

New electoral arrangements for Lancaster City Council Further Draft Recommendations

February 2022

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A note on our mapping:

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

Contents

Analysis and further draft recommendations in the rural east, central and southern areas of Lancaster City Council	1
Southern area	3
Central area	6
Rural east	9
Have your say	15
Equalities	19
Appendices	20
Appendix A	20
Further draft recommendations for new electoral arrangements in the rural east, central and southern areas of Lancaster City Council	20
Appendix B	22
Submissions received	22

Analysis and further draft recommendations in the rural east, central and southern areas of Lancaster City Council

1 Following our consultation on the draft recommendations for Lancaster City Council, we have decided to hold a period of consultation on further draft recommendations in the rural east, central and southern areas of the district. We believe we have received sufficient evidence relating to the rest of the district to finalise its recommendations.

2 During the consultation on our draft recommendations, which were published on 15 September 2021, we received 27 representations. We received a mixture of support and objections to our proposals across the district. However, in the rural east, central and southern areas we received significant evidence that would produce a warding pattern very different to our draft proposals for these areas. In light of the scale of these changes, we are publishing further draft recommendations for these areas and are now inviting views on our revised warding proposals.

3 Our further draft proposals are based on a council size of 61. This is one more than the 'minded-to' decision we made at the previous stage of consultation. We have added the additional councillor as part of these new proposals in order to provide for a stronger balance in our statutory criteria in the urban south of the district. In the parts of the district in which we have finalised our draft recommendations, the wards have good levels of electoral equality under a council size of both 60 and 61.

4 We welcome all comments on these proposals, particularly on the location of the ward boundaries and the names of our proposed wards. This stage of consultation begins on 1 February 2022 and ends on 15 March 2022. Please see page 15 for more information on how to send us your response.

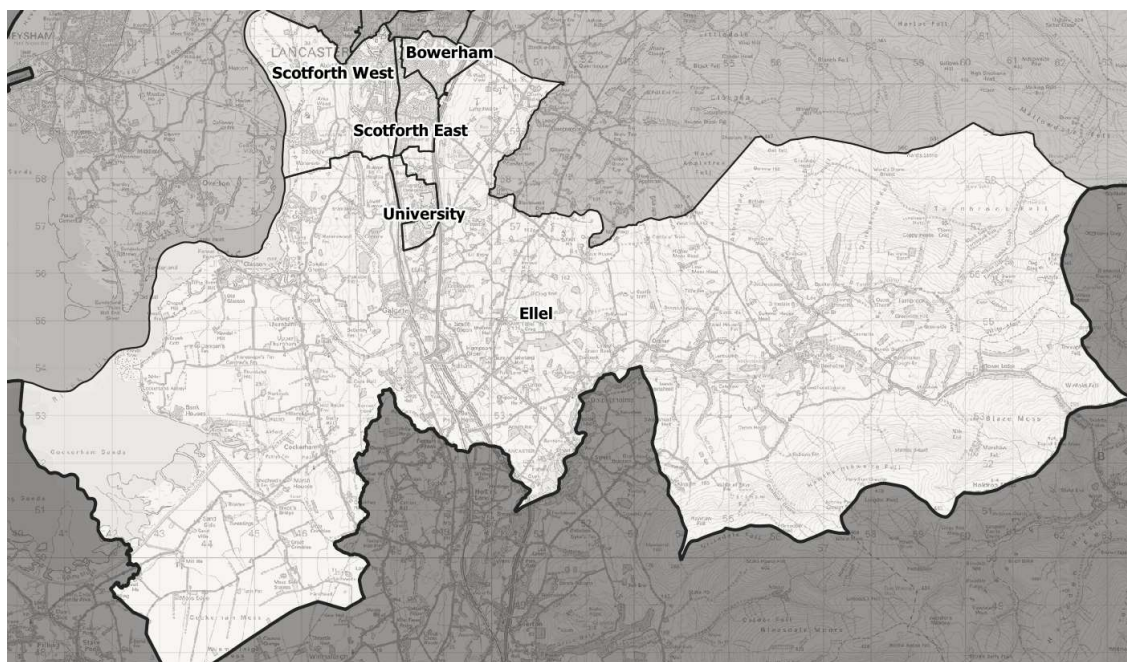
5 The tables and maps on pages 3–13 detail our further draft recommendations for the rural east, central and southern areas of Lancaster. They detail how the proposed ward arrangements reflect the three statutory criteria of:

- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

6 The updated timetable for the electoral review of Lancaster is:

Stage starts	Description
16 February 2021	Number of councillors decided
23 February 2021	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
12 July 2021	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
15 September 2021	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
23 November 2021	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
1 February 2022	Publication of further draft recommendations; start of limited consultation
15 March 2022	End of limited consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
26 April 2022	Publication of final recommendations

Southern area



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Bowerham	2	6%
Ellel	2	10%
Scotforth East	2	5%
Scotforth West	2	3%
University	2	-16%

Response to consultation

7 In response to our draft proposals for this area, we received some support for particular elements of our suggested warding arrangement. The Lancaster & Fleetwood Constituency Labour Party ('Constituency Labour Party') agreed with our proposal to use South Road as the north-eastern boundary for Scotforth West but opposed the remainder of our draft recommendations in this area. Scotforth Parish Council expressed strong support for our recommendation to link their parish with other rural parishes in Ellel ward, as well as supporting our proposal to create a small parish ward in order to include the new Bailrigg Student Living development in a ward with the university campus. This suggestion was also supported by two local residents.

8 We received significant opposition to our proposals in this area from residents, local councillors, student representatives and the Constituency Labour Party. We also received a petition of 48 names in opposition to the draft recommendations. All these submissions argued against our proposal to link the university with the more

urban area of Scotforth East to the north. A number of these submissions referenced local representation for students and young people and explained how this may be undermined by an arrangement that linked Scotforth East with the university. The petition supported the retention of the existing University & Scotforth Rural ward 'to ensure proper representation for this distinct community and diversity on the council, with full representation for Scotforth East in a separate ward'.

9 Councillor Wood argued that Scotforth East was 'an urban community centred around two geographic landmarks: Barton Road playing fields and Burrow Beck; and has the A6 Scotforth Road as its defined western boundary'. The councillor noted that our draft recommendation to link the university with Scotforth East was 'non sensical to residents and councillors' and added that the university campus is unique: most residents are first-year students who live on campus and 'thus have a high level of constituency turnover every year', as opposed to residents of Scotforth East who are 'relatively static'. This view was echoed by a local resident from Scotforth East ward, who argued that they have 'community ties with other long-term residents living in the suburban area' and that the university – a 'vastly different' area – contains mainly short-term residents. Another resident agreed that Scotforth East 'lacks anything in common with the university campus'. Councillor Wood argued that three two-councillor wards would make 'most sense' to local residents and that the existing integrity of the Scotforth East and Scotforth West wards should be retained.

10 Councillor Whitehead, the Executive Committee of Lancaster Students' Union ('SU Executive') and two local residents argued for a separate two-councillor ward for the university, with the residents reiterating the 'unique circumstances' of the campus and Councillor Whitehead noting the separation and differences of the communities of Scotforth East and the university. Citing a number of facilities, including places of worship, a sports centre, shops, restaurants, cafes, a library and on-campus medical practice, the SU Executive argued that the campus is 'an utterly different community to the suburbs to the north' and that it is 'by any definition – a cohesive and self-contained community'.

11 We also received a submission from the Barton Road Centre which argued that our proposal for a three-councillor University & Scotforth East ward split the local community, with the provision for the centre divided between two wards. This split of the centre's provision (as well as that of the Palatine recreation ground) was also noted by Councillor Whitehead. The submission from the Barton Road Centre additionally argued that Scotforth East and the university have their own distinct identities. It also stated that the A6 provides for a strong boundary in the area, since 'housing to the west of the A6 physically slopes away from the east side'.

12 The Constituency Labour Party argued strongly against our draft recommendations for this area. The submission argued that the university was 'a cohesive and self-contained community', citing campus amenities, and that our

proposed arrangement for Scotforth East & University was unclear, 'largely historic' and not reflective of 'modern geographical realities'. The Constituency Labour Party also argued against the creation of the small parish ward that included the Bailrigg Student Living development, stating that 'because you [the Commission] think the future residents are likely to be students, you are proposing to place this in the Scotforth East & University ward, and create an entirely unnecessary new [parish] ward in Scotforth parish'.

13 The Constituency Labour Party reiterated its proposals for this area. The submission argued for the retention of the existing University & Scotforth Rural ward, as well as for amended Scotforth East and Scotforth West wards that would facilitate a new two-councillor Bowerham ward and a substantially revised John O'Gaunt ward further east. The Constituency Labour Party's proposals for Scotforth East and Bowerham were strongly supported by two local residents, who argued that the area included within the suggested Bowerham ward was a 'cohesive community, with a centre on Bowerham Road containing shops, takeaways, hairdressers, a Post Office, a pharmacy and the Bowerham Hotel pub'. The residents argued that the community is currently split across several wards and that a ward centred on Bowerham would provide for strong boundaries and reflect communities. They further added that while the Constituency Labour Party's proposed northern extension to Scotforth East ward 'looks slightly odd on a map', it 'reflects the reality of the situation', with the residents citing a steep hill on Newsham Road that means 'Belle Vue Terrace and Belle Vue Drive are more strongly connected to Greaves Road and the Greaves area than Bowerham'.

14 We also received a submission from Councillor Brookes which commented on the northern boundary of Scotforth West ward around Aldcliffe Yard, noting that the Aldcliffe Yard could only be accessed north across the river and that it was 'physically and socially connected to Castle ward and totally isolated from the rest of Scotforth West ward'.

15 We received additional comments relating to our proposed north-eastern boundary for Scotforth West ward along South Road. Two local councillors argued that the area around Railway Street – to the south-west of South Road – should be included in a ward with Springfield, Tower Court, Meadowside and South Road itself. The submissions cited historical and ongoing connections between these roads, including a car permit zone currently in operation.

16 Finally, we received a submission from Cat Smith MP relating to Ellet ward, suggesting that the ward could be split into two single-councillor wards east and west of the M6. The MP argued that smaller wards would make it 'easier for a councillor to respond to local needs and help citizens feel closer to local democracy', although did not provide any specific evidence relating to community identity.

17 Having carefully considered the evidence provided, we have been persuaded to make a number of amendments to our draft proposals for this area and invite further comment from local residents.

University

18 In our view, respondents have set out compelling circumstances related to the university campus. We have been persuaded that a warding arrangement that links the university with any part of urban Scotforth would not reflect communities in the area. While we could revert to the existing University & Scotforth Rural ward here, and we note the arguments from the Constituency Labour Party, we also remain of the view that an arrangement which links the university with the rural Scotforth parish would undermine local community identity.

19 As part of our further draft recommendations, we are therefore inviting comment on a proposal for a two-councillor University ward that would comprise only the university campus, as well as the Bailrigg Student Living development. In order to facilitate such a ward, an additional councillor has been added to the urban area across southern Lancaster. We acknowledge that our proposed University ward would have an electoral variance of -16% under a council size of 61. However, we have been persuaded that there are unique particulars relating to the composition, circumstances and geography of the campus that justify the high variance. This proposal also allows us to reflect the balance of the evidence across the more urban area of southern Lancaster.

20 We note the comments from the Constituency Labour Party about the Bailrigg Student Living development. However, we have received support for this arrangement from the affected parish council and note that this entire development has been built specifically as student accommodation.¹ Given its proximity to the campus, in our view it makes most sense to include such accommodation in a ward with the university. We welcome further comments on this development during this further round of consultation.

Scotforth East, Scotforth West and Bowerham

21 We have also been persuaded that our proposals for the more urban part of Scotforth divided communities and that our suggested wards crossed the strong, locally recognised boundary of the A6. Moreover, we find the evidence relating to the Bowerham community to be persuasive. We are therefore asking for local comments on a two-councillor Scotforth East ward and a two-councillor Bowerham ward based on the proposals made by the Constituency Labour Party. This proposed arrangement provides for good electoral equality in both wards and, in our view, reflects the balance of the community evidence received for this area over the first two periods of consultation. The proposed Scotforth East ward keeps the entirety of

¹ www.bailriggstudentliving.co.uk/life-at-bailrigg

the existing ward together, uses only the A6 as the ward's western boundary, and facilitates a two-councillor Bowerham ward for which strong evidence has been provided.

22 Our revised Scotforth West ward is also based on the proposal made by the Constituency Labour Party, subject to two minor amendments. To reflect the comments made by Councillor Brookes regarding the community and access routes of electors in Aldcliffe Yard, we are proposing to slightly adjust the northern boundary of Scotforth West so that these electors are included in Castle ward. We are also slightly amending the north-eastern boundary so that electors in Railway Street, Boundary Road, Meadowside and Springfield are united within the same ward, again reflecting evidence of local communities in the area. Our revised proposal for Scotforth West is forecast to have good electoral equality.

Ellel

23 As part of our further draft recommendations, we have made no changes to our proposed Ellel ward. While we note the comments made by Cat Smith MP, a warding arrangement with two single-councillor wards east and west of the M6 would create electoral variances of -12% and -74% by 2027. We are of the view that our draft proposal continues to provide for a strong balance in our statutory criteria, reflecting the evidence of communities we have received. Nevertheless, we welcome further comments on Ellel ward during this consultation, particularly as they relate to our proposals for the university, Scotforth parish and the warding of the Bailrigg Student Living development.

Central area



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Bulk	3	10%
Castle	3	-2%
John O'Gaunt	2	7%
Marsh	3	-3%

Response to consultation

24 In response to our draft recommendations, we received comments from councillors and residents relating to our proposal to include Dale Street in Castle ward, with residents suggesting that this arrangement would split electors in this area from their more immediate community to the east in John O'Gaunt ward. Councillor Stubbins suggested it may be more 'consistent in feel of City Centre' to run the boundary between Castle and John O'Gaunt ward along the centre of Dale Street. Councillor Brookes stated that Dale Street 'feels like an anomalous inclusion' in Castle ward and suggested removing it in favour of Aldcliffe Yard (as discussed in paragraph 14) and Railway Street. The councillor's proposed boundary would then run between the Royal Lancaster Infirmary and Ripley St Thomas School grounds, and along the centre of Ashton Road to the Pointer roundabout.

25 Councillor Brookes also suggested that Cromwell Road and the western section of Aldcliffe Road be included in Castle ward, as these are 'geographically and socially linked to Castle ward and isolated from the remainder of Marsh ward'.

26 As discussed in paragraph 15, we received additional comments relating to our proposed south-eastern boundary for Castle ward along South Road. Respondents argued that the area around Railway Street should be included in a ward (some suggested Castle ward) with roads on the other side of South Road.

27 The Constituency Labour Party stated that they were 'largely content' with the proposals for Bulk, Castle and Marsh wards, although suggested some amendments, as well as arguing for a two-councillor John O'Gaunt ward that extended from South Road and the river in the west through to the parish boundary/Grab Lane in the east, with Wyresdale Road and St Oswald Street forming much of the southern boundary. The Constituency Labour Party's proposed John O'Gaunt ward also included an area of our proposed Bulk ward south of Moorgate and north of East Road, as well as the entirety of Dale Street and the Meadowside area. Finally, the Constituency Labour Party argued that the railway line should be used in its entirety as a boundary between Castle and Marsh wards, although were willing to cede the exception of the station itself. The submission argued that residents at the far western end of Carr House Lane here 'would see themselves as part of the Fairfield community', rather than in Castle ward.

28 Having carefully considered the evidence provided, we have been persuaded to make several amendments to our draft proposals in this area for further comment from local residents.

John O'Gaunt and Bulk

29 As a consequence of our proposal for Bowerham ward (paragraphs 21–22), much of the area included in the John O'Gaunt ward we proposed at the previous stage of consultation has been included in Bowerham. The remaining area of our proposed John O'Gaunt ward would have a high electoral variance of -13% and retains Dale Street in Castle ward.

30 We have been persuaded that such an arrangement would split the community around Dale Street and that the area should be included in John O'Gaunt ward rather than in Castle ward. As a consequence, we are inviting comments on a two-councillor John O'Gaunt ward that is based on the proposal of the Constituency Labour Party and extends as far west as the river and South Road. The Constituency Labour Party's proposed ward unites Dale Street in John O'Gaunt ward, has a good electoral variance, but is subject to two amendments. Firstly, we are proposing to extend the south-western boundary to include Railway Street and Boundary Road within a ward with Meadowside and Springfield (as discussed in paragraph 22), reflecting evidence of local communities. Secondly, we are proposing

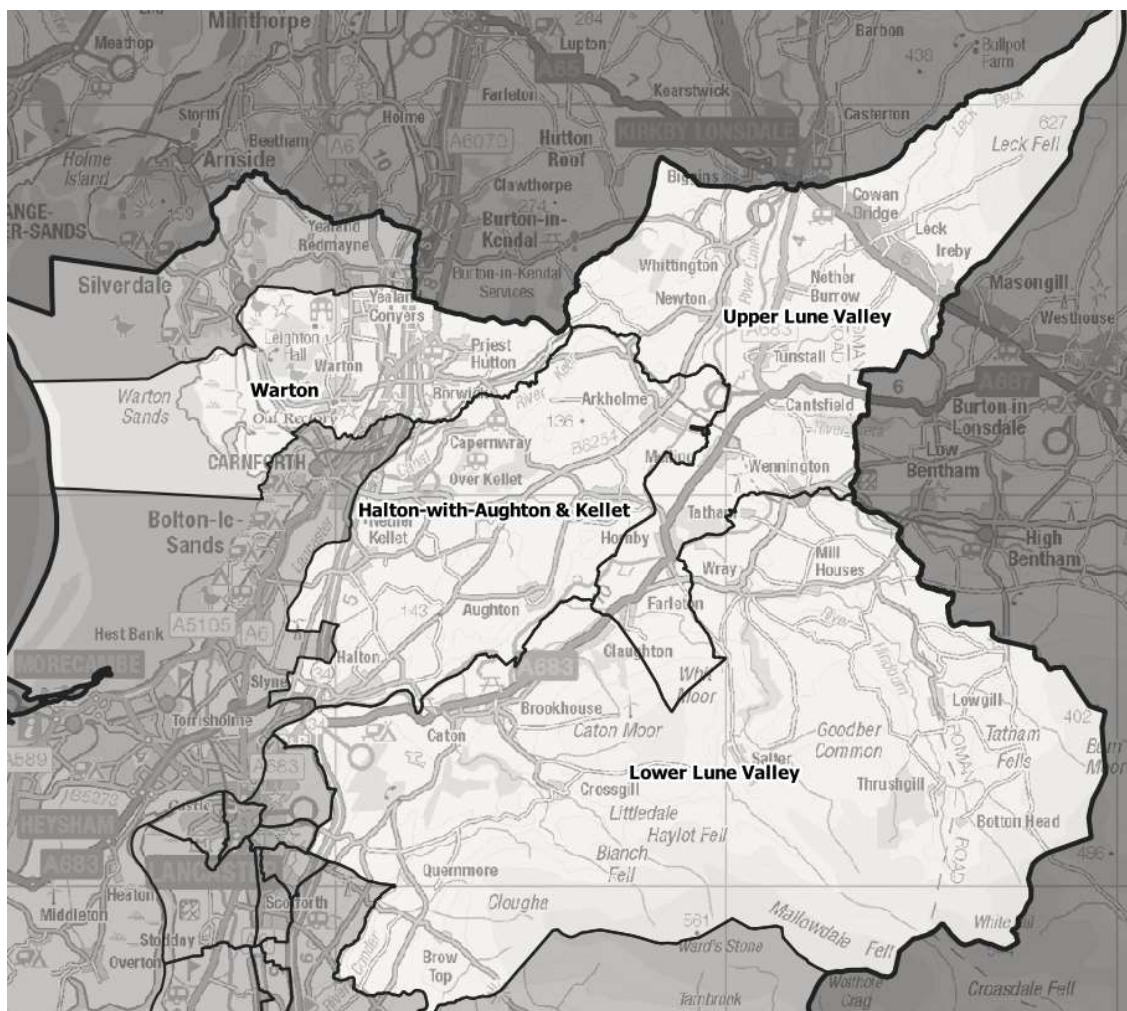
to retain the northern boundary along East Road rather than extend to Moorgate. While we acknowledge the suggestion of the Constituency Labour Party, we are of the view that East Road provides for a clearer and more identifiable boundary. However, we would welcome further local views on this suggestion. Our proposed Bulk ward is unchanged from our suggested arrangement at the previous stage of consultation.

Castle and Marsh

31 In addition to the amendment to Castle ward to include the area south-east of the river in John O'Gaunt ward (as outlined in the paragraph above), we have been persuaded to make two minor amendments to the boundaries in the south. As discussed in paragraph 22, we are proposing to slightly adjust the southern boundary of Castle ward so that electors around Aldcliffe Yard are included in the ward. In the south-west, we propose to include Cromwell Road and the north-western side of Aldcliffe Road in Castle ward, acknowledging local comments that these electors are geographically and socially disconnected from the remainder of Marsh ward.

32 Finally, while we acknowledge the comments of the Constituency Labour Party, we have not been persuaded to include properties at the far end of Carr House Lane in Marsh ward. We note that access to these properties is only from the east and across the railway line, and the suggested amendment would sever direct access for these electors to the remainder of the ward. However, we would welcome further comments from residents in the area.

Rural east



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Halton-with-Aughton & Kellet	2	10%
Lower Lune Valley	2	2%
Upper Lune Valley	1	5%
Warton	1	10%

Response to consultation

33 With the exception of general support expressed by the Constituency Labour Party, we received significant opposition to our proposed three-councillor Halton-with-Aughton & Lower Lune Valley ward. The rest of the submissions that discussed this area were unanimous in their opposition to the proposal, with respondents citing the geography of the proposed ward as too large. Lancaster & Morecambe Liberal Democrats stated that the ward was 'geographically enormous' and that smaller communities would have 'no voice and will be poorly represented'.

34 As well as arguing that the proposed three-councillor ward would be a 'huge geographical area to cover', Cat Smith MP further suggested that the proposed ward 'would also see urban and rural areas very different in the same ward'. The MP suggested a warding pattern of Halton-with-Aughton, Wray & Lune Valley and Caton with Brookhouse, but did not provide any supporting community evidence. Councillor Pritchard stated that the communities of Halton-with-Aughton and Lower Lune Valley were 'separated by the large River Lune' and added that there were few community links across the river, specifically noting that the doctors south of the river 'don't cross the river to Halton'. Councillor Pritchard argued that Halton's connection was much closer to Kellet ward, with buses running 'from Carnforth through Over and Nether Kelleys to Halton'.

35 Having carefully considered the evidence provided, we have been persuaded to make a number of amendments to our draft proposals for this area and invite further comment from local residents.

Halton-with-Aughton & Kellet, Lower Lune Valley, Upper Lune Valley and Warton

36 While there are inevitably going to be relatively large wards in rural areas given that they are generally sparsely populated and electors are often concentrated in particular areas, we do agree that our proposed three-councillor Halton-with-Aughton & Lower Lune Valley ward was very large. We consider respondents have persuasively argued that our proposed arrangement would not provide for convenient and effective local government or reflect local communities in this area.

37 We therefore investigated options for this area that would reflect the local views outlined above while also providing for good levels of electoral equality.

38 In assessing different options, we attempted to find a configuration of wards that did not cross the River Lune in the Halton and Caton area, avoided large three-councillor wards, and provided for good electoral equality. As noted at the previous stage of consultation, a single-councillor Halton-with-Aughton ward (less the western development area we allocated to Skerton ward) would have an electoral variance of 21%. Moreover, we were unable to identify a configuration of two single-councillor wards in the Lower Lune Valley area that would provide for good electoral equality. A division in the way suggested by Cat Smith MP – a single-councillor ward for Caton and Brookhouse and a single-councillor ward for the remaining area – would create electoral variances of 55% and -50%, respectively. This is due to the overwhelming majority of the electors in the Lower Lune Valley living in Caton and Brookhouse. We did consider whether Caton and Brookhouse could be divided themselves, with parts of those villages placed into different wards. However, we were of the view that such an arrangement would be an arbitrary split of a coherent community without supporting evidence.

39 As part of our further draft recommendations, we are therefore inviting comment on a proposed pattern of wards comprising only two-councillor and single-councillor wards. Our proposal is for a two-councillor Halton-with-Aughton & Kellet ward, which includes the parishes of Nether Kellet and Over Kellet, as well as Gressingham and Arkholme-with-Cawood; a single-councillor Upper Lune Valley ward identical to the existing ward, with the exception of Gressingham; a two-councillor Lower Lune Valley identical to the existing ward; and a single-councillor Warton ward that includes the parishes of Priest Hutton, Borwick, Warton and Yealand Conyers. Our proposed pattern of wards reflects the evidence we received linking Halton with Over Kellet and Nether Kellet, constrains the geographical expanse of the rural wards as much as appears practicable, and provides for reasonable levels of electoral equality. We note links between Borwick and Priest Hutton parishes and those in the existing Warton ward.

Have your say

40 The Commission has an open mind about its further draft recommendations. Every representation we receive will be considered, regardless of who it is from.

41 If you agree with our recommendations, please let us know. If you don't think our recommendations are right for Lancaster City Council, we want to hear alternative proposals for a different pattern of wards.

42 Our website has a special consultation area where you can explore the maps and draw your own proposed boundaries. You can find it at www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk

43 Submissions can also be made by emailing reviews@lgbce.org.uk or by writing to:

Review Officer (Lancaster)
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
PO Box 133
Blyth
NE24 9FE

44 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for Lancaster City Council which delivers:

- Electoral equality: each local councillor represents a similar number of electors
- Community identity: reflects the identity and interests of local communities
- Effective and convenient local government: helping your council discharge its responsibilities effectively

45 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of voters
- Reflect community interests and identities and include evidence of community links
- Be based on strong, easily identifiable boundaries
- Help the council deliver effective and convenient local government

46 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of electors as elsewhere in Lancaster?

47 Community identity:

- Community groups: is there a parish council, residents' association or other group that represents the area?
- Interests: what issues bind the community together or separate it from other parts of your area?
- Identifiable boundaries: are there natural or constructed features which make strong boundaries for your proposals?

48 Effective and convenient local government:

- Are any of the proposed wards too large or small to be represented effectively?
- Are the proposed names of the wards appropriate?
- Are there good links across your proposed wards? Is there any form of public transport?

49 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all representations will be placed on deposit at our offices in Westminster (London) and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

50 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers, such as postal or email addresses, signatures or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, no matter who they are from.

51 In the light of representations received, we will review our further draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the further draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

52 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which

brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the elections for Lancaster City Council in 2023.

Equalities

53 The Commission has looked at how it carries out reviews under the guidelines set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It has made best endeavours to ensure that people with protected characteristics can participate in the review process and is sufficiently satisfied that no adverse equality impacts will arise as a result of the outcome of the review.

Appendices

Appendix A

Further draft recommendations for new electoral arrangements in the rural east, central and southern areas of Lancaster City Council

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	
Rural east								
1	Halton-with-Aughton & Kellet	2	3,738	1,869	5%	4,065	2,033	10%
2	Lower Lune Valley	2	3,699	1,850	4%	3,785	1,892	2%
3	Upper Lune Valley	1	1,834	1,834	3%	1,935	1,935	5%
4	Warton	1	1,965	1,965	11%	2,036	2,036	10%
Central Lancaster								
5	Bulk	3	5,564	1,855	5%	6,076	2,025	10%
6	Castle	3	4,971	1,657	-7%	5,415	1,805	-2%
7	John O'Gaunt	2	3,802	1,901	7%	3,948	1,974	7%
8	Marsh	3	5,053	1,684	-5%	5,400	1,800	-3%

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
South Lancaster							
9 Bowerham	2	3,773	1,887	6%	3,922	1,961	6%
10 Ellel	2	3,795	1,898	7%	4,053	2,027	10%
11 Scotforth East	2	3,754	1,877	6%	3,898	1,949	5%
12 Scotforth West	2	3,616	1,808	2%	3,812	1,906	3%
13 University	2	2,933	1,467	-17%	3,112	1,556	-16%

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Lancaster City Council. As a consequence of these further draft recommendations, this electoral review will now conclude in early 2022. We remain satisfied that the forecasts submitted by the Council for 2026 remain the best available at the present time for early 2027.

Note: The 'variance from average' column shows by how far, in percentage terms, the number of electors per councillor in each electoral ward varies from the average for the county. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

Appendix B

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:

www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/lancashire/lancaster

Political Groups

- Lancaster & Fleetwood Constituency Labour Party
- Lancaster & Morecambe Liberal Democrats

Petitions

- Submission of 48 names submitted by Lancaster Labour Party

MPs

- Cat Smith MP

Councillors

- Councillor D. Brookes
- Councillor P. Stubbins
- Councillor J. Pritchard
- Councillor J. Wood
- Councillor A. Whitehead
- Councillors O. Robinson, K. Whearty & F. Askari
- Councillor Dr E. Lewis

Town & Parish Councils

- Scotforth Parish Council
- Slyne with Hest Parish Council

Local Organisations

- Barton Road Centre
- Executive Committee of Lancaster Students' Union

Local Residents

- 12 local residents

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) was set up by Parliament, independent of Government and political parties. It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is responsible for conducting boundary, electoral and structural reviews of local government.

Local Government Boundary Commission for
England
1st Floor, Windsor House
50 Victoria Street, London
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