

# Final recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Newcastle City Council

Electoral review

November 2016

## **Translations and other formats**

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Tel: 0330 500 1525

Email: [reviews@lgbce.org.uk](mailto:reviews@lgbce.org.uk)

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## Table of Contents

Summary .....	1
Who we are and what we do .....	1
Electoral review .....	1
Why Newcastle upon Tyne? .....	1
Our proposals for Newcastle upon Tyne .....	1
What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England? .....	2
1 Introduction .....	3
What is an electoral review? .....	3
Consultation .....	3
How will the recommendations affect you? .....	3
2 Analysis and final recommendations .....	4
Submissions received .....	4
Electorate figures .....	4
Number of councillors .....	5
Ward boundaries consultation .....	6
Draft recommendations consultation .....	6
Final recommendations .....	6
Western districts .....	8
Gosforth and the north .....	<a href="#">1011</a>
Scotswood, Fenham and the city centre .....	<a href="#">1213</a>
Jesmond and the east .....	<a href="#">1416</a>
Conclusions .....	<a href="#">1719</a>
Parish electoral arrangements .....	<a href="#">1719</a>
3 What happens next? .....	<a href="#">1921</a>
Equalities .....	<a href="#">1921</a>
Appendix A .....	<a href="#">2022</a>
Appendix B .....	<a href="#">2325</a>
Outline map .....	<a href="#">2325</a>
Appendix C .....	<a href="#">2426</a>
Submissions received .....	<a href="#">2426</a>
Appendix D .....	<a href="#">2527</a>
Glossary and abbreviations .....	<a href="#">2527</a>



# Summary

## Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament. 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.

2 Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

## 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 should there be, where are their boundaries and what should they be called
- How many councillors should represent each ward or division

## Why Newcastle upon Tyne?

4 We conducted a review of Newcastle City Council as the value of each vote in city council elections varies depending on where you live in Newcastle upon Tyne. Some councillors currently represent many more or fewer voters than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where votes are as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

## Our proposals for Newcastle upon Tyne

- Newcastle upon Tyne should be represented by 78 councillors, the same number as there are now
- Newcastle upon Tyne should have 26 wards, the same number as there are now
- The boundaries of all wards should change; none will stay the same

**5 We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements for Newcastle upon Tyne.**

## What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England?

6 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body set up by Parliament<sup>1</sup>.

7 The members of the Commission are:

Professor Colin Mellors (Chair)

Dr Peter Knight CBE, DL

Alison Lowton

Peter Maddison QPM

Sir Tony Redmond

Professor Paul Wiles CB

Chief Executive: Jolyon Jackson CBE

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

# 1 Introduction

8 This electoral review was carried out to ensure that:

- The ward boundaries in Newcastle upon Tyne are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively
- The number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the city

## What is an electoral review?

9 Our three main considerations are to:

- Improve electoral equality by equalising the number of electors each councillor represents
- Reflect community identity
- Provide for effective and convenient local government

10 Our task is to strike the best balance between them when making our recommendations. Our powers, as well as the guidance we have provided for electoral reviews and further information on the review process, can be found on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Consultation

11 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for Newcastle upon Tyne. We then held two periods of consultation on warding patterns for the city. The submissions received during consultation informed our draft and final recommendations.

This review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
19 January 2016	Number of councillors decided
26 January 2016	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
4 April 2016	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
28 June 2016	Publication of draft recommendations, start of second consultation
22 August 2016	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
8 November 2016	Publication of final recommendations

## How will the recommendations affect you?

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

## 2 Analysis and final recommendations

13 Legislation<sup>2</sup> states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors<sup>3</sup> there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

14 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.

15 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.

	2015	2021
Electorate of Newcastle upon Tyne	183,852	215,939
Number of councillors	78	78
Average number of electors per councillor	2,357	2,768

16 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 'electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Newcastle upon Tyne will have electoral equality by 2021.

17 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of Newcastle upon Tyne or result in changes to postcodes or local taxes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. We have seen no evidence to suggest that our recommendations will have an effect on 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.

### Submissions received

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

### Electorate figures

19 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2021, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2016. These forecasts were broken down to polling district levels and initially predicted an increase in the electorate of 17.9% to 2021. The forecasts considered the impact of building of new houses and student accommodation, and the recovery of levels of electoral registration which had decreased following the introduction of new registration

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

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

procedures known as Individual Electoral Registration (IER).

20 In the Council's forecast, new housing and student accommodation would lead to an increase in the total electorate of around 6.3%. When visiting the area we noted that some of the sites for housing identified by the Council were not in a state of readiness for construction. We asked the Council to provide further information regarding those sites and the Council conceded that development would not commence at the rate initially envisaged. The Council therefore modified its forecast of the increase in the electorate likely to come from new development to 5.8%.

21 A larger element of the forecast electoral increase is expected to be a recovery of electoral registration which saw a sharp decrease following the introduction of IER. We note that between February 2015 and August 2015 the number of electors registered in one polling district increased by 33%, whilst in several others, increases over the same period were around 20%. These increases can be ascribed to changes in electoral registration levels. That such increases have been achieved in a short period of time gives us confidence to accept the Council's forecasts of electoral change through registration as reasonable.

22 The revised forecast in the additional electorate which is expected as a result of new housebuilding and student accommodation is added to the expected recovery in the level of electoral registration. This combined total now leads us to conclude that, between 2015 and 2021, the electorate will increase by 17.5%.

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

## Number of councillors

24 Newcastle City Council currently has 78 councillors. When we invited the Council to make a proposal to us on council size it proposed the retention of a council size of 78. The Liberal Democrat group on the Council proposed a council size of 60. We initially considered that neither proposal was accompanied by sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the council size suggested was appropriate. We therefore invited the Council and the Liberal Democrat group to reconsider their proposals and provide a clearer demonstration of the suitability of the number proposed. We looked at the further evidence provided by the Council and the Liberal Democrat group and concluded that maintaining the present council size provided the greater assurance that 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 78 councillors. Newcastle City Council elects by thirds. That means that in each of three years out of every four, a third of all council seats come up for election. In these circumstances, we start with a presumption that we will recommend a uniform pattern of three-member wards so that every elector has the same opportunity to vote whenever local elections take place.

26 We received six submissions about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on ward patterns. The submissions did not, in our view, adequately

justify a reduction in the number of councillors. We therefore based our draft recommendations on a 78-member council.

27 We received no submissions about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on our draft recommendations. We have therefore maintained 78 councillors for our final recommendations.

## Ward boundaries consultation

28 We received 54 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries, nine of which did not suggest how ward boundaries might be defined. The remainder included one detailed city-wide proposal from the Council. The remainder of the submissions which commented on ward boundaries provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the authority.

29 The Council's city-wide scheme provided for a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards, reflecting the presumption in favour of such a pattern for authorities that elect councillors by thirds. We carefully considered the proposals received and concluded that the proposed ward boundaries would have good levels of electoral equality. We also considered that they generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

30 We were aware that the Council had, prior to making its submission to us, consulted locally on a draft scheme and modified its proposal following that consultation. Some of the comments we received from residents and local groups referred to the Council's draft scheme, some referred to the scheme which the Council submitted to us, whilst others provided their own localised comments.

31 Our draft recommendations were based on the Council's scheme. In some areas we considered that the proposals did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries. We also visited the area in order to look at the different proposals on the ground. This tour of Newcastle upon Tyne helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

## Draft recommendations consultation

32 We received 50 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included detailed borough-wide comments from the Council. The majority of other submissions focussed on individual wards, particularly our draft Dene, Manor Park, Castle, Cheviot View and Monument wards.

33 Our final recommendations are similar to our draft recommendations. As a result of the local evidence received we have made modifications to several wards. We have also made changes to the names of two wards.

## Final recommendations

34 Pages 8 –16 detail our final recommendations for each area of Newcastle upon Tyne. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory<sup>4</sup> criteria of:

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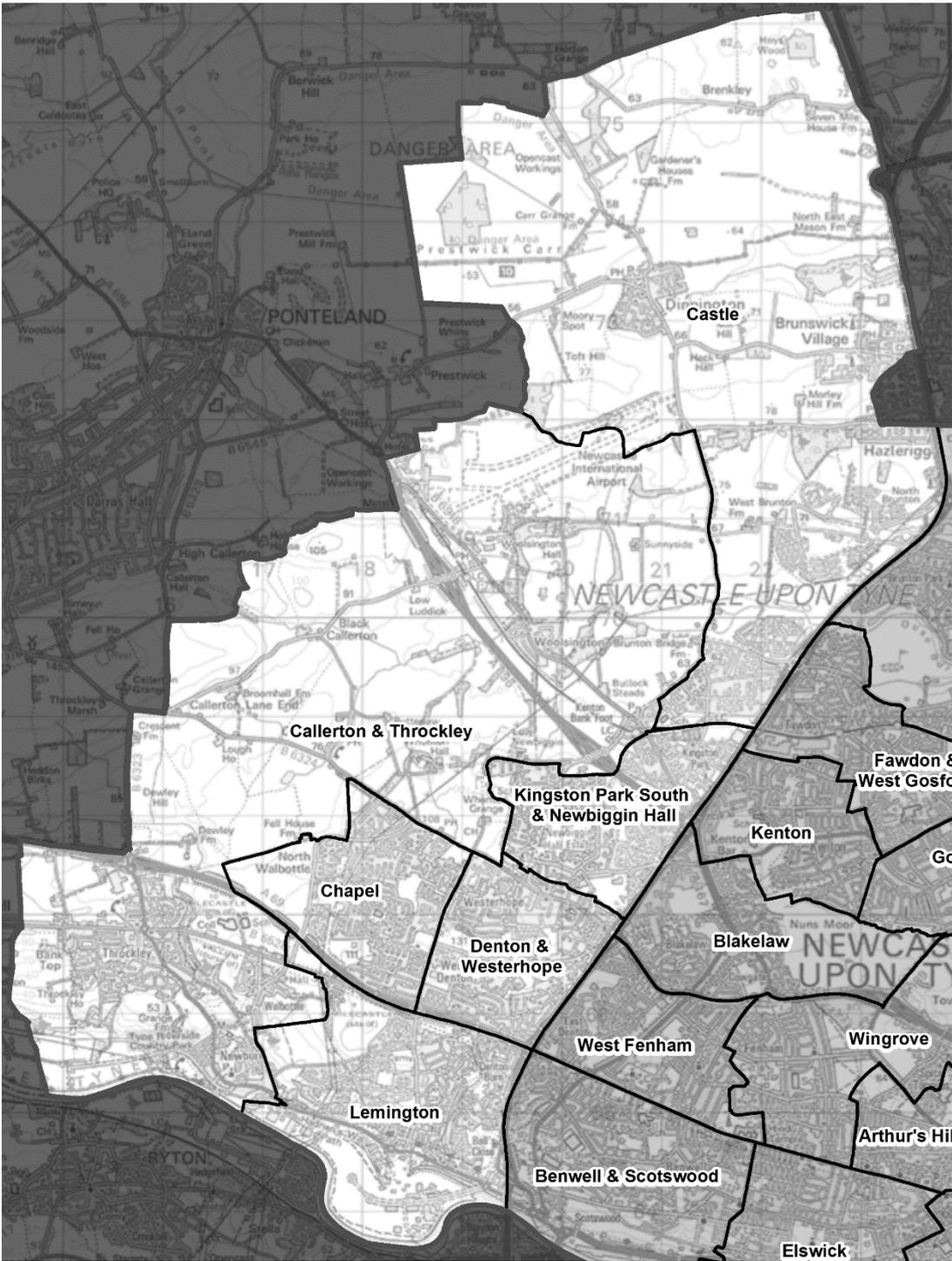
<sup>4</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

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

35 Our final recommendations are for 26 three-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we have received such evidence during consultation.

36 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out on page 17 and on the large map accompanying this report.

# Western districts



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Callerton & Throckley	3	1%
Castle	3	10%
Chapel	3	-3%
Denton & Westerhope	3	9%
Kingston Park South & Newbiggin Hall	3	-5%
Lemington	3	-9%

### *Callerton & Throckley*

37 We received a broad measure of support for our proposed Callerton & Throckley ward. Whilst we received one suggestion that Throckley be given primacy in the ward name, we were not persuaded by the evidence submitted, in the face of the support we had received. We confirm as final our recommendation for this ward.

### *Castle*

38 The Council supported our proposals for Castle ward. However, we also received a large number of objections to our draft recommendations, some by petition, for the way in which Kingston Park would be divided between two wards. We considered a number of ways in which those parts of Kingston Park to the north and south of the Metro line could be included in a single ward, including a proposal made by Councillor Lower of the City Council. We found shortcomings in most of the approaches we tested with regard to our statutory considerations and the regard we must have to the desirability of three-member wards.

39 One respondent to our consultation, whilst preferring that the whole of Kingston Park be included in a single ward suggested that we define the Metro Line as a ward boundary in preference to Brunton Lane. On balance, this suggestion has merits, notwithstanding that it would result in a level of electoral inequality at the limit of our normal tolerance. We have accepted this proposal and now recommend that the southern boundary of our Castle ward follow the Metro line.

### *Chapel and Denton & Westerhope*

40 We received a broad measure of support for our draft recommendations. One respondent suggested that we include Chapel Grange in Chapel ward, but we were not persuaded that the reasons for doing so would outweigh the fact that Hillhead Road provides a clear and strong ward boundary along its entire length. We therefore confirm as final our proposals for Chapel and Denton & Westerhope.

### *Kingston Park South & Newbiggin Hall*

41 Whilst the Council supported our proposals for a Cheviot View ward, the objections we received about Kingston Park related as much to this ward as to the Castle ward (described in paragraphs 38–9 above). Similarly, the change we were persuaded to make to the boundary of Castle ward also relates to this ward. Whilst we received a number of objections to the name Cheviot View, we were not persuaded that New Grange or Kenton Bank Foot were appropriate. We consider that the change to the boundary of our proposed ward justifies a change of name to Kingston Park South & Newbiggin Hall.

### *Lemington*

42 We received support for our Lemington ward. One respondent queried whether we might improve electoral equality by including part of Benwell. However, the A1 forms a very strong and clear boundary between neighbouring communities and we do not propose to traverse it with any of our ward boundaries. We also received a suggestion that the ward be named Tyne View or Riverside, but consider that those terms are descriptive of a number of our proposed wards. We therefore recommend as final the boundaries and name of our Lemington ward.

## Gosforth and the north



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Blakelaw	3	-7%
Fawdon & West Gosforth	3	-8%
Gosforth	3	-5%
Kenton	3	-3%
Parklands	3	6%

### *Blakelaw and Parklands*

43 We received support for our Blakelaw and Parklands wards from the Council. We received no other comments specifically about these wards. We therefore confirm these wards as part of our final recommendations.

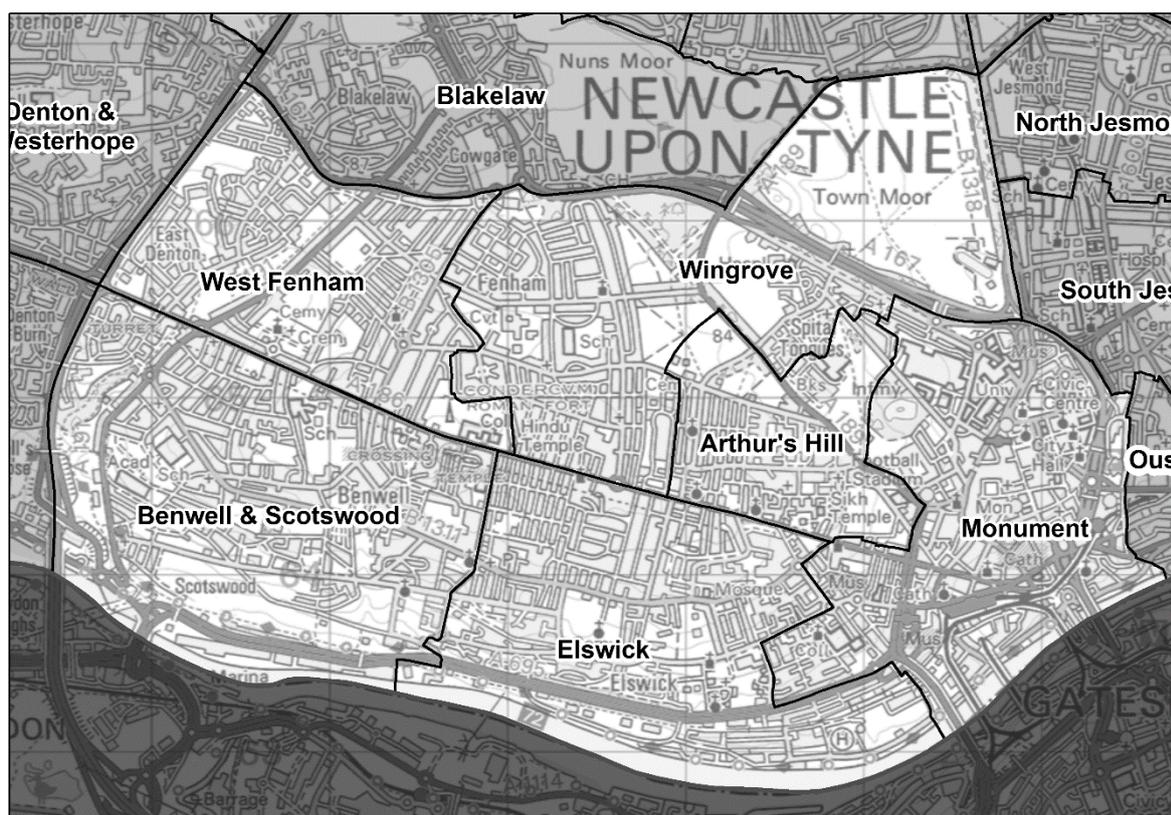
### *Fawdon & West Gosforth and Kenton*

44 The Council and one local resident commented that residents of Kenton Crescent and the part of Kenton Road immediately to the north of its junction with Kenton Lane consider themselves to be part of the Kenton community rather than Fawdon. The submissions refer to the layout of housing areas in this part of the city and the pedestrian access between Kenton Crescent and Kenton Lane. We are persuaded by the evidence submitted. We therefore recommend this change is made as part of our final recommendations for Fawdon & West Gosforth and Kenton.

### *Gosforth*

45 We received a number of objections to Dene ward proposed in our draft recommendations, and, as stated in paragraphs 55–8 below, are persuaded that we should move away from our draft recommendations for that ward. A number of respondents preferred an earlier proposal made by the Council on which it had consulted locally and which had included properties in Rectory Road and Rectory Drive in a Dene ward. We propose that those roads, similarly, are included in our Dene & South Gosforth ward.

## Scotswood, Fenham and the city centre



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
<b>Arthur's Hill</b>	3	7%
<b>Benwell &amp; Scotswood</b>	3	8%
<b>Elswick</b>	3	6%
<b>Monument</b>	3	-2%
<b>West Fenham</b>	3	-8%
<b>Wingrove</b>	3	-1%

### *Arthur's Hill*

46 Whilst the Council supported our proposal for Arthur's Hill ward, we received suggestions from a local community organisation and a local resident that the Nuns Moor Park, Nuns Moor Allotments and Nuns Moor Recreation Area be included in the Arthur's Hill ward instead of our proposed East Fenham ward. Those making this suggestion described the association of the Arthur's Hill community to those recreational facilities and the community's role in the care, development and management of them. The suggested change has no impact on electoral equality and, persuaded by the evidence received, we propose to include that change as part of our final recommendations.

### *Benwell & Scotswood and West Fenham*

47 We received support for our Benwell & Scotswood and West Fenham wards from the Council. We received no other comments specifically about these wards. We therefore confirm these wards as part of our final recommendations.

### *Elswick*

48 We received a submission from a local community organisation arguing that the eastern boundary of our proposed Elswick ward be extended to St James' Boulevard encompassing the area between Westgate Road and the river. In particular, reference was made to the industrial area to the south of Scotswood Road, historically the site of shipyards and a major part of Elswick's history. Whilst we are able to reflect that association of Elswick to the river, we are unable to add to our proposed ward areas to the north of Scotswood Road without creating areas of substantial electoral inequality and without adverse impact on community identities, particularly in Benwell, Fenham and Scotswood. We therefore propose to modify our draft recommendation by including the area between Scotswood Road and the River Tyne in our Elswick ward.

### *Monument*

49 We received comments about two parts of our proposed Monument ward. Residents of Victoria Square objected individually and by petition to their inclusion in this ward, stating that their association is with South Jesmond. We noted, however, that we did not receive similar expressions from electors in Jesmond Road West, Sloane Square or Windsor Terrace. Furthermore, we consider that notwithstanding the pedestrian routes passing under the elevated A167 road, in general the road network isolates Victoria Square from South Jesmond.

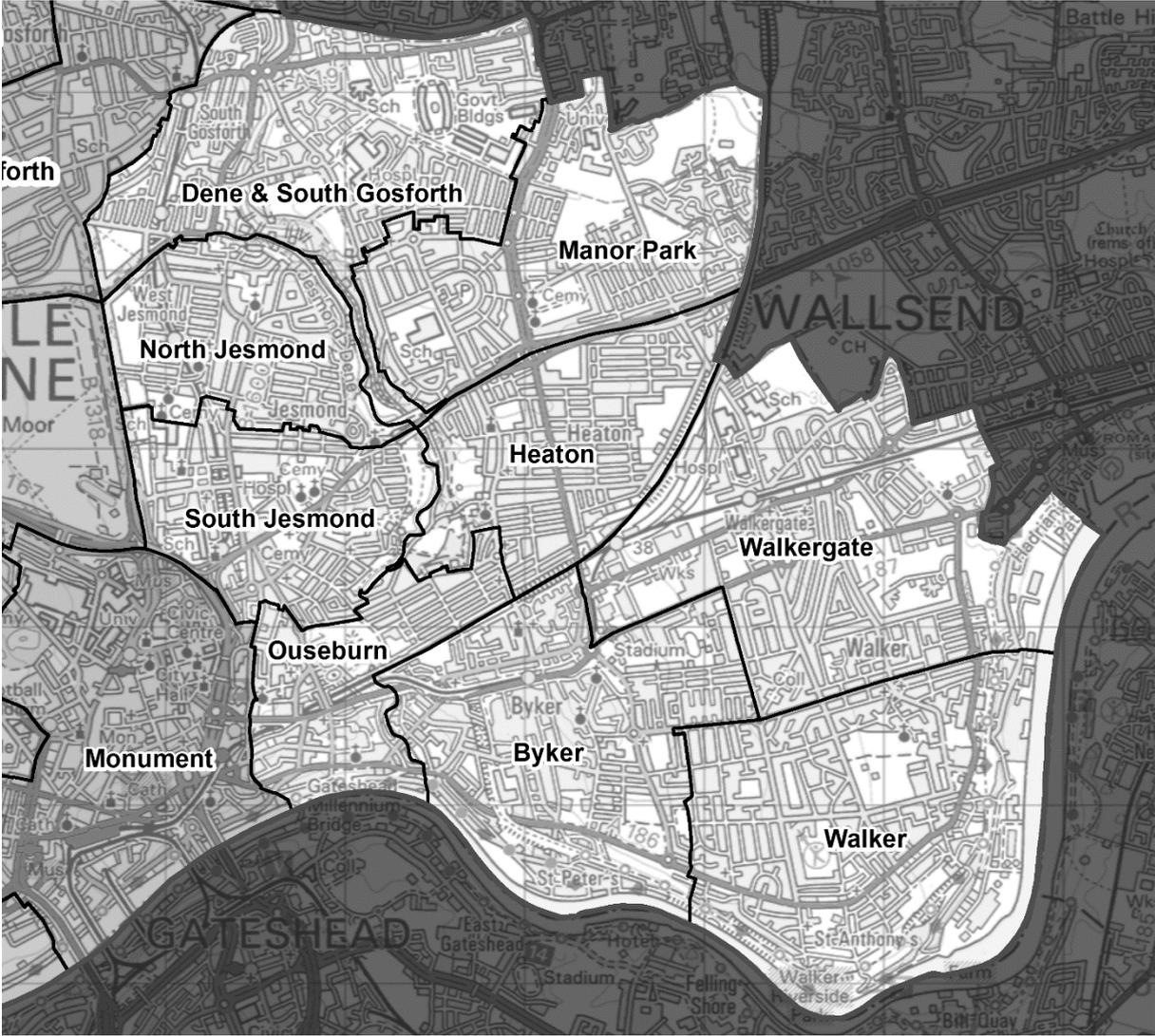
50 We received submissions which argued that houses in Falconar Street be included in Ouseburn ward because they are remote from the remainder of the residential areas in our proposed Monument ward. As described in paragraph 61 below, we have made a number of changes to our recommendations for the adjoining Shieldfield area and as part of those changes now propose to include Falconar Street houses in our Ouseburn ward.

### *Wingrove*

51 In our draft recommendations we named this ward East Fenham. We received a submission which argued that the Spital Tongues area in the east of the ward be included with Castle Leazes in a university quarter ward. It would not, however, be possible to create such a ward without leading to high electoral variances. Furthermore, we are not persuaded that this would reflect community identities in adjoining parts of the city. We are not prepared to recommend the creation of a ward with those consequential effects.

52 We also received three submissions which argued that the name of our proposed East Fenham ward is inappropriate as the Spital Tongues community, which the ward would include, is quite distinct from Fenham. They referred to the current ward Wingrove, which includes both Spital Tongues and the eastern part of Fenham, and suggested that the present name be retained. We are persuaded by the evidence received and propose the name Wingrove as part of our final recommendations. As described in paragraph 46 we propose, however, to include recreation areas and allotments at Nuns Moor in our Arthur's Hill ward.

# Jesmond and the east



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Byker	3	-5%
Dene & South Gosforth	3	-5%
Heaton	3	6%
Manor Park	3	-8%
North Jesmond	3	1%
Ouseburn	3	8%
South Jesmond	3	1%
Walker	3	1%
Walkergate	3	7%

### *Byker and Walker*

53 We received broad support for our proposals for Byker and Walker. However, we did receive particular objection to our proposed inclusion of Callaly Way in Byker ward. We were persuaded by the evidence submitted to us about the associations that residents of Callaly Way have with Walker ward and the part that Diana Princess of Wales House plays in the life of the Walker community.

54 One respondent to our consultation proposed that we include areas both to the east and west of the Ouseburn river in Ouseburn ward, rather than use it to define the boundary between our Byker and Ouseburn wards. No specific alternative boundary was proposed. Having regard to the support we did receive for our draft recommendations we propose not to make a change from those draft recommendations. We therefore propose as part of our final recommendations to include Callaly Way in our Walker ward and, in all other respects, to confirm our draft recommendations for Byker and Walker as final.

### *Dene & South Gosforth and Manor Park*

55 Our draft recommendations for this north-eastern part of the city attracted a large response, either individually or by petition.

56 Residents of the Benton Lodge estate reinforced views given at an earlier stage of the review that the estate should be included in Dene ward. Their views were complemented by views from residents in the Jesmond Park West area who argued that their community identity would be better reflected if they were included in Heaton rather than Dene ward.

57 Residents of High West Jesmond commenting on our draft recommendations stated that their community associations lie with Gosforth and Jesmond rather than with the area to the east of the Ouseburn river. We are unable to include High West Jesmond in either the wards for Gosforth or Jesmond without giving rise to high levels of electoral inequality. However, we do acknowledge community identity in our final recommendations by naming the ward Dene & South Gosforth. In doing so we include Rectory Road and Rectory Drive in this ward as proposed by the Council in its initial consultation.

58 We propose to further address respondents' concerns by including the Benton Lodge estate area in Dene & South Gosforth ward and Jesmond Park West in Manor Park ward. We have tailored our final recommendation in accordance with the advice of the Council that the boundary of our North and South Jesmond wards should follow the Ouseburn river.

### *Heaton*

59 Our proposed Heaton ward attracted little comment. The Council proposed that the boundary between Heaton and South Jesmond should follow the course of the Ouseburn river. The Council also suggested both Heaton Park and Armstrong Park be included in the same ward. Whilst the Council proposed that they be included in the Ouseburn ward, we have decided to include it in the Heaton ward as part of our final recommendations to reflect that Heaton residents also consider the parks as part of their community.

### *North Jesmond*

60 As described in paragraph 50 above, the Council suggested that the boundary of North Jesmond ward should follow the course of the Ouseburn river. The Council also suggested that Buston Terrace should be included in South Jesmond, having regard to the road pattern and nature of housing in the area. On the evidence we have received we have decided to make those changes to North Jesmond ward as part of our final recommendations.

### *Ouseburn*

61 We received objections to a number of aspects of our draft recommendation for Ouseburn ward. Attracting greatest objection was our proposed boundary in the Shieldfield area of the city. The Council and others described our proposal as threatening to divide a distinct community and to disrupt provisions for urban regeneration in the area. We are persuaded by the evidence relating to community identity and have moved away from our draft recommendation for Milton Close, Milton Green and Napier Street. We propose as part of our final recommendations that those areas be included in Ouseburn ward. Similarly, we have been persuaded, as described in paragraph 50 above, to include Falconar Street in this ward.

62 The Council advised, as described in paragraph 59 above, that both Heaton Park and Armstrong Park be included in the same ward. Whilst the Council proposed that they be included in the Ouseburn ward, we have decided to include it in the Heaton ward as part of our final recommendations to reflect that Heaton residents also consider the parks as part of their community. We were not persuaded, however, to move the boundary between Byker and Ouseburn wards away from the Ouseburn river as described in paragraph 54 above.

### *South Jesmond*

63 As described above, we were not persuaded to include Victoria Square in our final recommendations for South Jesmond. The Council and others did suggest a number of changes to our draft recommendations that we were persuaded to adopt. Our final recommendations are that the boundary between the Heaton and South Jesmond wards follows the Ouseburn river, that Buston Terrace be included in South Jesmond and that parts of the Shieldfield area be included in Ouseburn ward and not in South Jesmond ward.

### *Walkergate*

64 We received only expressions of support for our Walkergate ward and confirm as final our recommendations for that ward.

# Conclusions

65 The table below shows the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality, based on 2015 and 2021 electorate figures.

## Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2015	2021
Number of councillors	78	78
Number of electoral wards	26	26
Average number of electors per councillor	2,357	2,768
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	8	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	5	0

**Final recommendation**  
 Newcastle City Council should be made up of 78 councillors serving 26 three-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large map accompanying this report.

**Mapping**  
**Sheet 1, Map 1** shows the proposed wards for Newcastle City Council. **You can also view our final recommendations for Newcastle upon Tyne on our interactive maps at <http://consultation.lgbce.org.uk>**

## Parish electoral arrangements

66 As part of an electoral review, we are required to have regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). The Schedule provides that if a parish is to be divided between different wards it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single ward. We cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

67 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority warding arrangements. However, the City Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

68 We received support from both the City Council and Woolsington Parish Council for our proposals for parish ward boundaries. As a result of our proposed city ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Woolsington parish.

**Final recommendation**

Woolsington Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing four wards: Bedeburn (returning four members), Callerton (returning one member), Newbiggin Hall (returning five members) and Woolsington & Bank Foot (returning two members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

### 3 What happens next?

69 We have now completed our review of Newcastle upon Tyne. 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 2018.

#### Equalities

70 This report has been screened for impact on equalities, with due regard being given to the general equalities duties as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. As no potential negative impacts were identified, a full equality impact analysis is not required.

## Appendix A

### Final recommendations for Newcastle City Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2015)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Arthur's Hill	3	5,377	1,792	-24%	8,900	2,967	7%
2	Benwell & Scotswood	3	7,777	2,592	10%	8,953	2,984	8%
3	Blakelaw	3	6,912	2,304	-2%	7,754	2,585	-7%
4	Byker	3	6,943	2,314	-2%	7,916	2,639	-5%
5	Callerton & Throckley	3	6,904	2,301	-2%	8,206	2,735	-1%
6	Castle	3	7,378	2,459	4%	9,174	3,058	10%
7	Chapel	3	7,708	2,569	9%	8,046	2,682	-3%
8	Dene & South Gosforth	3	7,400	2,467	5%	7,884	2,628	-5%
9	Denton & Westerhope	3	8,677	2,892	23%	9,048	3,016	9%
10	Elswick	3	7,238	2,413	2%	8,778	2,926	6%
11	Fawdon & West Gosforth	3	7,425	2,475	5%	7,628	2,543	-8%

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2015)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
12 Gosforth	3	7,569	2,523	7%	7,862	2,621	-5%
13 Heaton	3	7,291	2,430	3%	8,787	2,929	6%
14 Kenton	3	7,378	2,459	4%	8,031	2,677	-3%
15 Kingston Park South & Newbiggin Hall	3	7,143	2,381	1%	7,916	2,639	-5%
16 Lemington	3	7,293	2,431	3%	7,564	2,521	-9%
17 Manor Park	3	7,192	2,397	2%	7,619	2,540	-8%
18 Monument	3	4,232	1,411	-40%	8,106	2,702	-2%
19 North Jesmond	3	5,784	1,928	-18%	8,347	2,782	1%
20 Ouseburn	3	5,454	1,818	-23%	8,986	2,995	8%
21 Parklands	3	8,649	2,883	22%	8,804	2,935	6%
22 South Jesmond	3	5,848	1,949	-17%	8,407	2,798	1%
23 Walker	3	7,575	2,525	7%	8,413	2,802	1%
24 Walkergate	3	8,377	2,792	18%	8,897	2,966	7%
25 West Fenham	3	7,311	2,437	3%	7,680	2,560	-8%

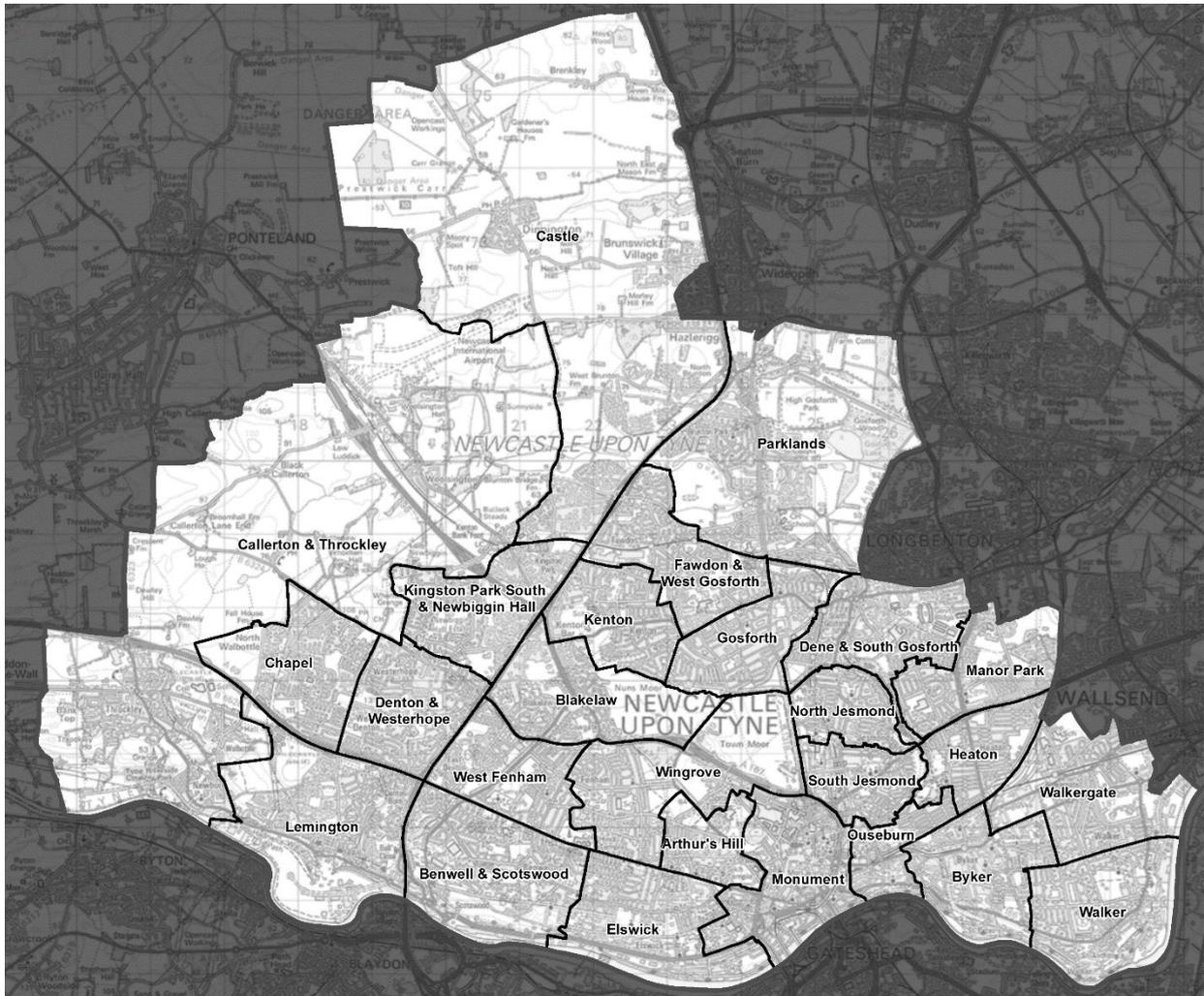
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2015)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
26 Wingrove	3	6,988	2,329	-1%	8,199	2,733	-1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>183,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>-</b>

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

# Appendix B

## Outline map

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the A1 sheet accompanying this report, or on our website at <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/north-east/tyne-and-wear/newcastle-upon-tyne>



# Appendix C

## Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/north-east/tyne-and-wear/newcastle-upon-tyne>

### The Local Authority

- Newcastle City Council

### Political groups

- Newcastle Conservative Federation
- Newcastle East Labour Party

### Councillors

- Councillor K. Allibhai (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor D. Huddart (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillors D. Huddart & G. Stone (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor G. Kane (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor A. Lower (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor S. Pattison (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor G. Stone (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor W. Taylor (Newcastle City Council)
- Councillor D. Wood (Newcastle City Council)

### Parish Councils

- Woolsington Parish Council

### Local organisations

- Elswick Parish Church
- Kingston Park Forum (two submissions)
- Throckley Leazes Tenants & Residents Group
- West End Housing Cooperative

### Residents

- 33 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 fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average

Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents
Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or Town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at <a href="http://www.nalc.gov.uk">www.nalc.gov.uk</a>
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average

Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council
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