

BOUNDARY REVIEW SUBMISSION

Background information

Three Tier Working

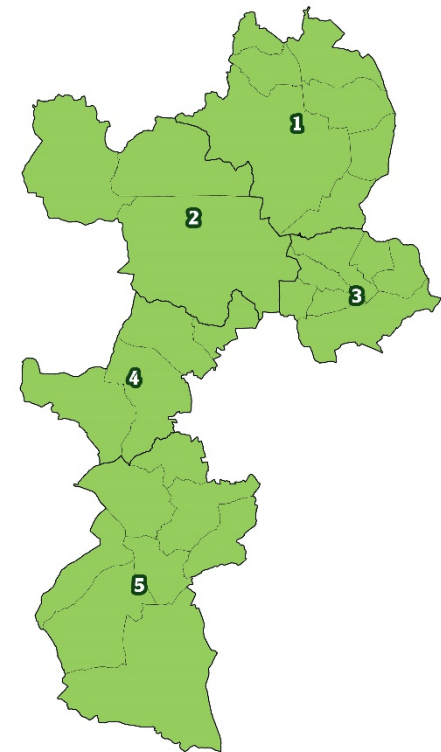
The Council operates in a three-tier system of responsibility for the provision of services and support in the local community. Our tiered system of local government consists of County, District and Parish. There are currently 25 district wards and 27 parish councils in South Staffordshire. We have strengthened how Staffordshire County Council, South Staffordshire District Council and Parish Councils work together to address local need through linked initiatives.

Referring to South Staffordshire's Council Size Submission, it is highlighted by a Member in the survey we conducted that "I have 3 Parish Councils on my ward which I am expected to attend as their District Councillor." Some Councillors are also dual hatted. 33 Councillors are also Parish Councillors (4 of which, are Councillors of 2 Parishes) and 6 Councillors are also County Councillors. A Member who has been a Parish Councillor for 25 years noted in the survey that "where Members are dual-hatted, this role has also considerably increased."

Locality+ Working

Locality working is about how we connect with our local communities and the model originated over 10 years ago.

More recently, locality working has evolved to Localities +. It builds on best practice elements of the original model and design, such as the three tier member forums held within the localities. It focuses on how we will build on the knowledge and talent of our members, and our communities, so that we can continue to provide value for money services and get better value from our existing budgets, by focusing our resources. Both members and staff alike are committed to delivering the best possible outcomes for our residents, and Localities +, focuses on the strong relationships we have already have with our communities.



When conducting resident surveys or service area surveys, we ask our residents which Locality they reside in, and Staffordshire County Council produce Locality data sets. All service areas at the Council also collect their service data by Locality to inform our own Assistant Director pages within our Locality Profile.

A snippet from our current draft resident survey for 2021:

South Staffordshire's Resident Survey 2021

Resident Survey 2021

Last year at the end of the first lockdown we asked the residents of South Staffordshire how you had found living in lockdown, and what were your experiences.

You shared with us your thoughts including some of the highs and lows of that period, and how you had adapted to living during the pandemic.

This survey refers to some of the things you raised in last years surveys, but also looks to capture your thoughts and feelings on how things are for you now, for your families and in your communities.

Our Place – South Staffordshire:

1. What locality of South Staffordshire, do you live in? (see Locality map below)

- ☐ Locality 1
 ☐ Locality 4
☐ Locality 2
 ☐ Locality 5
☐ Locality 3

A snippet from Staffordshire Observatory:

Indicator	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3	Locality 4	Locality 5
Children living in income deprived families, 2015 (%)	13.9% (360)	8.8% (130)	14.3% (640)	9.6% (370)	8.5% (300)
School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage), 2017 (%)	74.9% (130)	79.3% (70)	75.3% (220)	76.3% (200)	80.0% (180)

The warding patterns below for each Locality have been produced by our Members (of each locality):

Locality 1				
Reduction of 1 Councillor				
Current	Proposal			
Current wards	New wards	No. of Councillors	Electorate per Councillors	Comments
Penkridge North East & Acton Trussell.	Penkridge North & Acton Trussell	2	2,326	<p>Changes to reflect current Parish Boundaries</p> <p>Name change</p> <p>Penkridge North & Acton Trussell will cover Parishes of Penkridge, Acton Trussell, Bednall & Teddesley Hay and Dunston & Coppenhall</p> <p>Penkridge West will no longer exist it will be absorbed into Penkridge North & Acton Trussell</p>
Penkridge South	Penkridge South & Gailey	2	1,859	Name Change
<p>Facilities for both Wards include Play Area, Community Centres, a Leisure Centre, Four Schools and Market Street Centre plus a twice weekly Market.</p> <p>A major housing programme has been carried out in recent years and the new Local Plan has identified further large housing developments.</p>				

Penkridge West	Removed	N/A	N/A	Penkridge West will no longer exist it will be absorbed into Penkridge North & Acton Trussell. Reduction of 1 Councillor
Huntington and Hatherton	Huntington and Hatherton	2	1,993	Both Huntington and Hatherton use the facilities offered by Cannock, which includes Parks, Play Areas, Community Centres, a Leisure Centre, Schools and Shopping Centres. Large housing schemes have been carried out in recent years in Huntington whilst Hatherton has provided infill.

Locality 2 Reduction of 1 Councillor				
Current	Proposal			
Wards	New wards	No. of Councillors	Electorate per Councillor	Comments
Brewood and Coven	Blymhill and Brewood	3	2,193	Name change Changes to reflect current Parish Boundaries Blymhill & Weston under-Lizard (parish)

				merges with Brewood and Coven
Wheaton Aston, Bishopswood and Lapley	Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston	1	2,132	Reduction of 1 Councillor Name change Changes to reflect current Parish Boundaries Bishopswood would now be part of Blymhill and Brewood Ward
Evidence				
<p>Locality 2 covers three District Wards and three Parish Councils, and this document has been prepared with all 5 of the Locality 2 members, who are all Conservative.</p> <p>a) Which Communities should be part of the same ward?</p> <p>The district wards of Brewood and Coven and Wheaton Aston, Bishop's Wood and Lapley currently run conterminously with the following three Parishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Blymhill & Weston-under-Lizard Parish.</u> (B&W) <p>Currently served by 2 Wheaton Aston, Bishop's Wood and Lapley (WBL) District Councillors.</p> <p>It is made up of the larger village of Weston-under-Lizard (approximately 350 residents) – situated on the main A5 Road, and smaller villages of Blymhill, Blymhill Common, Blymhill Lawn, Brineton, Brockhurst Chadwell, Great Chadwell and Orslow (approximately 400 residents), who's character can be described as isolated and rural.</p> <p>Weston-under-Lizard, having been mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 has developed as an estate village attached to a large</p>				

Country estate, Weston Park, the ancestral home of the Earls of Bradford.

Blymhill and the smaller surrounding villages and hamlets was also mentioned in the Domesday book, being called in 1086, Brumhelle. Again, its origins can trace back to the Weston Park estate and the need to provide housing for estate workers, but the area currently is dominated by a large grower's farm – PDM. There is one public house in the area – the Red Lion at Great Chatwell.

As this isolated Parish borders Shropshire, some of the facilities accessed by the residents of these villages are more likely to be in the Shropshire area such as Shrop-Doc and Shifnal/Telford/Newport Shopping Centres, although it is known that some residents do use Bishop's Wood and Brewwood schools, as well as the medical facilities at Brewwood.

The Parish borders the Parish boundaries of Brewwood & Coven and Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston.

- Brewwood & Coven, with Bishop's Wood and Coven Heath Parish. (B&C)

Currently served by 3 Brewwood and Coven District Councillors.

The Parish of Brewwood and Coven (B&C) has for some considerable time contained four Parish Wards – Bishop's Wood, Brewwood, Coven and Coven Heath, and is currently the largest Parish area covering some 12,500 hectares. Here has been confusion on the part of the residents in Bishop's Wood where they regularly contact current B&C Ward District Councillors regarding issues, both locally and nationally, and who have had to signpost Residents to Wheaton Aston, Bishopswood & Lapley Ward District Councillors. It has not assisted (and this has been commented on more than a few occasions by residents of Bishop's Wood, Weston-under-Lizard and Blymhill Lawn) that the current Parish Boundaries are conterminous with the County Council Brewwood Division but not with the current District Council wards.

Brewwood (approximately 4,500 residents) is the largest of the four villages in this Parish and boasted a recorded population of 51 households in 1086, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday Book. It is noted that prior to this date, a roman settlement was based at this location, as well as an Anglo-Saxon settlement. Brewwood was regularly referred to as a town – after its medieval size, market permissions and close association with the Catholic faith (led by the local landowning family, the Gifford's) and the Church of England (closely associated with Lichfield Diocese, as the Bishop held a manor house in the village). Today with five public houses (The Bridge, The Lion, The Oakley, The Swan and The Stirrups), several shops, many smaller entrepreneurial businesses, a

modern Doctors surgery, two primary schools, one middle school and a large private school (St Dominic's), the village is seen as a centre for many of the surrounding smaller villages.

Coven (approximately 4,500 residents) is the second largest village in the Parish and is known to have been an Anglo-Saxon settlement, prior to being mentioned in the Domesday book in 1086. It was known as a working village for the number of foundries, locksmiths, and small cottage industry. Today it has three public houses (The Anchor, The Harrows Inn and The Paradise), several shops, smaller entrepreneurial businesses and one primary school.

Bishop's Wood (approximately 800 residents) was possibly named after an early country retreat, for the Bishop of Lichfield did not develop until 1844, when a decision was made to enclose the land in the area. By 1851, the Church of St John the Baptist was consecrated, and a schoolhouse was built. Today it has a primary school and one public house (The Royal Oak).

Coven Heath (approximately 350 residents) seems for a long period of time to have been mainly uninhabited save the occasional farmhouse. There is some evidence that from 1883 that a small residential community had begun to develop with the appearance of a small church (now closed) and a public house (now also closed). Now the village is made up of residential properties and mobile home parks.

The northern boundary of the current B&C Parish Ward runs alongside the major Road, the A5 and is seen as a natural barrier and abuts the Parish boundaries of B&W and Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston. The Southern boundary of the current boundary of B&C Parish is a little less identifiable but generally follows the West Coast Mainline.

- Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston Parish. (LSW).

Currently served by 2 Wheaton Aston, Bishop's Wood and Lapley (WBL) District Councillors.

The Parish of Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston serve the villages of Wheaton Aston, Lapley and Stretton including Marston, Water Eaton and Ivetsey Bank and abuts the Parish Boundaries of both B&W and B&C. Again, residents in the Stretton area – who generally reflect a Brewood postcode – have contacted B&C District Councillors and have had to be redirected to WBL District Councillors.

Lapley (approximately 350 residents) is mentioned in the Domesday book under the original named of Lepelie, with no shops, public

houses or other facilities, apart from a church.

Stretton (approx. 130 residents) appears to have developed during the 1500's and is dominated by a local landowner's estate (Stretton Hall), who own almost exclusively the whole village.

Wheaton Aston (approximately 2,500 residents) and it is referred to in the Domesday Book in 1086, as a local settlement associated with Lapley. Historically it has long been associated with woodcutting and the quality of its grown cereal products. It did become somewhat of a notorious village in the 1800's and was locally known as 'Wicked' Aston due to lax opening hours and the Cannock coal miners frequenting of the village. Today the village has three public houses (The Bradford Arms, Coach and Horses and The Hartley Arms), several shops, many smaller entrepreneurial businesses and a primary school.

b) What facilities do the three Parishes share?

Shared Medical Services - People in Bishop's Wood/ Coven/Coven Heath used Brewwood GP's practice, which has also included satellite doctor's surgeries in both Wheaton Aston and Coven, to support local residents. None of the areas mentioned used any dental services as the nearest are located in either Penkridge/Codsall or Newport/Shifnal in Shropshire.

It was little less clear with residents of Weston-under-Lizard and Blymhill, whether any of the local medical services provided by the Brewwood GP's practice were their first port of call or whether they take the opportunity to use the services of the Shropshire Health Service (Shrop-doc).

B&C Parish also runs a voluntary car scheme to transport residents to hospital. This is supported by all four Parish Wards in the B&C area, as well as in the Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston area.

Schools - In relation to first/primary schools – Bishop's Wood, Brewwood - with two (one, CofE and one, Catholic), Coven and Wheaton Aston have well subscribed first/primary schools, but it is known that children attend the Bishop's Wood and Brewwood schools from Blymhill, Coven, Coven Heath, Lapley and Weston-Under-Lizard.

There is only one middle school in the area – the Brewwood Middle School, which takes students from Bishop's Wood/Coven/Coven

Heath/Wheaton Aston areas. Some students from the Blymhill and Weston-Under Lizard area attend Shropshire schools in Shifnal.

There are no High schools in the three Parish areas and the large majority of students travel either to Wolgarston in Penkridge or Codsall High. Some students from the Wheaton Aston/Weston-Under-Lizard and Blymhill areas travel to Shifnal and Newport Schools in Shropshire.

Churches – Although Bishop’s Wood/Brewood/Coven/Lapley/Stretton and Wheaton Aston have CofE Churches, with large regular congregations, it is known that people travel from other villages in the three Parish areas to attend those churches. It is not unusual to find people in the congregation at Brewood from Coven/Wheaton Aston and Bishop’s Wood. Similarly, some residents of Brewood travel to Coven to attend the Coven Church.

There is only one Catholic Church in the three Parishes’ at Brewood and many from Bishop’s Wood/Coven/Wheaton Aston/Weston-Under-Lizard travel to Brewood to join the congregation.

There are two Methodist chapels in Brewood and Coven, which are again regularly attended by residents from other villages in the three parish areas. It is unclear of the travel distance of residents to the Zion Church in Wheaton Aston, the only Congregational Church in the three Parishes.

Community/Village Halls – All three Parishes are reasonably well serviced with community/village halls being located at Bishop’s Wood/Blymhill/Brewood/Coven/Wheaton Aston. All run events, which are supported by local residents from both their own village and neighboring villages. Examples of this are the series of tribute nights at Brewood village hall (Jubilee Hall) where residents from Bishop’s Wood/Coven/Wheaton Aston attend on a regular basis, the Bishop’s Wood Beer Festival and ‘Party in the park’ – residents from Brewood/Coven/Wheaton Aston attend and the Coven Pantomime – again supported by residents from Brewood/Coven Heath and Wheaton Aston.

Best use of the village halls (Blymhill/Bishop’s Wood/Brewood) are made with monthly film nights in conjunction with the rural film company, who provide up-to-date cinema releases for showing. These are well supported by local residents from both the local and surrounding villages.

Blymhill also runs a social club and has a snooker room attached to its village hall, and has recently set up its own community shop, which is being supported by residents from the local and neighbouring villages.

A variety of differing clubs and social groups are run from the various differing village halls including WI's, craft groups, and Zumba/dance groups.

Leisure facilities – There are no leisure centres in the three Parish areas but there are a variety of public spaces provided and maintained by the local Parishes, which include a variety of children's play equipment and adult exercise equipment.

In the B&C Parish, a Parish sports association also books out playing fields for use – currently primarily for Football and Cricket for both males and females (juniors and adults). These are extremely well supported by all four wards in the B&C area.

In the B&C Parish, there are vibrant and well-supported Brownies, Cub and Scout groups with members attending from all Parishes and a good interchange between the groups in the differing villages.

In LSW there is a long-standing Cubs group with members attending from both the Parish of LSW and B&W.

Shared Events – A variety of events are run within the all the villages of the Parishes, which are extremely well supported by residents of neighbouring villages. Examples are Christmas Lights Ceremonies (all coordinated so they do not clash dates) – which attract crowds of up to and more than 500 people in some villages, Music Festivals – again attracting large crowds and Wakes and War memorial events.

Shopping - Most people from the three Parishes would normally attend larger shopping centres outside of the area – either Codsall/ Cannock/ Stafford /Telford/Newport/Shifnal. For quick local shopping – residents from Bishop's Wood and Wheaton Aston may attend Brewood or Codsall.

Library Services – Although there is a County Council run mobile library Service, Brewood also has a well-used Community managed library which is regularly visited by residents from Blymhill, Bishop's Wood, Brewood, Coven, Coven Heath, Lapley, Weston-under-Lizard and Wheaton Aston.

c) What issues do neighbouring communities in the three Parishes face that they have in common?

Traffic Congestion –The M54 motorway with its main trunk road of the A449 and the A5 pass through the three Parishes, bringing large volumes of traffic to disperse through the area.

The West Midlands Interchange is a multi-million-pound rail freight development that when completed will see about 15000 HGV movements per 24 hours as well as 2000 private car journeys for employees flooding the road network increasing congestion to all roads.

Lack of Rural Transport - It was a common theme for all of the communities – in all three Parish areas – that the biggest issue faced is the lack of rural transport. This is especially challenging for younger residents, focusing on gaining or keeping employment. A regular quote heard from residents in the three Parishes is ‘you don’t buy a house in this area unless you have a car’.

Green Belt erosion - The other major concern for many residents in all three Parishes is perceived view of the erosion of the Green Belt and the village curtilage extensions, with new housing developments impacting upon village sizes, Road Infrastructure and increased traffic volumes. This last comment is also borne out by the concern that some of the villages are becoming ‘rat runs’ for the traveler using small country lanes to move northwards towards Stafford and beyond, increasing the traffic volume considerably. With land at Featherstone ROF earmarked for industrial development, along with ambitions to also develop an adjacent site for a Park and Ride further increasing pressure on green open spaces, and all potentially increasing local road transport problems in the area.

d) Have there been new housing or commercial developments that have changed the focus of communities?

Please also see answer to f) below.

All three of the Parishes have expressed concerns about housing developments impacting upon quiet rural villages with again pressure upon local services and Road infrastructure.

There is a lengthy debate about the new housing developments increasing the size of villages to the point that they are no longer rural but more akin to semi-urbanised, but still receiving rural services.

e) Are there roads, railways or other features that people believe form strong boundaries between neighbourhoods?

Several major roads and railway networks provide strong boundaries between the Parishes. The A5 provides a boundary between B&C parish and LWS Parish. The Parish of Blymhill and Weston straddle the A5, but the village/community of Weston does so also. It would therefore not be natural to split this parish along the A5. The M54 provides the boundary between Coven Heath and Wolverhampton. The A449 cuts through the Parish of B&C as the communities of Coven and Coven Heath are on either side of the Road, the west coast

main line is the Parish boundary in this area. This appears to have provided – and still provides a strong and substantial boundary allowing the strong identity to remain intact.

The village of Weston-Under Lizard, within the Parish of Blymhill and Weston-Under-Lizard, is cut in half by the major A5 Road running through it but also has the Chester Road, down to the Blymhill boundary which is defined by the major A41 Road.

f) Other

The three Parishes are surrounded by large rural or industrialised areas – the i54 development and its recent extension, the Weston Park estate, the four ashes industrial estate, the Bericote development and the PDM farm estate. The proposed development of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Featherstone – with the major Roadwork's to be undertaken through Coven Heath and the permission to develop the West Midlands Interchange near to the four ashes industrial estate are also going to have a substantial impact upon the character on the area, with the increased amount of traffic and potential pressure to provide extra housing and other services e.g. overnight HGV parking and facilities.

Although the employees and employers of these areas may not be residents in the area, their existence does lead to extra-generated work for locally elected members and should be considered.

g) Summary and Submission.

This submission is based upon the notion that any new warding arrangements should, whilst, providing electoral equality for electors, wherever possible run with current and longstanding Parish Boundaries and Polling Districts, with established identified Communities to give access to effective local government. It is on this basis that this submission is not supporting any significant changes to the existing boundaries.

It is proposed that the District warding patterns be changed to reflect the current Parish Boundaries, with the two Parishes of B&W and B&C being joined as one District ward, keeping the village/community identities intact. This would allow three elected representatives for this Ward, an electorate of 2193 (+3% above the suggested average number of electors per Councillor of 2133) residents per Councillor, preserving the community identities of the villages and electoral equality for that electorate.

This larger ward, it is suggested would be called the 'Blymhill and Brewood Ward', and would make sense for local communities, whilst continuing to reflect current Parish and County areas, as well as polling districts.

The remaining parish of LSW would allow for a one elected representative ward of 2132 (-less than one % below the suggested average number of electors per Councillor of 2133) members of the electorate and would remain as the 'Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston' Ward, again being both a practical and sensible solution, and reflecting effective and convenient local government.

There is clear evidence of strong village and community identity, with substantial shared facilities between the three Parishes. There also appear to be shared issues reflected between the three Parishes, and the proposed submission takes into account the strong community ties of the three Parishes, whilst still providing access to effective local government.

<u>Locality 3</u> Reduction of 2 Councillors				
Current	Proposal			
Current wards	New wards	No. of Councillors	Electorate per Councillor	Comment
Great Wyrley Town Ward	Great Wyrley Town Ward	2	2,336	-525 electors to be moved in to Great Wyrley Landywood Reduction of 1 Councillor
Great Wyrley Landywood	Great Wyrley Landywood	2	2,091	+525 electors from Great Wyrley Town polling district BGA – north from Bentons Lane to Shaw Road and along Walsall Road by Hilton Road

Cheslyn Hay South	Cheslyn Hay Village	3	1,904	Name change Increase of 1 Councillor To include Cheslyn Hay North
Cheslyn Hay North & Saredon	N/A	N/A	N/A	Removed ward Reduction of 2 Councillors Cheslyn Hay North moves in to Cheslyn Hay Village and Saredon moves into Featherstone, Shareshill and Saredon
Featherstone & Shareshill	Featherstone, Shareshill and Saredon	2	2,227	Saredon (CKA) moves into Featherstone & Shareshill Ward
Essington	Essington	2	2,028	No change
Evidence				
<p>Locality 3 has 6 district wards and 7 parish councils. (Great Wyrley, Cheslyn Hay, Essington, Featherstone, Hilton, Shareshill and Saredon.)</p> <p>This document has been a joint enterprise with the all the Locality 3 Members that is 7 Conservatives, 4 Independents, 1 UKIP and 1 Labour Councillor.</p> <p>Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay are long established villages with Great Wyrley mentioned in the doomsday book.</p>				

Essington, Featherstone, are medium sized villages, with Hilton, and Shareshill much smaller villages that have grown over many years from smaller settlements or hamlets.

The village populations are approximately: Great Wyrley 11,000 residents, Cheslyn Hay 7,300, Essington, and Featherstone just under 5,000 each, Shareshill has around 750, similarly too Saredon (part of CHN Ward), and Hilton the smallest with approximately 250 residents.

The two larger villages together are the most densely populated area of SSDC.

There are already strong community and political boundaries in place although it is not surprising that close to those boundaries occasionally there is confusion over who lives in one Parish or District Ward.

Parish Councils

Great Wyrley Parish Council is coterminous with Great Wyrley Town and Landywood Wards. Members have struggled to find any valid reasons to disturb the Parish Boundary or move any part of the 2 communities to any other Parish, or indeed a reason to include any part of another Parish within its boundary.

To the north is the Cheslyn Hay Parish, to the east the A5 trunk road is the boundary with Cannock District Council, and to the south and west and separated by mainly green belt land is the boundary with Essington Parish Council.

Cheslyn Hay Parish Council covers all Cheslyn Hay village - Cheslyn Hay South and Cheslyn Hay North wards except for Saredon which has its own Parish Council.

Saredon Parish Council covers the communities of Great and Little Saredon, Wedges Mills and much smaller settlements spread across a mainly rural area to the north of Cheslyn Hay but also extends south along its western boundary.

Shareshill Parish Council covers Shareshill Village and then extends north and east to its boundary with Saredon PC. It is in the Featherstone/ Shareshill Ward.

Hilton Parish Council borders with Shareshill PC to the north, Featherstone in the east and Essington in the south and west. It is in the Featherstone/Shareshill Ward.

Featherstone Parish Council also includes the hamlet of Brinsford which sits adjacent to three prisons. It shares a border with Shareshill and Hilton to the north Hilton to the east and Essington to the south.

Essington Parish Council shares borders with Walsall and Wolverhampton Councils to the south and Featherstone, Hilton, Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley Parishes to the north.

a) Which Communities should be part of the same ward?

This submission is based upon the notion that any new warding arrangements should, whilst, providing electoral equality for electors, wherever possible run with current and longstanding Parish Boundaries with established identified Communities to give access to effective local government.

In Locality 3 we believe our submission meets the parameters set.

All the four main villages form individual and close-knit communities and are proud of their villages, where many have long standing family connections, which reinforce community values.

It is on this basis that this submission is not supporting any significant changes to the existing boundaries.

Great Wyrley Town Ward polling districts BFA, BGA and BHA should reduce from 3 to 2 Councillors

Great Wyrley Landywood polling district BDA will be enlarged, and Great Wyrley Town polling district BGA reduced by moving the boundary between the two polling districts BDA and BGA. This will be north from Benton's Lane to Shaw Road and on the Walsall Road again from Benton's Lane moving the boundary north to the junction of Hilton Road including all properties in the side roads between the two junctions.

This will transfer 525 electors into Landywood giving the two-member ward a ratio of 2,091 electors per Councillor, across BDA and BEA polling districts.

Great Wyrley Town Ward ratio would be reduced to 2,336 electors per Councillor across BFA BGA and BHA polling districts.

Cheslyn Hay to lose one Councillor and become a 3-member ward called Cheslyn Hay Village with a ratio of 1,904 electors per Councillor across ALA, AMA, ANA, APA polling districts.

Saredon polling district CKA will move across into Featherstone and Shareshill Ward and be called Featherstone, Shareshill and Saredon, with ratio of 2,227 electors per Councillor across BBA, BCA, CLA, BKA, CKA polling districts.

Essington will remain unchanged with ratio of 2,027 electors per Councillor across AWA, AXA, AYA, AZA, BAA polling districts.

b) What facilities do people share?

Medical Services - The residents have a choice of three emergency hospitals: the County at Stafford to the north, Walsall Manor to the east, and New Cross Wolverhampton to the south.

The main villages all have doctor's surgeries with Great Wyrley also having a health centre together with 3 doctor's surgeries. There are two surgeries in Cheslyn Hay and one each in Essington and Featherstone.

Great Wyrley has two dental practices whilst Cheslyn Hay has one and there are two nursing homes in Great Wyrley and one in Featherstone, plus residential homes in Cheslyn Hay and Essington.

Shops - The main villages also have local shops with post offices at Great Wyrley, Essington, Featherstone and Shareshill where their only shop is community run.

Great Wyrley also has the benefit of a shopping centre with a large supermarket, however, most residents travel out of the area to the larger retail centres in Cannock, Wolverhampton, and Walsall.

Public Transport and Highway infrastructure - There is a rail stop in Landywood giving access into Walsall and the West Midlands, and north into Stafford and Lichfield. There is a very limited bus service which is always a source of complaint. There are good road connections into and out of all the villages, but heavy congestion is a major issue.

Schools - There are two high schools in Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay, with three first schools in GW, two in CH and one each in Essington and Featherstone and Shareshill. Most first school children live within a reasonable walking distance of their school. High school children have access to school transport where it is appropriate.

Places of Worship - Places of worship are found in the main villages, and Shareshill where the parish church is the oldest in the locality.

St Marks in Great Wyrley is the parish church for Cheslyn Hay/Great Wyrley /Landywood with St Andrews being built in the 1960's to also accommodate Landywood residents. There is Salem Church and a Methodist Church in the centre of Cheslyn Hay. There is one Methodist Chapel in Great Wyrley Town and one in Landywood. Essington has St John's church and Essington Wood Methodist Church.

Featherstone also has a Methodist Chapel.

Sports and leisure - There is a community leisure/sports facility within the grounds of Cheslyn Hay High school which is a shared facility with the school the local authority. It is extremely popular and well used by locality 3 residents.

There are areas of public open space in Great Wyrley, Cheslyn Hay and Essington, and children's play areas are to be found in all the Parishes.

Guides and Scouts are based in Great Wyrley, and sports fields are to be found in Great Wyrley, Cheslyn Hay and Essington where there is a large amateur rugby club.

There are numerous clubs for sport and keep-fit, with Great Wyrley Football club recently claiming to be the largest junior football club in the Midlands.

There are several community wide annual events with the two largest being a fete and a bonfire in Great Wyrley, both drawing crowds from far and wide.

Other examples are Christmas Lights Ceremonies (all coordinated so they do not clash dates) – which attract crowds of more than 500 people in some villages, Music Festivals – again attracting large crowds, Wakes and War memorial events.

Licensed Premises - Great Wyrley has three public houses in plus a recent micro pub, there are also three clubs, one with function rooms, and two sports clubs. There are a further two public houses and sports bar in Landywood. Cheslyn Hay has 5 public houses and 2 sports and social clubs. Essington has 4 public houses and 2 clubs. Saredon has 2 public houses with Featherstone and Shareshill having one each.

Community Centres - There are two substantial well used Community Centres in Great Wyrley and Featherstone, with village halls in Cheslyn Hay, Shareshill and Saredon, Hilton shares the Featherstone Community Centre. A variety of events are run within the all the Centres, which are extremely well supported by residents. Pre Covid it was rare to find vacant slots at most of them.

Libraries - There are two Community run Libraries in Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay, with a mobile service provided by the County Council for the smaller villages and communities.

c) What issues do neighbouring communities face that they have in common?

Public transport like most rural areas is virtually non-existent with limited bus services between Cannock, Walsall, and Wolverhampton. Most residents are reliant on their own motor vehicles.

All areas of Locality 3 suffer from congestion, the M6, M6 toll and M54 motorways pass through and have junctions which bring large volumes of traffic to disperse through the area on the A5, A34, A460 trunk roads clogging up local roads. A new M54/M6 toll link road to ease pressure especially on the A460 corridor is currently with the minister for a decision with all consultations now complete.

A common theme for all the communities is traffic congestion previously referred to. The West Midlands Interchange north of Saredon is a multi-million-pound rail freight development that when completed will see about 15,000 HGV movements per 24 hours as well as 2,000 private car journeys for employees flooding the road network increasing congestion to all roads.

The other major concern is the erosion of the Green Belt. The gap between Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay has virtually disappeared, with developers/landowners' keen to develop the land for housing supported by National government policy.

d) Have there been new housing or commercial developments that have changed the focus of communities?

As well as the pressure from house builders, commercial development is an ever-present risk with three motorway junction's developers having ambitions to build logistic sites in the locality. With land at Featherstone ROF earmarked for industrial development and a planning application coming to Committee this month, along with ambitions to also develop an adjacent site for a Park and Ride, will further increase pressure on green open spaces, and all potentially increasing local road transport problems.

West Midlands Interchange, ROF, Park and Ride plus yet undeveloped ambitions of developers for logistic sites around motor way junctions. All will see a significant increase in road use, only some of it mitigated by the proposed M54/M6 toll link road.

There is modest house build in the current local plan already included in predicted elector numbers. The new local plan is still being constructed and will significantly increase house build.

e) Are there roads, railways or other features that people believe form strong boundaries between neighbourhoods?

As previously stated, there are three Motorways passing through this part of South Staffordshire all with junctions that leads to large volumes of motor vehicles arriving or leaving the localities and in doing so causes congestion to local A roads and in turn local roads. Fortunately, they are not a barrier across neighbourhoods. The rail tracks used to be a boundary between Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay, but the villages have long since merged.

Generally, the green belt that still exists helps maintain village identities.

f) Other

It is inevitable that growth from housing and commercial activities will over the next 15 to 20 years bring significant change to our green and pleasant land but properly managed, it will still be a great place to live and raise a family.

g) The Summary

In Locality 3, we have well established stable communities where most people enjoy their homes and are proud of where they live. Most commute to the surrounding towns or West Midlands for employment with many doing most of their retail therapy in those same locations.

Local shops, licensed premises clubs sporting facilities cater well and meet local demand.

There is very little appetite for change although you can always find a resident unhappy with this or that service provided. The level of satisfaction with local government services are up in the 90% range and have been there for years.

Major changes to our Ward boundaries affecting our 5 localities would impact on the Council delivering its services as our data is collected at a Locality level, going back over 10 years.

The one major change in our submission transferring Saredon into the Featherstone and Sharesill Ward is correcting what was perceived to have been a mistake when the Commission last carried out a review and moved Saredon out of the then Ward at Sharesill.

Locality 4 Reduction of 2 Councillors				
Current	Proposal			
Wards	New wards	No. of Councillors	Electorate per Councillor	Comments
Pattingham & Patshull	Pattingham & Patshull	1	1,802	No change
Perton East	Perton East	1	2,040	Including a changed street pattern to include Rockingham Drive and roads off and Rowton and Cheriton Avenues, Roundway Down and a section of Edgehill Drive.
Perton Dippons	Perton Wrottesley	1	2,159	Name change Now including Perton St Andrew's Drive area.
Perton Lakeside	Perton Lakeside	2	2,048	There is an area of safeguarded land directly to the north of the new housing which we expect to see in the new Local Plan for 60 new homes [108 electors] and a high demand for homes in our village. Currently 160 homes will be started this autumn. Reduction of 1 Councillor.

Bilbrook	Bilbrook	2	2,039	Comprising current Bilbrook West, Bilbrook East and Bilbrook Lane Green poll districts. Currently Bilbrook Lane Green (in Bilbrook parish) is in Codsall South ward
Codsall North	Codsall	3	2,164	Merging Codsall North and Codsall South with a combined reduction of 1 Councillor.
Codsall South				

Evidence

The parishes of Codsall and Bilbrook adjoin but have distinctive characteristics, Codsall is a more rural setting in a traditional village style. Bilbrook has a more urban setting due to the local industry, including the i54 and local business park. Pattingham is rural and is predominantly farmland with a hotel complex at Patshull. Perton is a new garden village and is semi-rural with a large amount of green space and footpaths, including the Staffordshire Way and large commercial farms. The hamlet of Trescott is rural. Kingswood has a business park.

a) Highlight clear boundaries

Perton, Pattingham and Bilbrook submissions are all based on parishes as we find our residents easily identify with these.

b) What facilities do people share, such as parks, leisure centres or schools and shopping areas?

People share three tier schooling, based on Codsall High School. Codsall has a First School, Middle School and High School. Bilbrook has a First and Middle School. Perton has two First Schools and a Middle School. Pattingham has a Primary School.

There are shopping areas in each community. The largest supermarket is Sainsbury's in Perton. There are shops in Birches Bridge and Bilbrook and Pattingham centres, all of which contain a variety of shops used by all our communities.

The nearest Leisure Centre is in Codsall attached to the High School.

Each community has green areas designated for leisure. All three areas have playing fields and children's play areas serving their local population.

Codsall and Bilbrook have railway stations which are heavily used by commuters. They also have bus services, as does Perton, connecting mainly to Wolverhampton and also into Bridgnorth for Perton parish.

c) What issues do neighbouring communities face that they have in common?

We have common highways' issues, the condition of the roads, the new developments of industry in the i54 in Bilbrook's case particularly and the increasing use of private cars. Local and affordable new housing is the biggest challenge for Perton and Bilbrook and congestion of the main roads into Wolverhampton for us all.

We all face increasing needs for housing and are concerned about the green belt. Consequently, to this there is increasing pressure on our main facilities, NHS and schools. Codsall and Bilbrook and Perton have surgeries available and dentists. Pattingham parish has recently lost its surgery and has no dentist and is now using Perton and Albrighton NHS facilities.

d) Have there been new housing or commercial developments that have changed the focus of communities?

The i54 expansion is affecting housing demand in Bilbrook particularly and the pandemic is affecting house prices in our area due to people working now from home and looking for a greener environment. The demand for house extensions is rising as people try to create workspace in their homes.

All our communities have strong identities and commercial developments are unlikely to change these.

e) Other

Our responses to the community evidence show the strong influence of parishes as the first port of call for all community issues and these are evidenced in our Parish Council minutes which are available on our parish websites.

Perton Parish

Perton is a new garden village of 11,000 people and it has two hamlets, Kingswood and Trescott in the parish. The boundaries of the parish contain a small area of Wolverhampton in the Wightwick area which is not included in the new electoral ward boundary and we think should be excluded from the new ward boundaries. The electoral wards have developed as the housing has grown and are based on street patterns.

We are proposing three wards for Perton and adjusting the number of District Councillors from five to four, with one Councillor in Perton East, one in Perton Dippons which we propose should be renamed **Perton Wrottesley** and two Councillors for Perton Lakeside.

The rename would draw attention to the Wrottesley Park Road name as the boundary and the Wrottesley Estates, Hall and Golf Club in this area. It is a historical name associated with this area which we think has greater relevance than Dippons, which is a name associated with a historic farm now in Perton East and a windmill in Tettenhall Wood.

Pattingham Parish

Pattingham Parish proposes keeping the parish boundary as its ward for one member.

Pattingham & Patshull incorporates the main village of Pattingham and the smaller areas of Patshull and Burnhill Green with significant areas of farmland and the former Patshull Crown Estate land within its boundaries. It is bounded on three sides by the Shropshire border with its major link road and bus route being towards Perton

Pattingham & Patshull is a distinct entity separated by green belt from the mainly semi urban village of Perton. It encompasses the rural communities of Pattingham, Patshull and Burnhill Green. It has a totally different feel to its larger neighbour due to the rural aspect and, although it has below optimum number of electors, it covers a significant area of similar size to the Perton wards which are currently covered by 5 councillors, although it is proposed that ward changes there will reduce that number to 4. It could be argued that the rural community of Trescott, which forms part of Perton is more suited by its rural nature to be part of our ward, which would bring the number of electors to the optimum level.

However, there are historic links to the village of Perton which contains many of the services which are easier reached at Perton than would be the case if it was realigned with the Pattingham & Patshull ward. There are established boundaries between our ward and those of Perton and we feel the interests of the community are best served by it having its own dedicated councillor.

Bilbrook Parish

Bilbrook Parish proposes two councillors.

Bilbrook Ward – comprising current Bilbrook West, Bilbrook East and Bilbrook Lane Green poll districts. Currently Bilbrook Lane Green (in Bilbrook parish) is in Codsall South ward

Codsall Ward – comprising Histons Hill, Birches Bridge and Codsall North polling districts, currently split Codsall North & Codsall South.

There are currently 3 wards, each 2 councillors. Propose reduction to 5 (2 Bilbrook, 3 Codsall). Current electorate 9782, proposed pattern would give Bilbrook 3777, Codsall 6105. That leaves Bilbrook short of an acceptable number of electors for 2 councillors, but housing development already in progress can be expected to add c. 300 by 2022, giving total of c. 4077.

Codsall Parish

Codsall Parish proposes a three-member ward based on the details given (Submitted by Councillors, R. Spencer M. Ewart M. Barrow J. Michell)

Currently, Codsall is divided into two wards, Codsall North and South. There are two District Councillors per ward, four in total. All four Councillors have met regularly to discuss the requirements of the commission. Bilbrook is a separate ward that adjoins both Codsall wards and has a distinctly different character. Discussions with local Councillors in Bilbrook reached the conclusion that the desired ratio of electors to Councillors cannot be achieved without changes to the border between Bilbrook and the Codsall wards. We believe the easiest solution for the Codsall wards is to create a single, three-member ward. We believe there are clear benefits to this proposal since, there are other three member wards, the commissions desired ratio of electors to Councillors can be achieved and the current parish council areas remain.

Ratio (electors to Councillors)

The numbers provided in the Boundary Commissions' 'Electoral Review of South Staffordshire' - A Guide for Councillors are.

- Codsall North 3321
- Codsall South 3172
- Total 6493

- Divide by 3 2164 per Councillor

This compares with 41 councillors and a total of 85147 electors – 2077 per Councillor.

Although we see no reason why this proposal should not be accepted, as it meets all the requirements, should Bilbrook be a material consideration in the calculation, borders will have to be redrawn. Naturally, this will only involve those areas that have a distinct identity along the borders. Our proposal for this would simply be to maintain the current border for most of its length, which is the railway line. It forms a natural border and most residents recognise it as such. There is a small variation from the line between Bilbrook and Codsall South wards where it shifts to Birches Road which isolates a single row of houses between the road and the railway line. This has always caused confusion with residents who do not understand the demarcation and see themselves as part of the wider Birches Road community. At the border between Codsall North and Bilbrook we feel the New Farm development should form part of Codsall. Initial enquiries would suggest both minor alterations would be welcomed by local residents. Should any border change be the preferred option we would strongly propose a survey be made of the areas likely to change, as we feel there would be considerable support for our proposals.

In conclusion, a single Codsall ward or boundary change would result in three Councillors in Codsall. The latter would make the situation in Bilbrook more manageable.

Locality 5 Reduction of 1 Councillor				
Current	Proposal			
Wards	New Wards	No. of Councillors	Electorate per Councillor	Comments
Kinver	Kinver & Enville	3	2,134	Kinver takes in Enville Parish area
Himley & Swindon	Himley & Swindon	1	2,043	No Change

Trysull & Seisdon	Trysull, Seisdon, Bobbington & Lower Penn	1	2,190	Losses Enville (to Kinver) – includes T&S, Bobbington and takes in Lower Penn.
Wombourne North & Lower Penn	Wombourne North	3	1,926	Loose Lower Penn (as above) and split in to North and South – 1926 but development likely – boundary N/S at Clapgate Road and Poolhouse Road, along Wombrook which forms natural split. Overall reduction of 1 Councillor
Wombourne South East	Wombourne South	3	1,926	

Evidence

Rationale: The proposals in the document below are primarily informed by two central principles. These are:

1. Establish a warding pattern that meets the optimum Councillor/elector ratio as closely as possible.
2. Ensuring our communities retain their identities and that this is given sufficient weight when attempting to achieve point 1.

a) Identifying clear boundaries

Locality 5 currently possesses 12 District Councillors spread across 6 wards. Trysull & Seisdon and Himley & Swindon have 1 Councillor each and form rural Parishes. The remaining 10 are split across the two large villages. The most Southerly, Kinver, possesses 3, and Wombourne, the largest village in South Staffordshire has 7.

Within this locality, Parishes remain well recognized and provide strong community identities. It is therefore intended to adhere to and respect Parish boundaries within this submission.

b) Which communities should be part of the same ward?

The following is the recommendation for future wards and the number of members proposed for each:

Kinver and Enville – it is proposed the Enville Parish joins the Kinver Parish to be represented by 3 members at 2134 electors each. Rationale: Enville is geographically near to Kinver and its residents have an affinity with Kinver – people often move house from one of these villages to the other. Also, much of Kinver is owned by Enville Estates and the churches of the two Parishes are closely linked. It is not a great leap to imagine that the Kinver population would be closer to Enville than Enville is to Bobbington, for example.

Himley & Swindon – this ward as it currently stands already closely meets the ratio at the centre of the review. The two communities together form a strong unit that border the Black Country to the East and the large village of Wombourne to the North. This ward is also likely to attract further development in the future. It is therefore proposed Himley & Swindon retain its 1 member, as at present, representing 2,043 electors.

Trysull & Seisdon and Lower Penn – this ward will see significant change. It is already proposed that it will lose Enville to another ward (see Kinver and Enville above). In order to achieve the numbers required, it is therefore proposed that the remaining ward, composed of the Parishes of Trysull, Seisdon and Bobbington, be joined with Lower Penn. Lower Penn is close to Trysull in the geographical sense, as well as in the pursuit of leisure activities such as horse riding. Farming is also a feature of both parishes, and many farmers know each other and work together. For these reasons these villages align nicely together, much more so than Lower Penn does with Wombourne. The combination of these Parishes would also create a ward that establishes the northern boundary to the Locality, being a rural area as noted above. It is suggested this new ward has 1 member, representing 2,190 electors. While this is slightly above the target ratio, this ward is comparatively unlikely to see substantial future development compared to the other wards.

Wombourne – The parish of Wombourne is home to 11,559 electors and currently consists of three wards. These are Wombourne North & Lower Penn, Wombourne South East and Wombourne South West. It is proposed the Wombourne wards sit entirely within the Wombourne Parish boundary. This would result in the loss of Lower Penn (see Trysull & Seisdon and Lower Penn above) which though neighbours are not as closely aligned as Lower Penn would be with Trysull & Seisdon. Acknowledging the above, it is therefore an opportune moment to consider the make-up of wards that serve Wombourne. Losing Lower Penn means Wombourne would attract 6 members instead of 7. As it stands, this would mean that each member would represent 1,926 electors. While this is a low number, it remains above the Commissions' minimum target of 1920 electors per member. Furthermore, Wombourne continues to attract substantial development and therefore the ratio is likely to improve significantly as time goes on.

It is therefore suggested that a new warding pattern within the village be established to establish the most effective means of local governance. As a result, it is proposed the village is split evenly to form two wards of 3 members each. These would be Wombourne North and Wombourne South. The proposed boundary would run from the junction of Clapgate Road (North ward) and Poolhouse Road (South ward), down Giggetty Lane to the junction with Planks Lane, along the Wombrook which naturally splits the village down to the junction with Gravel Hill (North ward) and Common Road (South ward) and then north of the new Beggar's Bush Lane development.

c) What facilities do people share, such as parks, leisure centres or schools and shopping areas

Parks – Kinver and Enville is home to Kinver Edge, a large country park that is a substantial attraction to residents across and outside of the district, Kinver also has a playing field and Enville possesses Highgate Common and the grounds around Enville Hall.

Himley & Swindon possesses several large park spaces that include Baggeridge Country Park and Himley Hall, which are significant attractions to residents across and outside of the district, as well as Himley Plantation and the southernmost part of the South Staffordshire Railway walk.

Lower Penn possesses a playing field off Castlecroft Lane as well as the northernmost stretch of the South Staffordshire Railway walk, while Trysull & Seisdon (including Bobbington) hosts Trysull playing fields; Wombourne as a distinct community shares several public parks, playing fields and open spaces including the Wombrook walk and a stretch of South Staffordshire Railway walk.

Leisure Centres and sporting facilities – Wombourne is home to Wombourne Leisure Centre as well as two longstanding cricket clubs, a tennis, a bowls club and a golf club at Penn Common; Trysull, Seisdon and Lower Penn possess two longstanding cricket clubs (one in Lower Penn and one in Trysull) and a football club (based at Trysull Playing Fields along with Trysull Cricket Club), as well as a golf club in Bobbington. Himley & Swindon hosts two cricket clubs (one in Himley, one in Swindon) and a golf club; Kinver and Enville host two cricket clubs (one at Enville and one at Kinver), and Kinver also possesses Kinver Sports and Community Association.

Schools – Kinver and Enville are home to an infant, junior and high school and sixth form which caters to the ward. Himley & Swindon possesses one primary school, with several others nearby over the border in the Black Country. Trysull, Seisdon and Lower Penn features a primary school in Trysull which serves the ward, but there is also a secondary school and sixth form in Wolverhampton bordering Lower Penn, as well as Bhyllsacre Primary which falls within Lower Penn but is accessed via Wolverhampton. Wombourne possesses five primary schools, one of which caters to SEND children, and a high school.

Shopping areas – For Kinver and Enville, Kinver possesses a substantial high street. In Himley & Swindon, Swindon possesses a small shopping parade that is acknowledged as a high street. Wombourne features an extensive high street that features dozens of shops as well as hospitality and salons of various kinds, it also has a secondary high street in the South ward known as Blakeley high street and several small parades of shops and a large supermarket on the edge of the village (a small retail park that will soon feature a Lidl is also in development). Trysull, Seisdon and Lower Penn possess no shopping areas which is a sign of the rural nature of the ward and residents travel to nearby shops in Wombourne, Perton and Merryhill, Wolverhampton.

d) What issues do neighboring communities face that they have in common?

All of the communities in Locality 5 have common issues that separates them from the rest of the district. As the most southerly Locality, it is broadly bordered by one main road North-South (A449) to the East and one East-West (A454) to the North. The rest of the Locality features only B roads and possesses one airport (Halfpenny Green) and no rail infrastructure. It is an historically rural community, which remains the case particularly to the West. To the East, this rural community has seen substantial development in recent decades, particularly in the two main villages.

This also informs the warding pattern, whereby the Parishes of Trysull, Seisdon, Bobbington and Lower Penn form a very rural ward with their own particular common issues and interests. Likewise, Kinver and Enville form the southernmost ward which is something of a hybrid as a rural area surrounding a large village. The Parish churches of both Kinver and Enville are served by the same rector. Both Himley & Swindon and Wombourne are substantially populated and each is defined more and more by their proximity to the West Midlands conurbation. Wombourne possesses a close-knit Christian community whereby various denominations co-operate through a 'Churches together' initiative. St. Benedict's Parish Church in Wombourne is also the centre of the Smestow Vale Team Ministry which serves the Anglican community and covers the central portion of the Locality (Wombourne, Himley, Swindon, Trysull and Bobbington).

The continued growth of the larger villages has a particular impact upon Lower Penn. As one of the smaller, more rural Parishes its place with Wombourne North has become ever more incongruous. As a result, it is clear the interests of Lower Penn are better served with similarly small rural Parishes. It is chiefly for this reason that Lower Penn has been placed with Trysull & Seisdon.

e) Have there been new housing or commercial developments that have changed the focus of communities?

Much of the development seen in Locality 5 has avoided the rural Parishes and has focused on Wombourne, Himley & Swindon and Kinver. Rather than changing the focus of communities, it has accentuated them as hubs within the Locality.

f) Other

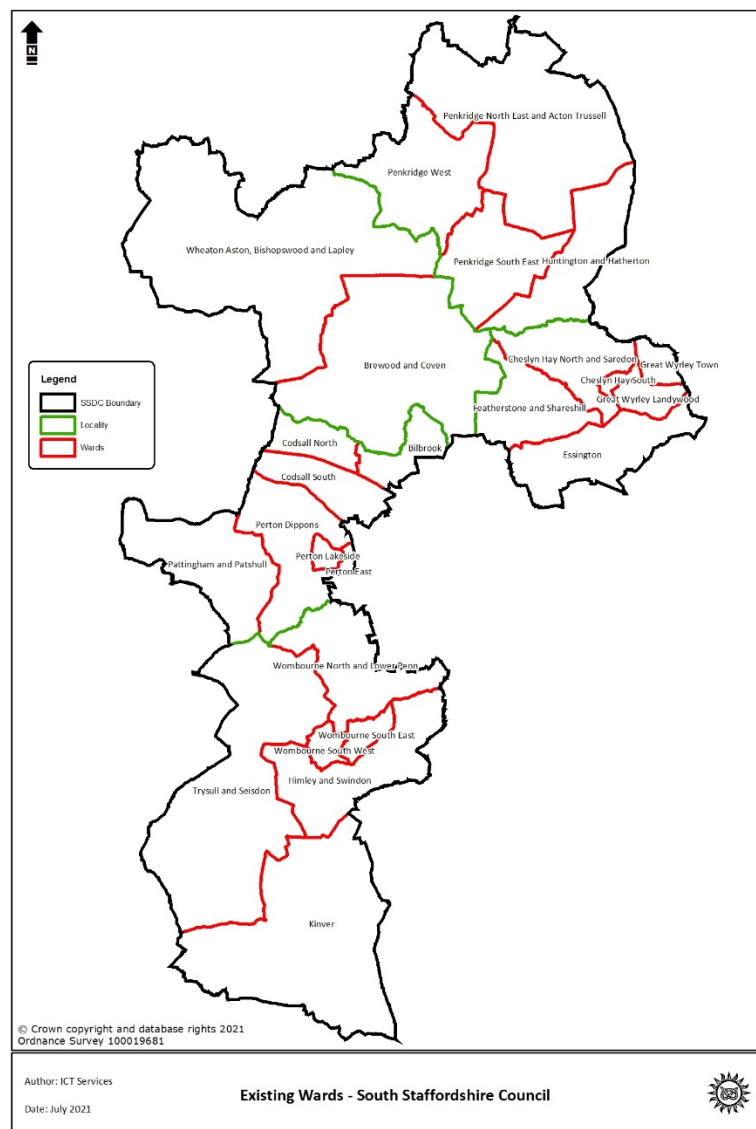
There are several distinct community fetes throughout Locality 5 which mostly correspond to the warding pattern proposed. These include Trysull Summer Fete, Kinver Country Fayre and Wombourne Carnival. Events in Himley & Swindon tend to focus in activities at Himley Hall.

Additionally, Locality 5 is also home to South Staffordshire's only privately owned airfield. Halfpenny Green Airport (otherwise known as Wolverhampton Business Airport) is located in the Parish of Bobbington, which falls within the proposed Trysull, Seisdon and Lower Penn District ward. The airport is centrally located in the Locality, just South-West of Wombourne. It is a business hub with a good range of small businesses based there. The airport is also of strategic importance given its relative proximity to Birmingham Airport and RAF Cosford which makes it an ideal emergency landing site. This is well established. The airfield also boasts its own shows from time to time and is a popular venue for light aircraft and refueling.

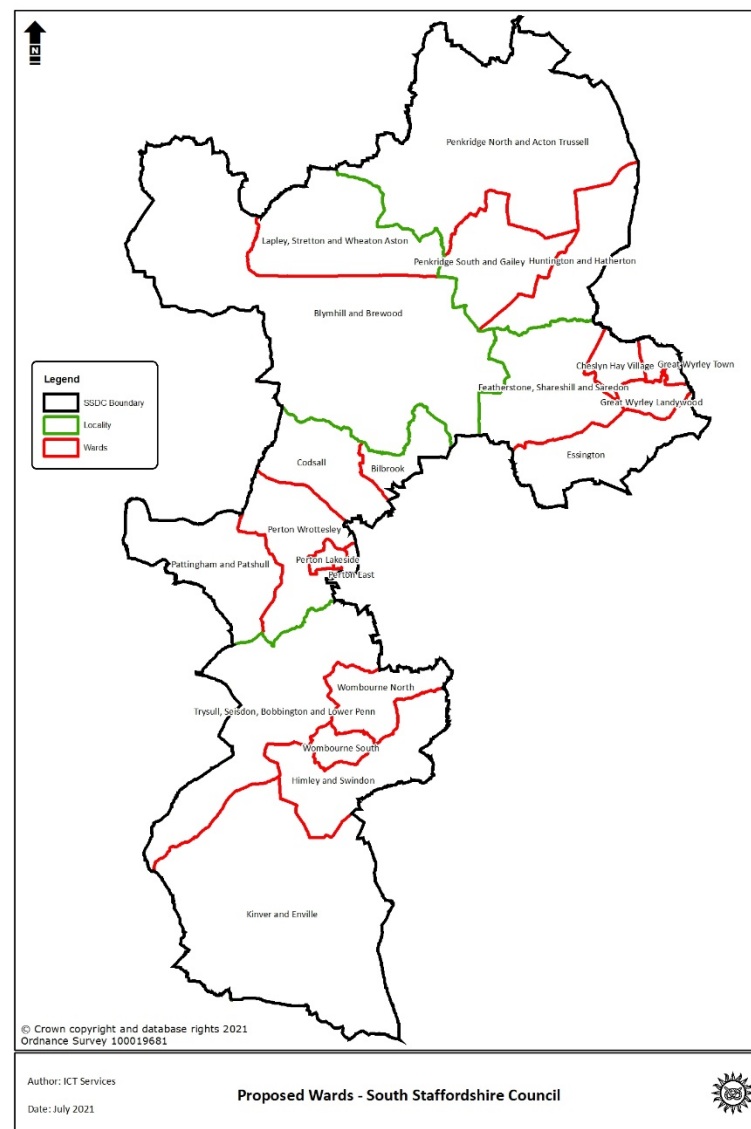
Summary

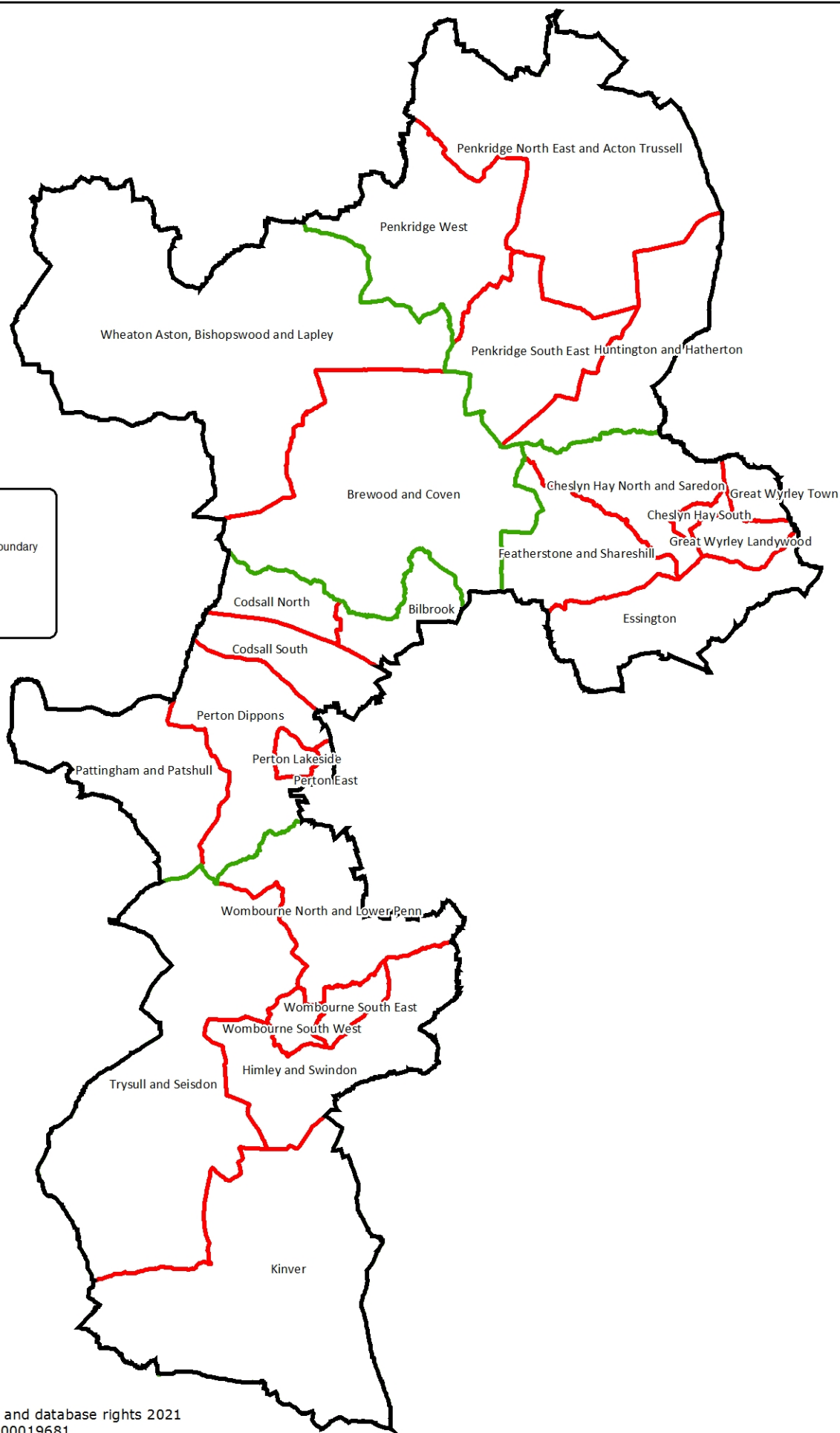
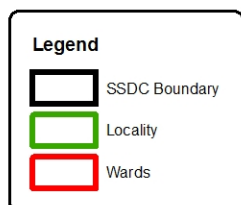
- Clear evidence of distinct communities and robust identities within the new warding pattern identified.
- Highly populated communities to the East of the Locality possess clear identities separate to the rural and thinly populated Parishes to the West.
- Warding pattern is respectful of Parish boundaries.
- Changes focus on linking up Parishes with others where clear connections and common interests exist.
- All wards possess distinct characters and social infrastructure, as well as centres for business of various kinds.

Existing Wards



Proposed New Wards








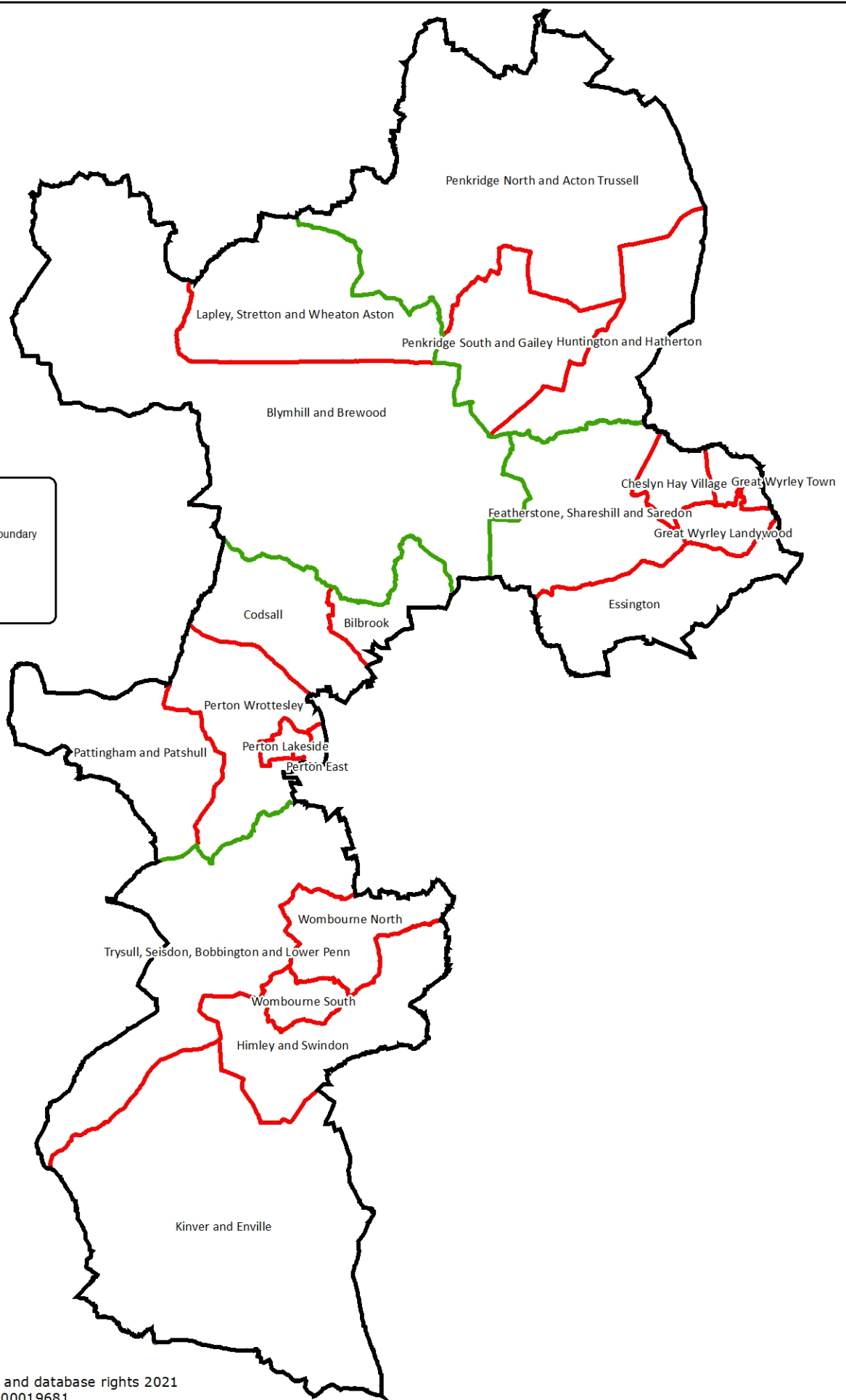
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Legend

-  SSDC Boundary
-  Locality
-  Wards



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