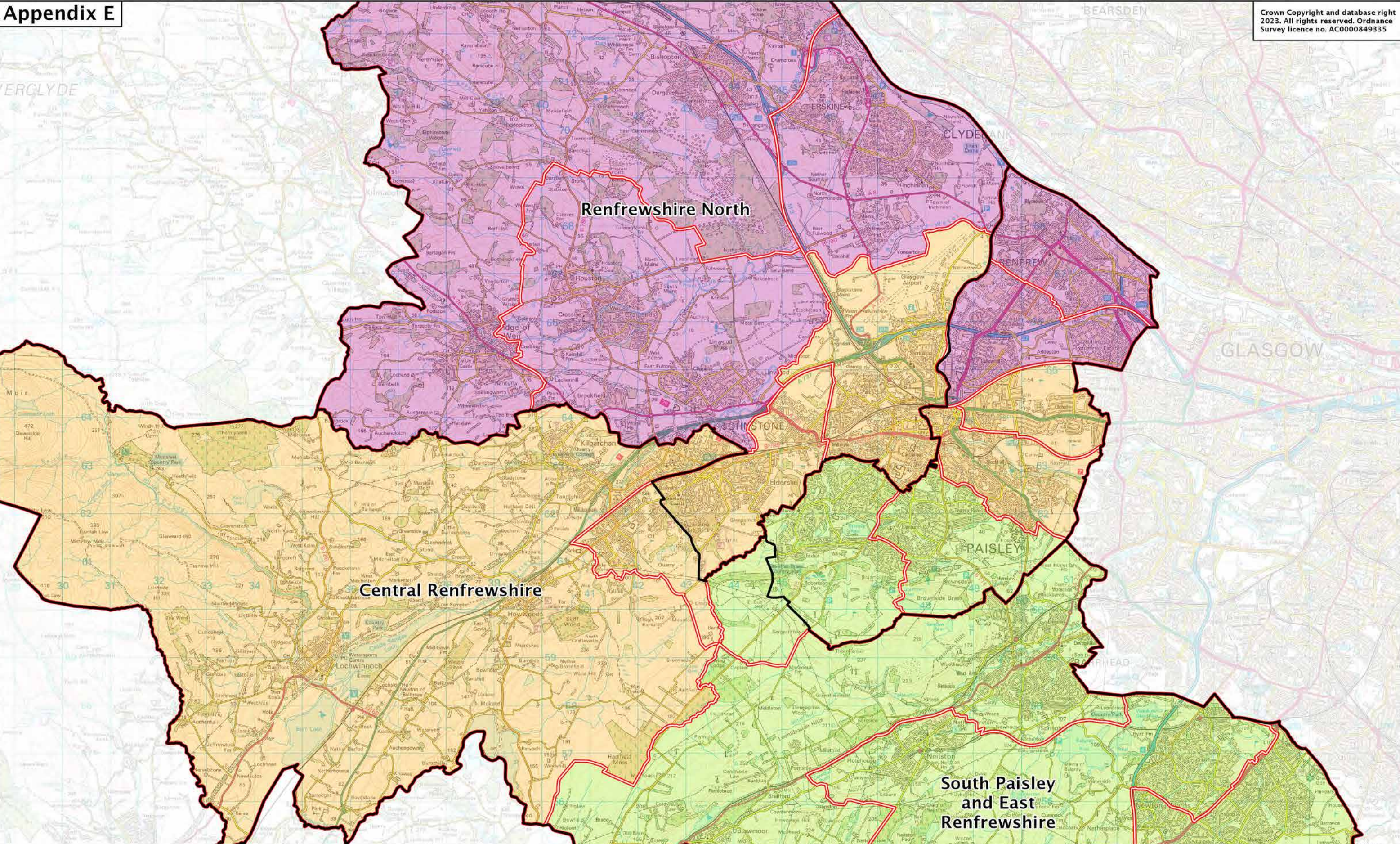
17th JUNE 2023
PLEASE INCLUDE OUR VOTE FOR JACKSON'S REASONS

Jackson Carlaw CBE MSP

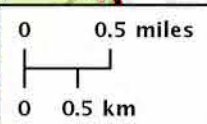
Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Newlands, Barrhead and Lochwinnoch	60,536	1.1%
Renfrewshire South	65,231	8.9%



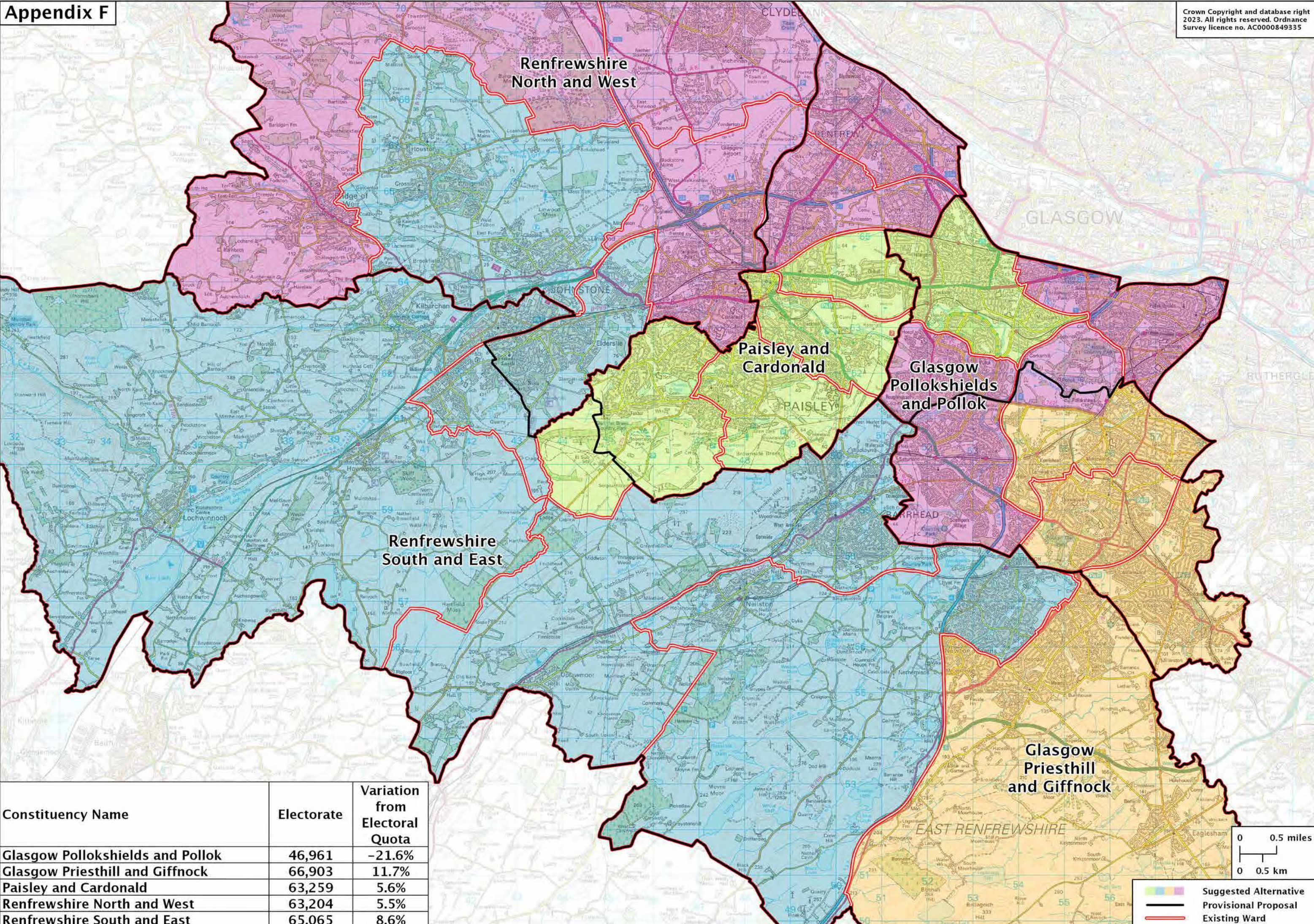




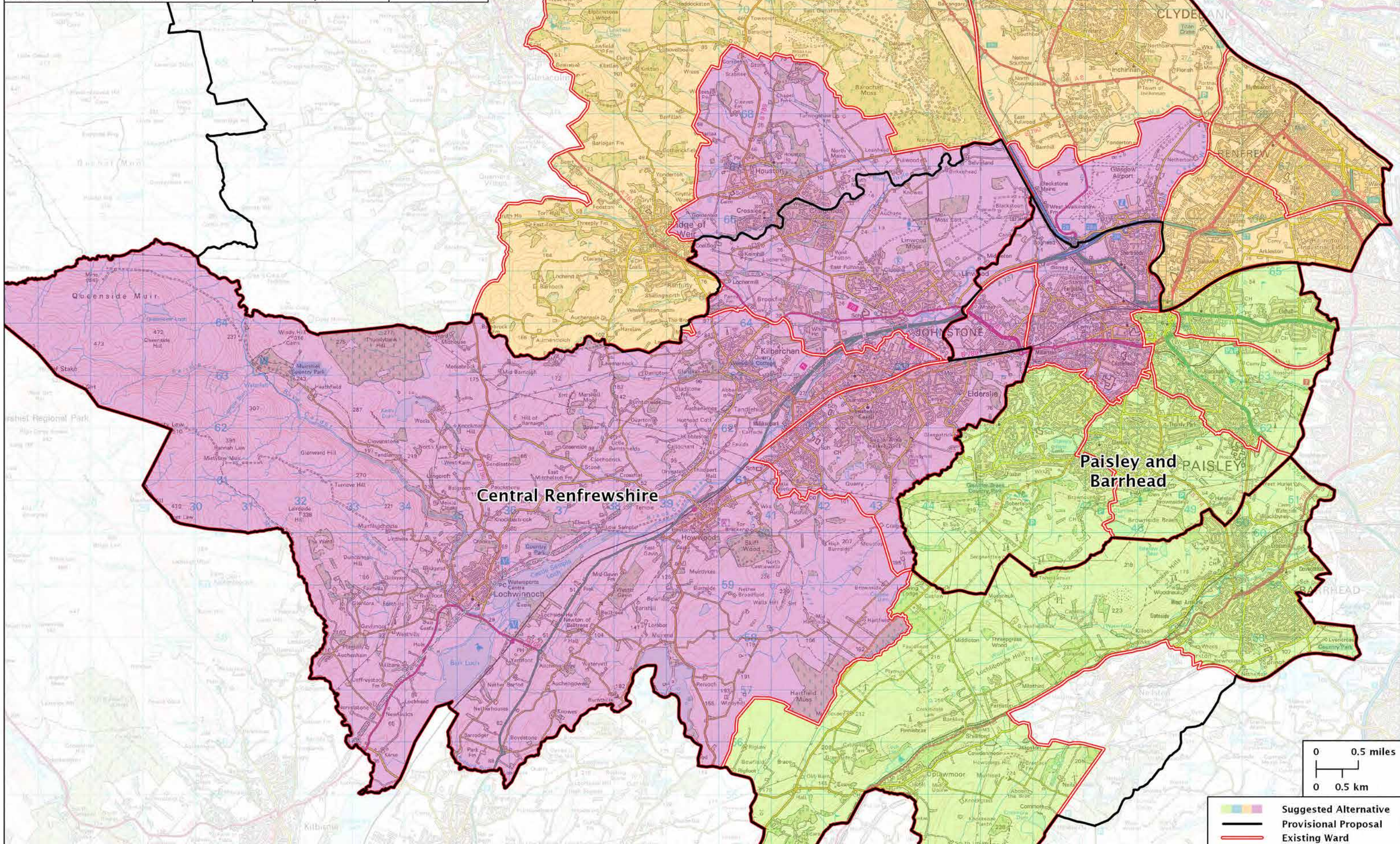
Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Central Renfrewshire	58,319	-2.6%
Renfrewshire North	62,211	3.9%
South Paisley and East Renfrewshire	66,982	11.8%

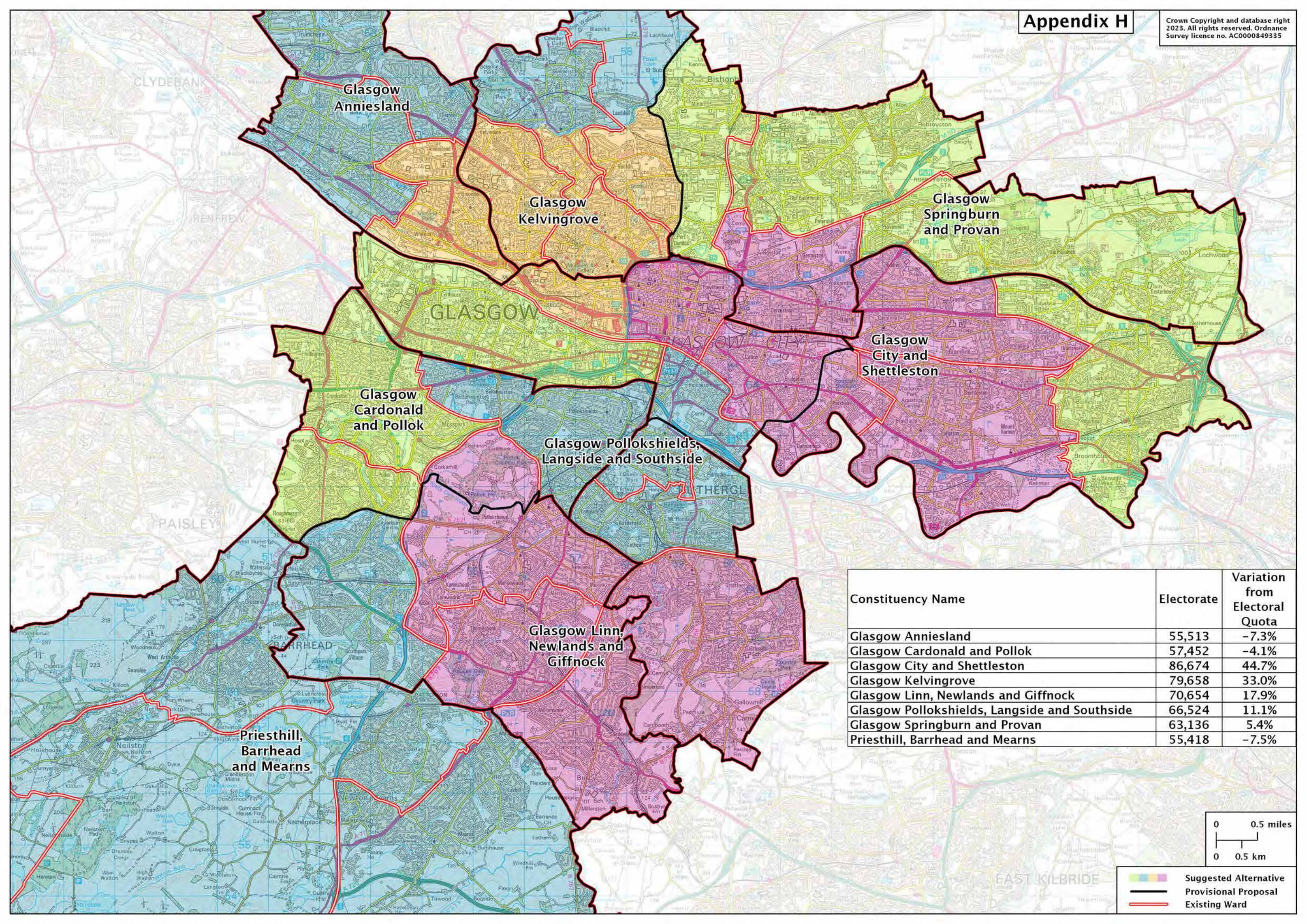


█ Suggested Alternative
 Provisional Proposal
 Existing Ward

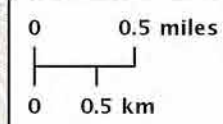


Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Central Renfrewshire	51,888	-13.4%
Paisley and Barrhead	55,296	-7.7%
North Renfrewshire	49,391	-17.5%



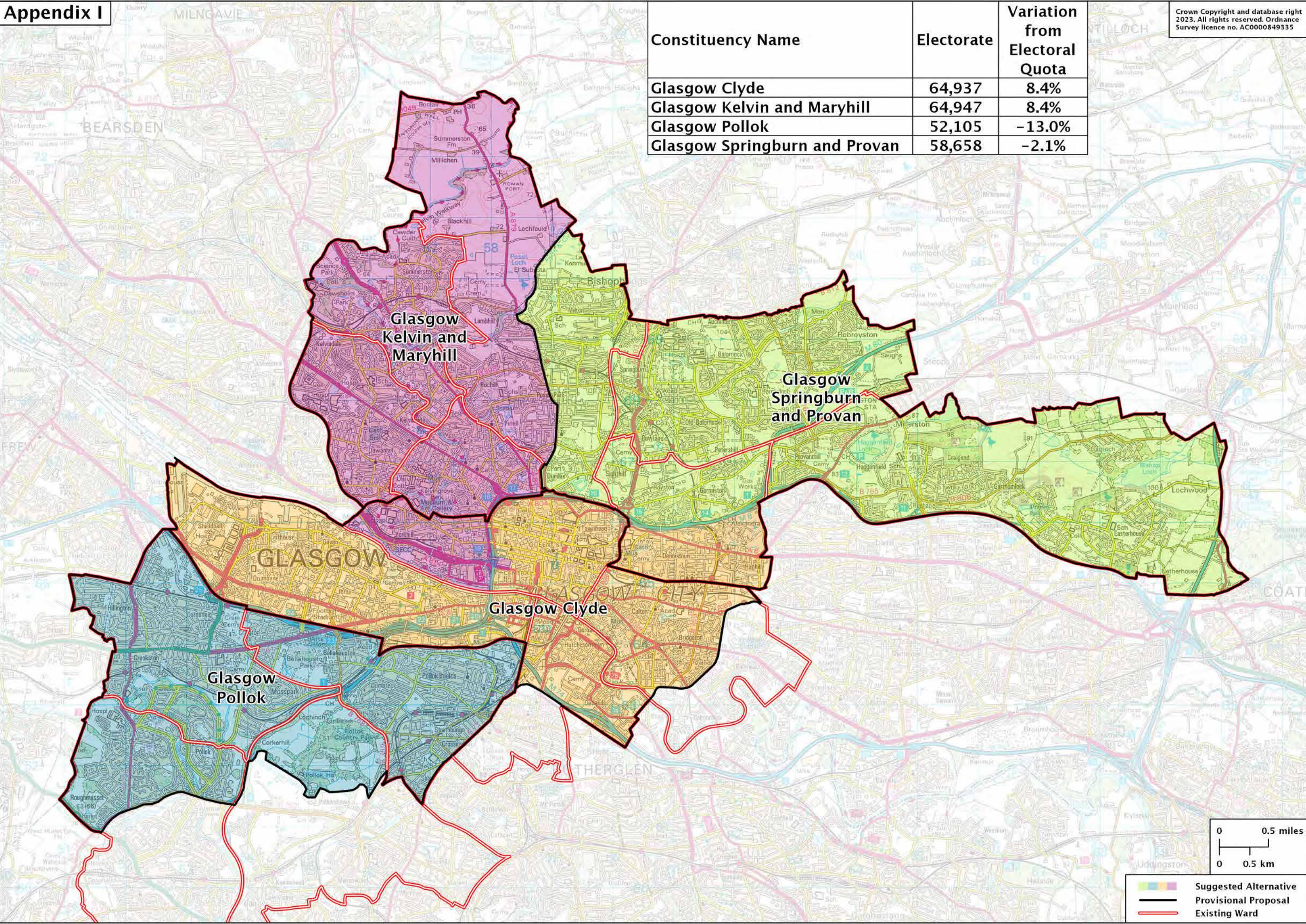


Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Anniesland	55,513	-7.3%
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	57,452	-4.1%
Glasgow City and Shettleston	86,674	44.7%
Glasgow Kelvingrove	79,658	33.0%
Glasgow Linn, Newlands and Giffnock	70,654	17.9%
Glasgow Pollokshields, Langside and Southside	66,524	11.1%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	63,136	5.4%
Priesthill, Barrhead and Mearns	55,418	-7.5%



█ █ █ █ █ █ Suggested Alternative
 Provisional Proposal
 Existing Ward

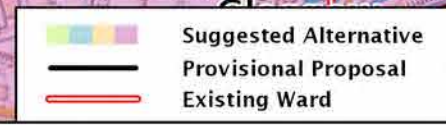
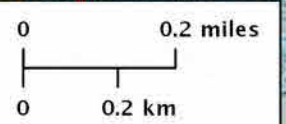
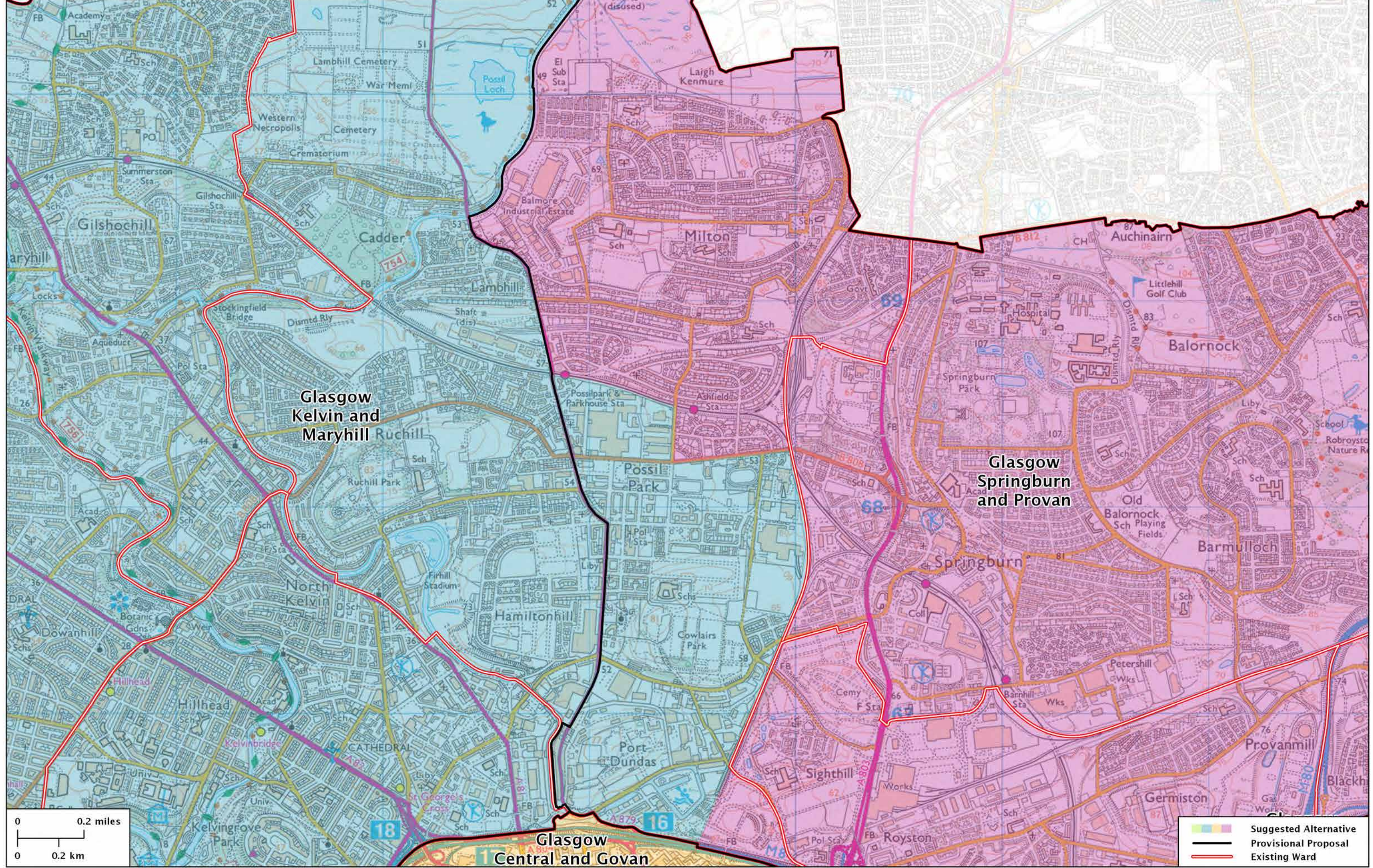
Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Clyde	64,937	8.4%
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	64,947	8.4%
Glasgow Pollok	52,105	-13.0%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,658	-2.1%



Legend:

- █ Suggested Alternative
- Provisional Proposal
- Existing Ward

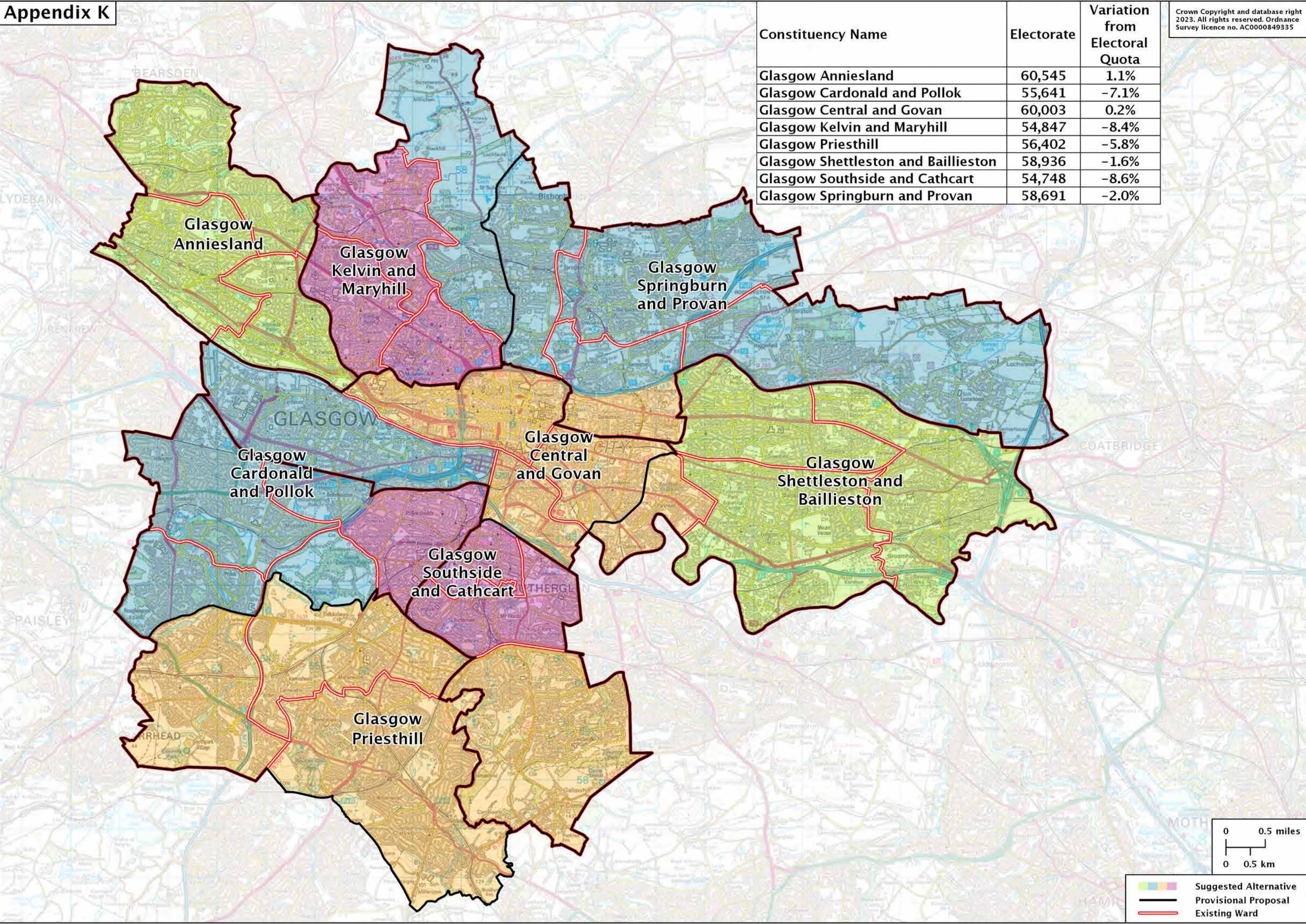
Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	66,775	11.5%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	57,890	-3.4%



Appendix K

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Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	55,641	-7.1%
Glasgow Central and Govan	60,003	0.2%
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	54,847	-8.4%
Glasgow Priesthill	56,402	-5.8%
Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston	58,936	-1.6%
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	54,748	-8.6%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,691	-2.0%



Glasgow Anniesland

Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill

Glasgow Springburn and Provan

Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok

Glasgow Central and Govan

Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston

Glasgow Southside and Cathcart

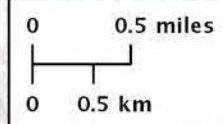
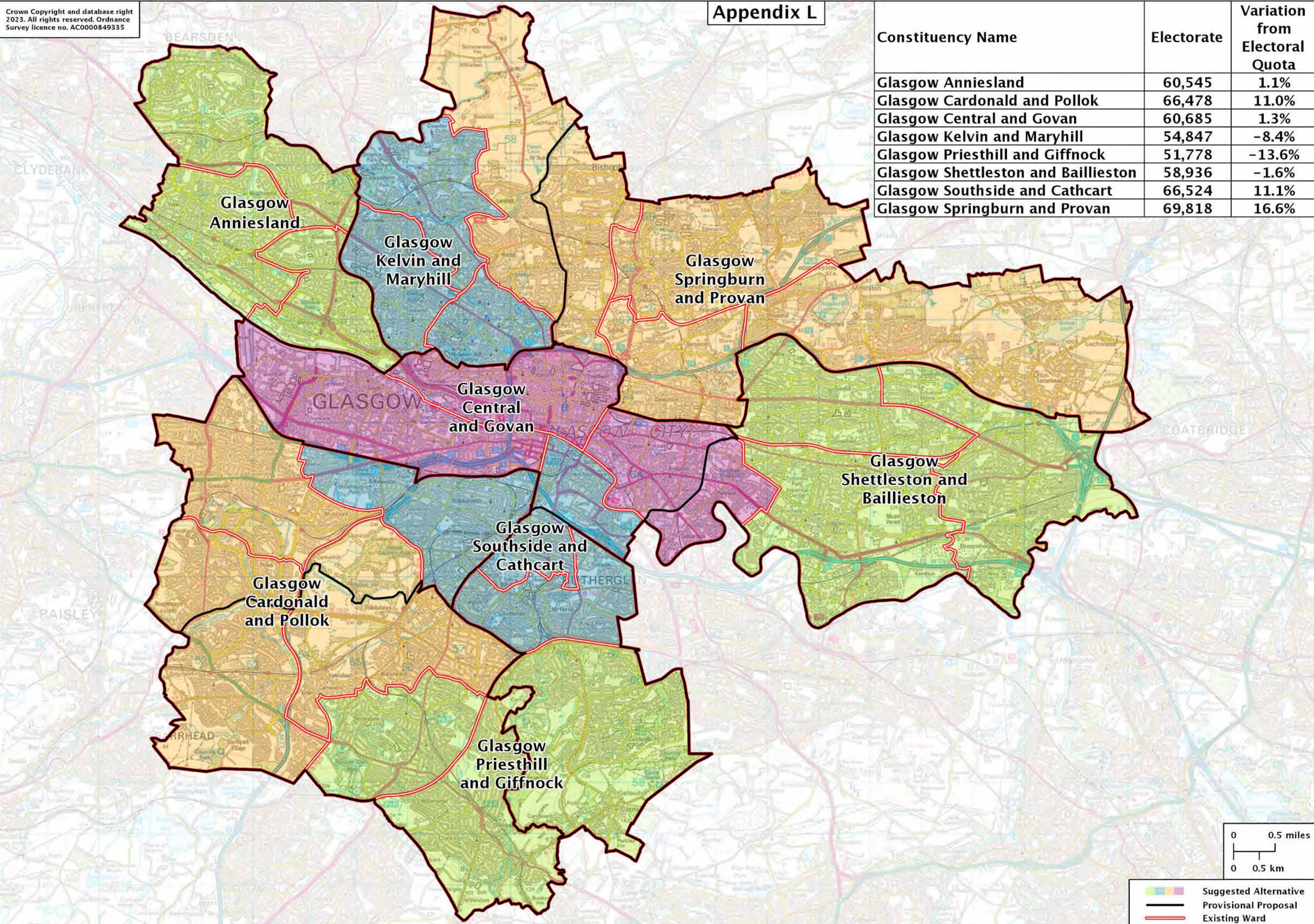
Glasgow Priesthill

■ Suggested Alternative
— Provisional Proposal
— Existing Ward

0 0.5 miles
 0 0.5 km

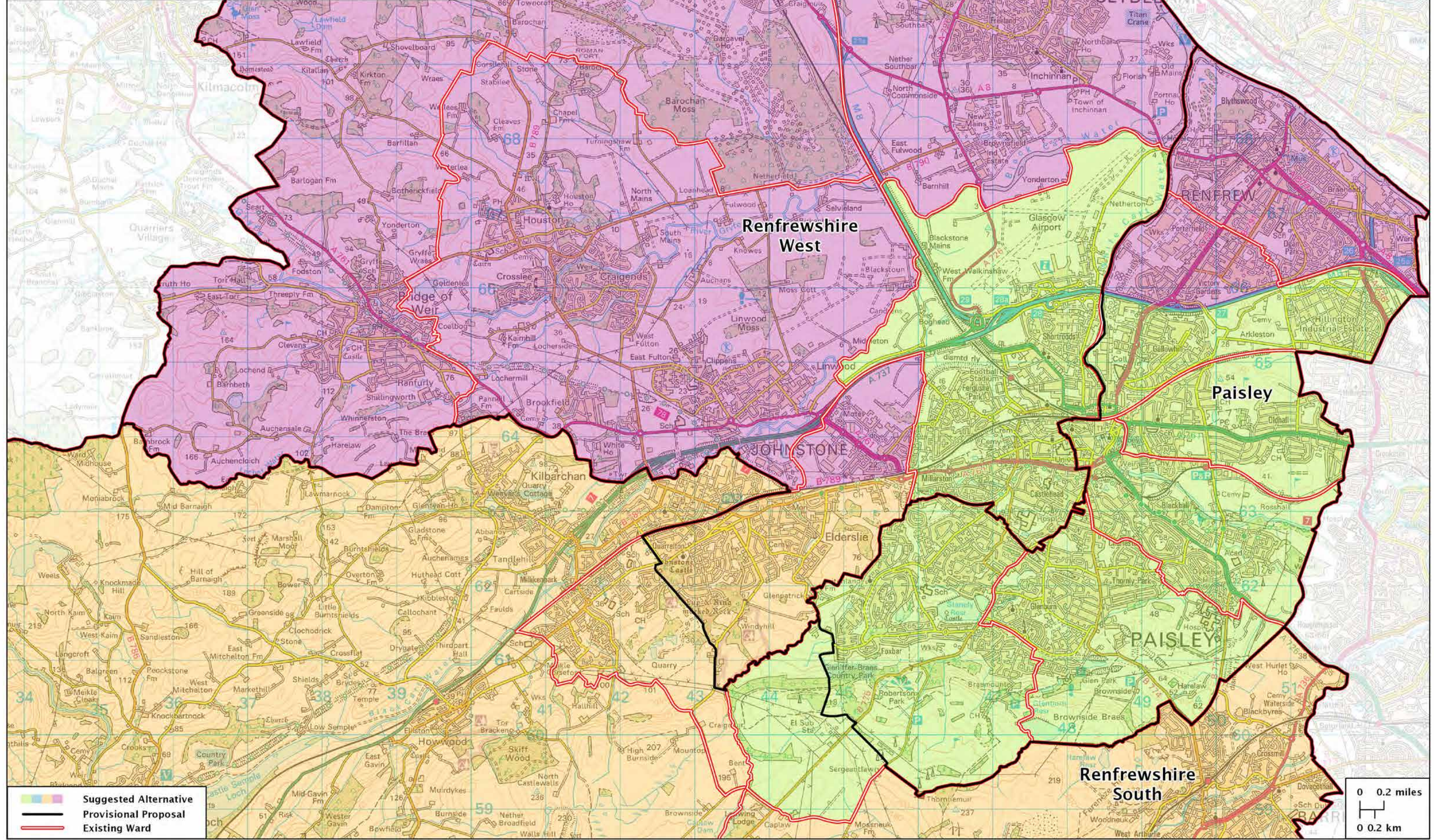
Appendix L

Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Glasgow Anniesland	60,545	1.1%
Glasgow Cardonald and Pollok	66,478	11.0%
Glasgow Central and Govan	60,685	1.3%
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	54,847	-8.4%
Glasgow Priesthill and Giffnock	51,778	-13.6%
Glasgow Shettleston and Baillieston	58,936	-1.6%
Glasgow Southside and Cathcart	66,524	11.1%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	69,818	16.6%



█ Suggested Alternative
 Provisional Proposal
 Existing Ward

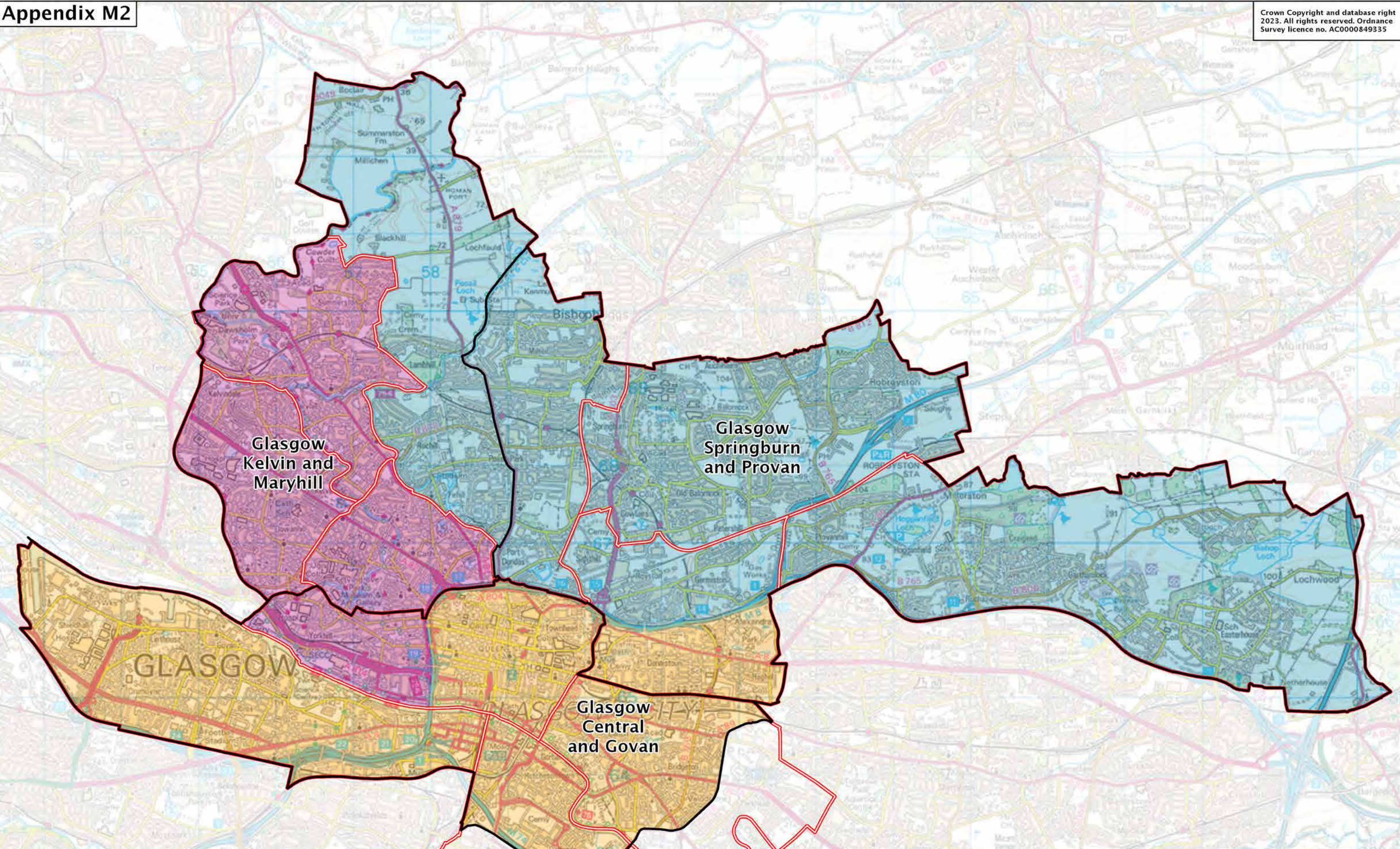
Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from the electorate quota
Paisley	58,571	-2.2%
Renfrewshire South	69,488	16.0%
Renfrewshire West	59,453	-0.7%



— Suggested Alternative
 Provisional Proposal
— Existing Ward

0 0.2 miles

 0 0.2 km



Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from the electorate quota
Glasgow Central and Govan	58,571	5.4%
Glasgow Kelvin and Maryhill	66,364	10.8%
Glasgow Springburn and Provan	58,786	-1.9%

Legend:

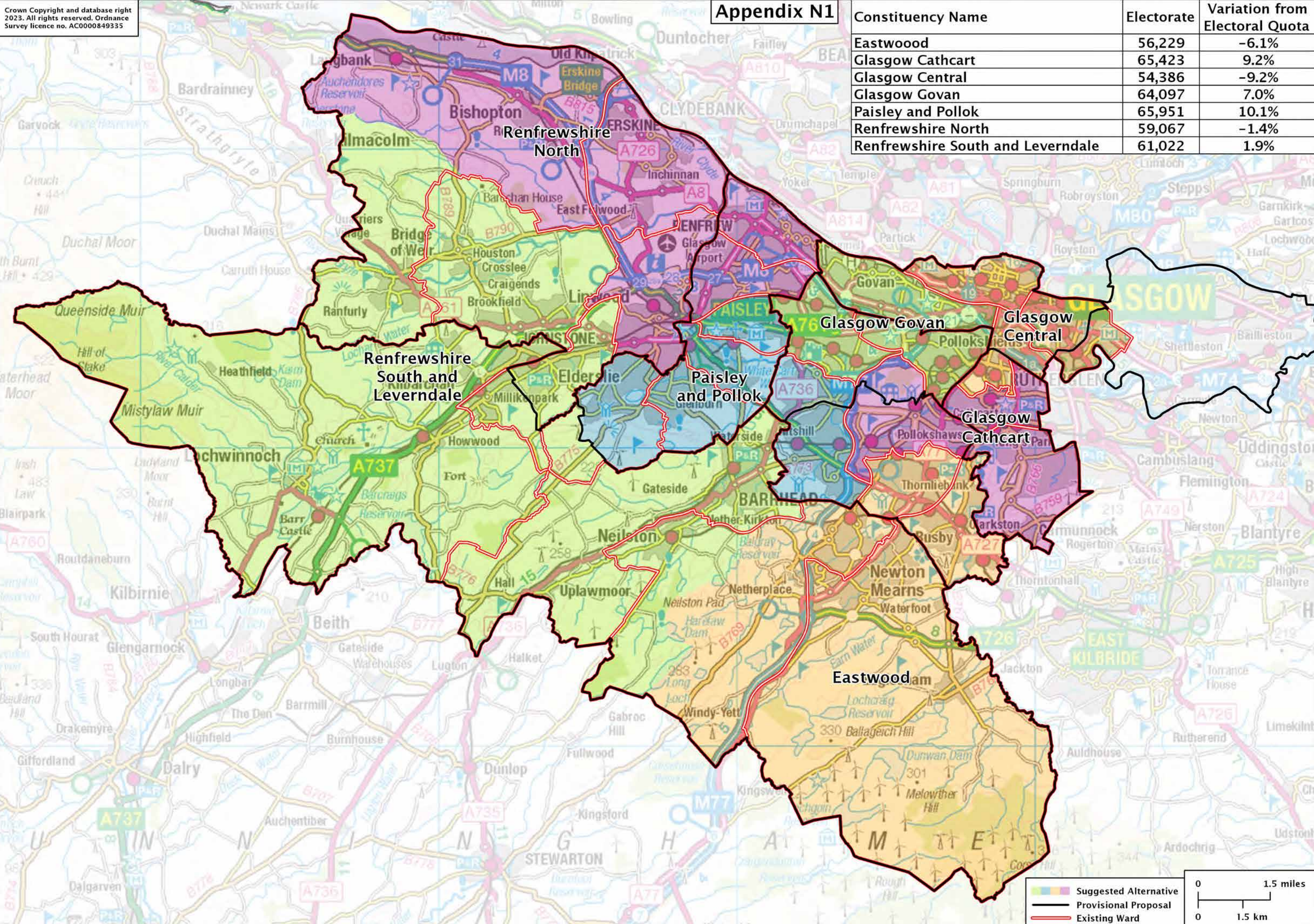
- Suggested Alternative (Color swatches)
- Provisional Proposal (Thick black line)
- Existing Ward (Red line)

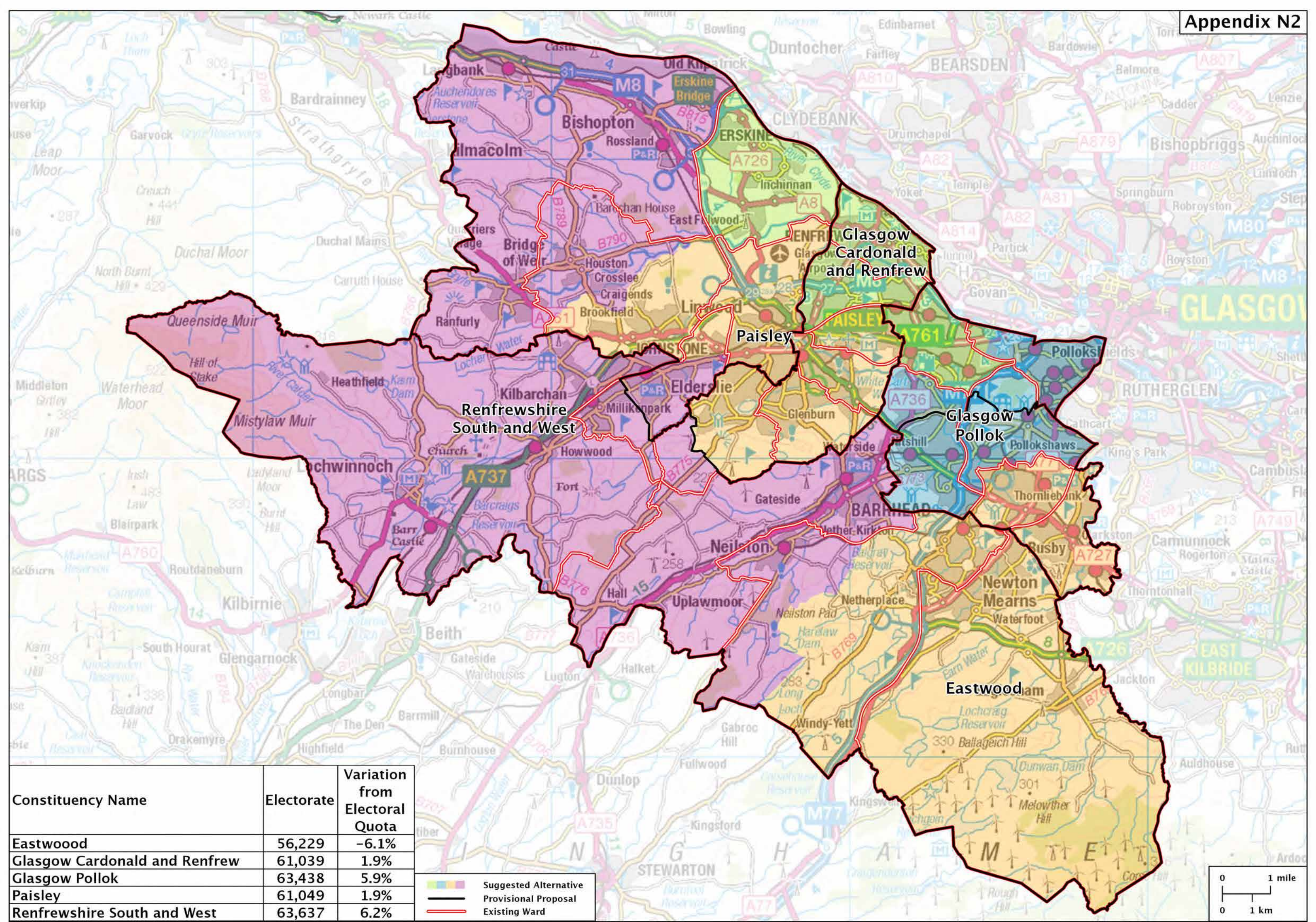
Scale:

- 0 to 0.5 miles
- 0 to 0.5 km

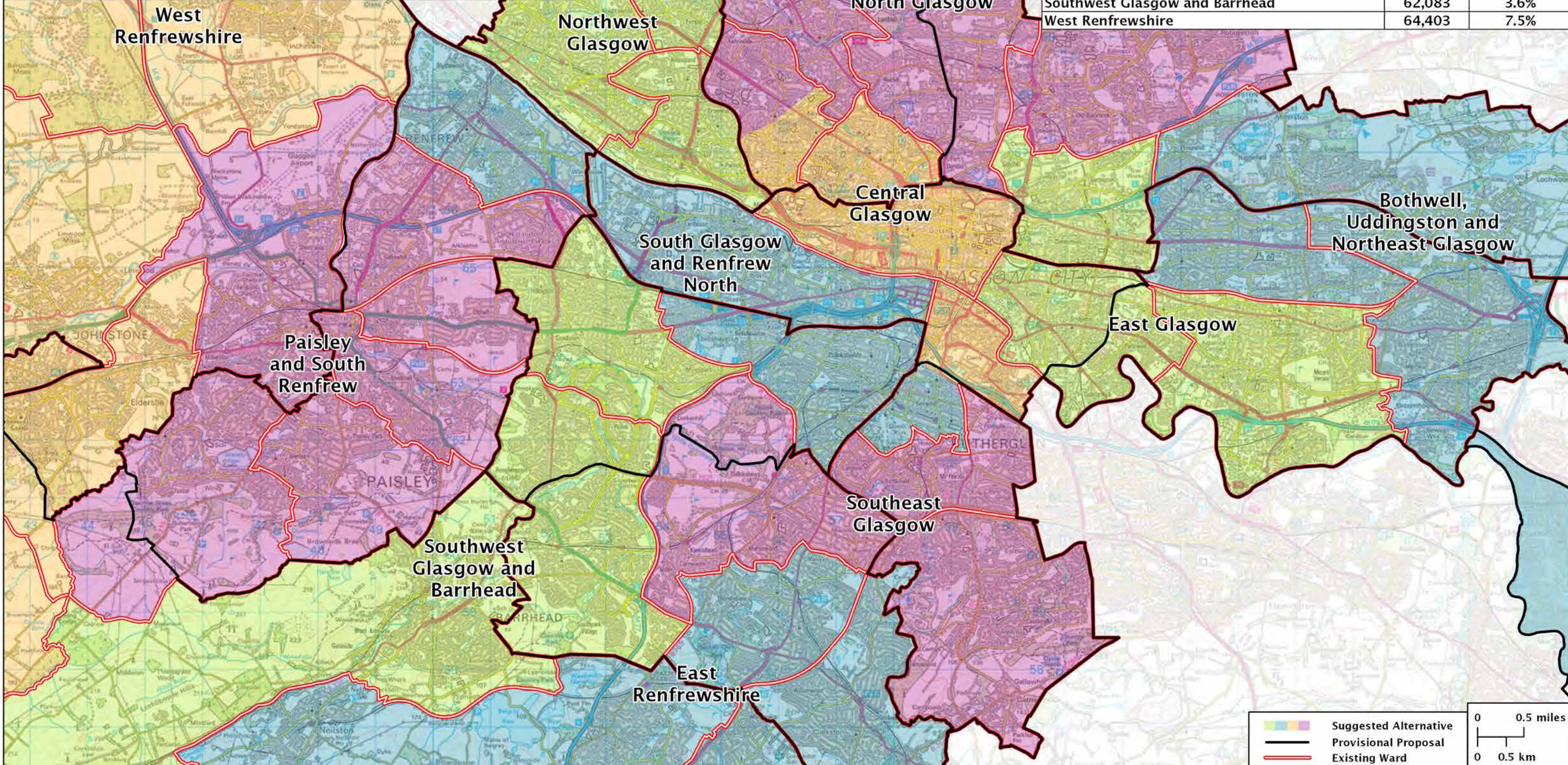
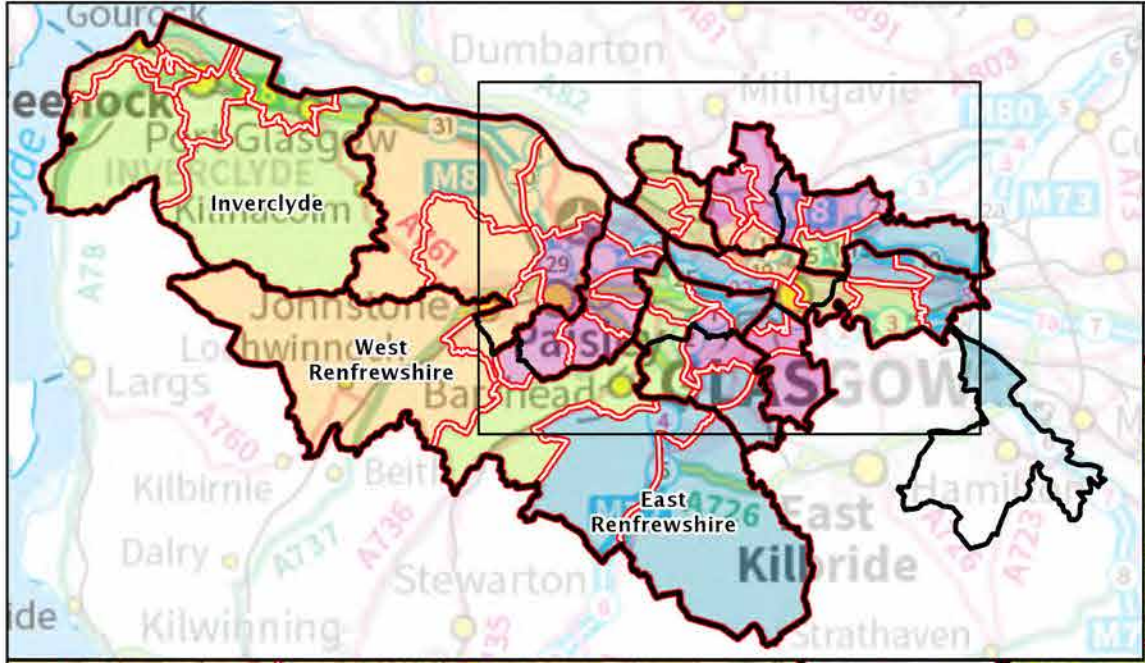
Appendix N1

Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Eastwood	56,229	-6.1%
Glasgow Cathcart	65,423	9.2%
Glasgow Central	54,386	-9.2%
Glasgow Govan	64,097	7.0%
Paisley and Pollok	65,951	10.1%
Renfrewshire North	59,067	-1.4%
Renfrewshire South and Leverndale	61,022	1.9%





Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Bothwell, Uddingston and Northeast Glasgow	64,594	7.8%
Central Glasgow	61,203	2.2%
East Glasgow	55,192	-7.9%
East Renfrewshire	60,536	1.1%
Inverclyde	60,794	1.5%
North Glasgow	64,237	7.2%
Northwest Glasgow	60,545	1.1%
Paisley and South Renfrew	64,017	6.9%
South Glasgow and Renfrew North	65,680	9.6%
Southeast Glasgow	65,423	9.2%
Southwest Glasgow and Barrhead	62,083	3.6%
West Renfrewshire	64,403	7.5%



Suggested Alternative
 Provisional Proposal
 Existing Ward

0 0.5 miles
 0 0.5 km

Constituency Name	Electorate	Variation from Electoral Quota
Johnstone and Newton Mearns	70,673	18.0%
Paisley	64,007	6.9%
Renfrewshire North and West	58,280	-2.7%

