

New electoral arrangements for Bradford Council Draft Recommendations

November 2023

Draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Electoral review

November 2023

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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)
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Wallace Sampson OBE
- Liz Treacy
- 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 Bradford?

7 We are conducting a review of the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2003, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.²

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

- The wards in Bradford 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 district.

Our proposals for Bradford

9 Bradford should be represented by 90 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 Bradford should have 30 wards, the same number as there are now.

11 The boundaries of 20 wards should change; 10 will stay the same.

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, which other communities are in that ward, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your ward name may also change.

13 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the district 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 consider any representations which are based on these issues.

Have your say

² Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for a 10-week period, from 28 November 2023 to 5 February 2024. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed wards as the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be in making our final recommendations.

15 We ask everyone wishing to contribute ideas for the new wards to first read this report and look at the accompanying map before responding to us.

16 You have until 5 February 2024 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 37 for how to send us your response.

Review timetable

17 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for Bradford. We then held a period of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the district. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
20 June 2023	Number of councillors decided
27 June 2023	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards.
4 September 2023	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
28 November 2023	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
5 February 2024	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
7 May 2024	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation³ states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors⁴ 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.

20 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.

21 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.

	2023	2029
Electorate of Bradford	370,124	393,754
Number of councillors	90	90
Average number of electors per councillor	4,112	4,375

22 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 Bradford are forecast to have good electoral equality by 2029.

Submissions received

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

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2029, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2024. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 6.3% by 2029.

25 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 draft recommendations.

³ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

⁴ Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

Number of councillors

26 City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council currently has 90 councillors. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

27 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 90 councillors: for example, 30 three-councillor wards.

28 As the Council elects by thirds (meaning it has elections in three out of every four years) there is a presumption in legislation⁵ that the Council have a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards. In each review of local authorities that elect by thirds, we will aim to deliver a pattern of three-member wards. However, in all cases this consideration will not take precedence over our other statutory criteria, and we will not recommend uniform patterns in the number of councillors per ward or division if, in our view or as is shown in evidence provided to us, it is not compatible with our other statutory criteria.

29 We received five submissions about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on warding patterns. Four submissions stated that they considered 90 councillors to be too many for Bradford, although none of these representations included any evidence to back this assertion. Three of the submissions did not propose an alternative number. One submission suggested that all 30 wards should be reduced from three councillors to one councillor but did not suggest how a council size of 30 would work in practice for Bradford. A town councillor from Keighley Town Council wrote in support of retaining 90 councillors. We have based our draft recommendations on a 90-councillor council.

Ward boundaries consultation

30 We received 156 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included district-wide proposals from the Council's Labour Group, the Council's Conservative Group and the Council's Green Group.

31 Of the remaining submissions, 78 of them referred solely to a proposal from the Members of Parliament, Philip Davies (Shipley) and Robbie Moore (Keighley), to create a new local authority for the satellite towns that surround Bradford. We have considered these submissions, but the creation of a new authority is not within the purview of this review. This review is solely concerned with the internal ward boundaries of Bradford and cannot make any changes to the external boundary of the authority.

⁵ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 2(3)(d) and paragraph 2(5)(c).

32 A number of other submissions made reference to the creation of a new authority but also discussed existing ward boundaries within Bradford. These have been considered as part of this review. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the district.

33 The three district-wide schemes all provided a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards for Bradford. 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.

34 Our draft recommendations are predominately based on the submission from the Council's Labour Group, except in the Allerton, Clayton, Fairweather Green and Thornton areas, where we propose to adopt the Conservative Group proposal. We have also based our recommendations on all three schemes where there was agreement between them all.

35 Our draft recommendations also take 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 did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

36 We conducted a virtual tour of the area in order to look at the various different proposals on the ground. This tour of Bradford helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

Draft recommendations

37 Our draft recommendations are for 30 three-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

38 The tables and maps on pages 9–32 detail our draft recommendations for each area of Bradford. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁶ criteria of:

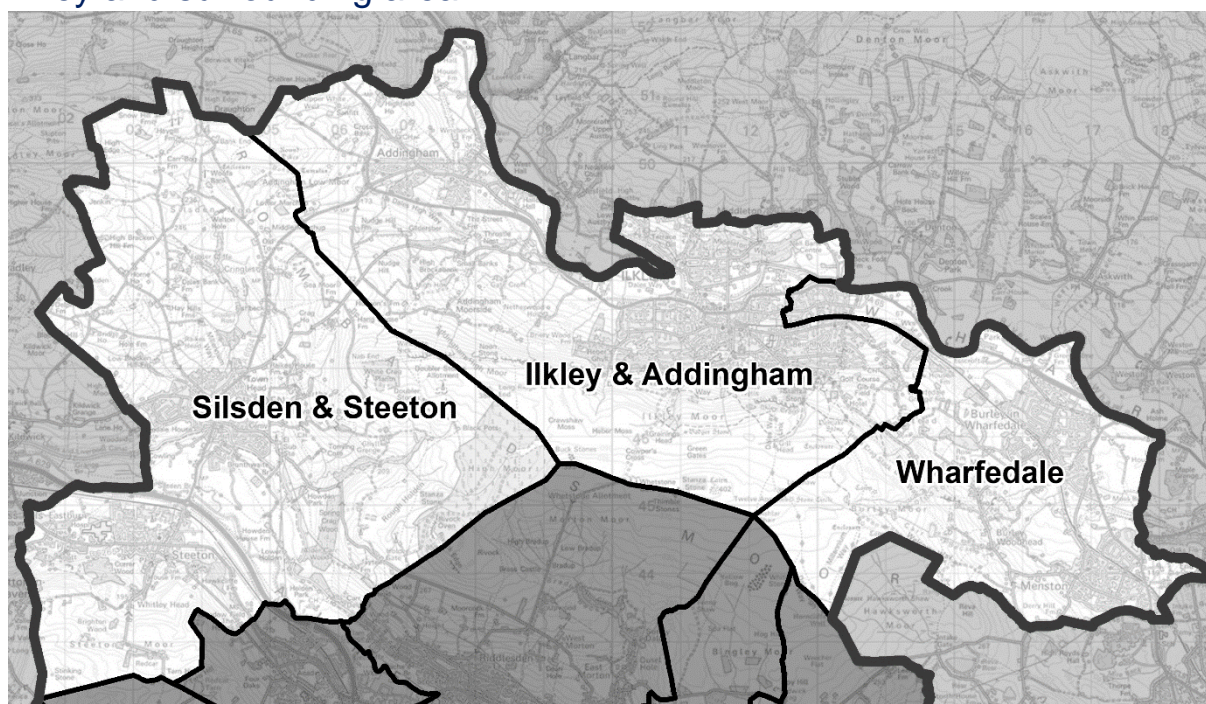
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

⁶ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

39 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 43 and on the large map accompanying this report.

40 We welcome all comments on these draft recommendations, particularly on the location of the ward boundaries, and the names of our proposed wards.

Ilkley and surrounding area



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Ilkley & Addingham	3	5%
Silsden & Steeton	3	-10%
Wharfedale	3	2%

Ilkley & Addingham, Silsden & Steeton and Wharfedale

41 The existing wards of Craven and Wharfedale currently have poor electoral equality. They will have 15% more and 14% fewer electors for the average for Bradford by 2029. The three district-wide submissions we received for this area proposed different boundaries to resolve this electoral inequality. The Labour Group and the Green Group both suggested moving the parish of Addingham from Craven ward to Ilkley ward. They both considered that this arrangement would improve the electoral variance for Craven ward from 15% to -1%, as well as reflecting the fact that Addingham parish has stronger geographical and community ties to Ilkley along the A65 trunk road. Both the Labour Group and Green Group proposed to increase the electorate in Wharfedale ward by adding part of Ben Rhydding to the ward, an area which currently lies within Ilkley ward. The Labour Group suggested adding the area to the north of Ben Rhydding station into Ilkley ward, arguing that this area has strong road, rail and bus links into Wharfedale. The Green Group proposed including the area to the south of Ben Rhydding in Wharfedale but did not specify any reasons for this area other than the improvement in electoral variance.

42 The Conservatives proposed a different warding pattern in the area. They suggested leaving the current Ilkley ward unchanged and proposed adding the Eldwick area of Bingley to Wharfedale ward. This proposal was supported by a local

resident who stated that the area had previously been in a Wharfedale ward. The resident also argued that Addingham should remain in Craven ward and instead proposed to move Steeton with Eastburn parish into a Keighley ward, as well as the Riddlesden and Stockbridge area of Keighley into Craven ward.

43 Amongst the comments in other submissions for this area were two local residents from Addingham, who stated their community ties to Ilkley. Councillor Whitaker, one of the current councillors for the ward, argued that the ward should remain as it is, including the name. Some submissions mentioned the name was likely to be confused with the neighbouring local authority of Craven. Councillor Whitaker noted that this is now less likely after the abolition of Craven District Council. Two local residents commented on the Silsden area, with one expressing a preference for no change and the other that Silsden be moved to North Yorkshire. The comments from local residents in Wharfedale ward stated the close ties between Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, as well as a desire for the wards to remain unchanged.

44 We considered the submissions carefully. We note the desire of some respondents to retain the existing wards but forecast electoral variances in this area would be 15% in Craven ward and -14% in Wharfedale ward and in our view these variances are not supported by the evidence we received. We propose to adopt the Labour Group scheme for these wards. We considered that this best reflects the communities in this part of the authority, particularly the connections between Addingham and Ilkley.

45 We did consider which part of Ben Rhydding to include in Wharfedale ward and concluded that the Labour Group suggestion of the area to the north of the station was better evidenced than the Green Group suggestion of the area to the south of the station, as discussed in paragraph 41. We would, however, welcome further evidence from the communities in the area on this proposal.

46 We do propose to make a small amendment to the boundary suggested to us by the Labour Group. Our draft recommendations use the railway line as the entire boundary between the part of Ben Rhydding to be included in Wharfedale ward and our proposed Ilkley & Addingham ward. We did not consider that the Conservatives had made a satisfactory argument for the inclusion of Eldwick in a Wharfedale ward, our primary concern being the very limited road access between the two areas, and the fact that there would not be internal access between the areas within the Bradford district area. We noted that these areas had previously been in a ward together, but we do not consider that to be sufficient evidence to justify the proposal given the lack of transport links. We propose to add Addingham to the name of Ilkley & Addingham ward to reflect the two communities within the ward.

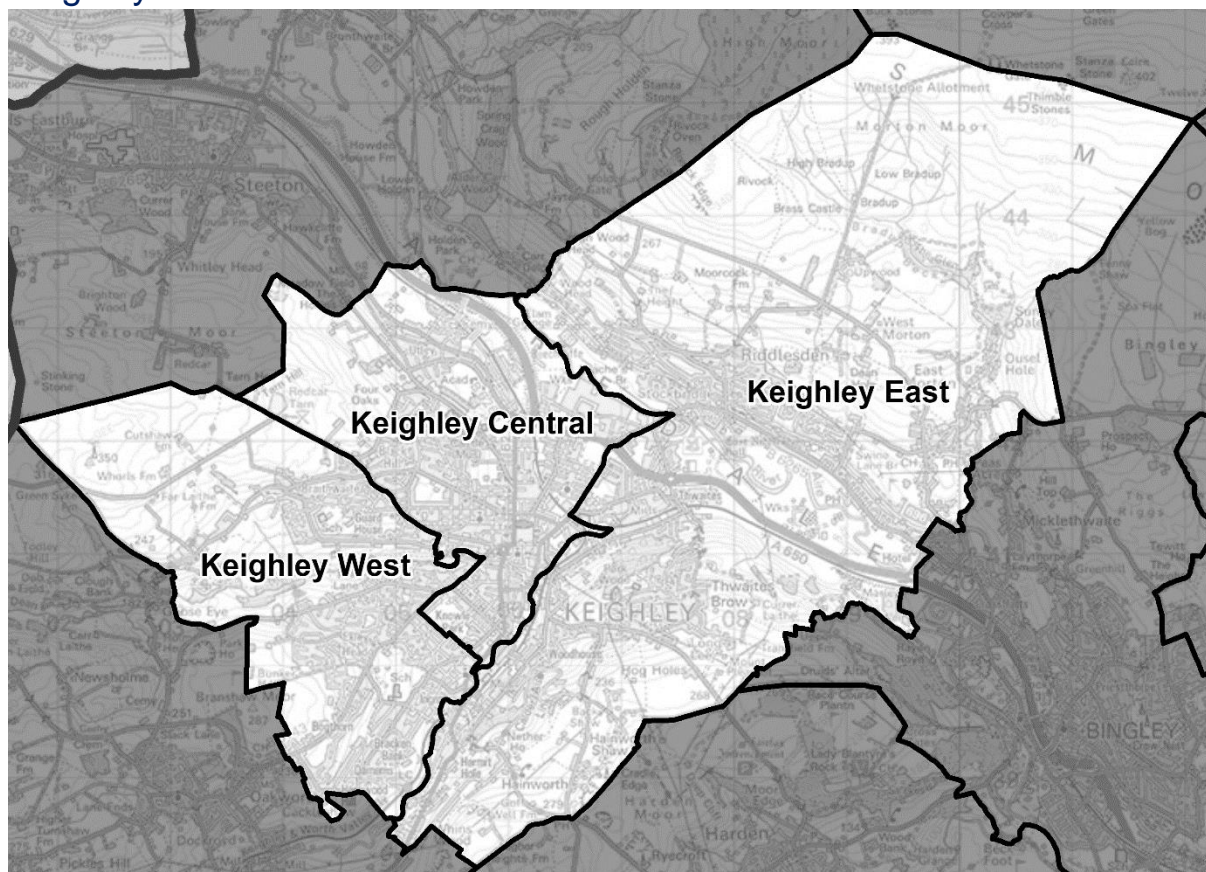
47 Our proposed Silsden & Steeton ward is as suggested by the Labour Group and consists of Silsden and Steeton with Eastburn parishes. We propose to name

this ward Silsden & Steeton rather than the existing name of Craven. We received submissions that stated that the existing name of Craven can be considered confusing given the neighbouring authority used to be named Craven District Council. We consider that the name Silsden & Steeton better reflects the composition of our proposed ward. We noted that the station shared by both communities is named for both parishes.

48 When coming to our conclusion for this ward we noted the alternative proposals, but we were of the view that Riddlesden and Stockbridge both have stronger ties to Keighley than to Silsden, given it forms part of the existing Keighley East wards and has strong transport links to central Keighley. We also noted the Green Group's proposal to include Utley in Craven ward and again we were of the view that Utley has stronger ties to Keighley given its proximity to the centre of Keighley and the strong boundary between Utley and Silsden formed by the A629 and main railway line.

49 Our draft proposals for this area are for three three-councillor wards of Ilkley & Addingham, Silsden & Steeton and Wharfedale. These three wards will have electoral variances of 5%, -10% and 2% by 2029, respectively.

Keighley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Keighley Central	3	-2%
Keighley East	3	-1%
Keighley West	3	-6%

Keighley Central, Keighley East and Keighley West

50 The three submissions we received for this area proposed significantly different boundaries. The Labour Group proposed that Keighley Central and Keighley East remain unchanged. However, they proposed a very minor change to Keighley West to ensure the village of Goose Eye would not be divided between Keighley West and Worth Valley wards.

51 The Conservatives proposed a more radical redrawing of the existing wards. They proposed to move the Bogthorn and Laycock areas from Keighley West ward to Worth Valley ward and the Bracken Bank area from Keighley West to Keighley East. They suggested adding the Utley area of Keighley and the parish of Steeton to their proposed Keighley West & Steeton ward. The Conservative Group also proposed that Keighley Central ward would gain the Thwaites area and lose Riddlesden to Craven ward.

52 The Green Group proposal is based on their inclusion of Utley in a Craven ward and the inclusion of Thwaites in Keighley Central rather than Keighley East. They

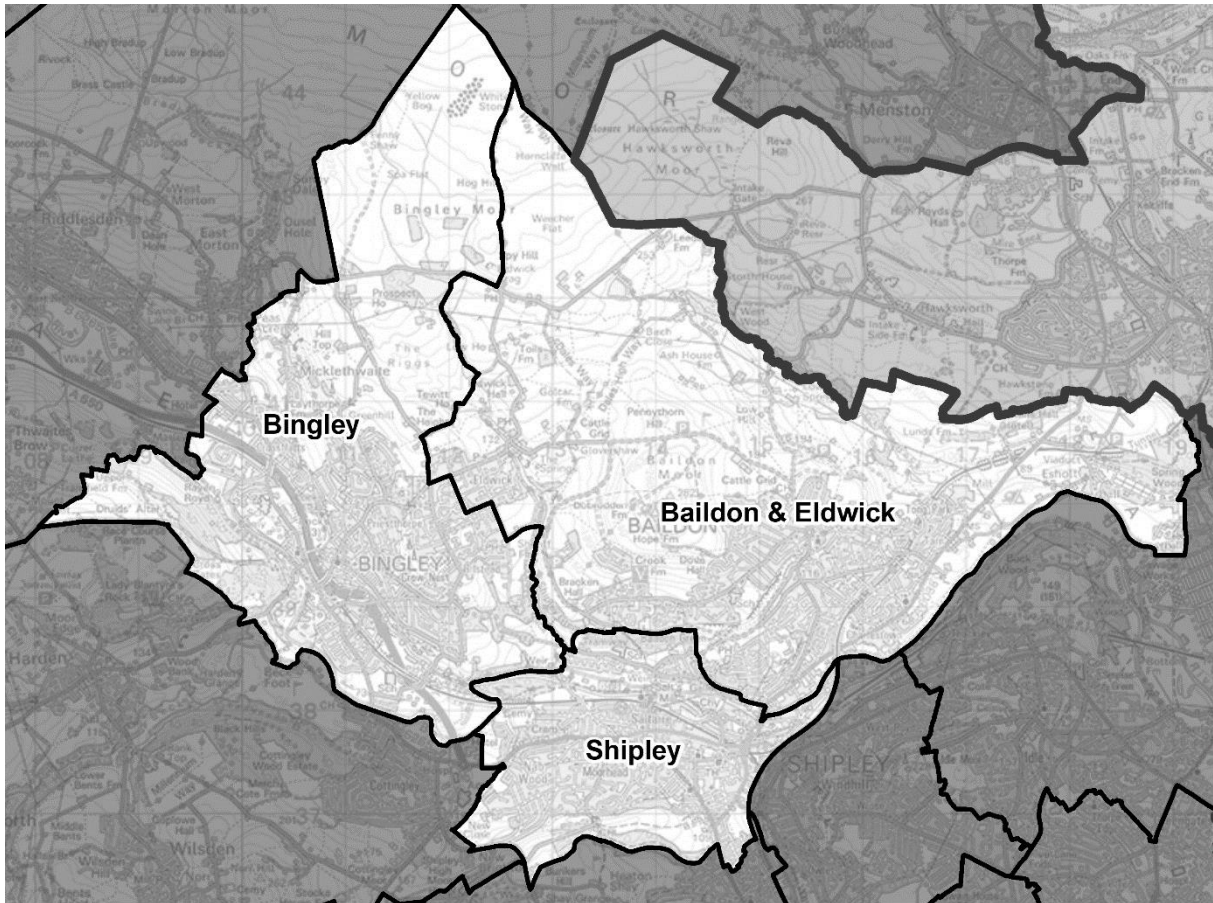
also suggested including Micklethwaite from Bingley parish in Keighley East. In addition to the schemes we received, other submissions provided support for the inclusion of Goose Eye in Worth Valley ward and some support for the existing Keighley East ward whilst recognising the size and sparseness of the ward, particularly its northern extent.

53 On visiting the area virtually, we decided that the Labour Group proposal of very minimal change would be the most appropriate proposal for Keighley. There was evidence in the submissions we received that the existing warding arrangement for the town works well and given the good levels of electoral equality it provides should be retained. The Labour Group stated that the River Worth forms a strong natural boundary between Keighley East and the other two Keighley wards and with the railway line is an easily understood boundary locally. They add that the degree of community cohesion that has been developed in Keighley Central ward would be directly impacted by any change to the boundaries of that ward. In Keighley West ward they state that the communities around the edge of the town have strong community ties developed over time, giving the specific example of the connections between Laycock and Braithwaite around the new housing in the area as well as schooling ties. They also state that West Lane is a well-recognised local boundary between Keighley Central and Keighley West wards and should be retained. We are persuaded by this evidence that minimal change would best reflect the communities in the town.

54 We did give consideration to the alternatives we received but concluded that including Utley in a Craven ward, as discussed above, would not reflect their strong ties to Keighley. We also noted that the Conservatives' proposal, which contained the Thwaites area in a Keighley Central ward, would create two detached parts in Keighley East. The Commission do not consider that detached wards provide effective and convenient local government for electors, and unless there is overwhelming evidence that they reflect the community in a particular area, we do not propose them.

55 Our draft recommendations are for three three-councillor wards for Keighley that are identical to the existing wards except for the small change in uniting Goose Eye in Worth Valley ward. Our proposed wards of Keighley Central, Keighley East and Keighley West will have electoral equality of -2%, -1% and -6% by 2029, respectively.

Bingley, Baildon and Shipley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Baildon & Eldwick	3	10%
Bingley	3	10%
Shipley	3	-3%

Baildon & Eldwick and Bingley

56 The current Bingley ward will have 20% more electors than the average for Bradford by 2029 with an electorate of 15,721. The parish of Bingley is already divided between Bingley ward and Bingley Rural ward. The existing Baildon ward consists of most the current Baildon parish plus the small unparished area of Esholt, with a small part of Baildon parish in Shipley ward.

57 To reduce the electoral inequality in Bingley ward it is necessary to move more of the parish out of Bingley ward and into a neighbouring ward. The different schemes proposed different ways to do this. The Labour Group suggested that part of the area of Eldwick to the northeast of Bingley town centre is moved into Baildon ward and that the ward is renamed Baildon & Eldwick.

58 The Conservatives proposed that the entirety of the Eldwick area be included in Wharfedale ward and that the area of Baildon parish that is currently in Shipley ward be included in Baildon ward. The Green Group proposed to reduce the electoral

inequality in Bingley ward by including the Micklethwaite and Crossflatts area in a Keighley ward.

59 Baildon Town Council, in their submission, stated their desire for all of the parish of Baildon to be included in a single ward. They also stated that the hamlet of Low Springs within Bingley parish should be included in a Baildon ward given its proximity to the town. They stated that electors in the hamlet are currently inconvenienced by having their polling station located in Eldwick.

60 A local resident supported all of Baildon parish being included in Baildon ward. Another supported no change to the existing wards, whilst another supported moving Eldwick to Wharfedale ward to reduce the high electoral inequality in Bingley. Councillor Love, a current councillor for Shipley, argued that the part of Baildon parish in a Shipley ward should remain there as it has strong ties to Shipley and to include it in Baildon ward would divide the World Heritage Site of Saltaire between wards. Two local residents wrote in support of Wagon Lane and Ash Grove being included in Bingley ward rather than Bingley Rural ward.

61 Having considered all of the submissions, we propose to adopt the Labour Group's proposal for Baildon & Eldwick and Bingley. As discussed above, we did not consider that including Eldwick in Wharfedale ward, as suggested by the Conservative Group, reflected the community identity of the electors of that area. We also did not consider that the Green Group's proposal to include Micklethwaite and Crossflatts in a Keighley ward reflected the community identity of those electors.

62 We agree that the most appropriate part of Bingley parish to move to a neighbouring ward to provide for electoral equality is Eldwick, and this allows for the hamlet of Low Springs to be included in a Baildon ward as suggested by Baildon Town Council. We would not be able to include the hamlet in Baildon ward without also including Eldwick, as that would create a parish ward with fewer than 100 electors. We do not consider that a parish ward with fewer than 100 electors constitutes effective and convenient local government.

63 We looked at whether it was possible to include all of Baildon parish in Baildon ward. We considered that our decision to include Eldwick from neighbouring Bingley parish in Baildon ward had stronger evidence to support it than the proposal to return the Lower Baildon area from Shipley ward. We concluded this having noted the support from Shipley for the area's continued inclusion in that ward. We do, however, propose to adopt a small change as suggested by the Labour Group to run the boundary along Green Lane so that Lower Green and Milner Road are included in Baildon & Eldwick ward. We propose to adopt the name of Baildon & Eldwick as suggested by the Labour Group to reflect the communities in this ward. However, we also propose an amendment to include Wagon Lane and Ash Grove in Bingley ward by using the River Aire as the boundary between Bingley and Bingley Rural wards. We consider this to be a more identifiable boundary than the existing boundary along

the railway line. Finally, we propose a very minor amendment to the boundary between Baildon & Eldwick and Idle & Thackley around Esholt Hall and neighbouring properties to reflect their access routes.

64 We are interested in hearing further evidence from electors in this area as to whether there is a warding pattern that can provide good electoral equality and reflect the extent of Baildon and Bingley parishes.

65 Our draft recommendations are for two three-councillor wards of Baildon & Eldwick and Bingley, both of which will have an electoral variance of 10% from the average for Bradford by 2029.

Shipley

66 The existing Shipley ward provides for electoral equality and covers the existing parish of Shipley plus a small part of Baildon parish, discussed above. The Labour Group proposed to maintain the existing ward with the exception of the small change discussed in paragraph 63. The Green Group proposed no change at all to the existing ward.

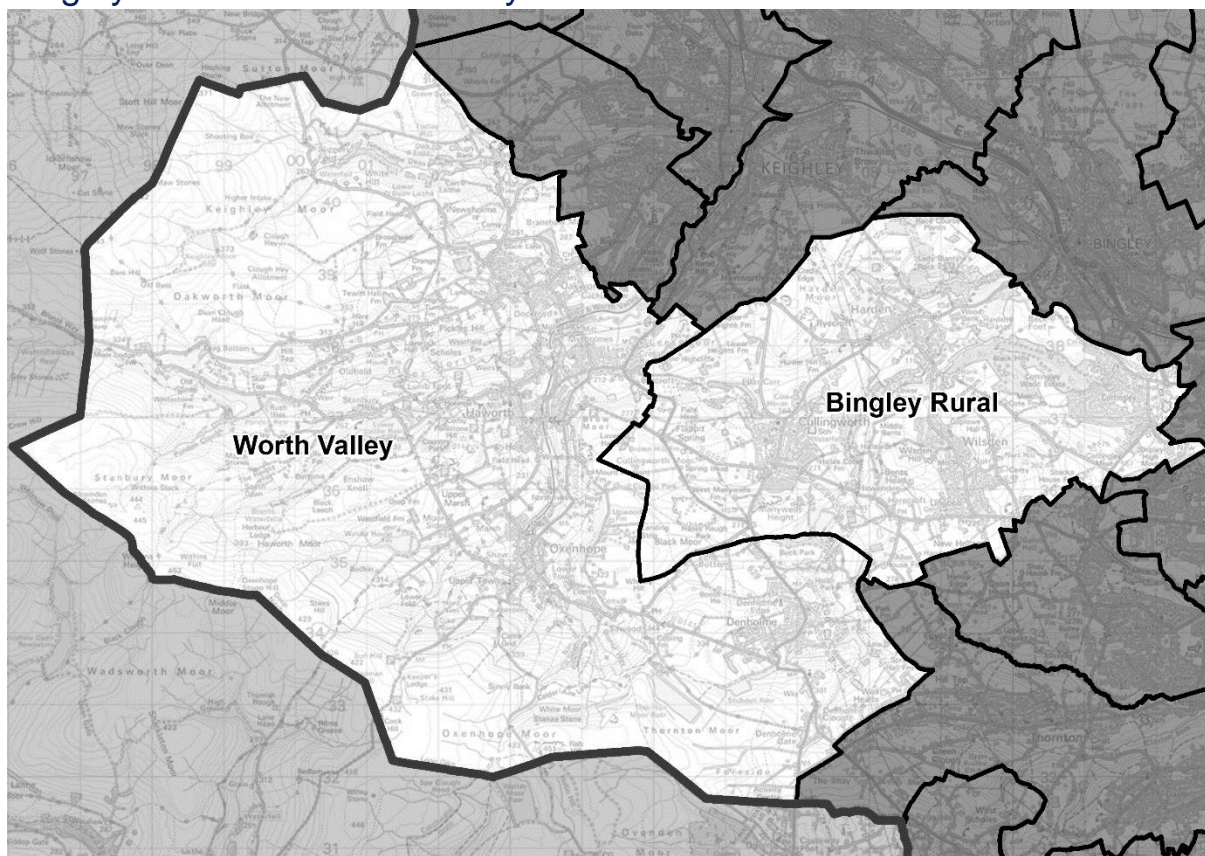
67 The Conservative Group proposed to extend the Shipley ward to include the southern half of the village of Cottingley in Shipley, with the part of the town centre to the east of the A650 moving to Windhill & Wrose ward.

68 As mentioned above, Councillor Love, one of the current councillors for Shipley ward, supported the retention of the existing ward, in particular the part of Baildon parish that contains the World Heritage Site of Saltaire. A local resident suggested the ward should be renamed Saltaire.

69 We propose to adopt the Labour Party proposal for Shipley to maintain the existing ward, subject to the small change to Lower Green and Milner Road. This proposal is very similar to the Green Group's proposal and also that of Councillor Love. We did not consider that we received persuasive evidence that supported the Conservative proposal to include part of Cottingley in Shipley ward, nor the inclusion of a large part of Shipley town centre in Windhill & Wrose ward. This proposal would divide Shipley parish between two wards. Our draft recommendations keep Shipley united in a single ward.

70 Our draft recommendations are for a three-councillor Shipley ward with an electoral variance of -3% by 2029.

Bingley Rural and Worth Valley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Bingley Rural	3	-5%
Worth Valley	3	10%

Bingley Rural and Worth Valley

71 The existing Bingley Rural ward is forecast to have 18% more electors and Worth Valley 13% fewer electors than the average for Bradford by 2029.

72 The Labour Group proposed to move the parish of Denholme from Bingley Rural to Worth Valley. They stated that this arrangement would provide for good electoral equality for both wards and reflect the parish's 'similar semi-rural nature to the towns in Worth Valley with good road links to Cross Roads, Haworth and Oxenhope'.

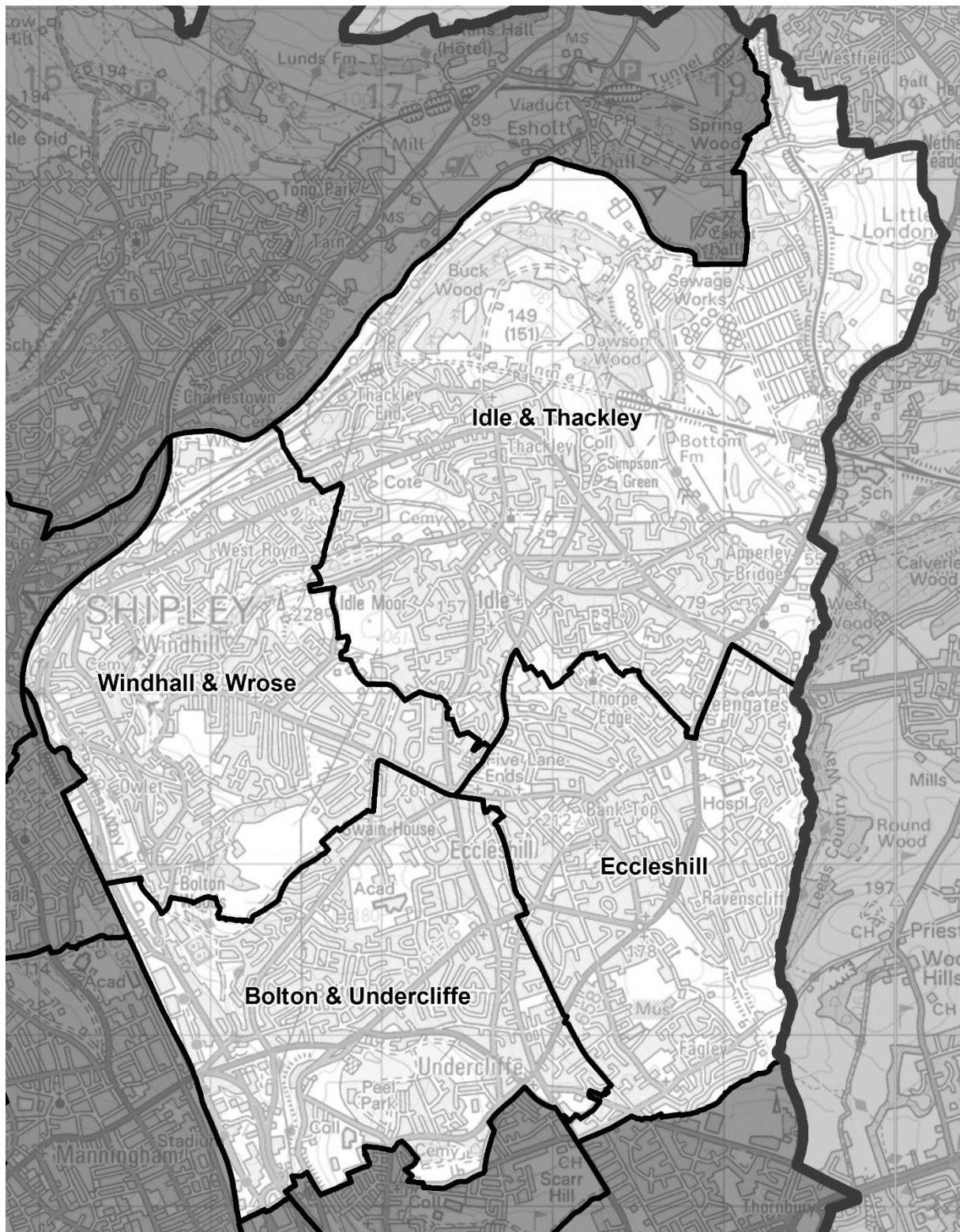
73 The Conservatives proposed to increase the electorate in Worth Valley ward by including electors on the fringe of Keighley, as discussed in the section above. They proposed to reduce the electorate in Bingley Rural ward by moving half of Cottingley village into their suggested Shipley ward, as mentioned in the section above. The Green Group proposed to move part of the parish of Denholme to Worth Valley ward, meaning that Denholme village would be in Worth Valley ward and Denholme Clough and Denholme Gate would remain in Bingley Rural ward.

74 We propose to adopt the Labour Group's suggested arrangement for these two wards. We considered the other proposals, but we concluded that the Conservative Group's proposal did not reflect the community identity of electors on the fringes of Keighley who have stronger ties to the town than the more rural areas of the Worth Valley. We also considered that their proposal for Cottingley divided that community by placing some electors in a Shipley ward and retaining others in Bingley Rural ward. The Green Group proposal was similar to the Labour Group proposal but divided the parish of Denholme, with Denholme village being included in Worth Valley and the remainder of the parish remaining in Bingley Rural. In addition, we noted that this proposal would result in a detached ward for Bingley Rural, with the southern half of Denholme parish having no direct connection to the rest of the ward.

75 We considered that the Labour Group proposal made sense in terms of the connections between Denholme and Oxenhope and the wider Worth Valley along the B6141. We agreed with the Labour Group suggestion that Denholme parish shares a 'semi-rural nature to the towns in Worth Valley with good road links to Cross Roads, Haworth and Oxenhope'. We propose to adopt this pattern of wards subject to the small change to the boundary between Bingley and Bingley Rural discussed in that section of this report.

76 Our proposed draft recommendations are for two three-councillor wards of Bingley Rural and Worth Valley. They will have electoral variances of -5% and 10% by 2029, respectively.

Northeast Bradford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Bolton & Undercliffe	3	-5%
Eccleshill	3	7%
Idle & Thackley	3	8%

Bolton & Undercliffe, Eccleshill, Idle & Thackley and Windhill & Wrose

77 These four wards all have forecast variances of acceptable electoral equality, ranging from 9% fewer to 8% more electors than the average for Bradford by 2029.

78 The Labour Group and the Green Group both proposed to make no change to the existing wards, stating that they continue to reflect the communities contained within them. Both groups argued that leaving them unchanged best reflects their community identity.

79 The Conservatives proposed a number of changes for these wards. As discussed in the previous section, they proposed that an area of Shipley town centre be included in their suggested Windhill & Wrose ward. As a result of this inclusion, they proposed to include a number of electors on Highfield Road and the streets off it, to the south of Idle Moor, in their proposed Eccleshill ward. They also proposed to move the Fagley community out of Eccleshill, with the area to the east of Moorside Road moving to Bradford Moor ward and the area to the west of Moorside Road moving to Bolton & Undercliffe ward.

80 A local resident proposed that Poplars Farm should be moved from Bolton & Undercliffe to Windhill & Wrose but did not give any evidence to support this assertion. One local resident suggested that the Cote Farm housing estate should be wholly included in Idle & Thackley. Another local resident supported the existing Idle & Thackley ward and a fourth suggested that Windhill have its own ward.

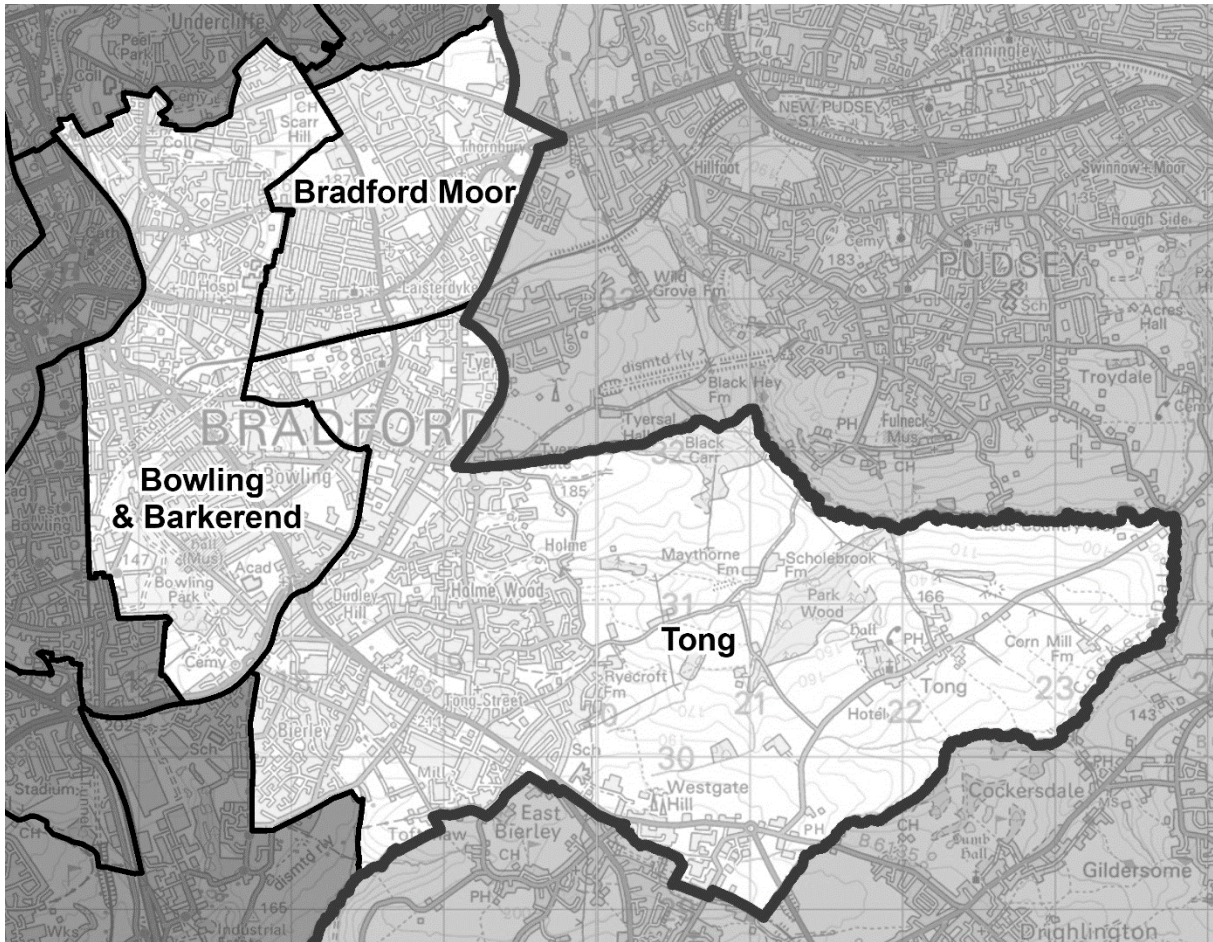
81 Having looked at these proposals as part of our virtual tour of Bradford, we were not persuaded that they were reflective of the Fagley community. The suggested arrangements divided it between two wards, with neither of the wards currently including any part of the Fagley community. As mentioned earlier, we do not consider the inclusion of part of Shipley town centre in Windhill & Wrose ward to reflect the community identity of those electors. We also consider that the area proposed to move to Eccleshill ward, south of Idle Moor, would divide the community in that area.

82 We looked at the other suggestions made but we noted that including all of Cote Farm estate in Idle & Thackley would leave an electoral variance of -15% in Windhill & Wrose. We also did not consider that providing Windhill and Wrose with separate wards reflected convenient and effective local government as both areas would be required to be represented by 1.5 councillors. In an authority that elects by thirds, the Commission requires very strong evidence to move away from a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards. We did not consider this assertion constitutes such evidence. The Poplars Farm area of Bolton & Undercliffe ward contains a significant housing development and to move the area to Windhill & Wrose would leave Bolton

& Undercliffe with 16% fewer electors by 2029, a figure we do not consider is justified by the evidence offered.

83 We therefore propose to leave these wards unchanged from the existing wards, as suggested by the Labour Group and the Green Group, aside from a very minor change to the boundary between Baildon & Eldwick and Idle & Thackley, as mentioned in the Baildon section above.

84 Our proposed draft recommendations are for four three-councillor wards of Bolton & Undercliffe, Eccleshill, Idle & Thackley and Windhill & Wrose with electoral variances of -5%, 7%, 8% and -9% by 2029, respectively.



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Bowling & Barkerend	3	-7%
Bradford Moor	3	2%
Tong	3	5%

Bowling & Barkerend, Bradford Moor and Tong

85 The three current wards in this area have good electoral equality with Bowling & Barkerend forecast to have 10% more electors than the average and Bradford Moor and Tong 2% and 3% more, respectively.

86 The Labour Group proposed to move Bierley Woods, in the south of Tong ward, to Wyke ward to address poor electoral equality in the existing Wyke ward which is forecast to have 13% fewer electors than the average for Bradford by 2029. They therefore proposed to amend the boundary between Tong and Bowling & Barkerend wards to include Cutler Heights, Laisterdyke and Swain Green in Tong ward. They proposed no other change to Bowling & Barkerend ward and suggested leaving Bradford Moor ward unchanged.

87 The Conservative Group proposed to significantly revise Bradford Moor ward, with the streets to the north of Bradford Moor Park, east of Upper Rushton Road,

south of the A647 Leeds Road, and west of the A6177 Laisterdyke moving to Bowling & Barkerend. The Fagley area, to the east of Moorside Road, was included in Bradford Moor ward, as was the Laisterdyke community and Swain Green area. Most of the Bowling part of the existing Bowling & Barkerend ward was proposed to move to a ward with the Wibsey community. The Group suggested leaving Tong ward unchanged.

88 The Green Group proposed leaving Bradford Moor and Tong unchanged and moved Barkerend into a ward with the City Centre, which they suggested could be called City & Barkerend. They propose that Bowling joins Little Horton ward. Councillor Edwards, a current councillor for Tong ward, added their own submission to that of the Green Group to support the retention of the existing ward with a suggested name change to Tong Street.

89 In the other submissions we received, there was some opposition to the inclusion of Laisterdyke in Bowling & Barkerend ward, as the Council had suggested. There was a degree of confusion in these submissions between the Labour Group's suggested proposal and the Boundary Commission for England proposals for new parliamentary constituencies. There was also some suggestion that it would be more appropriate for Bowling and Barkerend to be in different wards, but no boundaries were suggested.

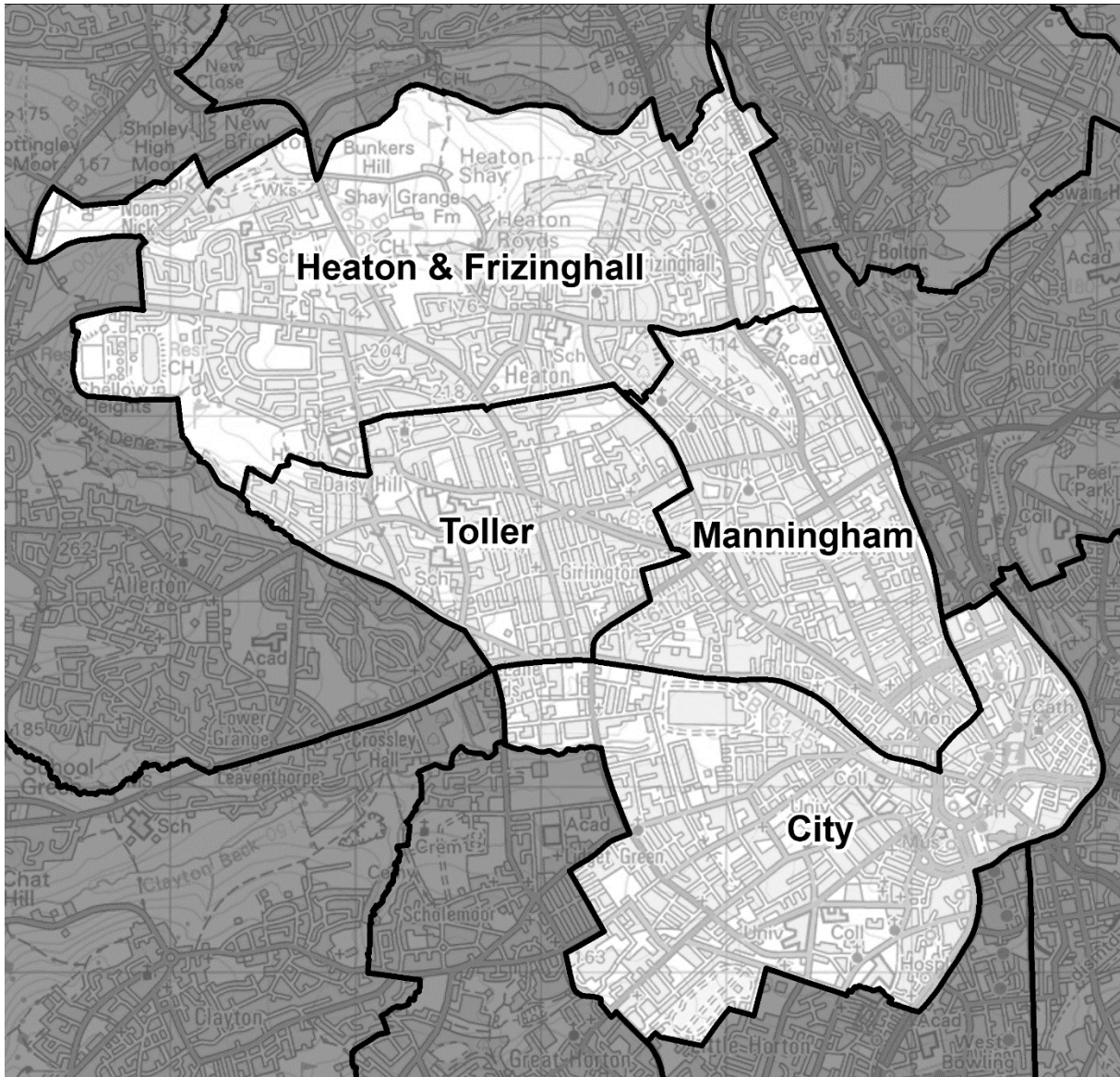
90 Having visited the area as part of virtual tour we propose to adopt the Labour Group proposal for these three wards.

91 Whilst both the Conservative Group and Green Group proposed wards that separate Bowling and Barkerend, as suggested by respondents in other submissions, we did not consider either did so in a way that reflected surrounding communities. We considered that the Conservative proposal to pair Bowling and Wibsey, via a narrow corridor around the top of the M606, was not reflective of the community ties of these two communities. The Green Group's proposal to include Bowling with Little Horton would mean that West Bowling and Bowling be in the same ward, but this also means that their proposed City & Barkerend ward would be effectively detached, with two halves meeting where Birksland Street crosses the railway line. We did not consider a ward with those boundaries would provide effective and convenient local government.

92 We considered that the Labour Group scheme better reflected the communities in this area, and we propose to adopt it subject to a small change. Having visited the two roads on our tour of the area, we considered that the A6177 Sticker Lane made a stronger boundary than Cutler Heights Lane and by using it we could ensure that all of Cutler Heights be included in Tong ward. We agree that Bradford Moor ward should remain unchanged, and Bowling & Barkerend ward should just see the change above adopted. We agree with the Council that Bierley Woods should be included in a ward with Wyke which we cover fully in the section below.

93 Our proposed draft recommendations are for three three-councillor wards of Bowling & Barkerend with an electoral variance of -7%, Bradford Moor at 2% and Tong with a variance of 5% by 2029.

Central and northeast Bradford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
City	3	3%
Heaton & Frizinghall	3	4%
Manningham	3	8%
Toller	3	3%

City and Manningham

94 The existing City ward will have 14% more electors by 2029 than the average for the district due a number of housing developments in the city centre.

95 The Labour Group, in their submission, addressed this forecast high electorate by proposing that an area bounded by Sunbridge Road, Godwin and Duke streets, and the railway line be moved to Manningham ward. The Labour Group considered that this would restore a part of the Manningham community, previously excluded

from Manningham ward to their natural community. They stated that most electors of this area consider themselves Manningham residents, despite living in City ward.

96 The Conservatives proposed to reduce the electorate in City ward by moving areas to the north and south of the A6177 Great Horton Road to Great Horton and Little Horton, respectively. They proposed no change to Manningham ward. The Green Group proposed to pair the city centre with Barkerend, as discussed earlier, and suggested no change to Manningham ward.

97 A local resident proposed that the housing estate to the south of Gracechurch Street move into City ward. Another local resident proposed that properties on the east side of Manningham Lane be moved into Bolton & Undercliffe ward.

98 We propose to adopt the Labour Group proposal for these two wards. We have previously explained we did not consider the Green Group's proposal to pair the City Centre with Barkerend reflected community ties in the area. We visited the areas as part of our tour, and whilst we agree that the Conservative proposal (for those areas mentioned in paragraph 96) could be included in Great Horton and Little Horton wards, we are not able to do so and provide electoral equality for all areas in the context of our other draft recommendations in Bradford.

99 We agree that the Labour Group proposal for City and Manningham wards appears to reflect the community ties of electors in that area, but we would welcome further evidence of community ties as part of this consultation. We do not propose to adopt either of the suggestions made by local residents, which were not supported by persuasive evidence.

100 Our draft recommendations are for two three-councillor wards of City and Manningham with 3% and 8% more electors than the average for Bradford by 2029.

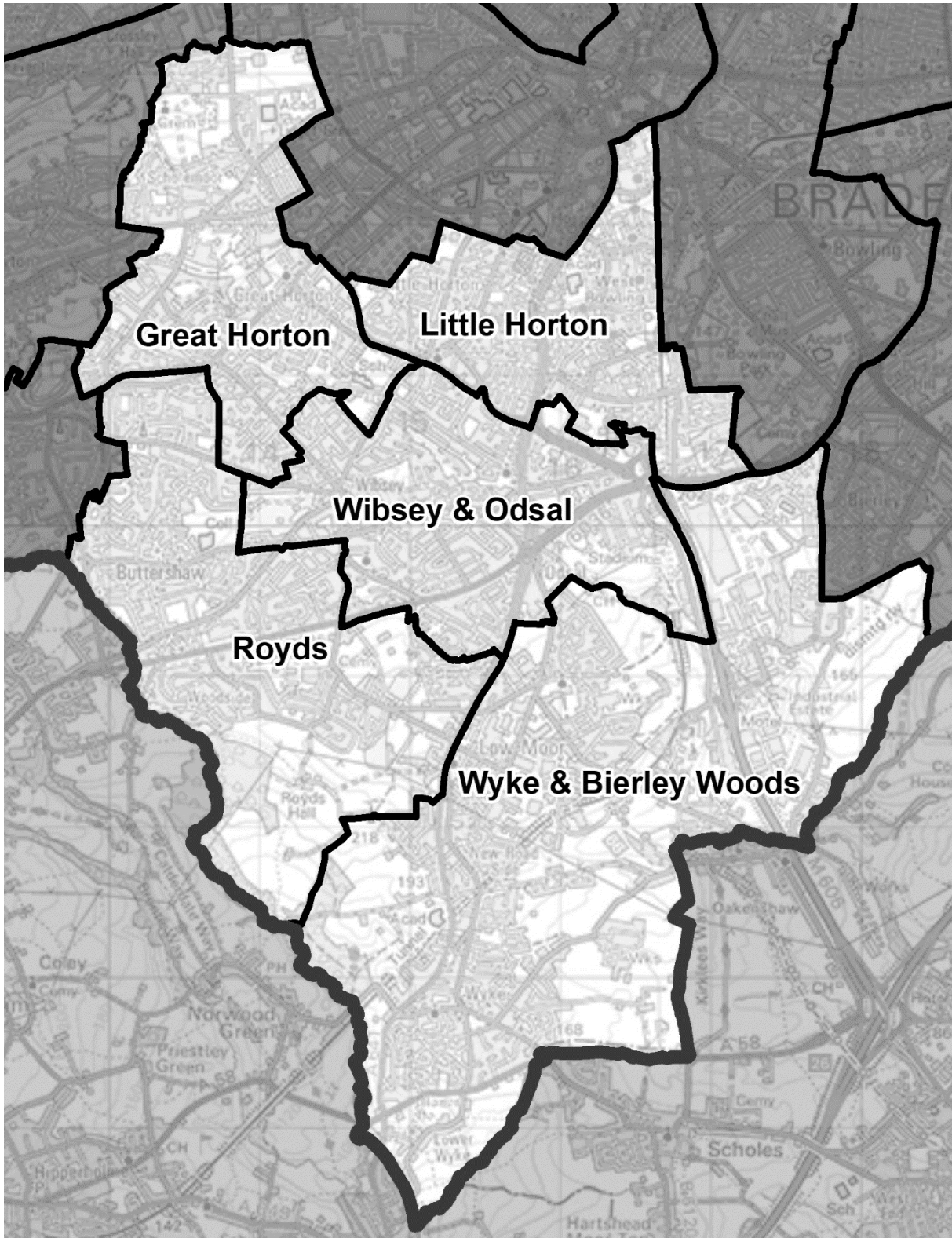
Heaton & Frizinghall and Toller

101 All three schemes from the Labour Group, Conservative Group and Green Group proposed to make no changes to the boundaries of these two wards, with just the Labour Group suggesting that Heaton ward be renamed Heaton & Frizinghall ward to reflect the communities within the ward.

102 We propose to maintain the existing wards and agree that the name change to Heaton & Frizinghall better reflects the composition of that ward.

103 Our draft recommendations are for a three-councillor Heaton & Frizinghall ward with an electoral variance of 4% and a three-councillor Toller ward with an electoral variance of 3% by 2029.

Southeast Bradford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Great Horton	3	-5%
Little Horton	3	-3%
Royds	3	-5%

Wibsey & Odsal	3	-6%
Wyke & Bierley Woods	3	-7%

Great Horton and Little Horton

104 The wards of Great Horton and Little Horton, to the south of the city centre, have good levels of electoral equality in 2029 on their current boundaries.

105 The Labour Group proposed to leave both wards unchanged, save for a small amendment to the boundary between Great Horton and Wibsey to include approximately 280 electors on Enfield Drive, Enfield Parade and Enfield Walk, Kenley Avenue and Kenley Mount and Moore Avenue in Great Horton ward. They argued that this would reflect the community connections of these electors to Great Horton.

106 The Conservative Group proposed to add the aforementioned areas from City ward to Great Horton and Little Horton and proposed to move the Parkside area from Little Horton to their proposed Wibsey ward to join the two parts of that ward together. The Green Group proposed to leave Great Horton ward unchanged and to move the Marshfield and Parkside areas from Little Horton to their suggested Wibsey ward. To compensate for this, the Group included Bowling in their suggested Little Horton ward.

107 We received one submission from a local resident who stated that Little Horton has a strong local identity derived from the Trident Community Council, which covers most of the ward.

108 We propose to adopt the Labour Group proposals for these two wards. We did not consider that the Conservative Group or Green Group proposals were reflective of the Little Horton community, as both divided the Trident Community Council area between at least three wards rather than the two (City and Little Horton) that is currently the case.

109 We considered that the Labour Group's minimal change best met our statutory criteria in terms of community identity.

110 Our proposed draft recommendations are for two three-councillor wards of Great Horton with an electoral variance of -5% and Little Horton at -3% by 2029.

Royds, Wibsey & Odsal and Wyke & Bierley Woods

111 Both the existing Wibsey and Wyke wards have forecast poor electoral equality, with 15% and 13% fewer electors than the average for Bradford by 2029.

112 The Labour Group proposed a number of changes to the existing wards to provide for electoral equality and reflect community identity. They proposed to include the Bierley Woods area, currently in Tong ward, in their suggested Wyke &

Bierley Woods ward. They moved a number of electors around Odsal Stadium from Wyke ward to their proposed Wibsey & Odsal ward, arguing that this reflected their closer ties to the Wibsey community. The Group also proposed moving the boundary between Wibsey and Royds to follow Reevy Road, thereby including all electors that live around Wibsey Park in Wibsey & Odsal ward. The Group argued that this name change better reflected the Wibsey and Odsal communities.

113 The Conservatives proposed a different arrangement, with less change to the existing wards. They proposed that a triangular area bounded by Halifax Road, Huddersfield Road and the rear of properties that lie to the south of Netherlands Avenue move from Wibsey ward to Wyke ward.

114 The Green Group proposed three wards with significant changes to the existing warding pattern, with a Royds ward extending further into the Wibsey area and the area of Moor Top moving from Royds ward to Wyke ward. They also moved the Low Moor area from Wyke ward to Wibsey ward. The Group's suggested warding pattern proposed that both Wyke ward and Wibsey ward have detached parts.

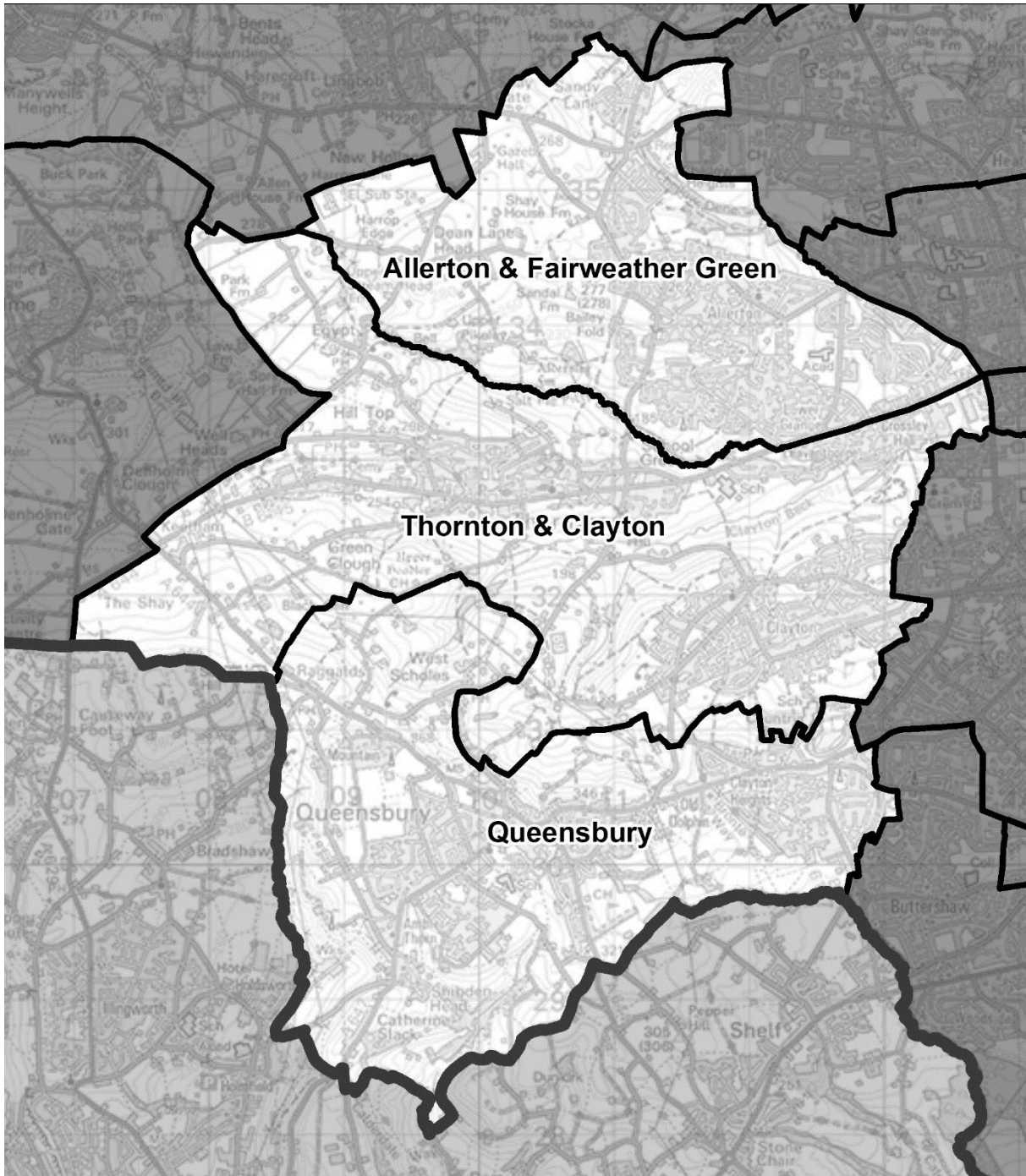
115 We received two submissions from local residents regarding the Wibsey ward. One proposed the same suggestion as the Labour Group around Wibsey Park, while the other proposed the same suggestion for the Odsal area that the Labour Group had proposed. We also had four submissions from residents in Royds ward, in the Pickles Hill area, who believed that their properties should be included in Wibsey ward.

116 We propose to adopt the Labour Group proposal for these three wards. We considered the alternative proposals, but we concluded we could not adopt the Green Group proposal given it contained two wards with detached parts. Nor could we adopt the Conservative Group proposal, whose Wibsey ward we concluded did not reflect the communities in south Bradford. We also noted that including the Pickles Hill area in Wibsey & Odsal ward would leave Great Horton ward with 20% fewer electors than the average for the district by 2029, a level of electoral inequality we do not consider is justified by the evidence provided.

117 We agree that the Labour Group proposal best reflects the statutory criteria here, in particular its inclusion of the Wibsey and Odsal communities in the same ward, something that was supported in other submissions, as was their proposal around Wibsey Park. We do note that the Labour Group, and therefore our proposed Wyke & Bierley Woods ward, cross the M606 motorway to include communities on both sides in the same ward. We would be interested to hear evidence from communities in these areas on where their community ties lie and any alternative warding patterns for this area that reflect our statutory criteria.

118 Our proposed draft recommendations for these wards are for three three-councillors wards of Royds, Wibsey & Odsal and Wyke & Bierley Woods with electoral variances of -5%, -6% and -7%, respectively, by 2029.

Allerton, Clayton, Queensbury and Thornton



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Allerton & Fairweather Green	3	-2%
Queensbury	3	-1%
Thornton & Clayton	3	2%

Allerton & Fairweather Green and Thornton & Clayton

119 The existing Clayton & Fairweather Green and Thornton & Allerton wards are both currently forecast to have good electoral equality by 2029.

120 The Labour Group and Green Group proposed to leave these two wards unchanged from the existing warding arrangements.

121 The Conservatives proposed to change these wards, pairing Allerton with Fairweather Green and Thornton with Clayton. They argued that this arrangement would better reflect how the communities interact in this area.

122 This view was supported by other submissions received, particularly with evidence of a lack of community ties between Clayton and Fairweather Green. The alternative proposal from the Conservatives uses the B6145 as the boundary between the two wards from Four Lane Ends, before following Pitty Beck to the boundary with Bingley Rural ward.

123 Both the proposal from the Labour Group/Green Group and the proposal from the Conservative Group contained good evidence in favour of their proposed wards. Both warding patterns also provided good electoral equality.

124 Having considered both proposals and viewed the area on our tour of Bradford, we are persuaded that the evidence from the Conservative Group was stronger than the evidence for the existing arrangements. We were particularly persuaded that the existing arrangement did not reflect effective and convenient local government for Clayton and Fairweather Green, which are currently in a ward with no internal access between them. We also considered that the current arrangement in the Allerton and Fairweather Green area divides an existing community, particularly in the Lower Grange area.

125 For this reason, we propose to adopt a three-councillor Allerton & Fairweather Green and a three-councillor Thornton & Clayton ward. We are particularly interested to hear evidence from electors in this area as to where their community lies, both in respect to our proposed draft recommendations but also the existing wards that the Labour Group and Green Group proposed to maintain.

126 Our proposed draft recommendations are for two three-councillor wards of Allerton & Fairweather Green and Thornton & Clayton with variances of -2% and 2%, respectively, by 2029.

Queensbury

127 All three of the schemes we received proposed to make no change to the Queensbury ward, which they all stated best meets the community ties of the Queensbury community.

128 We therefore propose to make no change to the existing Queensbury ward which has an electoral variance of -1% by 2029.

Conclusions

129 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in Bradford, referencing the 2023 and 2029 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

	Draft recommendations	
	2023	2029
Number of councillors	90	90
Number of electoral wards	30	30
Average number of electors per councillor	4,112	4,375
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	2	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Draft recommendations

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council should be made up of 90 councillors serving 30 wards representing 30 three-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 City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. You can also view our draft recommendations for the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council on our interactive maps at <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/bradford>

Parish electoral arrangements

130 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.

131 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, City of Bradford Metropolitan District 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.

132 As a result of our proposed 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 Baildon, Bingley, Ilkley and Keighley.

133 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Baildon parish.

Draft recommendations

Baildon Town Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing six wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	2
North	2
South	3
South East	2
South West	1
West	2

134 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Bingley parish.

Draft recommendations

Bingley Town Council should comprise 16 councillors, as at present, representing nine wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Bingley Central & Myrtle Park	2
Cottingley	3
Crossflatts & Micklethwaite	2
Crow Nest	2
Eldwick East	1
Eldwick West	1
Gilstead	2
Lady Lane & Oakwood	1
Priestthorpe	2

135 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ilkley parish.

Draft recommendations

Ilkley Town Council should comprise 14 councillors, as at present, representing five wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Ben Rhydding North	2
Ben Rhydding South	2
Ilkley North	3
Ilkley South	3
Ilkley West	4

136 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Keighley parish.

Draft recommendations

Keighley Town Council should comprise 30 councillors, as at present, representing 15 wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Bogthorn & Exley	1
Bracken Bank & Ingrow	3
Fell Lane & Westburn	3
Guardhouse	1
Highfield	2
Knowle Park	1
Lawkholme & Showfield	2
Laycock & Braithwaite	1
Long Lee & Parkwood	2
Morton & Sandbeds	2
Oakworth	3
Riddlesden & Stockbridge	3
Spring Gardens & Utley	3
Town	1
Woodhouse & Hainworth	2

Have your say

137 The Commission has an open mind about its draft recommendations. Every representation we receive will be considered, regardless of who it is from or whether it relates to the whole district or just a part of it.

138 If you agree with our recommendations, please let us know. If you don't think our recommendations are right for Bradford, we want to hear alternative proposals for a different pattern of wards.

139 Our website is the best way to keep up to date with progress on the review and to have your say www.lgbce.org.uk

140 Each review has its own page with details of the timetable for the review, information about its different stages and interactive mapping.

141 Submissions can also be made by emailing reviews@lgbce.org.uk or by writing to:

Review Officer (Bradford)
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
PO Box 133
Blyth
NE24 9FE

142 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for Bradford which delivers:

- Electoral equality: each local councillor represents a similar number of electors.
- Community identity: reflects the identity and interests of local communities.
- Effective and convenient local government: helping your council discharge its responsibilities effectively.

143 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of electors.
- Reflect community interests and identities and include evidence of community links.
- Be based on strong, easily identifiable boundaries.
- Help the council deliver effective and convenient local government.

144 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of electors as elsewhere in Bradford?

145 Community identity:

- Community groups: is there a parish council, residents' association or other group that represents the area?
- Interests: what issues bind the community together or separate it from other parts of your area?
- Identifiable boundaries: are there natural or constructed features which make strong boundaries for your proposals?

146 Effective local government:

- Are any of the proposed wards too large or small to be represented effectively?
- Are the proposed names of the wards appropriate?
- Are there good links across your proposed wards? Is there any form of public transport?

147 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all representations will be placed on deposit at our offices and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

148 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers. This includes your name, postal or email addresses, signatures, or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, no matter who they are from.

149 In the light of representations received, we will review our draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

150 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft

Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the all-out elections for Bradford in 2026.

Equalities

151 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

Draft recommendations for Bradford

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2023)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Allerton & Fairweather Green	3	12,029	4,010	-3%	12,820	4,273	-2%
2	Baildon & Eldwick	3	13,417	4,472	9%	14,399	4,800	10%
3	Bingley	3	12,875	4,292	4%	14,423	4,808	10%
4	Bingley Rural	3	11,739	3,913	-5%	12,494	4,165	-5%
5	Bolton & Undercliffe	3	12,050	4,017	-2%	12,489	4,163	-5%
6	Bowling & Barkerend	3	11,484	3,828	-7%	12,171	4,057	-7%
7	Bradford Moor	3	12,942	4,314	5%	13,418	4,473	2%
8	City	3	12,888	4,296	4%	13,576	4,525	3%
9	Eccleshill	3	12,929	4,310	5%	14,009	4,670	7%
10	Great Horton	3	11,809	3,936	-4%	12,413	4,138	-5%
11	Heaton & Frizinghall	3	12,436	4,145	1%	13,607	4,536	4%
12	Idle & Thackley	3	13,344	4,448	8%	14,148	4,716	8%

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2023)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Ilkley & Addingham	3	13,206	4,402	7%	13,794	4,598	5%
14 Keighley Central	3	12,280	4,093	0%	12,822	4,274	-2%
15 Keighley East	3	12,462	4,154	1%	12,933	4,311	-1%
16 Keighley West	3	11,714	3,905	-5%	12,383	4,128	-6%
17 Little Horton	3	12,077	4,026	-2%	12,691	4,230	-3%
18 Manningham	3	13,311	4,437	8%	14,130	4,710	8%
19 Queensbury	3	12,417	4,139	1%	12,982	4,327	-1%
20 Royds	3	11,894	3,965	-4%	12,482	4,161	-5%
21 Shipley	3	11,502	3,834	-7%	12,683	4,228	-3%
22 Silsden & Steeton	3	10,903	3,634	-12%	11,805	3,935	-10%
23 Thornton & Clayton	3	12,528	4,176	2%	13,357	4,452	2%
24 Toller	3	13,055	4,352	6%	13,517	4,506	3%
25 Tong	3	13,077	4,359	6%	13,839	4,613	5%
26 Wharfedale	3	11,496	3,832	-7%	13,383	4,461	2%

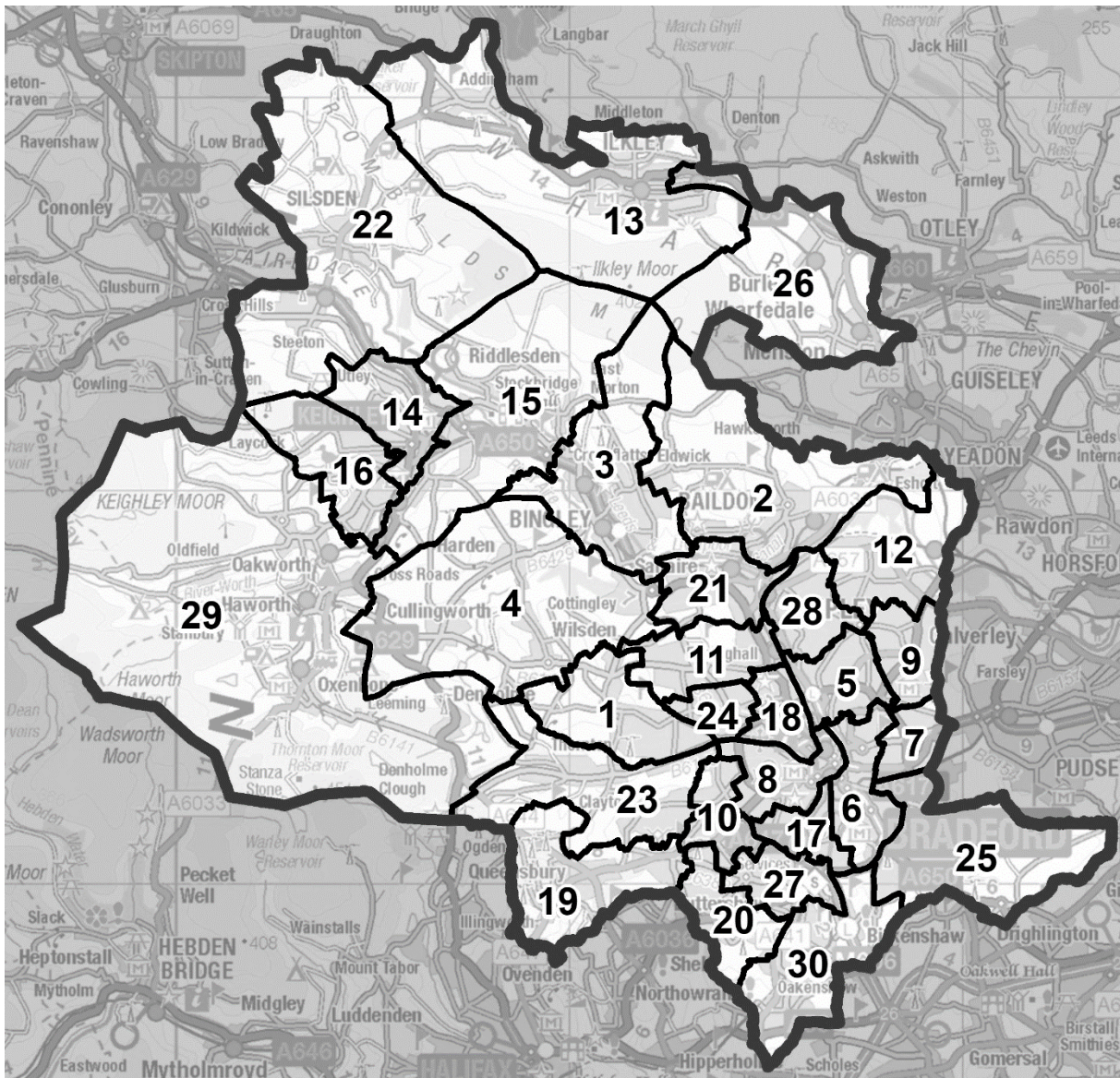
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2023)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
27 Wibsey & Odsal	3	11,614	3,871	-6%	12,347	4,116	-6%
28 Windhill & Wrose	3	11,413	3,804	-7%	11,990	3,997	-9%
29 Worth Valley	3	13,803	4,601	12%	14,453	4,818	10%
30 Wyke & Bierley Woods	3	11,430	3,810	-7%	12,198	4,066	-7%
Totals	90	370,124	–	–	393,754	–	–
Averages	–	–	4,112	–	–	4,375	–

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by City of Bradford Metropolitan District 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 district. 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	Allerton & Fairweather Green
2	Baildon & Eldwick
3	Bingley
4	Bingley Rural
5	Bolton & Undercliffe
6	Bowling & Barkerend
7	Bradford Moor
8	City
9	Eccleshill
10	Great Horton
11	Heaton & Frizinghall

12	Idle & Thackley
13	Ilkley & Addingham
14	Keighley Central
15	Keighley East
16	Keighley West
17	Little Horton
18	Manningham
19	Queensbury
20	Royds
21	Shipley
22	Silsden & Steeton
23	Thornton & Clayton
24	Toller
25	Tong
26	Wharfedale
27	Wibsey & Odsal
28	Windhill & Wrose
29	Worth Valley
30	Wyke & Bierley Woods

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/bradford

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:

www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/bradford

Political Groups

- City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Labour Group
- City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Conservative Group
- City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Green Group

Councillors

- Councillor M. Edwards (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council)
- Councillor M. Love (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council)
- Councillor L. Maunsell (Keighley Town Council)
- Councillor C. Whitaker (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Baildon Town Council

Local Residents

- 148 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

Translations and other formats:

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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.

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

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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