Solihull

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Please see attached submission from Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council.

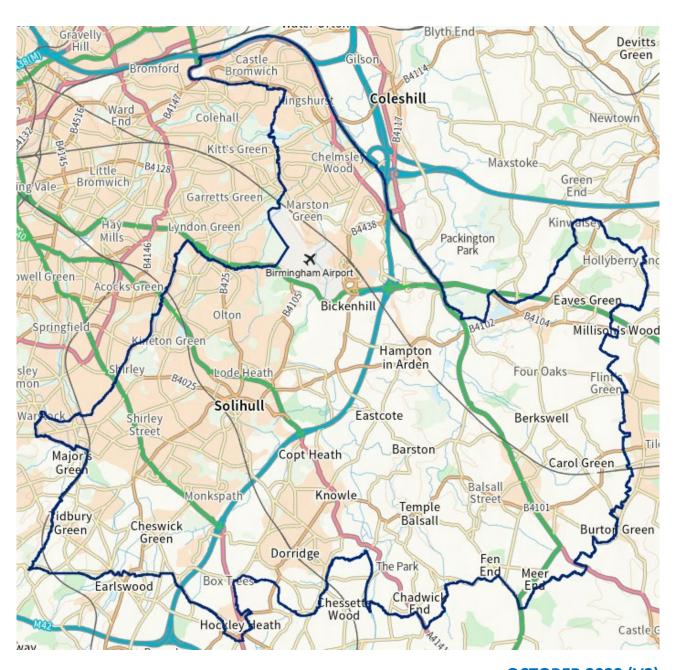
Attached Documents:

• LGBCE - Solihull Review - SMBC Submission on Warding Patterns v2.pdf



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND'S ELECTORAL REVIEW OF SOLIHULL COUNCIL

SOLIHULL MBC'S PROPOSED WARDING PATTERN SUBMISSION



OCTOBER 2023 (V2)

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Introduction

- 1. The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) have commenced a periodic electoral review¹ of Solihull which includes the size of the Council and its pattern of wards.
- 2. Following submissions on the size of the Council, the Commission have recently indicated that they are minded to retain the size of the Council at 51 Members with 3 Members per ward. This will retain the number of wards at 17.
- 3. The next stage in the review process is to consider revisions to the pattern of wards to ensure that each ward contains approximately the same number of electorate. The Commission have commenced a <u>public consultation</u> on this part of the review and have invited submissions to be made on what respondents believe to be an appropriate warding pattern. The consultation is open until 30th October 2023. At this stage the Commission have <u>not</u> set out a preferred option.
- 4. The next stage in the review will then be for the Commission to publish and consult upon their proposed warding pattern. This is expected to take place in January April 2024. This current consultation is an opportunity to help shape or influence what the Commission may publish in January 2024. This document represents the Council's submission on what it believes to be an appropriate and justified warding pattern and it invites the Commission to adopt it as their preferred option for consultation as part of the next stage in the review.
- 5. The Council's proposed warding pattern was considered by the authority's Governance Committee on 26th September 2023. The Committee resolved that it be recommended that Full Council approves the proposed pattern of new wards set out in the report to Committee as its response to the LGBCE consultation.
- 6. At Full Council on 10th October 2023 it was agreed that the proposed warding pattern considered by Governance Committee be formally approved as the Council's submission to the present consultation. This document sets out the proposed new warding pattern and the justification for it.

Electorate Data

- 7. Accurate information (down to property level) is available on the scale and distribution of the Borough's electorate as at 2023. However, the Commission base their reviews on the scale and distribution of the electorate that is forecast to exist 5 years on from when the Commission publish their final recommendations. This means that it is the electorate as at 2029 that will shape the pattern of wards.
- 8. The Commission have published the 2029 electorate forecasts to polling district level. This has been used to consider the new warding pattern. The 2029 forecasts take into the scale and distribution of new housing developments² that are expected to result in completions between 2023 and 2029.

Electorate Parity

- 9. The Borough wide electorate forecast for 2029 is 179,197 which equates to an average of 10,541 per ward. Ten percent³ either way from this average gives a range of 9,487 to 11,595 (ie +/- 1,054). The aim is to have wards as close as possible to the average to achieve electorate parity.
- 10. When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, the Council will consider the ward as having 'good electoral equality'.
- 11. As Solihull elects its Council by thirds, all of its wards are represented by three members each. This submission compares the electorate number per ward as this allows a consistent basis for comparison, and more convenient when considering what changes ought to be pursued. As wards

¹ The previous reviews for the Borough were completed in 2003 and 1977.

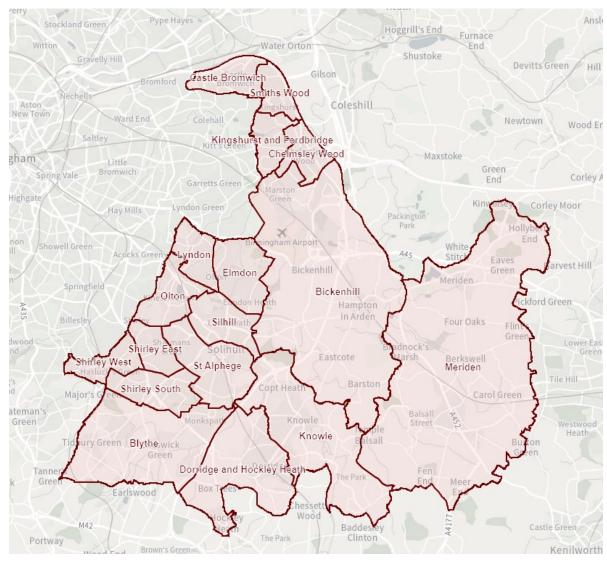
² This is based on monitoring data from planning applications, sites under construction and evidence on the housing trajectory presented to the on-going Local Plan examination.

³ If any wards show a significant departure from the average, then it will be expected that these are justified by an evidenced argument. The greater the departure, the stronger the argument will need to be.

have a consistent number of Members, the target would result in Members representing an electorate average of 3,514 <u>each</u>.

Existing Warding Pattern

12. The map below indicates the current warding pattern.



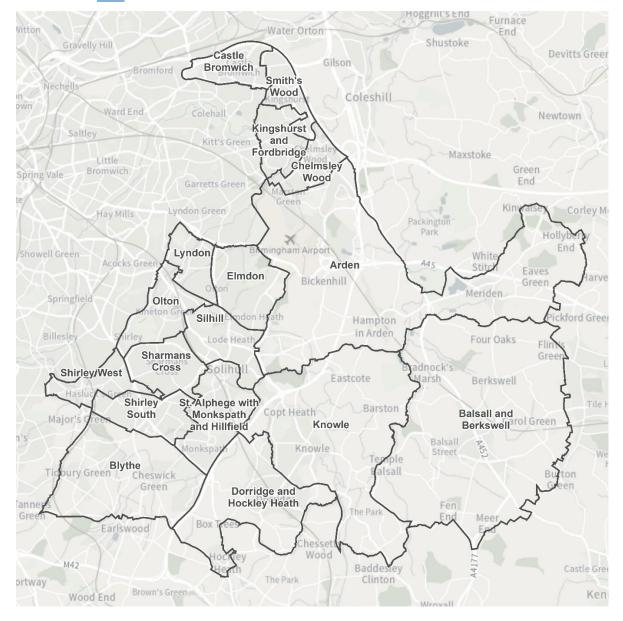
13. Based on the existing warding pattern, the Commission have identified the following variances from the ward average based on both the 2023 electorate and 2029 electorate. The table below highlights those wards that depart from the variance by more than 10% (in yellow) or by more than 20% (in red). Based on the 2029 forecasts, 8 wards will depart from the average by more than 10%.

Moud	2023		2029	
Ward	Electorate ⁴	Variance	Electorate	Variance
Urban North				
Castle Bromwich	8,997	-5%	9,428	-11%
Chelmsley Wood	8,997	-5%	9,996	-5%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	8,978	-6%	9,514	-10%
Smith's Wood	8,495	-11%	9,030	-14%
Urban West				
Elmdon	9,287	-2%	9,774	-7%
Lyndon	10,020	5%	10,557	0%
Olton	9,924	4%	10,387	-1%
St Alphege	10,354	9%	11,625	10%
Shirley East	8,888	-6%	9,287	-12%
Silhill	9,458	0%	10,088	-4%
Shirley South	9,656	2%	10,734	2%
Shirley West	9,809	3%	10,384	-1%
Rural Area				
Bickenhill	9,651	2%	12,234	16%
Blythe	12,006	26%	14,678	39%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	8,772	-8%	9,415	-11%
Knowle	8,337	-12%	9,788	-7%
Meriden	9,945	5%	12,276	16%

⁴ The average would be 9,504.

Proposed New Warding Pattern

- 14. As the 2029 forecasts are available at the polling district level, polling districts⁵ have been used as a basis for determining what potential changes to wards ought to take place to arrive at a pattern of wards that is closer to electorate parity than currently exists. In a small number of cases a polling district has been sub-divided, and 2023 electorate data has been used to provide an estimate of the electorate split. However, the polling district when aggregated conforms to the 2029 electorate forecast.
- 15. The map below indicates the proposed new warding pattern. An interactive version of the map can also be found here.



⁵ An interactive map that includes polling districts can be found on the LGBCE web site here.

16. The table below sets out the Councils recommendation on a new schedule of wards, and their names.

Ward	Electorate	Variance (no.)	Variance (%)
Urban North			
Castle Bromwich	9,428	-1,113	-10.6%
Chelmsley Wood	11,051	510	4.8%
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	10,971	430	4.1%
Smith's Wood	10,261	-280	-2.7%
Urban West			
Elmdon	9,797	-744	-7.1%
Lyndon	10,557	16	0.2%
Olton	11,218	677	6.4%
Sharmans Cross	11,591	1,050	10.0%
Shirley South	10,734	193	1.8%
Shirley West	11,489	948	9.0%
Silhill	10,491	-50	-0.5%
St Alphege with Monkspath and Hillfield	11,458	917	8.7%
Rural Area	Rural Area		
Arden	10,771	230	2.2%
Balsall and Berkswell	9,506	-1,035	-9.8%
Blythe	10,202	-339	-3.2%
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	9,525	-1,016	-9.6%
Knowle	10,145	-396	-3.8%

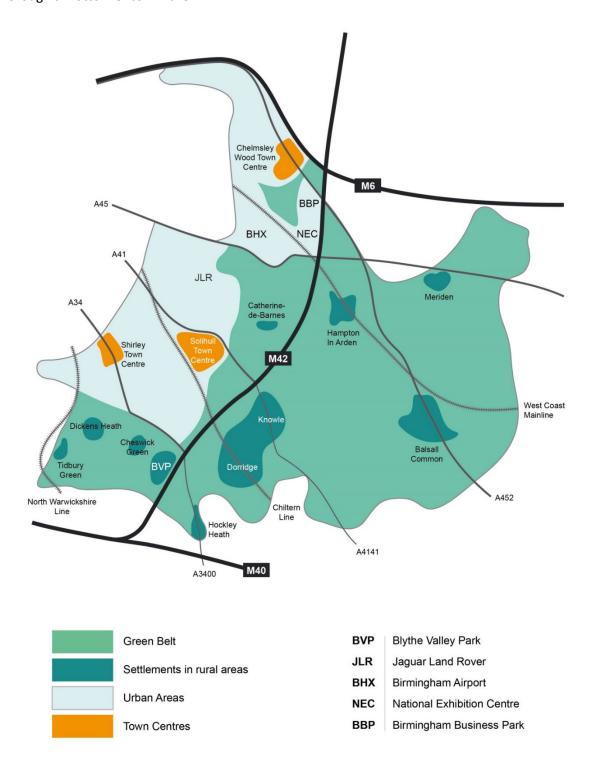
- 17. The table above uses new names for 4 wards as follows:
 - Arden a ward largely based on the former Bickenhill ward.
 - Balsall and Berkswell a ward largely based on the former Meriden ward.
 - Sharmans Cross a ward based on the former Shirley East ward.
 - St Alphege with Monkspath & Hillfield a ward largely based on the former St Alphege ward.
- 18. The revised ward pattern would result in only one ward being more than 10% away from the average, and this would be only fractionally so⁶. This reduces the number of wards more than 10% away from the average from 8 to 1. None of the new wards would be more than 20% away from the average.
- 19. Later in the document there are ward profiles which set out the rationale for the new warding pattern, but before this is set out in detail it is helpful to give a brief portrait of the Borough to set the context for the reasoning.

Our Borough

20. Solihull Metropolitan Borough is located on the southern edge of the West Midlands conurbation, between Birmingham and the Black Country to the west and Coventry to the east. It is bound to the north by the rural area of North Warwickshire and to the south, by rural Bromsgrove, Stratford and Warwick. The Borough is renowned for its key economic assets (including the NEC and Jaguar Land Rover) and strategic transport infrastructure both of regional and national significance (including Birmingham Airport); its attractive environment and quality of life; aspirational housing and excellent schools. All of which mean that Solihull is a desirable place in which to live, work and invest. Together,

⁶ By 59 electorate.

these elements combine to establish Solihull's character of 'town in country' living up to the Borough's motto: "Urbs in Rure".



Historical Development

21. The development of Solihull was highly influenced by the arrival of the railway stations and the 20th Century expansion of Birmingham south-eastwards. The area now known as Solihull Borough was predominantly rural with small historic towns and villages of medieval origin or earlier at Solihull, Meriden, Berkswell, Barston, Hampton-in-Arden, Knowle and Bickenhill until the end of the 19th Century, when Birmingham began to expand into rural Olton, with houses overlooking Olton Mere. Shirley originally developed from a scattered heathland settlement serving the road from

- Birmingham to Winchester via Oxford. Development of the Grand Union and Stratford-Upon-Avon canals and the railways also occurred during the Georgian and early Victorian periods, respectively.
- 22. The Rural Area once formed part of a huge area of wood pasture and ancient farm lands known as Arden and evidence of previous woodland, commons and heaths are often shown in local place names. There were also a number of manor houses and halls associated with large parks situated within the Rural Area, for example, parkland associated with Berkswell Hall was once part of a medieval deer park. Much of the woodland has now been cleared and the landscape character is predominantly agricultural, characterised by a variety of fieldscapes from older, irregular piecemeal enclosure to larger planned enclosure and very large post-war fields.
- 23. Large settlement expansion from Birmingham into Solihull occurred between 1900 and 1955, particularly during the inter-war period. This resulted in the development of semi-detached housing estates at Lyndon, Olton, Elmdon and Shirley stretching towards Solihull and, to a lesser degree, at Castle Bromwich. Detached housing development was more predominant around Solihull. Small settlement expansion also occurred in the Rural Area at Hampton-in-Arden, Marston Green, Hockley Heath, Meriden and on part of Balsall Common. During the inter-war period, large industrial areas relating to the automotive industry developed, such as the Land Rover motor works and the early example of a research and development campus at Shirley, latterly owned by TRW. Birmingham Airport was also developed at this time, opening in 1939 as a municipal airport.
- 24. After 1945, there was a huge wave of predominantly terraced and multi-storey residential development in the north-west part of the Borough from Castle Bromwich southwards. Residential development at Kingshurst was followed in the 1960s by overspill development from Birmingham into Smiths Wood and Chelmsley Wood. At the same time, Dorridge expanded from a small settlement that was focussed around Dorridge railway station. Development at Shirley, Olton, Lyndon and Elmdon towards Solihull continued and by 1955, thus closing the gap between Solihull and Birmingham.
- 25. Since the mid 20th Century, most residential development has occurred at Monkspath and Hillfield, Balsall Common, Cheswick Green, Meriden, Knowle and Dorridge, and most recently, since the late 1990s, at Dickens Heath. Most large-scale commercial development occurred at the National Exhibition Centre in the 1970s, Birmingham Business Park since the late 1980s, Blythe Valley Park since the late 1990s, and more recently, the Touchwood Shopping Centre in Solihull Town Centre.

The Borough Now

- 26. Solihull is one of the least deprived local authorities in the West Midlands, but incomes are unequal across the Borough as is poverty, unemployment and life expectancy. A significant proportion of the North Solihull population live in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. People living in the least deprived areas of Solihull can expect to live 10 years longer than those living in the most deprived areas.
- 27. Whereas around 75% of the population live in the urban area, around two thirds of Solihull's 17,800 hectares is countryside and designated Green Belt, which separates the West Midlands conurbation from surrounding settlements. The vital strategic gap between Birmingham/Solihull and Coventry is known as the Meriden Gap. This area is predominantly rural, characterised by a series of settlements, historic villages, hamlets, scattered farmsteads and dwellings set within attractive countryside.
- 28. Work is currently under way to accommodate the HS2 rail line which will connect Birmingham to London. The first station outside of London is to be built in Solihull on land adjacent to the NEC. This area will see significant change as in addition to the HS2 interchange station, the area will accommodate significant new commercial and residential development as a new mixed use community is created as part of the UK Central initiative.

Rationale for New Warding Pattern - Borough Wide

- 29. In developing the proposed pattern of warding, the Council has considered the three statutory criteria that the LGBCE are required to take into account, namely:
 - There should be equality of electorate across all wards (meaning Councillors in each ward should represent approximately the same number of voters).
 - Ward patterns should, as far as possible, reflect community interests and identities and boundaries should be identifiable.
 - Electoral arrangements should promote effective and convenient local government.
- 30. It is noted that there may be circumstances when such criteria may be in conflict with each other, and therefore a balance will need to be struck. Another point worth noting is that in some parts of the urban area any difference between community interests and identities can be clinal. That is to say that any differences are not always marked by a step change in the character of an area and the next. Differences can be more subtle as they occur more gradually over a greater area, for example as distance from one centre and proximity to another increases and decreases accordingly.
- 31. A key aim of the Council's approach has been to create, as far as possible, a warding pattern that has wards that recognise the clearly distinguishable split in character between urban areas and rural areas. Under the current warding pattern this is already largely achieved, but both Bickenhill and Blythe have mixed urban and rural components to them, which doesn't necessarily reflect shared identities and interests.
- 32. The last electoral review of Solihull concluded in 2003 and it set the current warding pattern based on similar criteria to those set out above. In this regard the starting position is that the existing warding pattern does, as far as possible, reflect community interests and identities; unless changes have been so significant in the last 20 years that community interests and identities have been lost. Of course, since the last review there has been significant residential development taken place in the Borough, and whilst this has had a significant effect on electorate parity, its impact on community interests and identities has been less significant as most new development has been assimilated into the host areas. For these reasons the Council's approach has been to start with the existing warding pattern and seek to amend it to accommodate achieve electoral parity where this has deviated over the past 20 years.
- 33. Most wards remain largely unchanged or are only accommodating a small change (the addition or removal of a polling district or two) and as such the preference has been to retain the wards existing name. It is recommended that changes are so significant to 4 wards that justify a change in the name of the ward, otherwise the remaining 13 wards are proposed to retain their existing name. The rationale for the 4 wards that will see a change of name is set out in the ward profiles provided later in this document.
- 34. The next sections in this submission set out the rationale at sub area and individual ward level in the following sequence:

Urban North (4 wards)

- Castle Bromwich
- Chelmsley Wood
- Kingshurst & Fordbridge
- Smith's Wood

Urban West (8 wards)

- Elmdon
- Lyndon

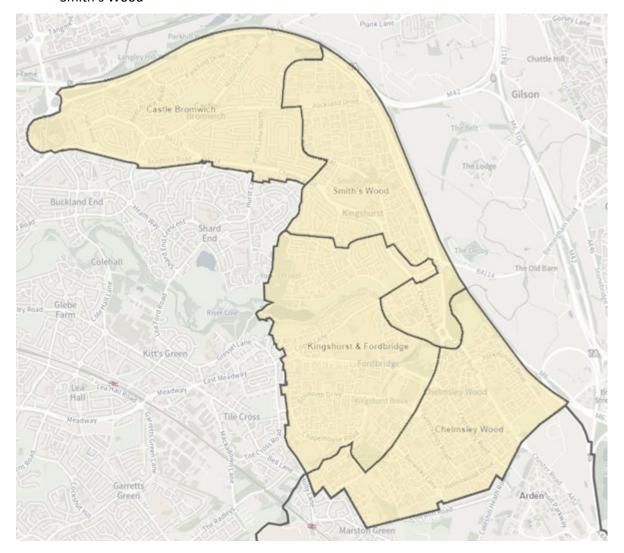
- Olton
- Sharmans Cross
- Shirley South
- Shirley West
- Silhill
- St Alphege with Monkspath and Hillfield

Rural Area (5 wards)

- Arden
- Balsall & Berkswell
- Blythe
- Dorridge & Hockley Heath
- Knowle

Rationale for New Warding Pattern - Urban North (4 wards)

- Castle Bromwich
- Chelmsley Wood
- Kingshurst & Fordbridge
- Smith's Wood



- 35. All of the four wards in the urban north would have an electorate below the Borough average. Taking all four wards together, they would be 4,196⁷ electorate short of the Borough average, or 9.95%. Therefore, to achieve electoral parity in the urban north, electorate from a nearby ward need to be moved into these wards.
- 36. The wards in this area are effectively surrounded on 3 sides by land in other local authority areas. The only boundary these wards share with another ward in Solihull is the one Chelmsley Wood shares with Bickenhill. Therefore, to achieve electoral parity, areas currently within Bickenhill would need to be moved into the urban north. And this is what forms the basis of the Council's submission for this part of the Borough.
- 37. All of the urban north of the Borough is also administered by parish councils. In the 2003 electoral review of Solihull, the number of wards in the north of the Borough was reduced from 5 to 4 with the main change occurring with the combining of Kingshurst and Fordbridge wards into a single ward.

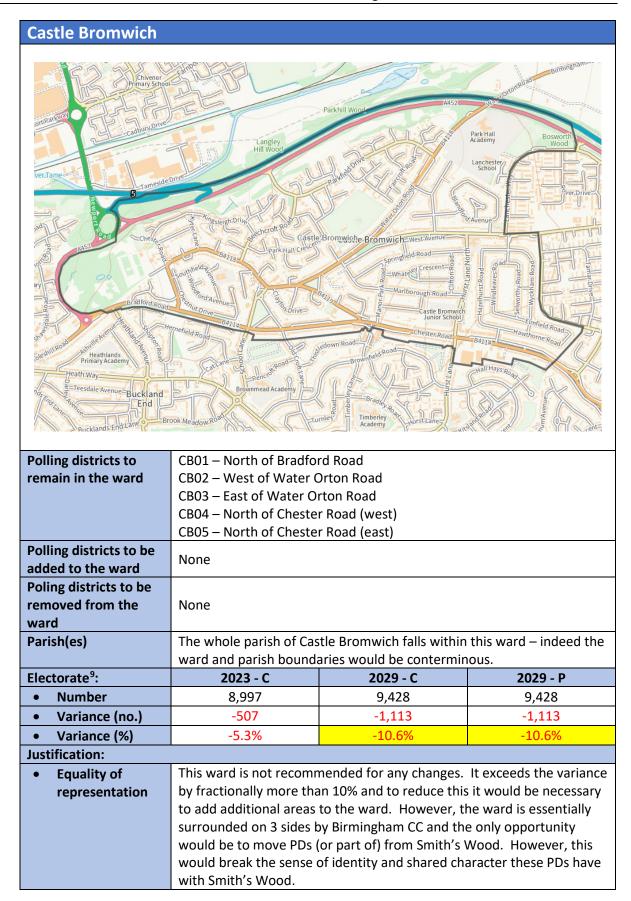
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⁷ Four wards at the Borough average of 10,541 electorate would result in 42,164 to achieve electoral parity. Based on the existing warding pattern the 4 wards in the urban north would have 37,968 electorate as at 2029.

This necessitated some movement of other areas which is why the current warding and parish arrangements are not aligned, whereas previously the 5 wards precisely matched the 5 parishes. This meant that some parishes had to straddle ward boundaries. The detail of where this occurs, including all the parishes in the Borough is set out in an appendix.

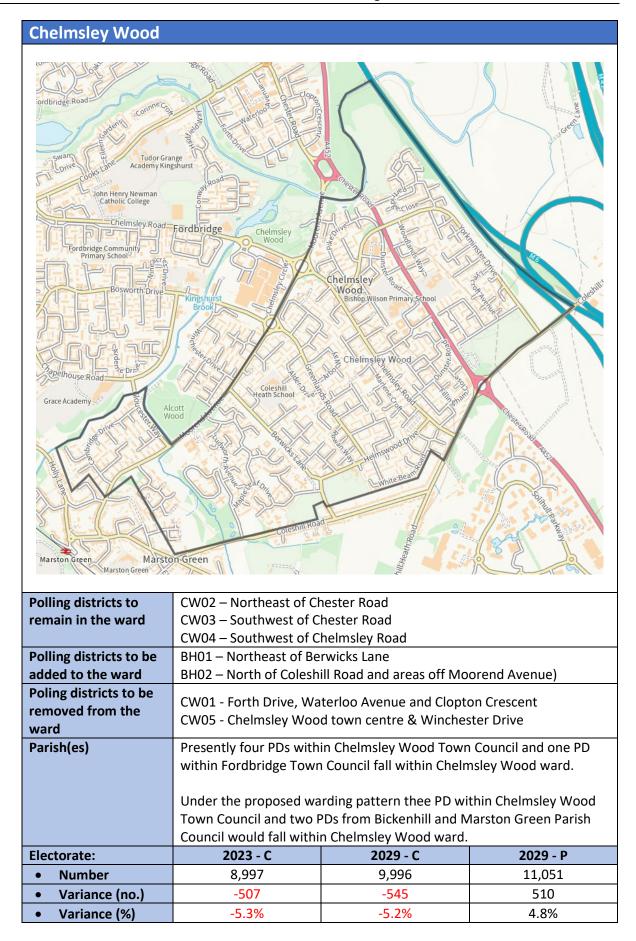
38. Were it to be argued that the urban north should return to 5 wards to follow parish boundaries, then the electoral parity would be considerably worse than the existing position with 4 of the potential wards being more than 10% away from average and 3 being more than 20% away from the average⁸.

⁸ Castle Bromwich Parish Council 9,428 (-10.6%), Chelmsley Wood Town Council 10,241 (-2.8%), Fordbridge Town Council 6,265 (-40.6%), Kingshurst Town Council 5,907 (-44.0%) and Smith's Wood Parish Council 7,603 (-27.9%).

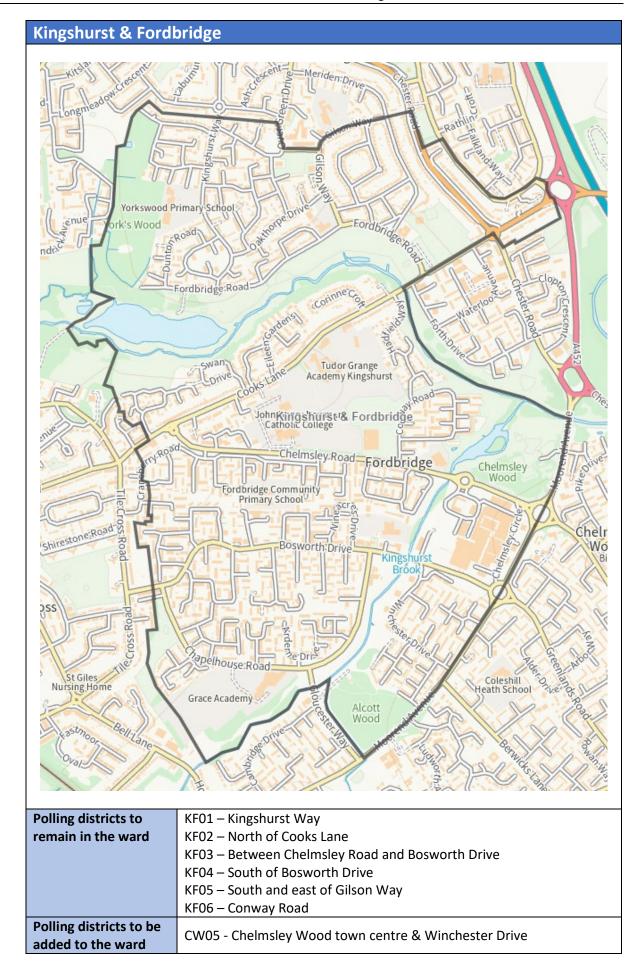


 9 In all of the ward profiles, the electorate figures that are given relate to a comparison between the current warding pattern as at 2023 (2023 – C), the forecast for 2029 using the current warding pattern (2029 – C), and the forecast for 2029 using the proposed new warding pattern (2029 – P). The variances are from the relevant averages – 9,504 for 2023 and 10,541 for 2029.

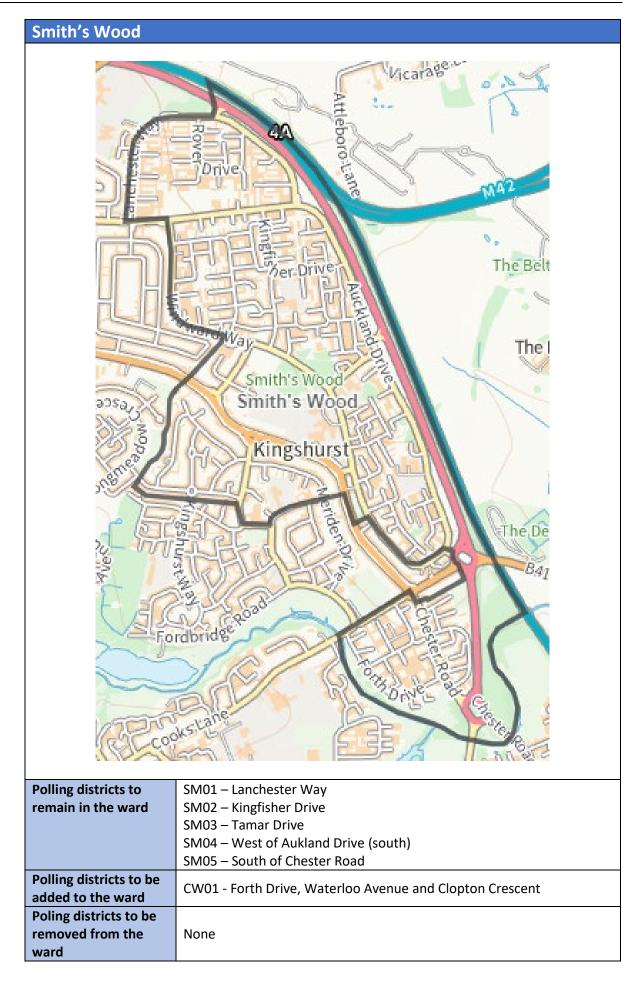
 Reflecting community interests and identities 	The existence of Castle Bromwich Parish Council (the boundary of which matches the existing ward) is an illustration of the community identity the area has.
Providing for	
convenient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy
effective local	movement within it and contains only one parish council.
government	



Justification:	
Equality of representation	Being located on the southern edge of the urban north (which collectively is below average) this ward is best placed to accommodate electorate from the former Bickenhill ward which is located immediately to the south and has an electorate number significantly above the average. This is the driver for adding BH01 (Berwicks Lane and roads off it) & BH02 (North of Coleshill Road and areas off Moorend Avenue) to Chelmsley Wood. CW01 (Forth Drive, Waterloo Avenue and Clopton Crescent) and CW05 (Chelmsley Wood town centre & Winchester Drive) are recommended to be removed from the ward to maintain electoral parity with the addition of the PDs noted above.
Reflecting community interests and identities	Bickenhill started at being over the ward average by 16%, and even with the above changes it would still be above average, and therefore Moving PDs BH01 and BH02 from the former Bickenhill ward is an opportunity to address the rural/urban split that current occurs in the ward. It is one of two current wards that has a significant element of both rural and urban areas, thus mixing identities and interests. This is achieved by moving BH01 (Berwicks Lane and roads off it) and BH02 (North of Coleshill Road and areas off Moorend Avenue) into Chelmsley Wood. BH01 is currently bounded on three sides by Chelmsley Wood and it shares a greater sense of identity with the PDs in that ward. BH02 is a mixed character PD which has differing identities that could be argued are more closely aligned with Marston Green, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Chelmsley Wood. CW01 shares a similar identity and interests as nearby PDs in both Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood and it could be argued that either could accommodate the move from Chelmsley Wood. CW05 contains Chelmsley Wood town centre (which serves all three nearby wards) and moving this PD into Kingshurst & Fordbridge would move the boundary between the wards from Kingshurst Brook to Moorend Avenue. Whilst neither of these features provide a significant barrier to movement, they are recognisable features.
Providing for convenient and effective local government	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy movement within it.
Notes regarding ward name.	Whilst no changes to the name of the ward are proposed, it is worth noting that moving CW05 from the ward would see the town centre of Chelmsley Wood no longer being located within the ward. However, it is recognised that the town centre serves the wider area, not just the ward, and the residential area known as Chelmsley Wood is to remain within the ward.



	ing districts to be noved from the rd	None		
Par	ish(es)	Presently three PDs within Kingshurst Parish Council and three PDs within Fordbridge Town Council fall within Kingshurst and Fordbridge ward. Under the proposed warding pattern three PDs within Kingshurst Parish Council, three PDs within Fordbridge Town Council and one PD of		
			Council would fall within	
Ele	ctorate:	2023 - C	2029 - C	2029 - P
•	Number	8,978	9,514	10,971
•	Variance (no.)	-526	-1,027	430
•	Variance (%)	-5.5%	-9.7%	4.1%
Just	Justification:			
•	Equality of	Moving CW05 into this ward is a consequence of Chelmsley Wood		
	representation	needing to accommodate electorate from the ward to the south, and		
		then needing to redistribute electorate within the urban north wards to		
	- di	achieve an overall electorate parity.		
•	Reflecting	CW05 contains Chelmsley Wood town centre (which serves all three		
	community interests and	nearby wards) and moving this PD into Kingshurst & Fordbridge would move the boundary between the wards from Kingshurst Brook to		
	identities	Moorend Avenue. Whilst neither of these features provide a significant		
	identifies	barrier to movement, they are recognisable features.		
•	Providing for		,	<u></u>
	convenient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy		
	effective local	movement within it.		
	government			
•	Rationale for			
	proposed name	NA NA		
	change			

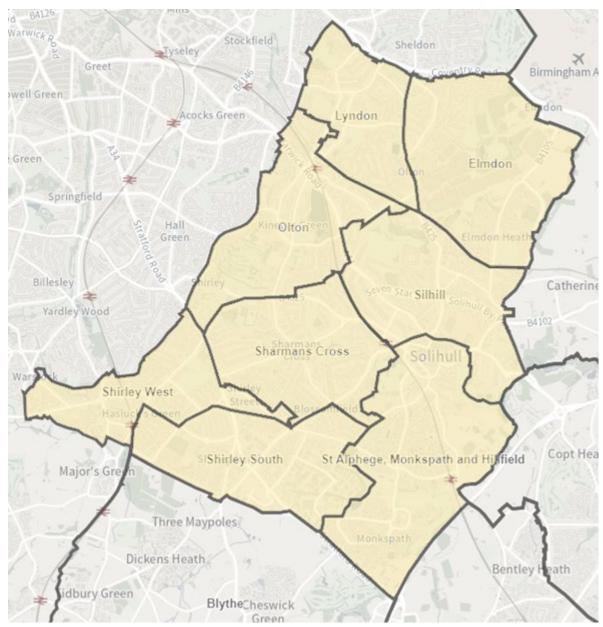


Parish(es)	Presently all four PDs of Smith's Wood Parish Council and 1 PD of		
	Kingshurst Parish fall within Smith's Wood ward.		
	· · ·	rding pattern all four PDs	
		Kingshurst Parish Council	_
		within Smith's Wood wa	
Electorate:	2023 - C	2029 - C	2029 - P
• Number	8,495	9,030	10,261
Variance (no.)	-1,009	-1,511	-280
Variance (%)	-10.6%	-14.3	-2.7%
Justification:	on:		
Equality of	Moving CW01 into this ward is a consequence of Chelmsley Wood		
representation	needing to accommodate electorate from the ward to the south, and		
	then needing to redistribute electorate within the urban north wards to		
	achieve an overall electorate parity.		
Reflecting	CW01 shares a similar identity and interests as nearby PDs in both		
community	Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood and it could be argued that		
interests and	either could accommodate the move from Chelmsley Wood.		
identities			
	The village centre of Kingshurst falls within Smith's Wood (PD SM05),		
	but this represents the current position.		
 Providing for 	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy		
convenient and	movement within it. Although by adding CW01 to the ward creates		
effective local	quite a long ward with a slightly unusual shape, it should be noted that		
government	the additional area has a number of bus services ¹⁰ that connect it to the		
	north and the wider area of Smith's Wood.		

¹⁰ For instance, services 94, 95 and 96.

Rationale for New Warding Pattern - Urban West (8 wards)

- Elmdon
- Lyndon
- Olton
- Sharmans Cross
- Shirley South
- Shirley West
- Silhill
- · St Alphege with Monkspath and Hillfield

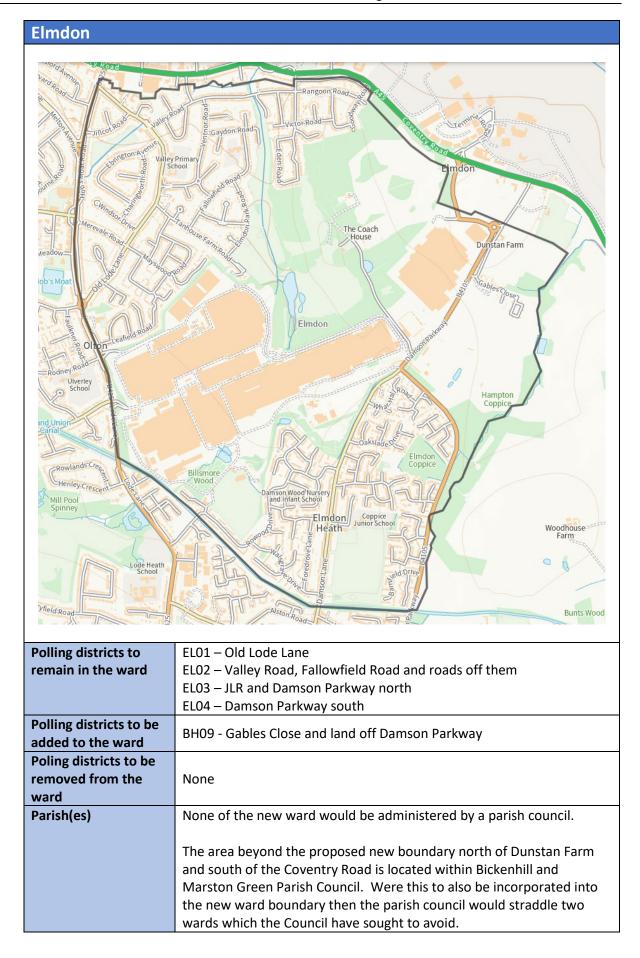


39. For the most part, the 8 existing wards in the urban west are fairly well balanced based on the 2029 electorate forecast. Apart from Shirley East (-12%) and St Alphege (10%), the remaining 6 wards vary

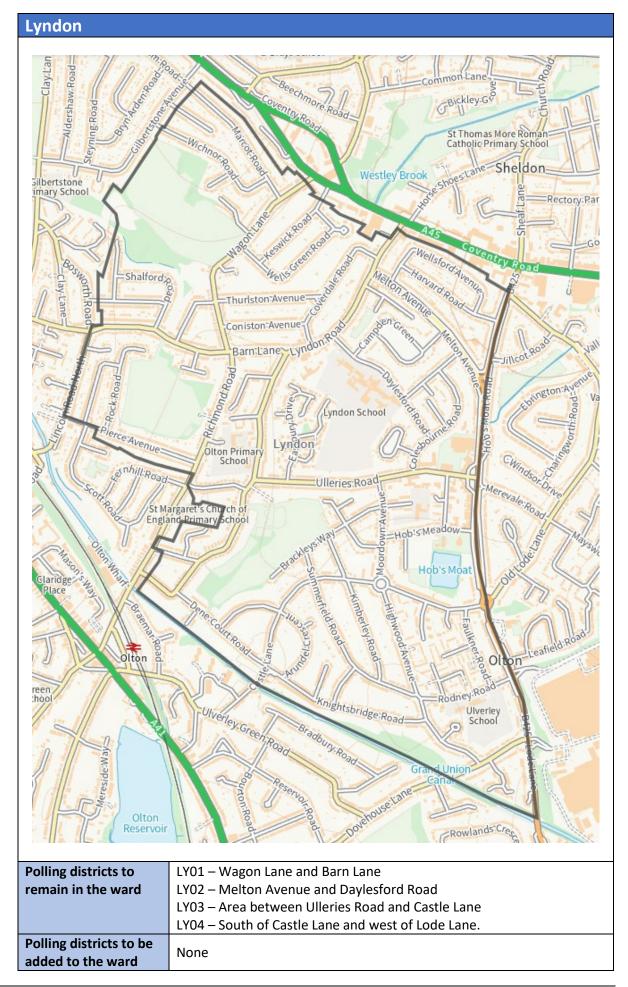
from the average by less than 7%, indeed 5^{11} are all within 4% of the average. This suggests there is less need to adjust these ward boundaries to achieve electoral parity.

- 40. However, immediately to the south of the urban west is the largely rural ward of Blythe. Due to the significant residential development that has taken place in this ward since the 2003 review, this ward is currently 26% above average and this is projected to reach 39% above average by 2029. To achieve electoral parity for Blythe it must significantly reduce its electorate i.e. adjacent wards should accommodate some of its electorate. There is little scope for this to occur across the M42 (by Dorridge & Hockley Heath taking on some of Blythe's electorate) as the motorway acts as a barrier and there would be little shared community identity and interest between the two areas. Therefore, it will be necessary to look at the edge of the urban area west of the M42.
- 41. As the existing Blythe ward is a mixed urban and rural ward, it would appear to suit community identities and interests best by seeking to accommodate the area of the Blythe ward with an urban character (the Monkspath area) within the urban area. This move is what then triggers the need to adjust some of the other wards in the urban west.
- 42. None of the urban west is also administered by parish councils.

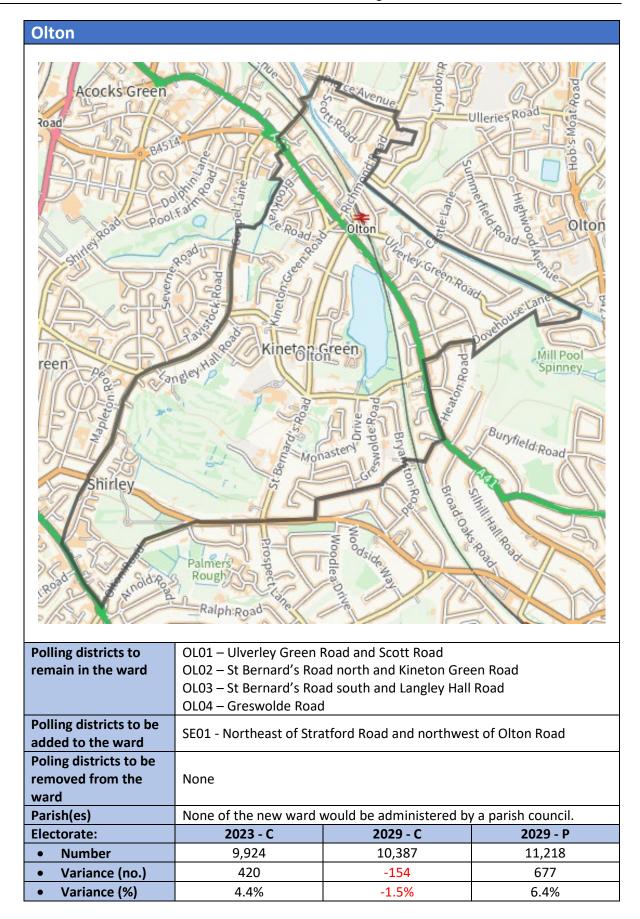
¹¹ Lyndon (0%), Olton (-1%), Silhill (-4%), Shirley South (2%) and Shirley West (-1%)



Electorate:	2023 - C	2029 - C	2029 - P
• Number	9,287	9,774	9,797
Variance (no.)	-217	-767	-744
Variance (%)	-2.3%	-7.3%	-7.1%
Justification:			
 Equality of 	No significant changes t	to this ward are required	to achieve electoral
representation	parity. The incorporation	on of PD BH09 into the wa	ard sees a small
	increase in electorate o	f only 23 as the PD is spar	rsely populated,
	instead it is dominated by the commercial nature of the area.		
 Reflecting 	The only change recommended for this ward is to incorporate BH09		
community	from Bickenhill. This is a small PD located on the edge of the urban		
interests and	area. It only has a small resident population (Gables Close) and is		
identities	predominantly occupied by the JLR despatch area which has strong		
	functional and physical connections with the main JLR site which is		
	located within Elmdon. The change would also result in most of the		
	UK2 allocation in the emerging Local Plan being located within Elmdon.		
 Providing for 			
convenient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy		
effective local	movement within it.		
government			

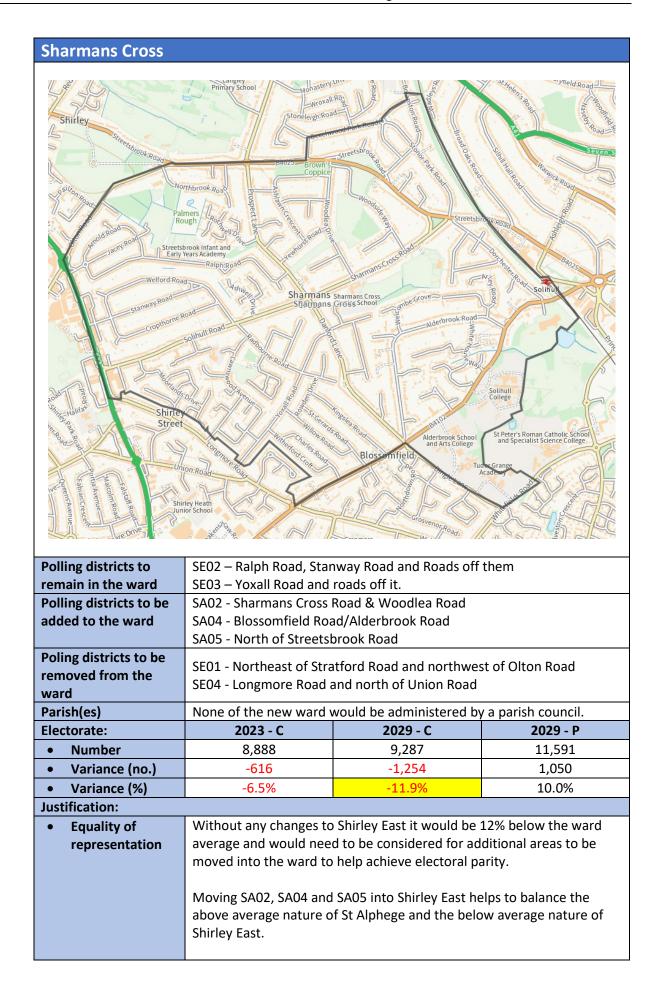


	ı		
Poling districts to be			
removed from the	None		
ward			
Parish(es)	None of the new ward w	would be administered by	a parish council.
Electorate:	2023 - C	2029 - C	2029 - P
• Number	10,020	10,557	10,557
Variance (no.)	516	16	16
• Variance (%)	5.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Justification:			
 Equality of 	No changes are proposed for Lyndon.		
representation	ino changes are proposed for Lyndon.		
 Reflecting 			
community	No significant changes have occurred since 2003 that impact upon the		
interests and	ward's community interests and identities.		
identities	·		
Providing for			
convenient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy		
effective local	movement within it.		
government			

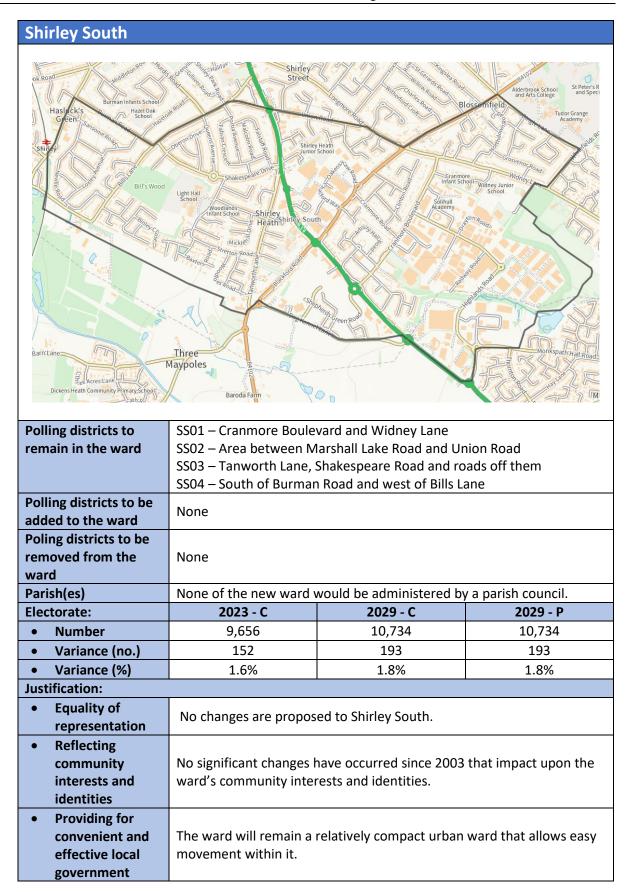


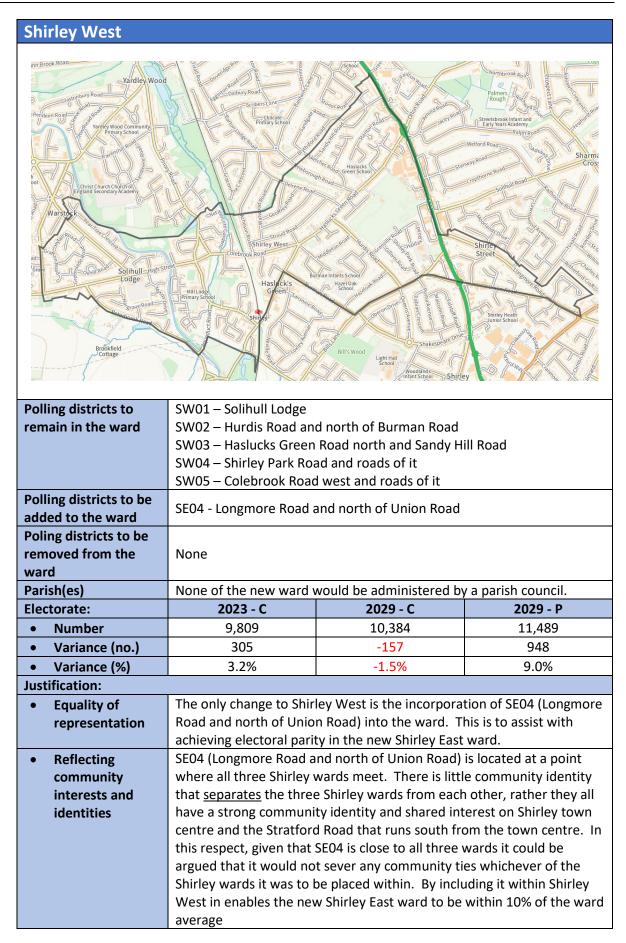
Justification:	
Equality of	The only change recommended for this ward is the addition of PD SE01
representation	(the area northeast of Stratford Road and northwest of Olton Road).
	This will help achieve electoral parity in the adjacent ward of Shirley
	East which would otherwise be above variance by more than 10%.
 Reflecting community interests and identities 	The PD to be moved would be located at a greater distance from the facilities in Olton and there would not be a strong case for doing so purely on grounds that reflect a sense of identity or shared interests.
Providing for convenient and	The addition of the PD to the southwest corner of the ward does stretch the ward further away from the commercial centre of Olton,
effective local	which is in the north of the ward. However, it is easily reached by car
government	and public transport ¹² .

 $^{\rm 12}$ Bus services 4A and A12 which run in a north/south direction.



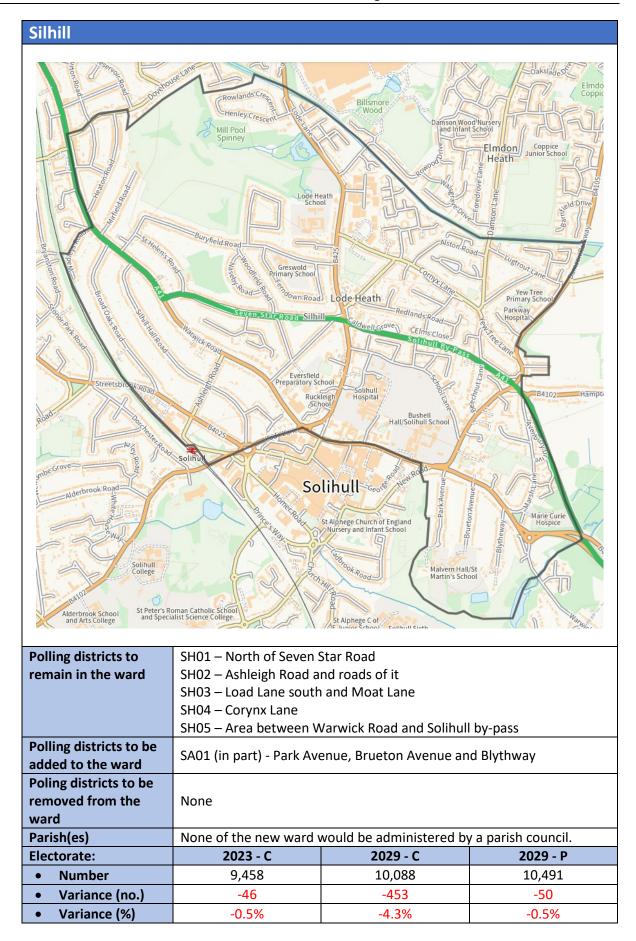
Reflecting community interests and identities	Moving SE01 to Olton again assists in achieving electoral parity for the new ward. SE01 only has a small number of electorate, which is in contrast to the higher numbers in SA02 and SA04. As a result of the above changes Shirley East would be more than 10% above the ward average and therefore consideration needs to be given to moving another PD out of the ward, this relates to SE04. SA02 (Sharmans Cross Road & Woodlea Road areas) are closest to Shirley East and they are as close to Shirley town centre as Solihull town centre and share similar identities to the PDs in Shirley East. If SA02 were to move into Shirley East, this would isolate SA05 (north of Streetsbrook Road) from the rest of St Alphege. SA05 shares a similar identity to SA02 and so it too could be moved to Shirley East. Whilst SA04 (Blossomfield Road/Alderbrook Road) has a closer proximity to Solihull town centre than Shirley town centre, it would be the only residential area within the ward west of Tudor Grange park and the nearby educational establishments, and so it too could be accommodated in Shirley East to achieve electoral parity. SE04 (Longmore Road and north of Union Road) is located at a point where all three Shirley wards meet. There is little community identity that separates the three Shirley wards from each other, rather they all have a strong community identity and shared interest in Shirley town centre and the Stratford Road that runs south from the town centre. In this respect, given that SE04 is close to all three wards it could be
	argued that it would not sever any community ties whichever of the Shirley wards it was to be placed within. By including it within Shirley West in enables the new Shirley East ward to be within 10% of the ward average
Providing for convenient and effective local government	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy movement within it.
Rationale for proposed name change	As this ward has undergone quite significant changes, the opportunity has been taken to review its name. Given the location of the PDs added to the ward, and their distance away from Shirley town centre, the reference to Shirley in the ward name becomes less relevant, but not necessarily totally obsolete. The new PDs are in the east of the new ward and the new centre of the ward is focussed upon the crossroads formed by Prospect Lane, Solihull Road, Sharmans Cross Road and Danford Lane. This crossroads is known as Sharmans Cross, and it contains a small number of retail facilities which provide services to the local areas off these roads. Under the current warding pattern, this crossroads forms the boundary between Shirley East and St Alphege, but now that the ward has effectively extended eastwards it is appropriate to use the name of the crossroads as the ward name.



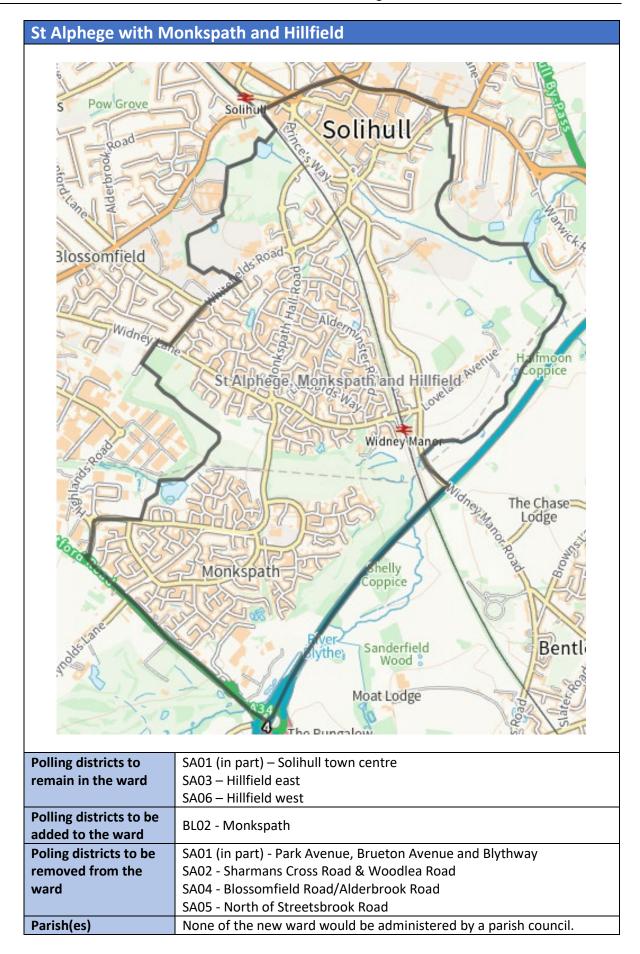


 Providing for convenient and effective local government

The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy movement within it.



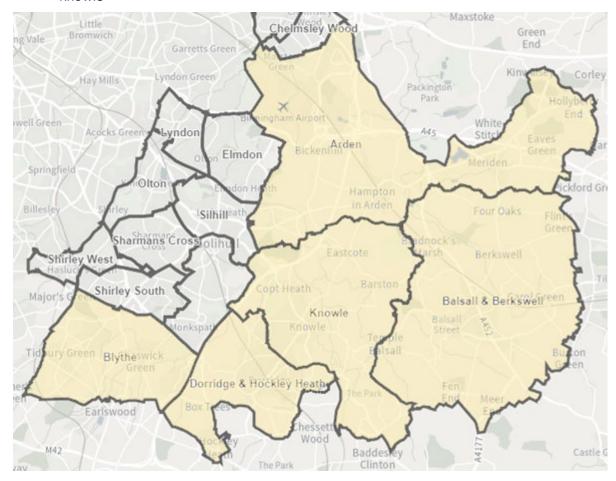
Justification:	
 Equality of 	The only change to Silhill is the incorporation of a small area of SA01
representation	(the area south of Warwick Road containing the roads Park Avenue,
	Brueton Avenue and Blythway into the ward) and this is to assist with
	achieving electoral parity in St Alphege.
 Reflecting 	The roads of Park Avenue, Brueton Avenue and Blythway are separated
community	from the other residential areas of the ward and could be described as
interests and	having a closer sense of identity and shared interests with other
identities	residential roads located off the Warwick Road which currently forms
	the boundary between St Alphege and Silhill.
 Providing for 	
convenient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy
effective local	movement within it.
government	



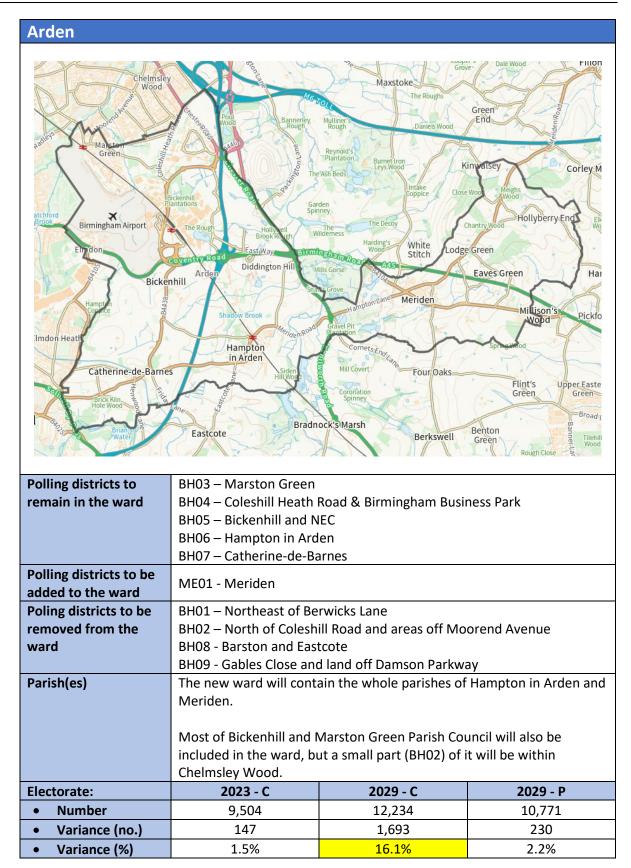
Electorate:	lectorate: 2023 - C 2029 - C 20							
• Number	10,354	11,625	11,458					
Variance (no.)	850	1,084	917					
Variance (%)	8.9%	10.3%	8.7%					
Justification:								
Equality of representation	Without BL02 being moved into the ward, it was already at 10% above average and this therefore creates a need to look at what areas of St Alphege could be moved to an adjacent ward, particularly one that was below average in electorate numbers. The addition of BL02 to the ward heightens this need. Shirley East shares a boundary with St Alphege and its variance is -12% from average and so could accommodate PDs from St Alphege. A small part of SA01 is proposed to be moved to an adjacent ward (Silhill). This relates to the area south of Warwick Road containing the roads Park Avenue, Brueton Avenue and Blythway). The prime reason for doing so is to reduce the resulting variance in St Alphege (after the							
Reflecting community interests and	other changes outlined in this section have taken place) to be below 10%. St Alphege's proximity to BL02 (Monkspath) makes it a prime location to accommodate that PD within the ward. Monkspath shares a similar identity and interest to the Hillfield area of the ward, and both are							
identities	accessible to Solihull town centre. SA02 (Sharmans Cross Road & Woodlea Road areas) are closest to Shirley East and they are as close to Shirley town centre as Solihull town centre and share similar identities to the PDs in Shirley East. If SA02 were to move into Shirley East, this would isolate SA05 (north of Streetsbrook Road) from the rest of St Alphege. SA05 shares a similar identity to SA02 and so it too could be moved to Shirley East. Whilst SA04 (Blossomfield Road/Alderbrook Road) has a closer proximity to Solihull town centre than Shirley town centre, it would be the only residential area within the ward west of Tudor Grange park and the nearby educational establishments, and so it too could be accommodated in Shirley East to achieve electoral parity. The roads of Park Avenue, Brueton Avenue and Blythway are separated from the other residential areas of the ward and could be described as having a closer sense of identity and shared interests with other							
Providing for convenient and	residential roads located off the Warwick Road which currently forms the boundary between St Alphege and Silhill. The ward will remain a relatively compact urban ward that allows easy							
effective local	movement within it.							
Rationale for proposed name change	The proposed name for the new ward retains an appropriate reference to one of the 3 components of the ward – the town centre (which is where St Alphege church is located), and then adds Hillfield and Monkspath – both residential estates built in the 1980s/90s.							

Rationale for New Warding Pattern - Rural Area (5 wards)

- Arden
- Balsall & Berkswell
- Blythe
- Dorridge & Hockley Heath
- Knowle



- 43. The wider context for changes to the Blythe ward are explained in the earlier chapter dealing with the urban west.
- 44. The rural areas of both Bickenhill and Meriden are above average, and both will need to be reduced. There is some scope for this to be rebalanced with Knowle/Dorridge & Hockley Heath, but this would not be sufficient, and again the urban area will need to be considered to accommodate electorate numbers from Bickenhill and Meriden.
- 45. Most of the rural area is also administered by parish councils, except for Knowle and Dorridge. However, this conjoined settlement is within a designated neighbourhood planning area and is covered by the Knowle, Dorridge and Bently Neighbourhood Forum.
- 46. The resultant electorate numbers at 2029 for 4 out of the 5 rural wards are all below average, but within a 10% variance. However, it is worth noting that these areas are where most of the significant residential allocations are located in the emerging local plan that are expected to accommodate growth in the period after 2029.



Justification:

Equality of representation

Bickenhill ward would be 16% above variance at 2029 with no changes to it. It therefore needs to have its electorate reduced. However, the ward is adjacent to Meriden which is also above variation and needs to redistribute some of its electorate. For reasons relating to community interests and identities¹³, the only practical way Meriden could reduce its electorate would be to move PD ME01 (the whole parish of Meriden) out of the ward. As the PD only shares another boundary (within Solihull MB) with Bickenhill, then there is little alternative scope other than for Bickenhill to accommodate ME01.

Based on this change, and the others set out below, this new ward would achieve electoral parity as a result of the cumulative effect of the changes.

Reflecting community interests and identities

Bickenhill started at being over the ward average by 16%, and even with the above changes it would still be above average, and therefore there is further opportunity to address the rural/urban split that current occurs in the ward. It is one of two current wards that has a significant element of both rural and urban areas, thus mixing identities and interests. This is achieved by moving BH01 (Berwicks Lane and roads off it) and BH02 (North of Coleshill Road and areas off Moorend Avenue) into Chelmsley Wood. BH01 is currently bounded on three sides by Chelmsley Wood and it shares a greater sense of identity with the PDs in that ward. BH02 is a mixed character PD which has differing identities that could be argued are more closely aligned with Marston Green, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Chelmsley Wood.

BH09 (a small sparsely populated PD on the edge of the urban area) is to be accommodated within Elmdon. The PD only has a small resident population (Gables Close) and is predominantly occupied by the JLR despatch area which has strong functional and physical connections with the main JLR site which is located within Elmdon. The change would also result in most of the UK2 allocation in the emerging Local Plan being located within Elmdon.

Providing for convenient and effective local government

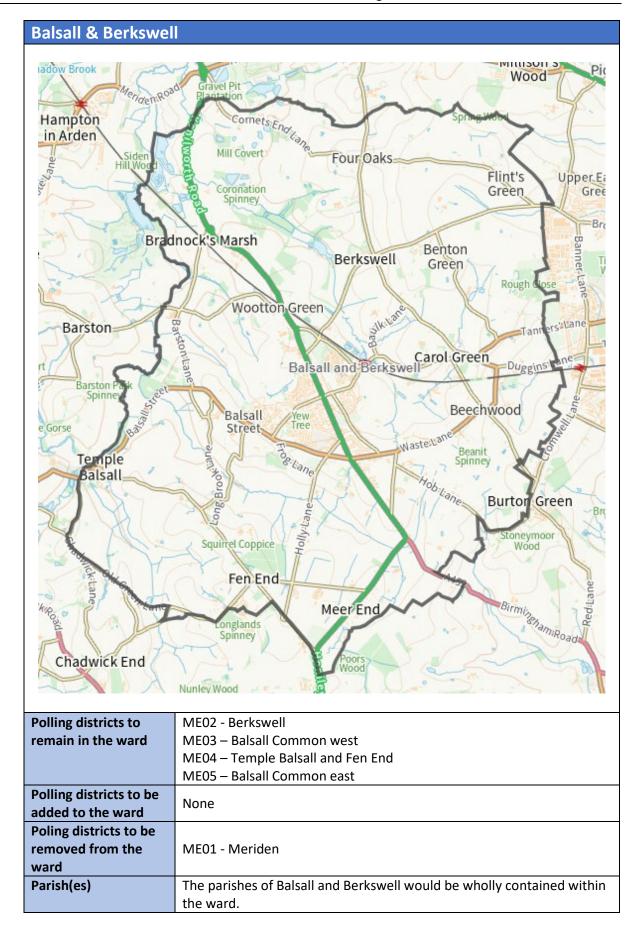
The proposed ward does have a rather contrived shape, but it should be recognised that much of its northern and eastern boundary is with areas outside of Solihull Borough. The addition of ME01 (Meriden) does create a ward with a width of some 11km. However, it is worth noting that the existing Meriden ward is some 12km tall, so having a rural ward with such a dimension is not unprecedented. Public transport across the ward tends to operate in an east/west direction¹⁴ and so Meriden is actually better connected with the rest of the ward in the west than it was to Balsall Common, where there was no public transport running in a north/south direction connecting Meriden to Balsall Common.

To avoid the new ward having a disproportionate number of parish councils within it (in whole or in part), the addition of Meriden into the ward is to be balanced by the removal of Barston parish from the ward. This will help provide for convenient and effective local government by

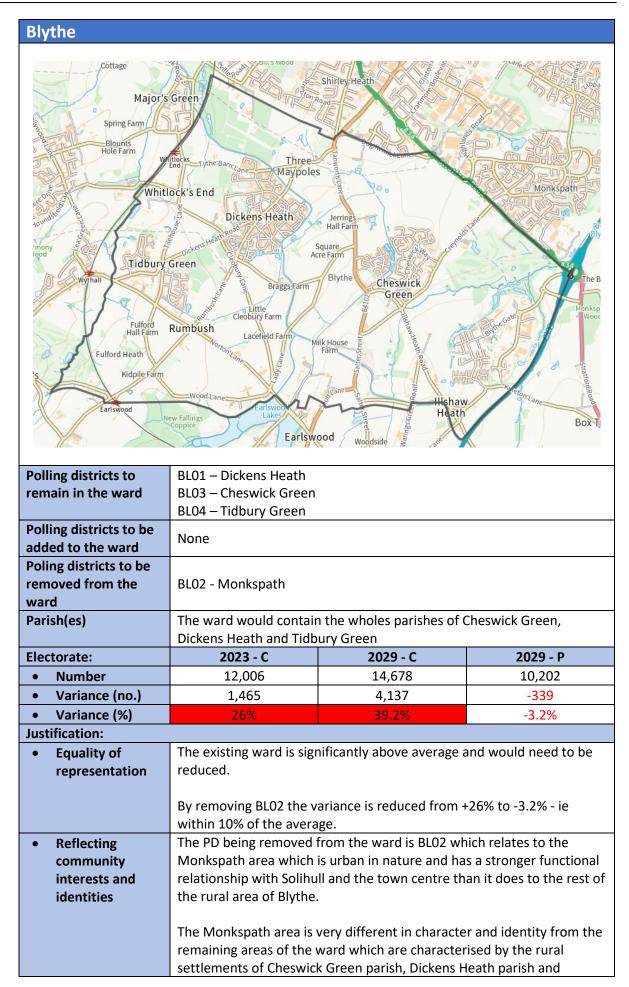
¹³ Set out in the ward profile for Balsall & Berkswell (the ward based on the former Meriden ward)

¹⁴ For example, bus services X1 and 82

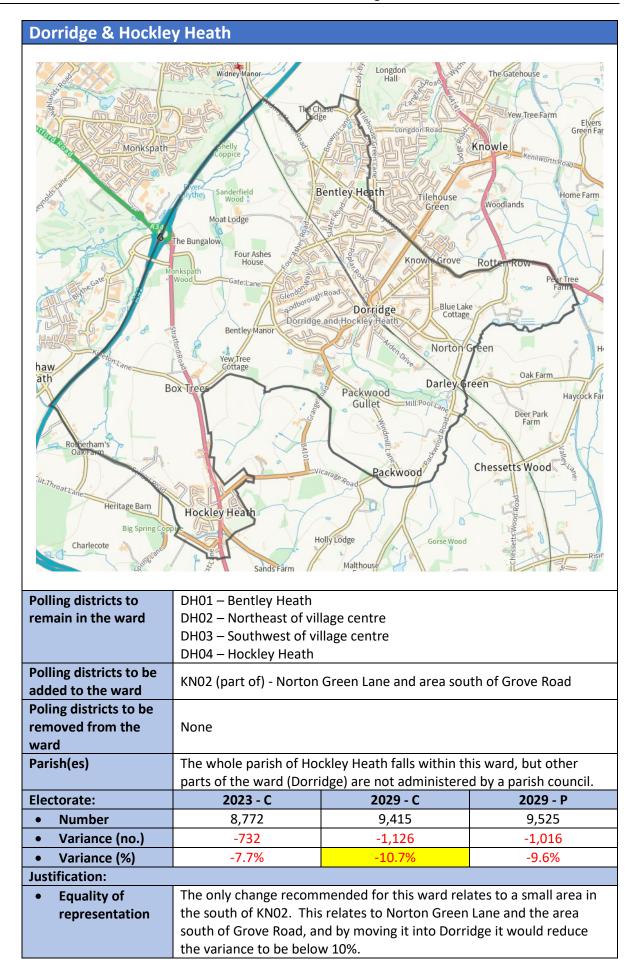
	avoiding the need for Members in this ward having to maintain					
	relationships with 4 parish councils.					
Rationale for	The new ward contains the settlements/areas of					
proposed name	Catherine-de-Barnes, Hampton in Arden, Marston Green, Meriden and					
change	UK Central Hub (the collection of economic assets and growth potential					
	afforded by Birmingham airport, the NEC and Arden Cross (which incorporates the HS2 Interchange station). Even if just the traditional settlements were incorporated into the new ward name, then listing 4					
	names would make the name too long. Using the name of Arden unit these settlements are area.					
	The Arden Forest covered much of this area, and the wider area, principally in Warwickshire. Whilst much of the forest has been lost, its name can be found in many areas. Indeed, a village (Hampton in Arden) within the ward has the name as a suffix. There is also a direct connection to Meriden which is being moved into the ward as an					
	exclusive society of archers (the Woodmen of the Ancient Forest of Arden) was founded in Meriden in 1758.					
	Aluell) was founded in Meriden in 1758.					



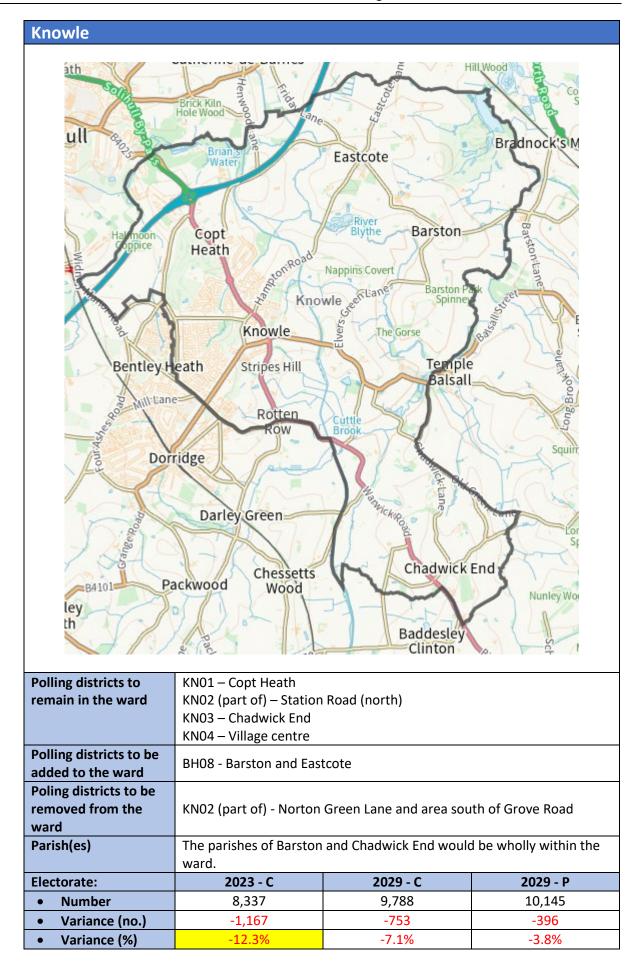
Elec	ctorate:	2023 - C	2029 - C	2029 - P						
•	Number	9,945	12,276	9,506						
•	Variance (no.)	441	1,735	-1,035						
•	Variance (%)	4.6%	16.5%	-9.8%						
Just	ification:									
•	Equality of		Without any changes to this ward, it would be above variance by 16%							
	representation		and therefore it needs to be reduced. By removing ME01 from the							
		ward it reduces its varia								
•	Reflecting	•	overed by 3 parishes, nam	·						
	community		nd Berkswell effectively st							
	interests and		(Balsall Common) and bo	•						
	identities	· ·	settlement, albeit they als rural areas of the parishe							
		•	gly related to Balsall Com							
		1	at Meriden has a greater l							
			PDs be considered for ren	•						
		-	nger sense of identity and							
		that they have to Balsall Common and each other. This								
		recommendation also preserves the integrity of the parish boundaries								
		in that the 3 parishes would all remain in their entirety within one ward,								
		albeit for Meriden parish it would be a different ward.								
•	Providing for									
	convenient and		more compact rural war	d that allows easy						
	effective local	movement within it.								
	government									
•	Rationale for	-	be moved out of the war							
	proposed name		d to retain the name of N Common (which would b							
	change									
		-	settlement in the ward) or Balsall and Berkswell which reflects the names of the two parishes which will now make up the entirety of the							
		· ·	is favoured as it recognise	·						
			lement of Balsall Commo							
		-	character of the ward as							



	Tidbury Green parish, separated from each other and the urban area by open countryside. The Monkspath area doesn't have any strong connections with the rural settlements, and it functions as part of the urban area. The ward now becomes entirely rural in character.
Providing for	·
convenient and effective local	The ward will remain a relatively compact rural ward that allows easy movement within it.
government	



Reflect	ting	
commi	unity	This Norton Green area is more closely related to the centre of Dorridge
interes	ts and	rather than Knowle.
identit	ies	
• Provid	ing for	
conver	nient and	The ward will remain a relatively compact rural ward that allows easy
effecti	ve local	movement within it.
govern	ment	



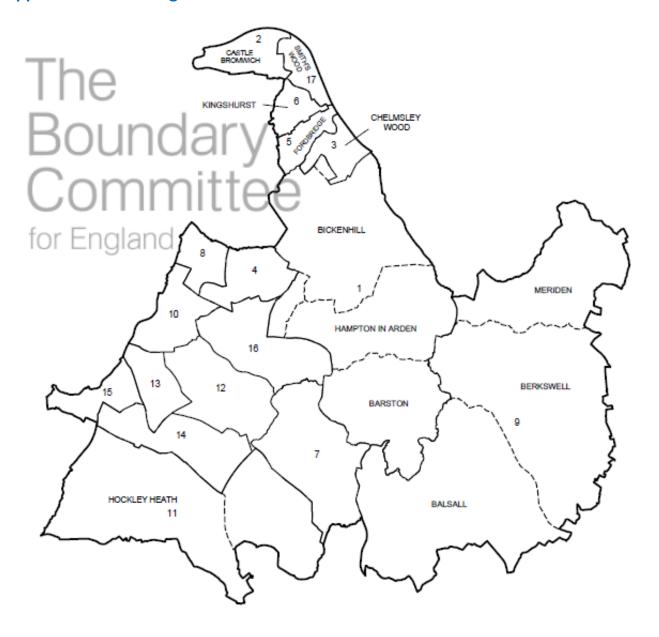
Justification:	
Equality of representation	The ward archives electoral parity at 2029.
	However, to achieve electoral parity in Dorridge and Hockley Heath, some electorate could be moved from the Knowle ward to facilitate this. This would then be balanced by accommodating BH08 into the ward.
Reflecting community interests and identities	The principal change is the addition of BH08 into the ward. This relates to the whole parish of Barston (which also includes Eastcote) and has been incorporated for reasons of providing convenient and effective local government in Arden ¹⁵ . The settlements in this PD are midway between the higher order settlements of Knowle, Hampton in Arden, Catherine-de-Barnes and Balsall Common and an argument could be made that the PD could be associated with any of these. In the absence of a strong sense of connection with any of these alternatives, placing the PD within Knowle does reflect its closer proximity to the services available in Knowle and it does help achieve electoral parity as Knowle is below the electorate average and the other wards are significantly above average.
Providing for convenient and effective local government	The ward will remain a relatively compact rural ward that allows easy movement within it.

 $^{^{15}}$ As explained in the Arden ward profile.

Conclusion

- 47. The Council's submission for a new warding pattern to address the lack of electoral parity as at 2029 has been based on using the existing warding pattern as far as possible. Under the 2029 forecasts, based on the existing warding pattern there would be 8 wards that depart from the average electorate by more than 10%. Under the proposed warding pattern this is reduced to a single occurrence of a variance of more than 10%, and this is only marginally so.
- 48. Where changes have been required the Council believes that the subsequent pattern of wards achieves a fair balance between electoral parity; arrangements that reflect community interests and identities; and arrangements that promote effective and convenient local government.
- 49. The LGBCE is invited to adopt the new pattern of warding set out in this submission as its preferred option for consultation in January 2024.

Appendix A – Warding Pattern Prior to 2003 Review



KEY
EXISTING WARD BOUNDARY
EXISTING PARISH BOUNDARY

Crown Copyright 2003

Key to Wards

- 1 Bickenhill
- 2 Castle Bromwich
- 3 Chelmsley Wood
- 4 Elmdon
- 5 Fordbridge 6 Kingshurst
- 8 Lyndon 9 Meriden
 - 10 Olton

7 Knowle

- 11 Packwood 12 St Alphege
- 13 Shirley East
- 14 Shirley South
- 15 Shirley West
- 16 Silhill
- 17 Smith's Wood

Appendix B – Electorate Numbers per Polling District

The table below indicates all existing polling districts (listed in the first column) grouped by existing wards. The other columns represent the new wards and which by reading the table vertically, the polling districts to be accommodated within the new ward can be identified.

PD	Elect'e	AR	BL	СВ	CW	PO DH	TENTIAL N	EW WARD	COMPOSI ^T	LY	D ON EXIST	OL	NG DISTRIC	SC SC	SH	SM	SS	SW
BH01	1,476	AN	DL	СВ	1,476	DΠ	EL	ΝΓ	KIN	LI	ББ	OL	3A	30	эп	SIVI	33	300
BH02 BH03	2,267 2,762	2,762			2,267													
BH04 BH05	633 969	633 969																
BH06	1,917	1,917																
BH07 BH08	1,720 467	1,720							467									
BH09	23						23		.07									
BL01 BL02	4,736 4,476		4,736										4,476					
BL03 BL04	3,994 1,472		3,994 1,472															
CB01	2,305		1,472	2,305														
CB02 CB03	2,480 1,237			2,480 1,237														
CB04	1,636			1,636														
CB05 CW01	1,770 1,231			1,770												1,231		
CW02 CW03	2,392 2,314				2,392 2,314													
CW04	2,602				2,602													
CW05 DH01	1,457 2,083					2,083		1,457										
DH02 DH03	2,409					2,409												
DH04	3,147 1,777					3,147 1,777												
EL01 EL02	2,943 2,886						2,943 2,886											
EL03	1,786						1,786											
EL04 KF01	2,159 1,885						2,159	1,885										
KF02 KF03	1,194 1,810							1,194 1,810										
KF04	2,148							2,148										
KF05 KF06	1,401 1,076							1,401 1,076										
KN01	4,169					440		2,070	4,169									
KN02 KN03	4,609 595					110			4,499 595									
KN04 LY01	416 3,657								416	3,657								
LY02	2,286									2,286								
LY03 LY04	1,030 2,276									1,030 2,276								
LY05	1,308									1,308								
ME01 ME02	2,770 1,120	2,770									1,120							
ME03 ME04	5,601 240										5,601 240							
ME05	2,546										2,546							
OL01 OL02	3,066 3,193											3,066 3,193						
OL03	2,259											2,259						
OL04 SA01	1,868 2,524											1,868	2,121		403			
SA02 SA03	1,743 3,024												3,024	1,743				
SA04	1,729												5,024	1,729				
SA05 SA06	768 1,837												1,837	768				
SE01 SE02	832											832		3,537				
SE03	3,537 3,814													3,537				
SE04 SH01	1,105 2,072														2,072			1,105
SH02	2,309														2,309			
SH03 SH04	1,973 2,156														1,973 2,156			
SH05 SM01	1,578 2,084														1,578	2,084		
SM02	1,827															1,827		
SM03 SM04	2,017 1,675															2,017 1,675		
SM05	1,427															1,427	2 470	
SS01 SS02	3,476 1,204																3,476 1,204	
SS03 SS04	4,131 1,923																4,131 1,923	
SW01	2,447																1,323	2,447
SW02 SW03	3,288 2,143																	3,288 2,143
SW04 SW05	638 1,868																	638 1,868
34403	1,000																	1,000
Ward t		10,771	10,202	9,428	11,051	9,525	9,797	10,971	10,145	10,557	9,506	11,218	11,458	11,591	10,491	10,261	10,734	11,489
Target a		10,541	10,541 -339	10,541 -1,113	10,541	10,541	10,541	10,541	10,541 -396	10,541	10,541 -1,035	10,541	10,541	10,541	10,541 -50	10,541 -280	10,541	10,541
Variano Variano		230 2.2%	-3.2%	-1,113 -10.6%	510 4.8%	-1,016 -9.6%	-744 -7.1%	430 4.1%	-3.8%	16 0.2%	-1,035 -9.8%	677 6.4%	917 8.7%	1,050 10.0%	-0.5%	-280 -2.7%	193 1.8%	948 9.0%
	• ,						,0	,0					,0					

Appendix C – Parish Boundaries

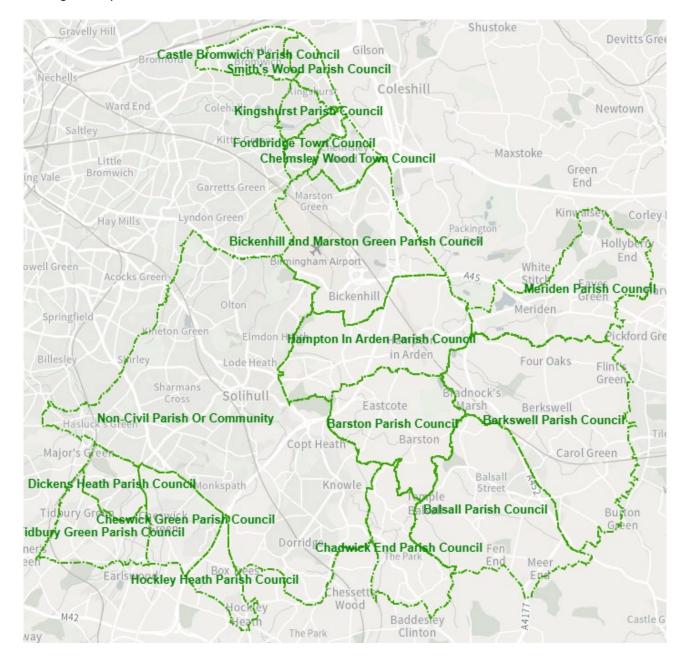
The table below sets out the potential implications for the parish/town councils in the Brough. The appendix then contains plans showing the boundaries of the parishes.

Parish	Current Warding Pattern	Proposed Warding Pattern		
Balsall Parish Council	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the Balsall		
Baisan Parish Council	Meriden ward	& Berkswell ward		
Payston Payish Counsil	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the Knowle		
Barston Parish Council	Bickenhill ward	ward		
Bardennell Barich Conneil	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the Balsall		
Berkswell Parish Council	Meriden ward	& Berkswell ward		
Bickenhill and Marston Green	Wholly located within the	Split between the Arden and		
Parish Council	Bickenhill ward	Chelmsley Wood wards		
Coatle Branswich Barich Council	Wholly located within the Castle	Wholly located within the Castle		
Castle Bromwich Parish Council	Bromwich ward	Bromwich ward		
Chadwick End Parish Council	Wholly located within the Knowle	Wholly located within the Knowle		
Chadwick End Parish Council	ward	ward		
	Split between the Chelmsley	Split between the Chelmsley		
Chelmsley Wood Town Council	Wood and Bickenhill wards	Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge,		
	Wood and bickerinin wards	and Arden wards		
Cheswick Green Parish Council	Wholly located within the Blythe	Wholly located within the Blythe		
Cheswick Green Parish Council	ward	ward		
Dickens Heath Parish Council	Wholly located within the Blythe	Wholly located within the Blythe		
Dickens Heath Failsh Council	ward	ward		
	Split between the Kingshurst &	Split between the Kingshurst &		
Fordbridge Town Council	Fordbridge and Chelmsley Wood	Fordbridge, Smith's Wood and		
	wards	Chelmsley Wood wards		
Hampton in Arden Parish	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the Arden		
Council	Bickenhill ward	ward		
Hockley Heath Parish Council	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the		
Hockiey Heath Parish Council	Dorridge and Hockley Heath ward	Dorridge and Hockley Heath ward		
	Split between the Kingshurst &	Split between the Kingshurst &		
Kingshurst Parish Council	Fordbridge and Smith's Wood	Fordbridge and Smith's Wood		
	wards	wards		
Meriden Parish Council	Wholly located within the	Wholly located within the Arden		
Werlden Parish Council	Meriden ward	ward		
Smith's Wood Parish Council	Wholly located within the Smith's	Wholly located within the Smith's		
Simili S WOOD Parish Council	Wood ward.	Wood ward.		
Tidhum Groon Baish Counsil	Wholly located within the Blythe	Wholly located within the Blythe		
Tidbury Green Paish Council	ward	ward		

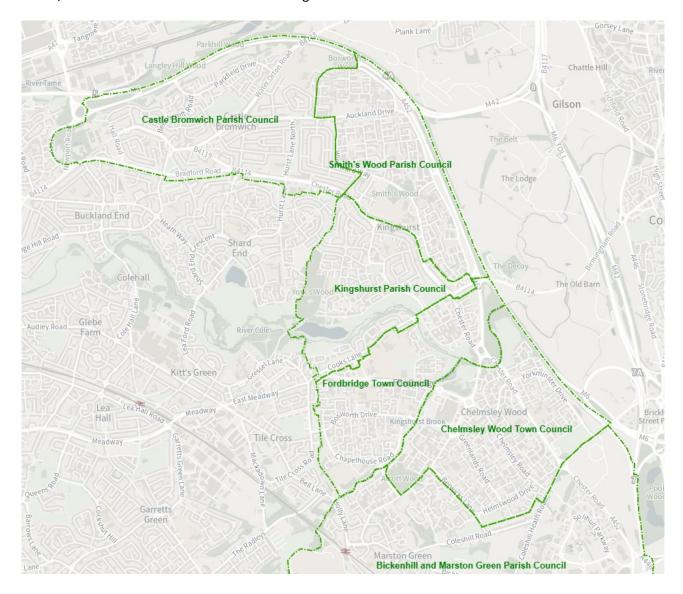
For those parish/town councils that are split or straddle a ward boundary (either under the current arrangements or proposed arrangements), the following table indicates which PD/parish wards are affected.

Parish and Ward	Current SMBC Ward	Proposed SMBC Ward				
Bickenhill and Marston Green Parish Council						
Bickenhill – BH05	Bickenhill	Arden				
Blackfirs – BH04	Bickenhill	Arden				
Marston Green – BH03	Bickenhill	Arden				
Merstone – BH02	Bickenhill	Chelmsley Wood				
Chelmsley Wood Town Council						
Alcott – CW05	Chelmsley Wood	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Arbor – CW03	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood				
Chelmsley – CW04	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood				
Hall – BH01	Bickenhill	Chelmsley Wood				
Heath – CW02	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood				
Fordbridge Town Council						
Bennett' Well – KF03	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Bennett's Well – KF06	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Cole – CW01	Chelmsley Wood	Smith's Wood				
Hatchford – KF04	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Kingshurst Parish Council						
Kingshurst north – SM05	Smith's Wood	Smith's Wood				
Kingshurst south – KF01	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Kingshurst south – KF02	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				
Kingshurst south – KF05	Kingshurst & Fordbridge	Kingshurst & Fordbridge				

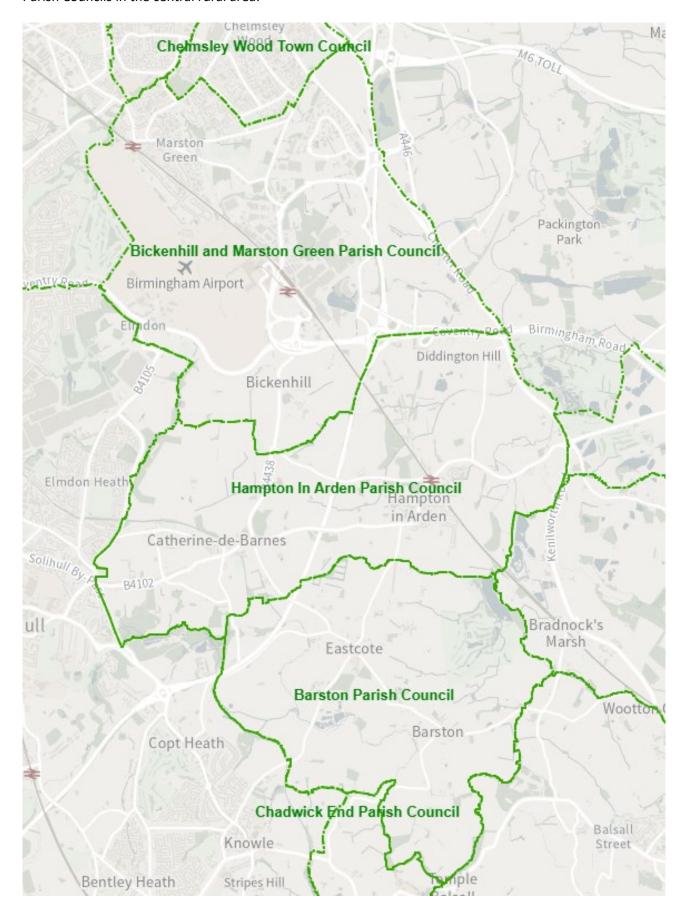
Borough wide plan:



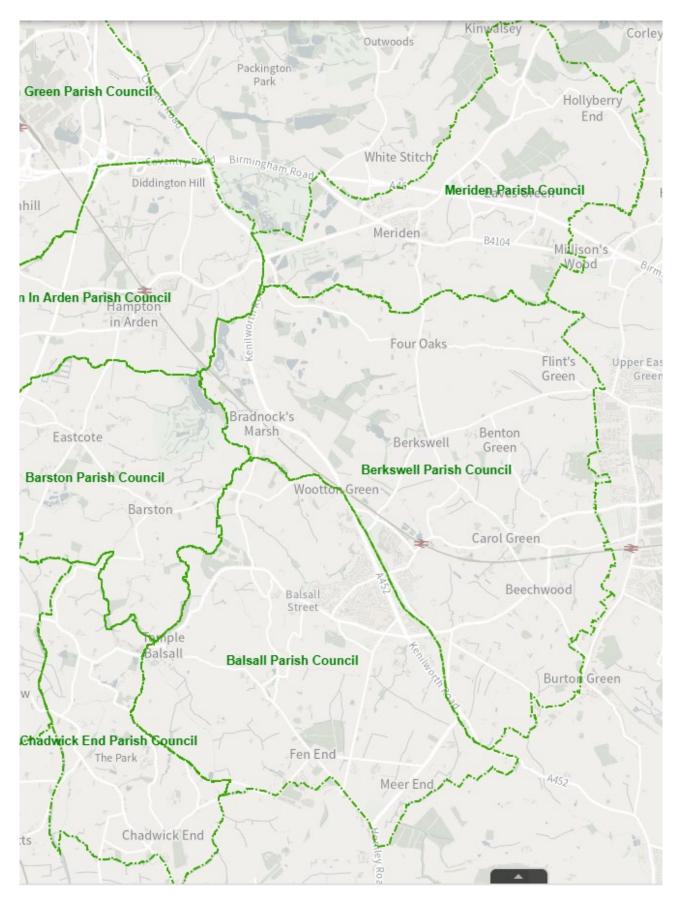
Parish/Town Councils in the north of the Borough:



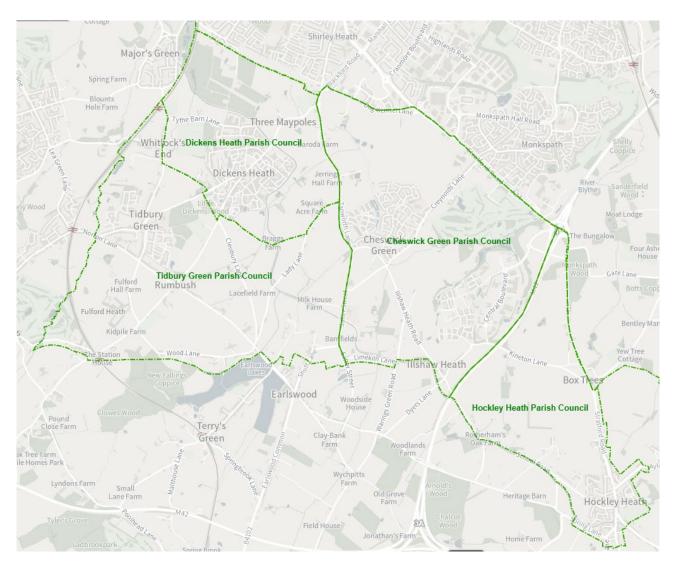
Parish Councils in the central rural area:



Parish councils in the eastern rural area:



Parish councils in the southwest of the rural area:



Appendix D – A Larger Scale Borough Wide Map at a Larger Scale

