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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 22 January 2022 17:56  
**To:** reviews  
**Subject:** Proposed boundary changes

**Categories:** Submissions, [REDACTED]

I am contacting you to express my concerns about the proposed boundary changes to Partington, which will see Partington become part of the planned 'Western Parishes'.

Partington is a built up urban community with vastly different needs to the rural communities of Dunham and Warburton and as such has massively different needs to them.

I have seen excellent council initiatives to improve the quality of life in Partington from our local council, such as improvements to the local area including upgrading the local park and clearing the nature trail. I fear that projects such as these will not be a priority in the future if these changes go ahead.

There are huge socio-economic differences between these areas. For instance; average house prices in Dunham are around half a million pounds and in Partington less than two hundred thousand pounds.

The unemployment rate in the 2001 census for Dunham was 0.1%, whereas in Partington only 40% of residents work full time and 3.6% were unemployed and 10.6% were permanently sick or disabled. The number of people with no academic qualifications is twice that of the rest of Trafford and the area has been described as one of the most deprived in Greater Manchester. (ONS).

The crime rate in Partington is higher than the national average with anti-social behaviour very prevalent.

Evidently, the difference in needs between the areas is not reconcilable and I am concerned that funding will be focussed on the more affluent areas who undoubtedly have their own needs, but these needs should not have priority over the needs of the residents of Partington.

The LSE has studied the phenomena of the advantages of middle class affluent groups of people having an advantage in access to and use of Public services.

- There *is* evidence that middle class, affluent individuals and groups are often advantaged in their use of local public services. However, there is only limited evidence of the scale of this advantage and the extent to which it 'matters' in a fundamental sense both for the winners and losers.
- Middle class advantage is secured via a variety of means. It can be gained as a result of the deliberate actions and strategies of affluent individuals and groups. However, it can also be an unintentional consequence of the actions and attitudes of service providers, as well as a product of broader policy and practice.
- High profile service areas such as schooling, health and neighbourhood planning can provide advantage to middle class service users. In schooling, it might mean getting your child prioritised for specialist educational interventions or in health longer consultation times with your GP. Planners might avoid siting controversial projects in your locality in anticipation of concerted protest.
- Middle class service users tend to have the kinds of 'cultural capital' (education, networks, skills and resources) which are useful in a practical sense for negotiating with service providers. Importantly, this cultural capital also corresponds with the value set of bureaucrats with power and influence. There is the potential for alliances to

develop between middle class service providers and users which are detrimental to the interests of less affluent service users.

The distribution of services will be extremely difficult as the needs of the residents of Partington are very different than those of Dunham and Warburton. The council will have to decide which kind of service is prioritised as it will be impossible to provide a service that benefits all three communities.

It is highly likely that Partington residents will not be prioritised and will lose the benefits that the council have been providing for the advantage of people in Partington.

Regards

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