

# New electoral arrangements for Barking & Dagenham Borough Council Final Recommendations

August 2021

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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.

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# Introduction

## Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament.<sup>1</sup> We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Susan Johnson OBE
- Peter Maddison QPM
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Jolyon Jackson CBE (Chief Executive)

## What is an electoral review?

3 An electoral review examines and proposes new electoral arrangements for a local authority. A local authority's electoral arrangements decide:

- How many councillors are needed.
- How many wards or electoral divisions there should be, where their boundaries are and what they should be called.
- How many councillors should represent each ward or division.

4 When carrying out an electoral review the Commission has three main considerations:

- Improving electoral equality by equalising the number of electors that each councillor represents.
- Ensuring that the recommendations reflect community identity.
- Providing arrangements that support effective and convenient local government.

5 Our task is to strike the best balance between these three considerations when making our recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

6 More detail regarding the powers that we have, as well as the further guidance and information about electoral reviews and review process in general, can be found on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Why Barking & Dagenham?

7 We are conducting a review of Barking & Dagenham Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 1999, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the value of each vote in borough council elections varies depending on where you live in Barking & Dagenham. Some councillors currently represent many more or fewer voters than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. We aim to create 'electoral equality', where votes are as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

8 This electoral review is being carried out to ensure that:

- The wards in Barking & Dagenham are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.
- The number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the borough.

## Our proposals for Barking & Dagenham

9 Barking & Dagenham should be represented by 51 councillors, the same number as present.

10 Barking & Dagenham should have 19 wards, two more than at present.

11 The boundaries of all but one ward (Longbridge ward) should change.

12 We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements for Barking & Dagenham.

## How will the recommendations affect you?

13 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in and which other communities are in that ward. Your ward name may also change

14 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the borough or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local

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<sup>2</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

## Review timetable

15 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for Barking & Dagenham. We then held two periods of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the borough. The submissions received during consultation have informed our final recommendations.

16 The review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
19 October 2020	Number of councillors decided
27 October 2020	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
11 January 2021	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
23 March 2021	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
31 May 2021	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
31 August 2021	Publication of final recommendations



## Analysis and final recommendations

17 Legislation<sup>3</sup> states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors<sup>4</sup> there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

18 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create wards with exactly the same number of electors in each; we have to be flexible. However, we try to keep the number of electors represented by each councillor as close to the average for the council as possible.

19 We work out the average number of electors per councillor for each individual local authority by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors, as shown in the table below.

	2020	2026
Electorate of Barking & Dagenham	141,874	174,322
Number of councillors	51	51
Average number of electors per councillor	2,782	3,418

20 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Barking & Dagenham will have good electoral equality by 2026.

### Submissions received

21 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

### Electorate figures

22 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2026, a period five years from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2021. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 23% by 2026. This is due to the very high level of development, predominantly in existing Abbey, Gascoigne, River and Thames wards.

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

23 We considered the information provided by the Council and are satisfied that the projected figures are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our final recommendations.

## Number of councillors

24 Barking & Dagenham Council currently has 51 councillors. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

25 We, therefore, invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 51 councillors: for example, 51 one-councillor wards, 17 three-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

26 We received five submissions relating to the number of councillors during consultation on our draft recommendations. Three of these submissions suggested that the Council comprise 45 councillors in the future. One suggested a reduction of 40 councillors, while another stated that 51 councillors were too many. However, none of these submissions provided detailed evidence as to how an alternative number would allow the Council to carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively. We have thus based our final recommendations on a 51-member council.

## Ward boundaries consultation

27 We received 22 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included three borough-wide proposals from the Council, the Barking & Dagenham Conservatives and a local resident. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the borough.

28 The three borough-wide schemes provided for a mixed pattern of two- and three-councillor wards for Barking & Dagenham. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

29 Therefore, our draft recommendations were based on a combination of the three warding schemes received, all of which contained various proposals that reflected the statutory criteria. Our draft recommendations also took into account local evidence that we received, which provided further evidence of community links and locally recognised boundaries. In some areas, we considered that the proposals did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

30 As a result of the unprecedented circumstances related to the outbreak of Covid-19, we were unable to conduct a visit to the authority to look at the various proposals on the ground. However, we were able to conduct a detailed, virtual tour of Barking & Dagenham. This helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

31 Our draft recommendations were for 13 three-councillor wards and six two-councillor wards. We considered that our draft recommendations would provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

## Draft recommendations consultation

32 We received 24 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included borough-wide responses from the Barking & Dagenham Labour Group ('the Labour Group') and the Barking & Dagenham Conservatives ('the Conservatives'). The remaining submissions focused on specific areas of the authority.

33 Our final recommendations are based on the draft recommendations with modifications to the wards in both the north and south of the borough, based on the submissions received. In addition, we have made changes to the names of several wards.

## Final recommendations

34 Our final recommendations are for 13 three-councillor wards and six two-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

35 The tables and maps on pages 8–22 detail our final recommendations for each area of Barking & Dagenham. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory<sup>5</sup> criteria of:

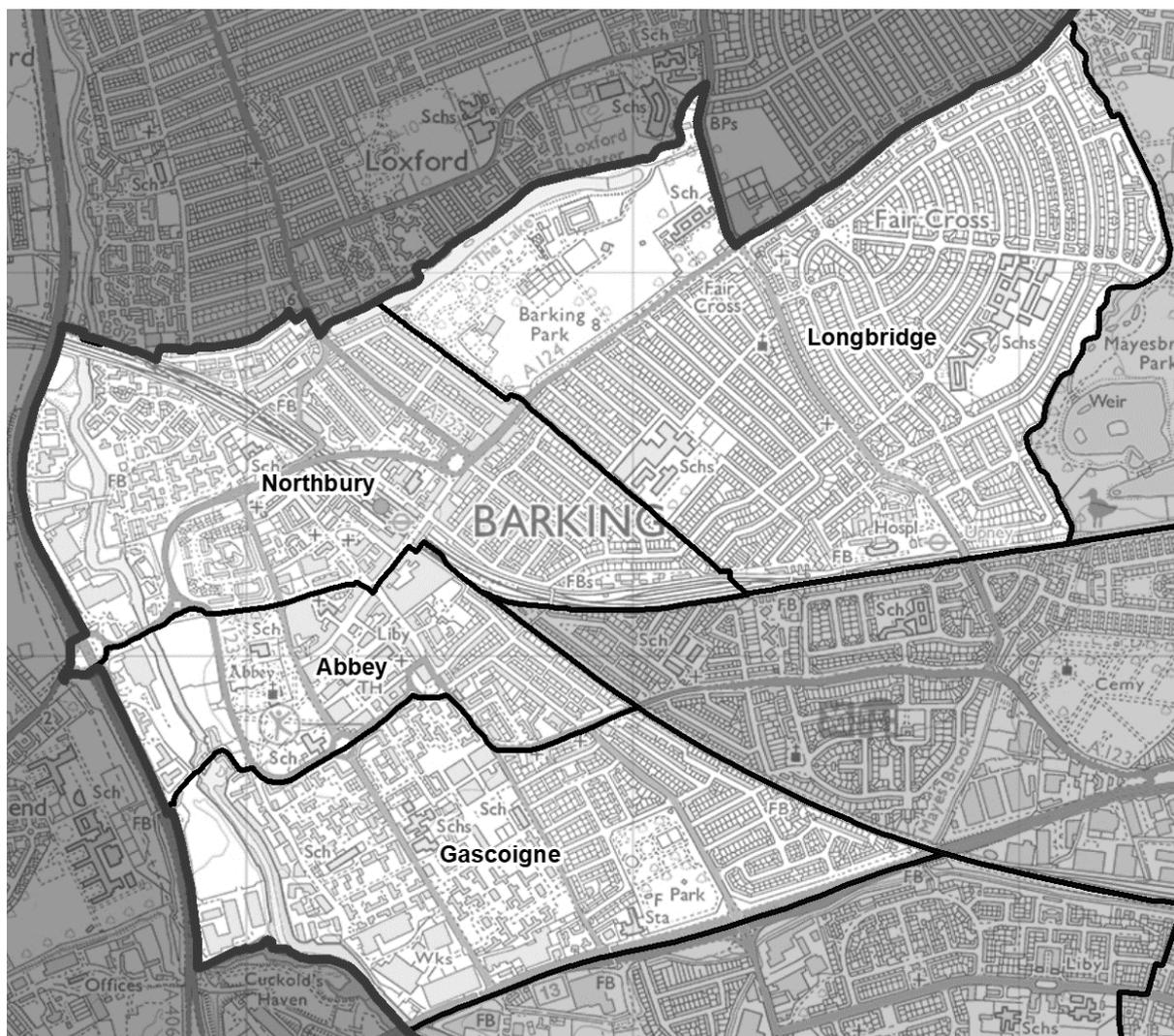
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

36 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 29 and the large map accompanying this report.

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<sup>5</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

## Barking, Gascoigne and Longbridge



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Abbey	2	1%
Gascoigne	3	4%
Longbridge	3	-4%
Northbury	3	2%

### *Abbey and Northbury*

37 We received four submissions that related to our proposed wards for the Barking area. Both the Labour Group and the Conservatives were supportive of the boundaries of our Barking Town North and Barking Town South wards but suggested alternative names.

38 The Labour Group and a local resident suggested our Barking Town North ward be renamed Northbury, with the Labour Group highlighting the presence of Northbury Primary School and the former Northbury House within the ward. The

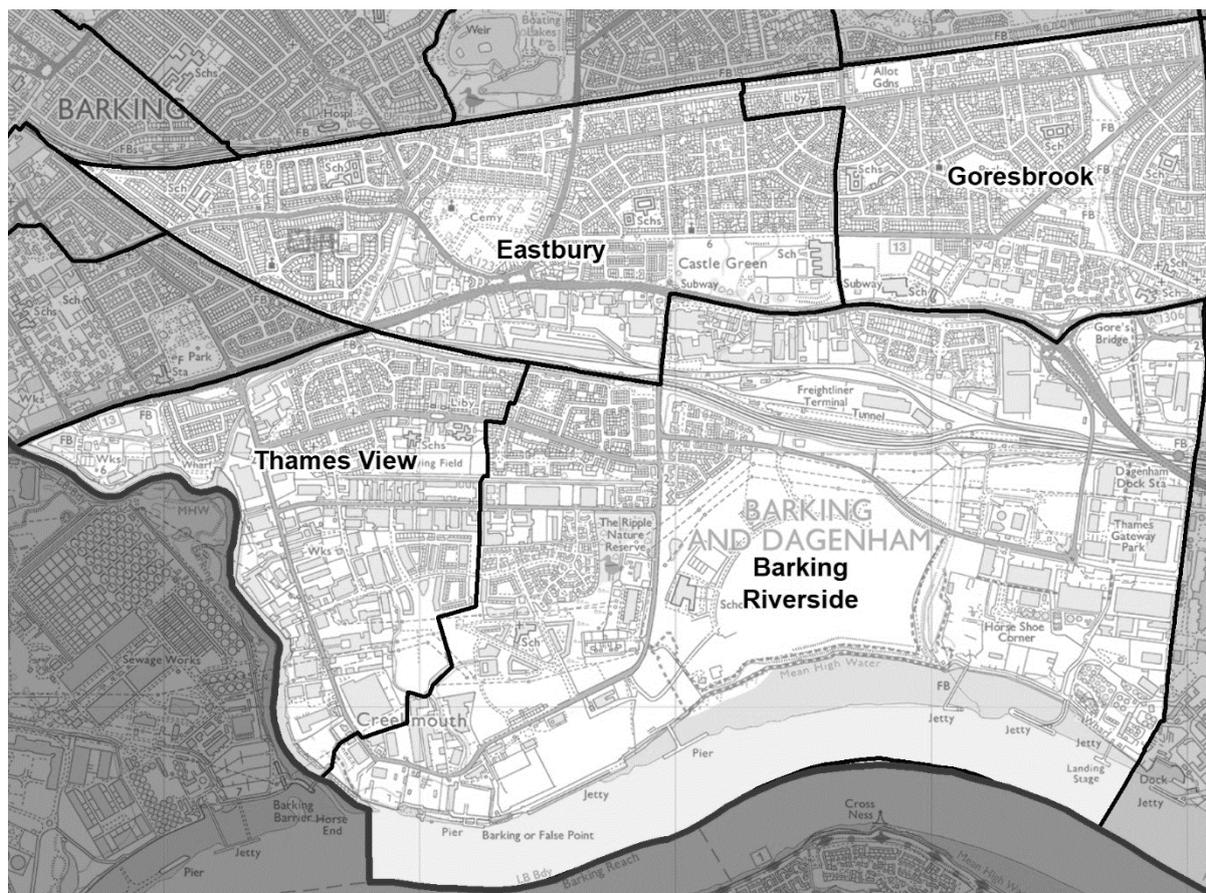
Conservatives suggested it be renamed Barking Town. The Labour Group, the Conservatives and a local resident suggested that Barking Town South ward be renamed Abbey, in recognition of Barking Abbey, which sits within the ward. Another local resident suggested it be renamed Westbury, given the ward's location west of Eastbury ward.

39 As part of our final recommendations, we have decided to rename our Barking Town North and Barking Town South wards as Northbury and Abbey, respectively. Based on the evidence received, we consider that these ward names will best reflect the area and the communities that reside within them. Except for the ward name changes, we are confirming our draft recommendations for these two wards as final.

#### *Gascoigne and Longbridge*

40 The Labour Group and the Conservatives both supported our draft recommendations for these wards. We received no further submissions concerning these two wards. We, therefore, confirm our draft recommendations for both wards as final.

## Barking Riverside, Eastbury, Goresbrook and Thames View



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Barking Riverside	3	-10%
Eastbury	3	8%
Goresbrook	3	0%
Thames View	2	-7%

### *Barking Riverside and Thames View*

41 We received several submissions in relation to our proposed wards in the south of the borough. The Conservatives supported our draft recommendations but suggested renaming Riverside ward. Conversely, the Labour Group suggested significant amendments to the wards in this area. Two local residents specifically supported our proposed Riverside ward.

42 The Labour Group suggested that our Riverside and Thames View wards be renamed Thames and Creekmouth, respectively, and that the boundary between the two proposed wards move further west to follow Stebbing Way, using the Thames View Infant School as the boundary to the west. The Labour Group's proposal also placed Crossness Road, part of Galleons Drive and several other roads west of Buzzards Mouth Creek in their proposed Creekmouth ward. This warding

arrangement was justified on the basis that it would avoid separating the community in the Thames View estate from the newly forming community at Barking Riverside.

43 This view was shared by a local resident, who provided good evidence that schools in the area serve both communities, and that both communities are subject to the 'geographic pressures of being "south of the A13"'. The local resident also suggested that successful community initiatives in the area have always focused on both the Thames View and Barking Riverside communities, stating that community projects which focused on just one of the communities have previously failed.

44 However, the local resident suggested that Thames View ward should be represented by three councillors and the Riverside ward be represented by two councillors, stating the workload of a councillor in the Thames View area would be of a higher volume than that of a councillor representing a Riverside ward. Consequently, the local resident proposed transferring Crossness Road, Galleons Drive and their adjacent roads into a Thames View ward, as well as the easternmost roads of Thames View estate, including those on the western end of Choats Road. We decided not to adopt this proposal as it would result in a two-councillor Riverside ward with a forecast electoral variance of -25% by 2026, which is too high for us to accept.

45 However, as part of our final recommendations, we are adopting the boundaries proposed by the Labour Group. We were persuaded by the evidence received from the Labour Group and the local resident that the division of the two communities into separate wards would not effectively reflect either community identities or interests in the area, and that the boundaries proposed by the Labour Group will best reflect our statutory criteria.

46 Nevertheless, we were not persuaded to adopt the alternatives names suggested by the Labour Group. We have decided to retain the ward name of Thames View, as opposed to Creekmouth, which referred to a historical village that is now covered by an industrial estate. We consider that the Thames View name is more relevant to the modern-day community that will comprise much of the ward.

47 Both the Labour Group and the Conservatives suggested alternative names for our draft Riverside ward. The Labour Group proposed the name Thames, while the Conservatives suggested several possible names: Barking Riverside; Barking Riverside & Scrattons Farm; Barking Riverside & Castle Green; and Barking Reach. After careful consideration, we have decided to adopt the Conservatives' proposal of Barking Riverside, as we consider that this ward name will best reflect the community that will comprise most of this ward.

48 A local resident stated that our Thames View ward should extend eastwards, placing the boundary along Renwick Road. We have decided not to adopt this

proposal as it would result in a forecast electoral variance of 14%, which we consider too high to recommend if we are to ensure good electoral equality across wards. The local resident also suggested the boundary between the two wards follow Atcost Road to retain the industrial estate within one ward. While this change would not affect any electors, we have decided to retain our draft recommendations which extended the ward boundary to the Barking Creek Barrier, going through Barking Creek Park, where the ward boundary meets the borough boundary. As noted in our draft recommendations, we consider the barrier to be a locally recognised landmark which, in our view, will represent a more identifiable ward boundary to electors.

49 Therefore, we are recommending a three-councillor Barking Riverside ward and a two-councillor Thames View ward with forecast electoral variances of -10% and -7%, respectively, by 2026. After careful consideration of all the evidence received in relation to this area of the borough over both rounds of consultation, we consider that these two wards will provide the most effective balance between our statutory criteria.

#### *Eastbury and Goresbrook*

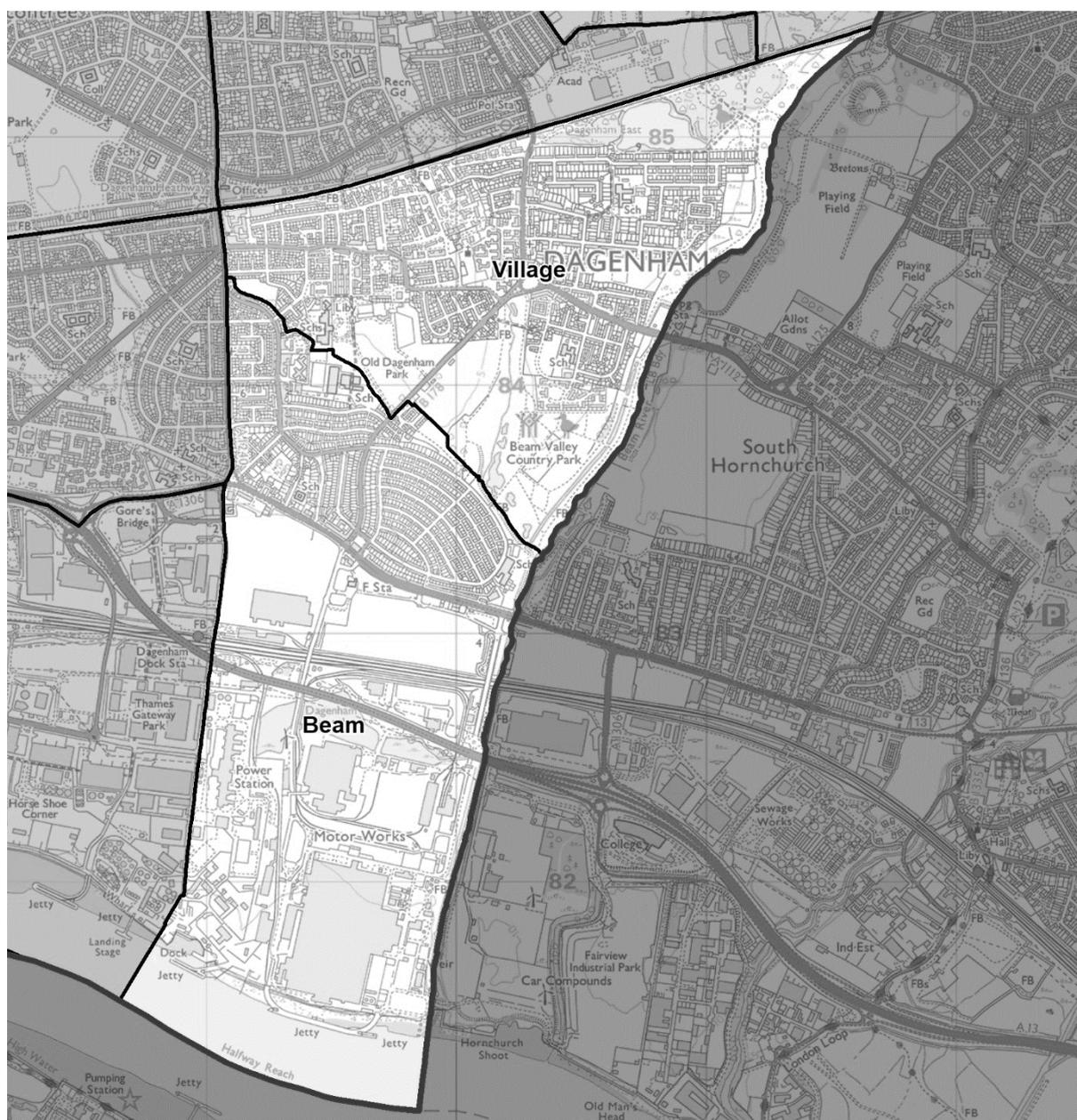
50 Five submissions were received in relation to our proposed Eastbury and Goresbrook wards. The Conservatives supported our draft recommendations for these two wards in their entirety. The Labour Group, however, proposed some modifications to both wards. It proposed that the southern boundary of Goresbrook ward follow the A13 and A1306, rather than Goresbrook Road, as proposed in our draft recommendations. This would result in the transfer of several hundred electors and Goresbrook School from Riverside ward to Goresbrook ward. The proposal to follow the A13 and A1306 as the southern boundary of Goresbrook ward was supported by three local residents.

51 We agree with the evidence provided that the A13 and A1306 do form a barrier between communities and that electors between these roads and Goresbrook Road would be better represented in a Goresbrook ward. Therefore, as part of the final recommendations, we are adopting the proposals made by the Labour Group and recommend that the ward boundary between Goresbrook and Riverside wards follow the A13 and A1306 roads.

52 However, moving the boundary to the A13 and A1306 would result in a Goresbrook ward with an electoral variance of 15%. Therefore, we have also decided to adopt the Labour Group's proposal to move part of the boundary between Eastbury and Goresbrook wards from Flamstead Road to Gale Street. This change will ensure good electoral equality across both wards and allow the Castle Green Recreation Ground to sit within Eastbury ward, which the Labour Group stated is often used by residents in the Eastbury area.

53 Our final Eastbury and Goresbrook wards will have good electoral equality by 2026, with forecast electoral variances of 8% and 0%, respectively.

## Beam and Village



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Beam	3	-7%
Village	3	-7%

### *Beam*

54 We received four submissions that related to our proposed Dagenham Dock ward. Both the Labour Group and the Conservatives were supportive of the ward boundaries but suggested alternative names. The Labour Group suggested retaining the existing ward name of River, while the Conservatives suggested Beam Park or South Dagenham. One local resident suggested renaming the ward Beam. Another

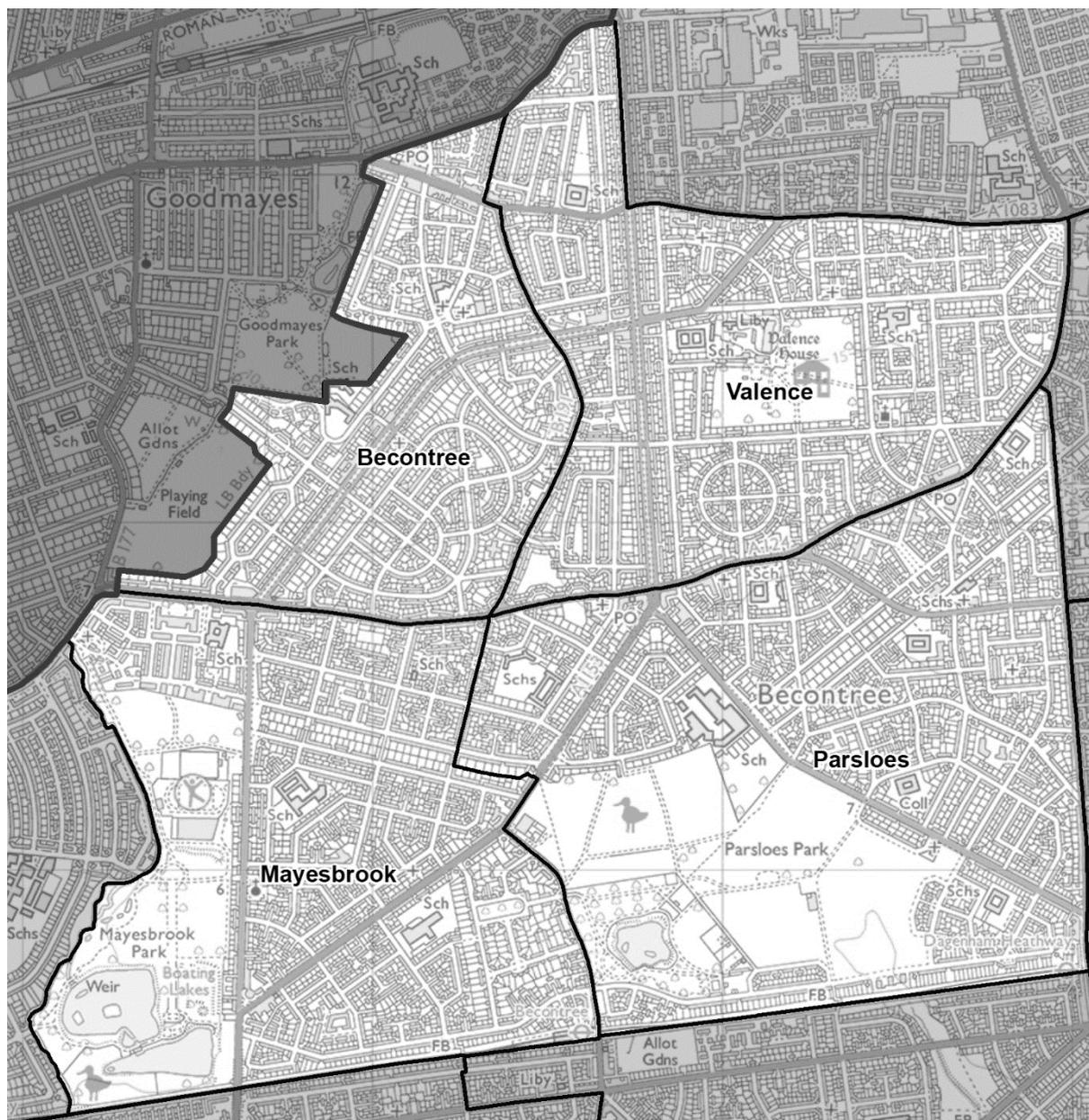
local resident supported the name of Dagenham Dock but also suggested 'Chequers' if we had received opposition to the name proposed.

55 As part of our final recommendations, we have decided to rename our Dagenham Dock as Beam. Given the presence of the River Beam, Beam Avenue, Beam County Primary School and the housing development at Beam Park, we consider this ward name will best reflect the area and the community that resides within it. Therefore, except for the ward name change, we are confirming our draft recommendations for this ward as final.

#### *Village*

56 The Labour Group and the Conservatives both supported our draft recommendations here. We received no further submissions concerning Village ward. We, therefore, confirm our draft recommendations for this ward as final.

## Becontree, Mayesbrook, Parsloes and Valence



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Becontree	2	-3%
Mayesbrook	3	3%
Parsloes	3	6%
Valence	3	5%

### *Becontree*

57 We received three submissions which related to our draft Becontree ward. The Labour Group supported the ward in its entirety, while the Conservatives proposed a significantly altered three-councillor Becontree ward, as part of a larger proposal that

also substantially modified our proposed Valence and Whalebone wards. One local resident opposed our Becontree ward, stating a preference for the status quo.

58 After carefully considering these three submissions, we decided not to amend our boundaries for Becontree ward. We were not persuaded that enough compelling evidence had been received for us to considerably alter our draft recommendations here. We remain of the view that our proposed Becontree ward provides the best balance of our statutory criteria and we confirm the ward as final.

#### *Mayesbrook and Parsloes*

59 The Labour Group and the Conservatives both supported our draft recommendations for Mayesbrook and Parsloes wards. We received no further submissions in relation to these wards. We, therefore, confirm our draft recommendations for these two wards as final.

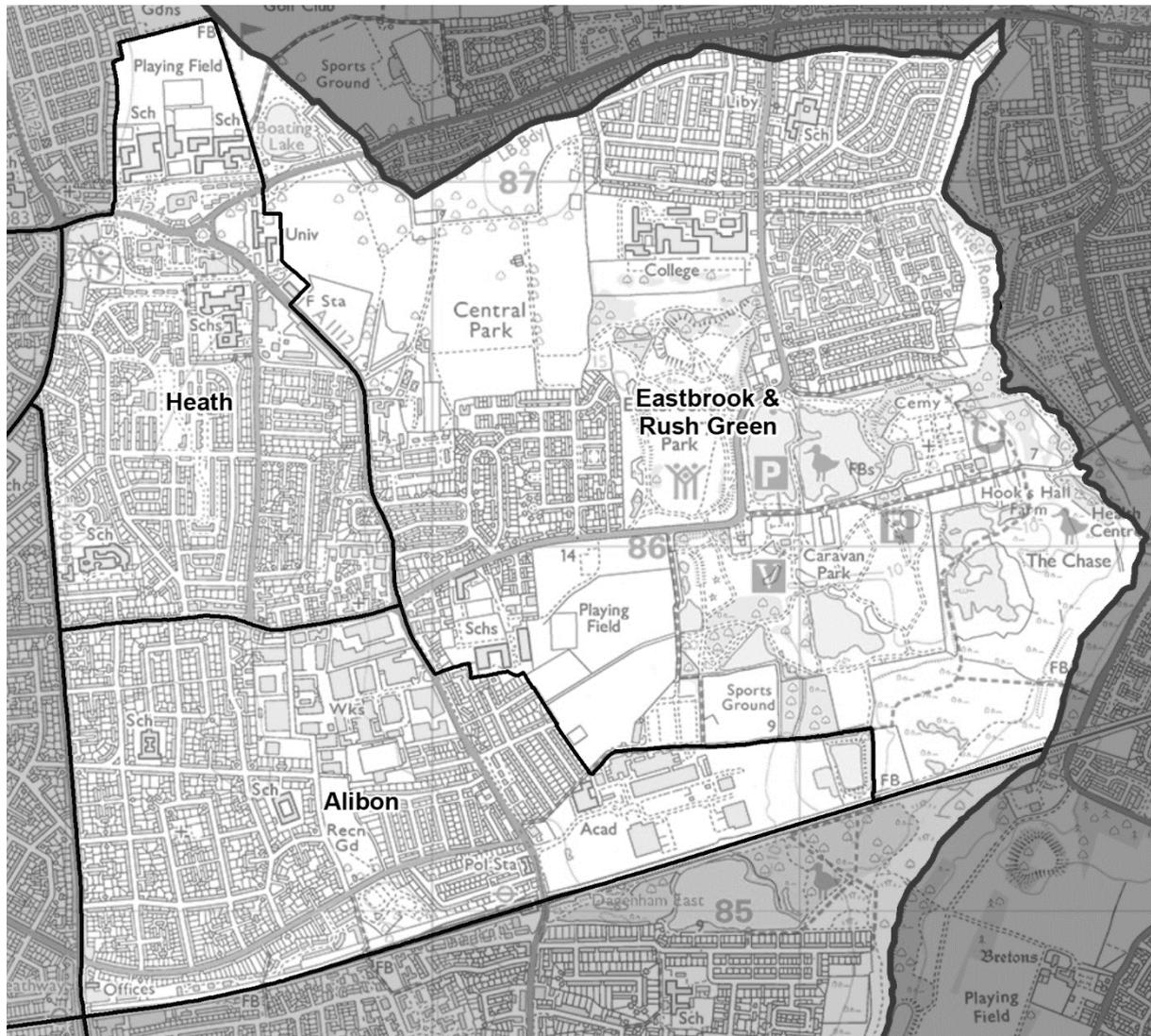
#### *Valence*

60 Both the Labour Group and the Conservatives proposed modifications to our proposed Valence ward during consultation. The Conservatives proposed a considerably modified ward that expanded our proposed ward further north. They also proposed that the eastern boundary follow Valence Avenue, rather than Bennett's Castle Lane. The Labour Group suggested a smaller modification to the ward, proposing that we transfer the area bounded by Burnside Road, Green Lane, Valence Avenue and the borough boundary from our proposed Whalebone ward to Valence ward. One local resident supported our draft Valence ward, stating that their road would be better represented within Valence ward rather than Parsloes ward, as at present.

61 As part of our final recommendations, we are adopting the proposals made by the Labour Group here. We are satisfied that their proposal will better reflect our statutory criteria, with their warding arrangement achieving better electoral equality across the two wards. We have decided not to adopt the Conservatives' significant alterations to Valence ward, as we were again not persuaded that there was enough compelling community evidence provided to substantially modify our draft recommendations here. We were also concerned that their proposed boundary between Whalebone and Valence wards was not sufficiently clear or identifiable. We consider that our boundary along Green Lane is stronger and more recognisable for local electors.

62 Under the final recommendations, our proposed three-councillor Valence ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of 5% by 2026.

## Alibon, Eastbrook & Rush Green and Heath



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Alibon	2	8%
Eastbrook & Rush Green	2	0%
Heath	2	6%

### *Alibon*

63 We received support for our proposed Alibon ward from the Labour Group and the Conservatives during consultation. However, one local resident opposed the decision to transfer Foxlands Crescent from the existing Eastbrook ward to our proposed Alibon ward.

64 We have decided to confirm our proposed Alibon ward as final. While including Foxlands Crescent and its adjacent roads into Eastbrook & Rush Green ward would provide for reasonable electoral equality, we were not persuaded enough community

evidence had been provided to support this proposal. Furthermore, we consider that this area would more appropriately fit within Alibon ward, as it better reflects road access routes in the area.

#### *Eastbrook & Rush Green and Heath*

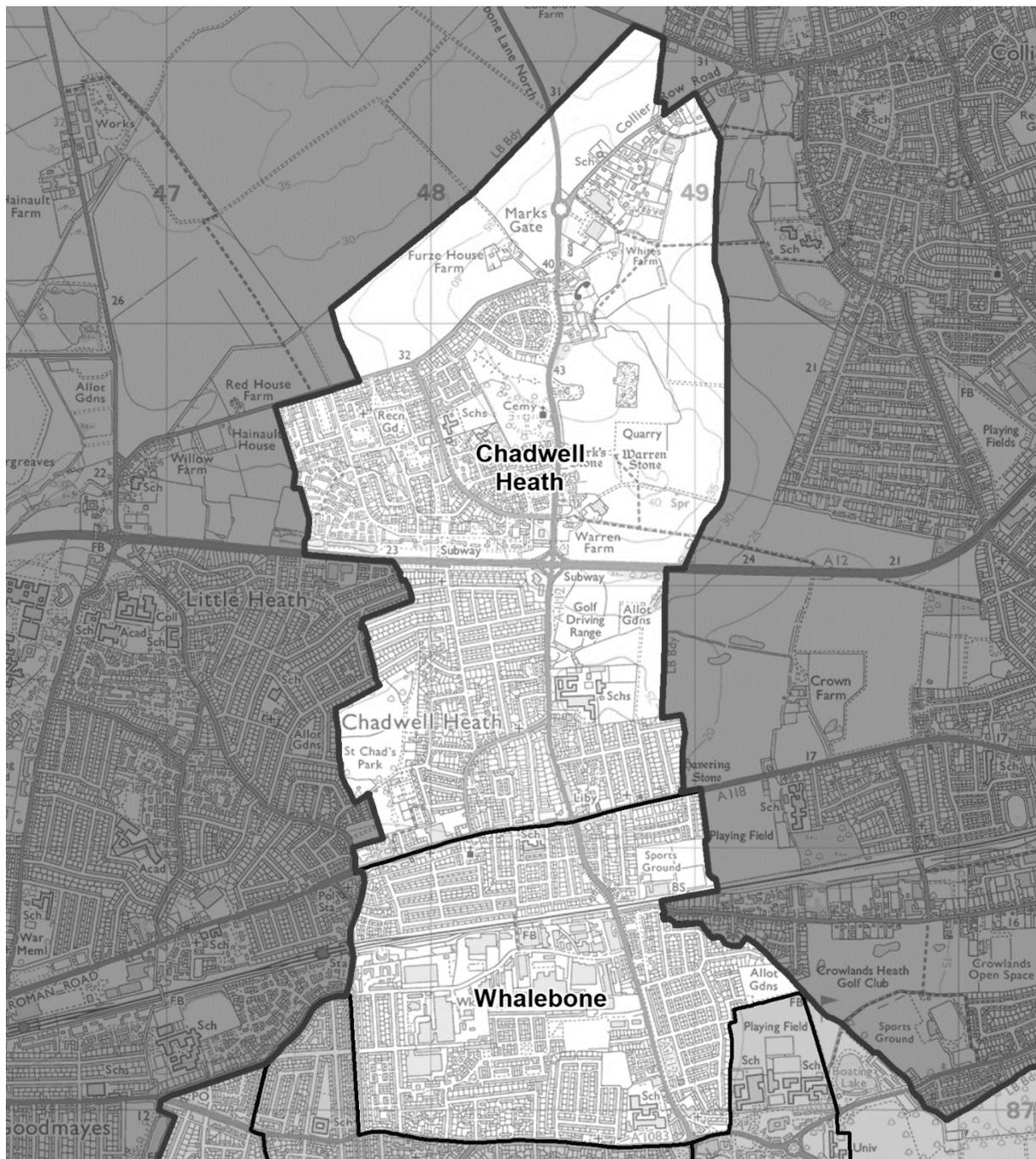
65 We received five submissions during consultation that related to our proposed Eastbrook & Rush Green and Heath wards. We received full support from the Labour Group, the Conservatives and two local residents for these two wards.

66 Andrew Rosindell MP (Romford) was largely supportive of both wards but proposed a couple of modifications. The first was to place Dagenham Fire Station, the Peace and Memorial Garden and the Coventry University London site into Heath ward. Mr Rosindell argued that while this would not result in the transfer of any electors, it would make more geographical sense, given they face Heath ward. We agree that these buildings and landmarks share closer links with the Heath community and have therefore transferred them to Heath ward as part of our final recommendations.

67 Mr Rosindell's second proposed change was to include electors residing on Alex Guy Gardens and Wisdons Close within Eastbrook & Rush Green ward, stating that electors on these two roads share stronger links with the Rush Green community that straddles the borough boundary between Barking & Dagenham and Havering. We agree with Mr Rosindell that electors on these two streets form part of the larger Rush Green community and have transferred these two roads into Eastbrook & Rush Green ward as part of our final recommendations.

68 Consequently, apart from these minor ward boundary amendments, we confirm our Eastbrook & Rush Green and Heath wards as final. They are forecast to have electoral variances of 0% and 6% respectively by 2026.

## Chadwell Heath and Whalebone



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2026
Chadwell Heath	3	0%
Whalebone	3	-4%

### *Chadwell Heath and Whalebone*

69 Both the Labour Group and the Conservatives submitted modified Whalebone wards during consultation. The Conservatives significantly altered our proposed Valence and Whalebone wards, resulting in a two-councillor Whalebone ward that

would comprise the residential areas to the east of Whalebone Lane South, the Lymington Fields estate, and the residential area bounded by High Road and the railway line. However, as outlined in our section for Valence ward (paragraphs 60–62), we did not adopt these proposals, as we consider the Labour Group’s proposals for Whalebone ward, which transferred the area bounded by Burnside, Green Lane, Valence Avenue and the borough boundary from Whalebone ward into Valence ward, would better reflect our statutory criteria.

70 We received four submissions that related to our Chadwell Heath ward, including one from the Labour Group which supported our Chadwell Heath ward in its entirety. While the Conservatives supported the boundaries of the ward, they suggested that it be renamed Chadwell Heath & Mark’s Gate, in order to reflect the local communities that will comprise the ward.

71 Mr Rosindell stated that our draft recommendations for the Chadwell Heath area were an improvement on the existing arrangements, but argued that the area could be split into two two-councillor wards on a north and south basis, with the railway line forming the southern boundary of a potential Chadwell Heath South ward and the boundary between the two wards placed anywhere that allows for good electoral equality for both wards.

72 We very carefully examined the suggestions made by Mr Rosindell when we formulated our final recommendations. While good electoral equality could be achieved for Chadwell Heath North and Chadwell Heath South wards, we were concerned that there was no strong and identifiable boundary that we could follow between the two wards. We have therefore decided to retain our draft Chadwell Heath ward as part of our final recommendations. We are content that our proposed ward reflects our statutory criteria and are of the view that no further significant community evidence was provided to justify substantially revising our draft recommendations here.

73 We were also not persuaded to adopt the Conservatives’ proposed ward name of Chadwell Heath & Mark’s Gate. We are content that the name Chadwell Heath will effectively represent the community that predominantly comprises the ward.

74 One local resident, who was placed into Whalebone ward as part of draft recommendations, requested that they be transferred into Chadwell Heath ward, stating that they use amenities in Chadwell Heath such as the railway station and the High Street. While we acknowledge their concerns, making this change would not be possible without significant alterations to other ward boundaries in the area in order to provide for good electoral equality. We also consider that not enough community evidence had been received for us to recommend such significant modifications to our wards here.

75 Our proposed Chadwell Heath and Whalebone wards will have good electoral equality, with both wards anticipated to have electoral variances of 0% and -4%, respectively, in 2026.

## Conclusions

76 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality in Barking & Dagenham, referencing the 2020 and 2026 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found in Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided in Appendix B.

### Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2020	2026
Number of councillors	51	51
Number of electoral wards	19	19
Average number of electors per councillor	2,782	3,418
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	12	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	6	0

#### Final recommendations

Barking & Dagenham Council should be made up of 51 councillors serving 19 wards representing 13 three-councillor wards and six two-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

#### Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for Barking & Dagenham. You can also view our final recommendations for Barking & Dagenham on our interactive maps at [www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk)



## What happens next?

77 We have now completed our review of Barking & Dagenham. The recommendations must now be approved by Parliament. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny, the new electoral arrangements will come into force at the local elections in 2022.



## Equalities

78 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

### Final recommendations for Barking & Dagenham Council

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2026)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1 Abbey	2	2,489	1,245	-55%	6,886	3,443	1%
2 Alibon	2	6,600	3,300	19%	7,352	3,676	8%
3 Barking Riverside	3	5,602	1,867	-33%	9,247	3,082	-10%
4 Beam	3	5,430	1,810	-35%	9,508	3,169	-7%
5 Becontree	2	6,161	3,081	11%	6,599	3,299	-3%
6 Chadwell Heath	3	9,046	3,015	8%	10,294	3,431	0%
7 Eastbrook & Rush Green	2	6,410	3,205	15%	6,826	3,413	0%
8 Eastbury	3	10,206	3,402	22%	11,052	3,684	8%
9 Gascoigne	3	6,746	2,249	-19%	10,618	3,539	4%
10 Goresbrook	3	9,180	3,060	10%	10,255	3,418	0%
11 Heath	2	5,965	2,983	7%	7,255	3,627	6%
12 Longbridge	3	9,122	3,041	9%	9,871	3,290	-4%

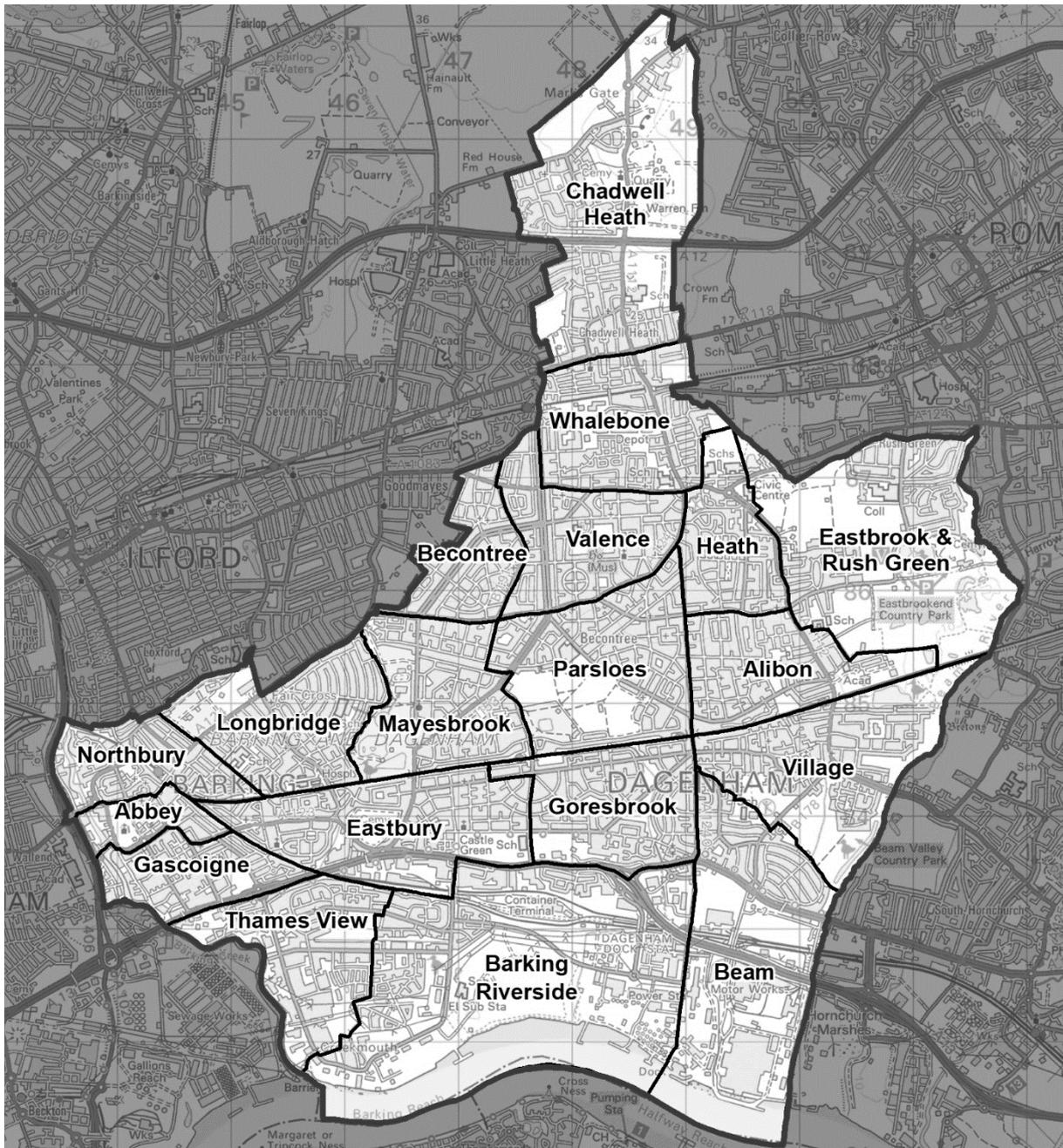
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2026)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Mayesbrook	3	9,881	3,294	18%	10,607	3,536	3%
14 Northbury	3	8,000	2,667	-4%	10,429	3,476	2%
15 Parsloes	3	10,075	3,358	21%	10,917	3,639	6%
16 Thames View	2	3,443	1,722	-38%	6,348	3,174	-7%
17 Valence	3	9,974	3,325	20%	10,807	3,602	5%
18 Village	3	8,632	2,877	3%	9,579	3,193	-7%
19 Whalebone	3	8,912	2,971	7%	9,874	3,291	-4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>141,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>174,322</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Barking & Dagenham Council.

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 borough. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

## Appendix B

### Outline map



A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: [www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barking-and-dagenham](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barking-and-dagenham)

## Appendix C

### Submissions received

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

[www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barking-and-dagenham](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barking-and-dagenham)

#### *Political Groups*

- Barking & Dagenham Labour Group
- Barking & Dagenham Conservatives

#### *Members of Parliament*

- Andrew Rosindell MP (Romford)

#### *Local Residents*

- 21 local residents

## Appendix D

### Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document that implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at <a href="http://www.nalc.gov.uk">www.nalc.gov.uk</a>
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council

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.

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