

New electoral arrangements for Slough Council Final Recommendations

November 2022

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A note on our mapping:

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

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Introduction

Who we are and what we do

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

2 The members of the Commission are:

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

What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

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

Why Slough?

7 We are conducting a review of Slough Borough Council ('the Council') following a formal request from the authority. Additionally, as some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. We describe this as 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

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

Our proposals for Slough

9 Slough should be represented by 42 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 Slough should have 21 wards, six more than there are now.

11 The boundaries of all wards should change; none will stay the same.

12 We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements for Slough.

How will the recommendations affect you?

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

14 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the borough or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

Review timetable

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

16 The review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
20 January 2022	Number of councillors decided
1 February 2022	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
11 April 2022	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
5 July 2022	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
12 September 2022	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
29 November 2022	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and final recommendations

17 Legislation² states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors³ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

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

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

	2021	2027
Electorate of Slough	99,462	111,037
Number of councillors	42	42
Average number of electors per councillor	2,368	2,644

20 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Slough are forecast to have good electoral equality by 2027.

Submissions received

21 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

22 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2027, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2022. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 12% by 2027.

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

² Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

³ Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

Number of councillors

24 Slough Borough Council currently has 42 councillors. We looked at evidence provided by the Council and concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

25 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 42 councillors: for example, 42 one-councillor wards, 14 three-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

Ward boundaries consultation

26 We received 17 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included one borough-wide proposal from the Council. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for ward arrangements in particular areas of the borough.

27 The borough-wide scheme provided a uniform pattern of two-councillor wards for Slough. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

28 Our draft recommendations were based on the Council's proposals and also took into account local evidence that we received, which provided further evidence of community links and locally recognised boundaries. In some areas we considered that the proposals received did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

29 We visited the area in order to look at the various different proposals on the ground. This tour of Slough helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

30 Our draft recommendations were for 21 two-councillor wards. We considered that our draft recommendations would provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

Draft recommendations consultation

31 We received 48 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included one borough-wide scheme from the Council which proposed changes to the Slough Central and Upton Lea wards from our draft recommendations. The majority of the other submissions focused on specific areas.

Final recommendations

32 Our final recommendations are based on the draft recommendations with modifications to the Slough Central, Upton Lea and Wexham Court wards, based on the submissions received. We also make minor modifications to the boundaries between Chalvey Grove and Cippenham Meadows, the former of which we renamed Cippenham Manor, and between Langley Foxborough and Langley Marish. Cippenham Meadows has also been renamed Cippenham Village in our final recommendations.

33 Our final recommendations are for 21 two-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

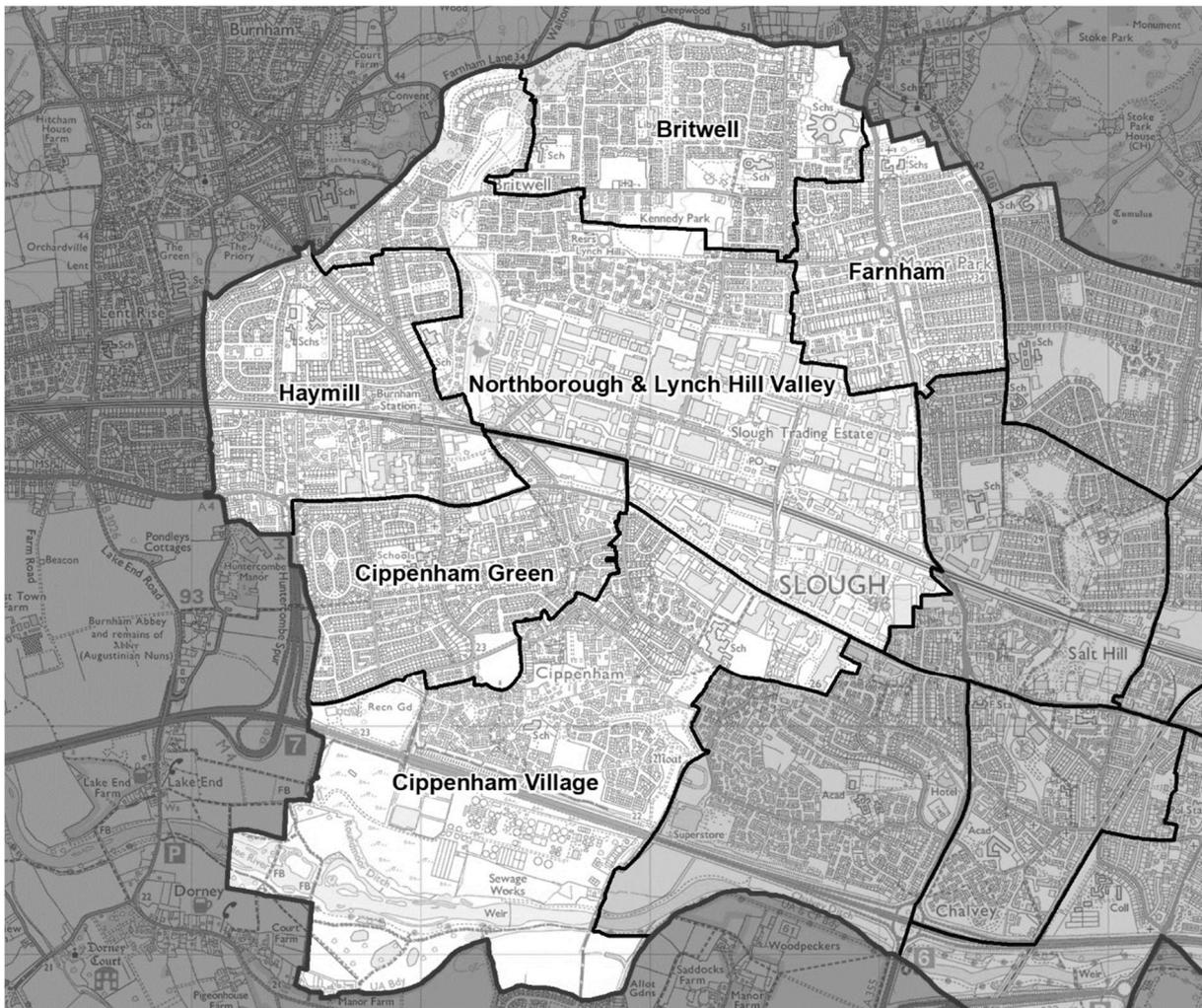
34 The tables and maps on pages 8–17 detail our final recommendations for each area of Slough. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁴ criteria of:

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

35 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 23 and on the large map accompanying this report.

⁴ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

West Slough



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Britwell	2	0%
Cippenham Green	2	4%
Cippenham Village	2	-1%
Farnham	2	-1%
Haymill	2	5%
Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley	2	-9%

Britwell and Farnham

36 We received one submission, from Britwell Parish Council, in response to our proposed Britwell ward. This submission supported our proposals on the basis that the ward included the parish in its entirety as well as its name.

Cippenham Green and Cippenham Village

37 One resident disagreed with the proposed boundary between Cippenham Green and Cippenham Meadows wards, pointing out that houses facing onto the

Green had been placed in our draft Cippenham Meadows ward, and that the boundary would be clearer were it to run down the middle of the road. However, while we appreciate that there is a case for homes facing the Green to be included in the same ward as the Green, this would in most cases place access to those homes in a different ward. In the interests of effective and convenient local government, we have chosen to prioritise access. We also believe that, in this area, running the boundary down the middle of Lower Cippenham Lane would have the effect of dividing the community. Another resident supported our proposals. We have therefore confirmed our draft recommendations for these wards as part of our final recommendations.

38 Another resident suggested 'Cippenham Meadows' was no longer an appropriate ward name as Windsor Meadows, after which the ward was named, is now in our proposed Cippenham Manor ward. The resident suggested 'Cippenham Village' be used instead. As we noted that the aforementioned Green which abuts the ward is signposted 'Cippenham Village Green', we are content that this would be an appropriate name for the ward and have adopted it in our final recommendations.

Haymill and Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley

39 One resident wrote to us in support of our proposed Haymill ward but pointed out that the proposed boundaries no longer include the Haymill Valley or the site of the original Hay Mill, which would instead be in our proposed Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley ward. This resident instead proposed the ward be named Burnham South.

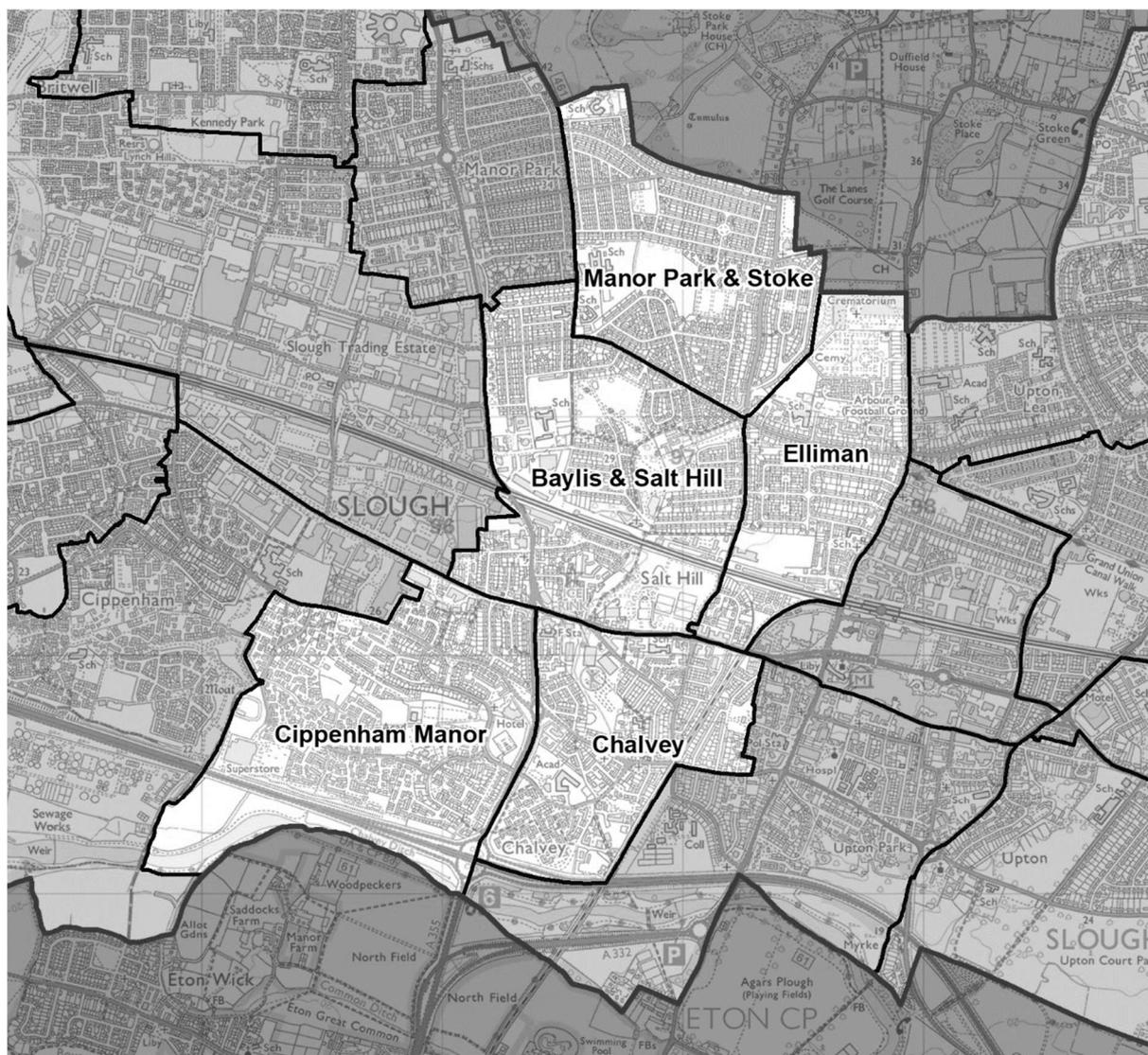
40 We carefully considered this suggestion but concluded that the name would be inappropriate for the ward. While we appreciate that Burnham railway station lies within the ward and that Burnham village, represented by Burnham Parish Council in adjoining Buckinghamshire county, lies to the north, we could find no evidence that 'Burnham South' or 'South Burnham' were names used by local residents or in any official capacity. Furthermore, we believe the continued presence of Haymill Road within the ward is enough to justify adopting the name 'Haymill'.

41 The Liberal Democrat submission asked that, if possible, Littlebrook Avenue be included in Haymill ward, owing to it being separated from the rest of Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley by the large green space of Haymill Valley. However, to do so would result in a -17% variance in Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley and a 12% variance in Haymill. Furthermore, we note that Littlebrook Avenue has no road link to the Haymill ward except via Whittaker Road, which is also its road link with Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley. We have therefore not adopted this suggestion in our final recommendations.

42 Another resident, of Ramsay Court, objected to being excluded from our proposed Haymill ward, the street presently being included in the Haymill & Lynch Hill ward. They argued that Ramsay Court was too far from Northborough and was

closer geographically and in terms of community interest to Britwell. However, as the proposed Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley ward has an electoral variance of -9%, moving the area into another ward would result in a variance of -13%, which we did not consider to be justified on the basis of the community evidence available. Furthermore, there is a direct route from the area into the heart of the Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley ward via Whittaker Road. We have therefore maintained our draft recommendations for these wards in our final recommendations.

West-Central Slough



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Baylis & Salt Hill	2	0%
Chalvey	2	2%
Cippenham Manor	2	7%
Elliman	2	5%
Manor Park & Stoke	2	9%

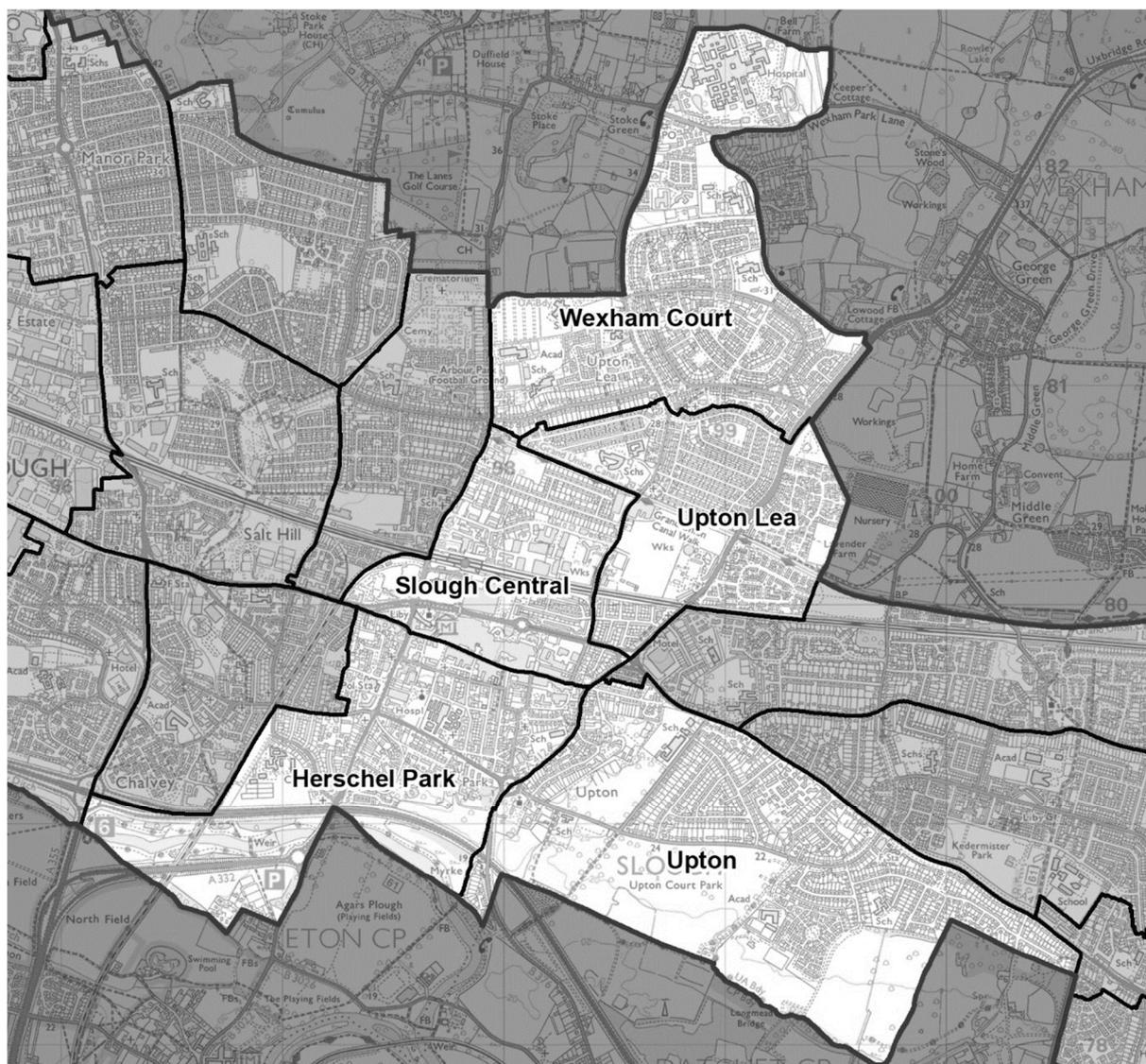
Baylis & Salt Hill, Chalvey, Cippenham Manor, Elliman and Manor Park & Stoke

43 We received four submissions from residents in response to our draft recommendations for this area, all of which concerned the Chalvey Grove ward outlined in our draft recommendations. All to some extent questioned the naming of the ward, which was not considered to be in Chalvey, and indeed most of the proposed ward is presently within the existing Cippenham Meadows ward. One resident defined Chalvey as lying east of Tuns Lane, which forms the west boundary

of our proposed Chalvey ward. This resident suggested Cippenham Grove as a name for the Chalvey Grove ward. However, Chalvey Grove is the name of a road in the ward, whereas 'Cippenham Grove' is merely a portmanteau of this and Cippenham, which would have no meaning to residents.

44 Another resident suggested renaming the ward 'Cippenham Manor' after 'the site of the Earl of Cornwall's manor in Telford Drive'. The Liberal Democrats also suggested this name for the ward. This would appear to refer to Cippenham Moat, the raised earthworks of which are understood to be the site of a fortified manor house built by King Henry III. We recognise that the name Chalvey Grove does not reflect the area of our proposed ward and are therefore happy to accept this locally proposed suggestion in our final recommendations.

East-Central Slough



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Herschel Park	2	0%
Slough Central	2	4%
Upton	2	1%
Upton Lea	2	9%
Wexham Court	2	-3%

Herschel Park, Slough Central, Upton, Upton Lea and Wexham Court

45 The Council's submission primarily recommended changes to the wards of Slough Central and Upton Lea. While recognising the reasoning behind the boundaries of these wards in our draft recommendations, particularly in seeking to avoid the poor electoral equality of the Council's proposed Slough Central ward, the Council's assessment was that the boundaries nonetheless 'have negative impacts

on established community links; are less convenient for some of the electorate that now form the population of the ward ... and exaggerate the dividing effect of Slough canal'. The Council's proposals in this round of consultation instead ran the boundary between the two wards around the canal-side development and along the canal as far as Wexham Road before running all the way down to the High Street. We considered these to be stronger and clearer boundaries than both the Council's original proposals and our draft recommendations. They also offered good electoral equality, with variances of 0% for Slough Central and 2% for Upton Lea.

46 However, while we have broadly adopted the Council's proposals for Slough Central and Upton Lea wards, we have made some modifications in response to other evidence received. Two residents wrote to say that Grasmere Avenue, Kendal Close and Kendal Drive ought to be included in Upton Lea ward, rather than Wexham Court ward, as in our draft recommendations, as they identify strongly with the community in Upton Lea, with Shaggy Calf Lane acting as a boundary with Wexham Court. We note that, while the Council was content with the changes in our draft recommendations, its original scheme included the area in Upton Lea ward. We have therefore agreed to adopt this proposal.

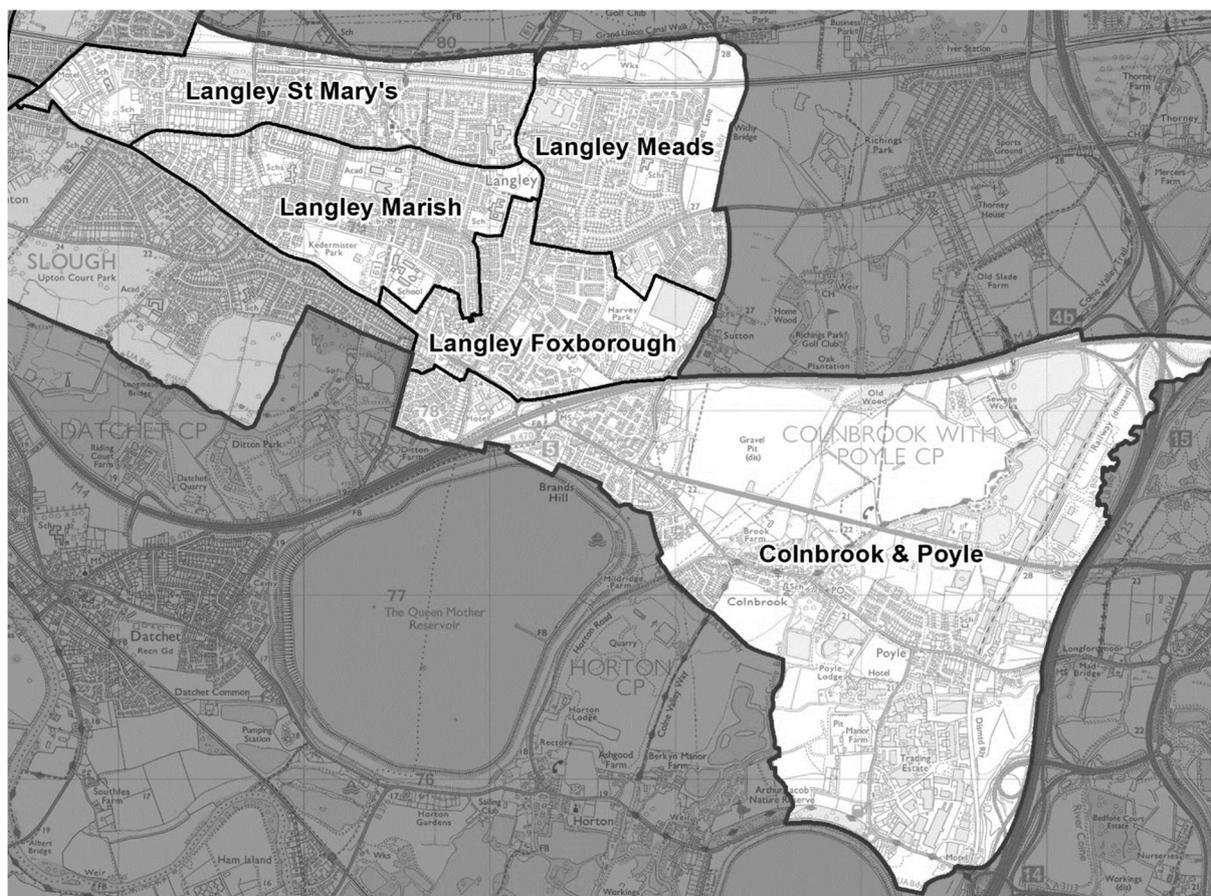
47 We were persuaded that these areas should be transferred on the basis that this would better reflect community identity in the area. However, as moving Grasmere Avenue, Kendal Close and Kendal Drive into Upton Lea pushes the variance of that ward up to 13%, we sought to compensate for this by moving another area into Slough Central ward in a way which would not undermine community identity in either ward. Having studied the area, we concluded that this would be best achieved by running the boundary between the wards east at Wellington Street instead of continuing the full length of Wexham Road, thus moving Aldin Avenue South and the surrounding properties on High Street, Uxbridge Road and Wexham Road into Slough Central ward, where we note they were placed in the Council's original scheme. We found this to be more conducive to effective and convenient local government, as Wexham Road narrows considerably south of Wellington Street, whereas Wellington Street's four lanes provide a much stronger boundary. This results in electoral variances of 4%, 9% and -3% for Slough Central, Upton Lea and Wexham Court, respectively.

48 Wexham Court Parish Council's submission objected to the inclusion of areas outside its boundaries in the Wexham Court ward, particularly that west of Wexham Road, which is presently in Elliman ward. The reasoning given for this was that 'it would destroy this distinct community character, that we took so long to build'. However, no evidence was provided as to how or why this might occur. It stated the Parish Council did not wish to expand its boundaries to accommodate the change. However, there would be no compulsion to do so, as is evident from the fact that the Parish Council is presently included in a Wexham Lea ward which extends southwards far beyond the parish boundary – despite the submission stating that it

'wants to remain a self-contained ward'.

49 The Parish Council also made the case that it ought to be considered as a ward in itself because its present electorate of 4,026 is only slightly lower than the 4,113 electors of the existing Colnbrook with Poyle ward, which is also coterminous with a parish. However, this fails to recognise that the existing Colnbrook with Poyle ward has an electoral variance of -13%, which will increase to -15% by 2027, hence the necessity of adding an area beyond the parish boundaries to the ward in our draft and final recommendations. This makes the Parish Council's proposal of adding 332 electors from Mirador Crescent and Copperfield Terrace to a ward following the parish boundaries grossly insufficient, resulting in a variance of -18%. The Parish Council also failed to provide any alternative arrangements for the area west of Wexham Road in our draft recommendations ward which, were we to adopt the Parish Council's proposal, would need to be reallocated. For example, allocating the area to Elliman would increase the variance of that ward to 19%. We were therefore not convinced by the Parish Council's proposals.

Langley and Colnbrook with Poyle



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Colnbrook & Poyle	2	1%
Langley Foxborough	2	-10%
Langley Marish	2	-5%
Langley Meads	2	-9%
Langley St Mary's	2	-8%

Colnbrook & Poyle, Langley Foxborough, Langley Marish, Langley Meads and Langley St Mary's

50 We received three submissions regarding the inclusion of Ditton Road and the adjacent estate in Colnbrook & Poyle ward. We included these areas in this ward during our draft recommendations because we were not persuaded that there was sufficient evidence of community identity to justify a Colnbrook & Poyle ward that would have 15% fewer electors than the average, which would be the case if we used the M4 motorway as the ward boundary. We did receive some opposition to this proposal from two residents and the Liberal Democrats. The residents explained that those who live north of the M4 use facilities in Langley and that Colnbrook with Poyle is not easily accessible, particularly by foot. However, while we carefully considered these submissions, we were not persuaded that the residents or Liberal

Democrats had submitted evidence that community identities were not satisfactorily reflected. While we recognise that the area to the north of the M4 is distinct and separate from the rest of Colnbrook with Poyle we do not consider that there is sufficient evidence to persuade us to adopt a ward with a variance of -15%, which we consider is very poor. In light of this, we have carried forward our draft recommendations for the area in our final recommendations.

51 The Council's submission expressed disappointment that our amendments to its proposed Langley St Mary's and Langley Marish wards, while improving electoral equality, were no longer coterminous with parliamentary boundaries. However, the submission also recognised that we do not consider parliamentary boundaries when reviewing an authority, and that our proposals were 'clear and coherent'. The Liberal Democrat submission pointed out that, in our draft recommendations, Randall Close was in our proposed Langley Foxborough ward but was only accessible by driving through a small strip of Langley Marish ward, which linked numbers 7 and 9 Trelawney Avenue on either side. We appreciate the Liberal Democrats pointing out this anomalous situation and have moved 1-7 Trelawney Avenue into Langley Foxborough ward in our final recommendations.

Conclusions

52 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality in Slough, referencing the 2021 and 2027 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found at Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided at Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2021	2027
Number of councillors	42	42
Number of electoral wards	21	21
Average number of electors per councillor	2,368	2,644
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	6	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	2	0

Final recommendations

Slough Borough Council should be made up of 42 councillors serving 21 two-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for the Slough Borough Council. You can also view our final recommendations for Slough Borough Council on our interactive maps at www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk

What happens next?

53 We have now completed our review of Slough Borough Council. The recommendations must now be approved by Parliament. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny, the new electoral arrangements will come into force at the local elections in 2023.

Equalities

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

Appendices

Appendix A

Final recommendations for Slough Borough Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Baylis & Salt Hill	2	5,003	2,502	6%	5,297	2,649	0%
2	Britwell	2	4,995	2,498	5%	5,296	2,648	0%
3	Chalvey	2	3,824	1,912	-19%	5,409	2,705	2%
4	Cippenham Green	2	5,157	2,579	9%	5,480	2,740	4%
5	Cippenham Manor	2	5,250	2,625	11%	5,676	2,838	7%
6	Cippenham Village	2	4,869	2,435	3%	5,211	2,606	-1%
7	Colnbrook & Poyle	2	4,940	2,470	4%	5,338	2,669	1%
8	Elliman	2	3,635	1,818	-23%	5,563	2,782	5%
9	Farnham	2	4,867	2,434	3%	5,249	2,625	-1%
10	Haymill	2	5,031	2,516	6%	5,531	2,766	5%
11	Herschel Park	2	4,802	2,401	1%	5,272	2,636	0%
12	Langley Foxborough	2	4,474	2,237	-6%	4,760	2,380	-10%

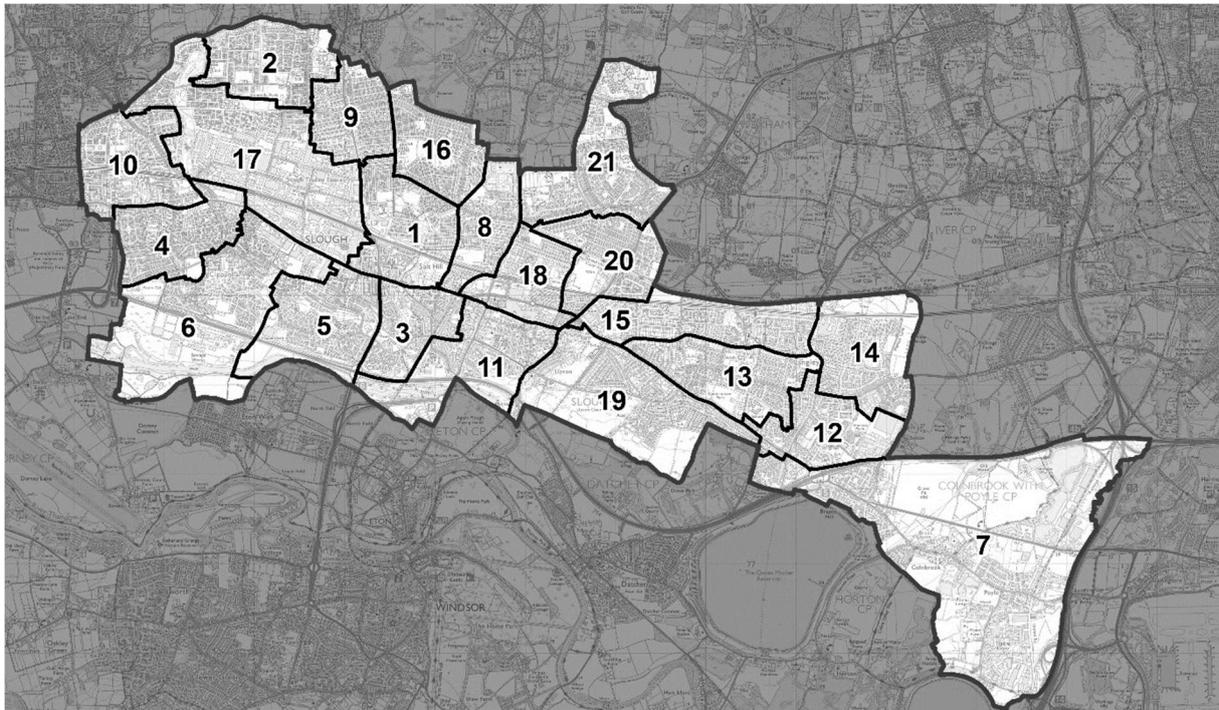
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Langley Marish	2	4,725	2,363	0%	5,027	2,514	-5%
14 Langley Meads	2	4,522	2,261	-5%	4,800	2,400	-9%
15 Langley St Mary's	2	4,575	2,288	-3%	4,846	2,423	-8%
16 Manor Park & Stoke	2	5,385	2,693	14%	5,741	2,871	9%
17 Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley	2	4,505	2,253	-5%	4,798	2,399	-9%
18 Slough Central	2	3,590	1,795	-24%	5,509	2,755	4%
19 Upton	2	5,020	2,510	6%	5,315	2,658	1%
20 Upton Lea	2	5,388	2,694	14%	5,768	2,884	9%
21 Wexham Court	2	4,905	2,453	4%	5,151	2,576	-3%
Totals	42	99,462	-	-	111,037	-	-
Averages	-	-	2,368	-	-	2,644	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Slough Borough Council.

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

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Baylis & Salt Hill
2	Britwell
3	Chalvey
4	Cippenham Green
5	Cippenham Manor
6	Cippenham Village
7	Colnbrook & Poyle
8	Elliman
9	Farnham
10	Haymill
11	Herschel Park
12	Langley Foxborough
13	Langley Marish
14	Langley Meads
15	Langley St Mary's
16	Manor Park & Stoke
17	Northborough & Lynch Hill Valley
18	Slough Central
19	Upton
20	Upton Lea
21	Wexham Court

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/berkshire/slough

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:
www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/berkshire/slough

Local Authority

- Slough Borough Council

Political Groups

- Slough Labour Group
- Slough Liberal Democrats

Members of Parliament

- Tanmanjeet Dhesi MP (Slough)

Parish and Town Councils

- Britwell Parish Council
- Wexham Court Parish Council

Local Residents

- 42 local residents

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority.
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. We only take account of electors registered specifically for local elections during our reviews.
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

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

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

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