

Coventry

Personal Details:

Name:

[REDACTED]

Email:

[REDACTED]

Postcode:

[REDACTED]

Organisation Name: Coventry Labour Party (Member of the public)

Comment text:

Related subject: Boundaries for all 18 wards in Coventry

Attached are the proposals from Coventry Labour Party outlining the case for changes to boundaries with the justification for each change to meet the criteria as set out by the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Attached Documents:

- Overview Map_0.pdf
- Cover page.pdf
- Coventry Labour Party Boundary Proposals_0.pdf
- Ward maps.pdf

COVENTRY LABOUR PARTY BOUNDARY CHANGE PROPOSALS

1. Introduction and Proposal Overview

Introduction

- 1.1. The last boundary review for Coventry was implemented in 2004 and the Local Government Boundary Commission have commenced a review in line with the criteria set by them to enable effective governance at a local level.
- 1.2. The Local Government Boundary Commission has decided that the number of councillors in Coventry should be 54, as it is now. The Local Government Boundary Commission wants to hear what residents and organisations think about their local area.
- 1.3. A 10-week consultation inviting proposals will run until 31 July 2023. Coventry Labour Party have submitted the following response to this consultation in line with the Commissions criteria as set out on their regulations:
 - i. Electoral equality between electoral wards
 - ii. Respect community identity and interests
 - iii. Effective and convenient local government
- 1.4. Each ward must be within a tolerance of +/-10% of 13,848, this is based on population figures for 2029.
- 1.5. Based on this criteria, Coventry will have seven wards that by 2029 will fall outside of the tolerance:

Table 1 – Wards outside +/- 10% tolerance

Wards above tolerance		Wards below tolerance	
Bablake	+31%	Cheylesmore	-12%
Henley	+12%	Wainbody	-20%
Lower Stoke	+14%	Whoberley	-15%
Westwood	+14%		

1.6. The proposals outlined below have followed the criteria set out by the Local Government Boundary Commission and:

- i. Where possible have taken into account historic links i.e. areas have previously been in different wards; and
- ii. Where possible parliamentary boundaries have been respected; and
- iii. In drawing boundaries, consideration was given to natural boundaries- major roads, railway lines, industrial estates etc.

1.7. To ensure the proposals meet the criteria of electoral equality, respecting community identity and interests, and maintain efficient and convenient local government, the following wards will change:

- Bablake
- Cheylesmore
- Earlsdon
- Henley
- Lower Stoke
- Radford
- Sherbourne
- St Michael's
- Wainbody
- Westwood
- Whoberley
- Woodlands
- Wyken

1.8. Under the proposals, the following wards will not change:

- Binley and Willenhall
- Foleshill
- Holbrook
- Longford
- Upper Stoke

1.9. The above wards are all within +/- 10% of 13,848, are well established and understood as distinct areas and are generally geographically well-defined with clear boundaries.

Proposal Overview

1.10. It will be recommend that Holbrook be changed to Holbrooks. This reflects that the area is known by residents as Holbrooks and that this name is used by community organisations and facilities such as Holbrooks Park and Holbrooks Health Centre within the ward.

1.11. It will be proposed that the name of Westwood be changed to Tile Hill and Canley to represent the proposed changes and the identity of the ward. Further details will be outlined below. For clarity the name Westwood will be used to describe changes throughout the proposal.

1.12. The proposals seek to make the changes to the wards named in 1.7 to meet the statutory criteria.

1.13. The basis of these changes are:

- i. Restoring historic links by reversing previous boundary changes.
- ii. Recognising changes to neighbourhoods and natural links which are not acknowledged by the current boundaries.

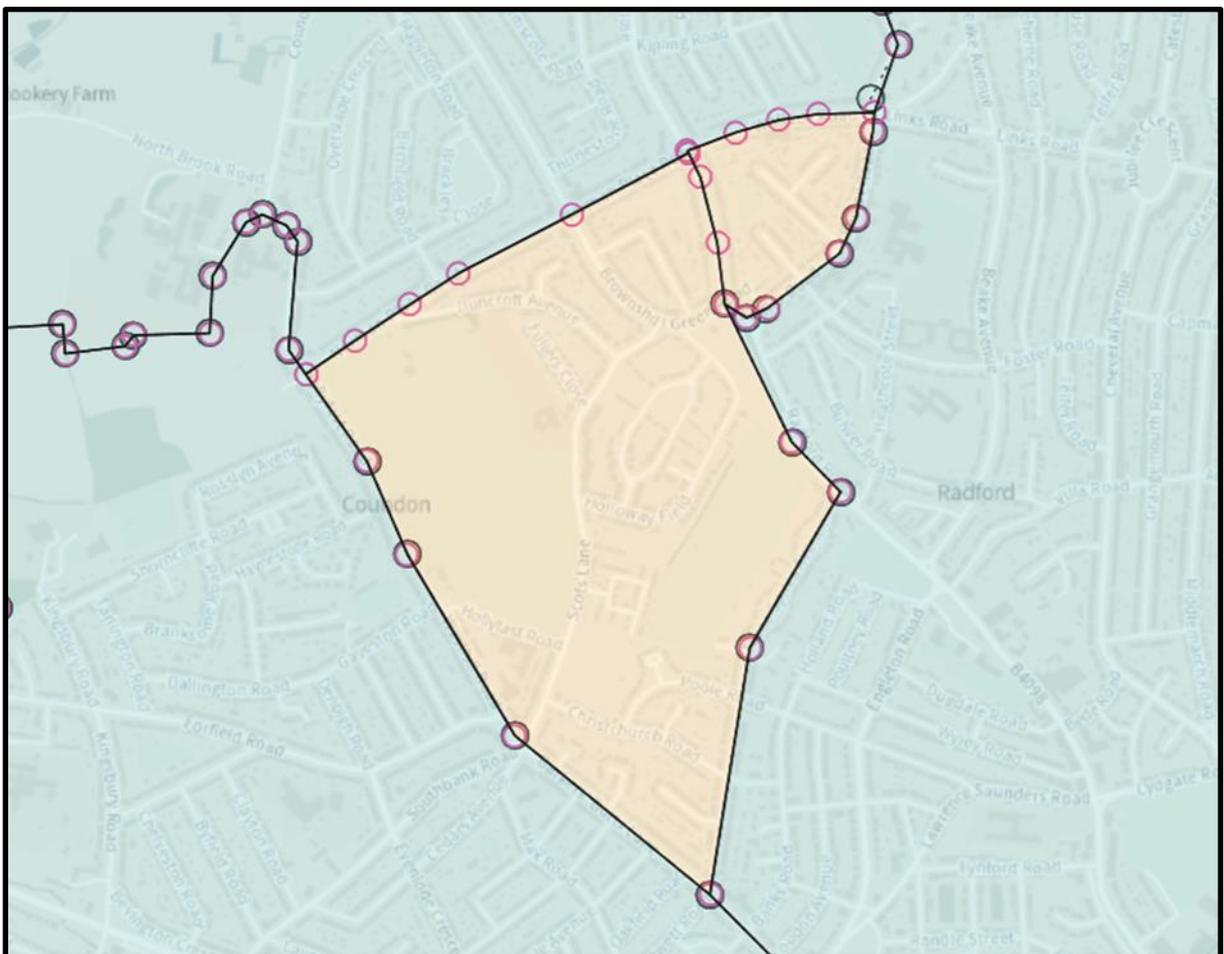
- 1.14. This proposal will move a total of nine polling districts between wards with four of these moves reverting to previously held boundaries.
- 1.15. The following boxes are being moved to recognise neighbourhood and community links:
- Box JA into St. Michael's from Lower Stoke
 - Box QG into Wainbody from Westwood
 - Box SC into Westwood from Woodlands
 - Box AH into Woodlands from Bablake
 - Box AD into Sherbourne and Radford from Bablake
- 1.16. The following boxes are being put back into wards where they previously were:
- Box FF into Wyken from Henley
 - Box LE into Cheylesmore from St. Michael's
 - Box LI into Earlsdon from St. Michael's
 - Box DH into Whoberley from Earlsdon
- 1.17. In some cases the boxes have had some additional streets removed or added, this will be outlined on a ward by ward basis below.
- 1.18. The proposal respects parliamentary boundaries, however, it has been necessary to move two boxes (DH and SC) between constituency boundaries to respect community identity and interests. Although this is not a consideration for this review, the change is a total of 2051 electors moving between two constituencies; this is a relatively minor change in terms of the total number of electors in Coventry.
- 1.19. The proposals will be grouped into the following to set out the reasoning for the change and discussion in line with the statutory criteria set out in 1.3 and 1.4:
- Bablake, Wainbody, Westwood and Woodlands
 - Radford and Sherbourne
 - Earlsdon and Whoberley
 - Cheylesmore, Lower Stoke and St Michael's
 - Henley and Wyken
 - Binley and Willenhall, Foleshill, Holbrooks, Longford and Upper Stoke

2. Bablake, Wainbody, Westwood and Woodlands

- 2.1. Based on the 2029 projections for Coventry, the biggest changes in the city will be seen to the west of Coventry in Bablake with it being 31% above the average of 13,848, mainly due to the urban extensions in Eastern Green and Keresley, known as the Eastern Green SUE and Keresley SUE respectively.
- 2.2. This growth is present to a lesser extent in Westwood with a projected increase to 14% above the average in 2029, again with development taking place across the ward in Canley, Tile Hill and Westwood Heath.
- 2.3. In contrast, Wainbody has a significant challenge in the other extreme with a marked drop in electors since the introduction of individual voter registration, resulting in the ward being projected to be 11,030, 20% short of the 13,848 average by 2029.

- 2.9. Although it is not a consideration for this review, it is recognised that this change will divide Allesley Parish Council between Bablake and Woodlands, however the A45 already divides the parish, and the new community emerging within the Eastern Green SUE will be a part of the parish in its own right. For this reason, a warded parish council will better represent the changing nature of the area.
- 2.10. It is not proposed to split Allesley Parish Council further as the Parish with these changes are within clearly defined boundaries as drawn within these proposals.
- 2.11. In addition, it is proposed to move box AD out of Bablake, by doing so, this we will achieve electoral equality for Bablake.
- 2.12. It is proposed that box AD be split between Sherbourne and Radford. The box mainly consists of the Coundon neighbourhood, the majority of which is strongly identified with Sherbourne (Fig 2).

Fig 2 – Box AD from Bablake to Sherbourne and Radford

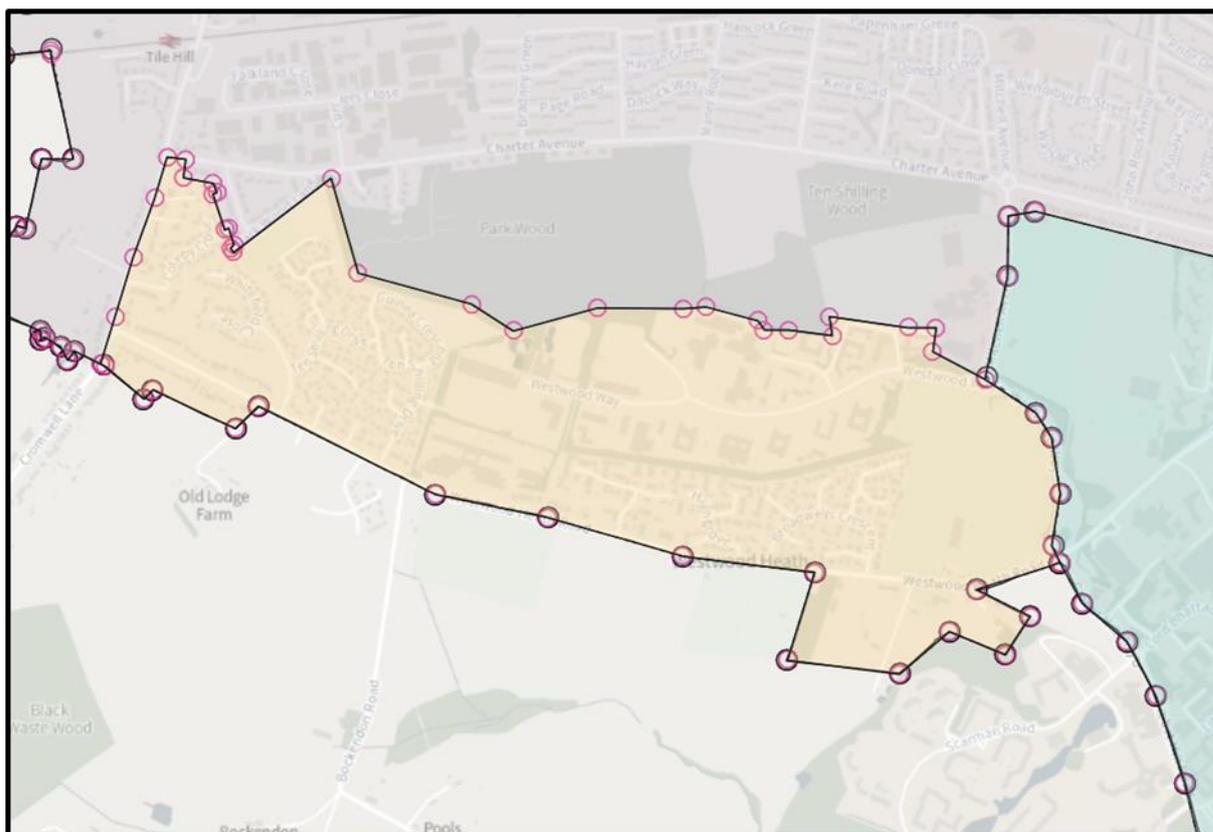


- 2.13. Coundon is distinct from the neighbourhoods of Keresley and Allesley Village which make up the majority of Bablake. Residents in AD are much more likely to identify with residents in other parts of Coundon in Sherbourne as well as share facilities such as schools and places of worship.
- 2.14. Further details on box AD will be included below in the discussion of Radford and Sherbourne.

Wainbody

- 2.15. By 2029 Wainbody will be 20% below the average of 13, 848 required for electoral equality.
- 2.16. Wainbody consists of the neighbourhoods of Finham, Mantilla Drive, Cannon Park and Gibbet Hill. It is mainly centred around the A45 which provides a border to the north of the ward
- 2.17. To address this shortfall, it is proposed a part of box QG from Westwood ward be moved to Wainbody achieving electoral equality (fig 3)

Fig 3 – Box QG from Westwood to Wainbody from Cromwell Lane



- 2.18. The section added will be the housing developments on Westwood Heath Road, made up of newer developments of executive housing that do not fit naturally with the majority of Westwood. The boundary between Wainbody and Westwood will now be along Cromwell Lane.
- 2.19. The section of QG is reminiscent of the Cannon Park neighbourhood of Wainbody which is a short drive from Westwood Heath and adjoins the University of Warwick Campus. Residents in both areas will have similar concerns about local issues such as Houses in Multiple Occupation and parking issues, which would allow for effective and convenient local government.
- 2.20. This is also a more sustainable and less disruptive solution to the low electoral numbers than seeking to take polling districts from neighbouring Earlsdon Ward which is likely to fall under electoral equality if it loses a polling district with no obvious replacement from its neighbouring wards. Similarly there are no coherent or obvious means to take individual streets or collections of streets from Earlsdon without breaking up established neighbourhoods.

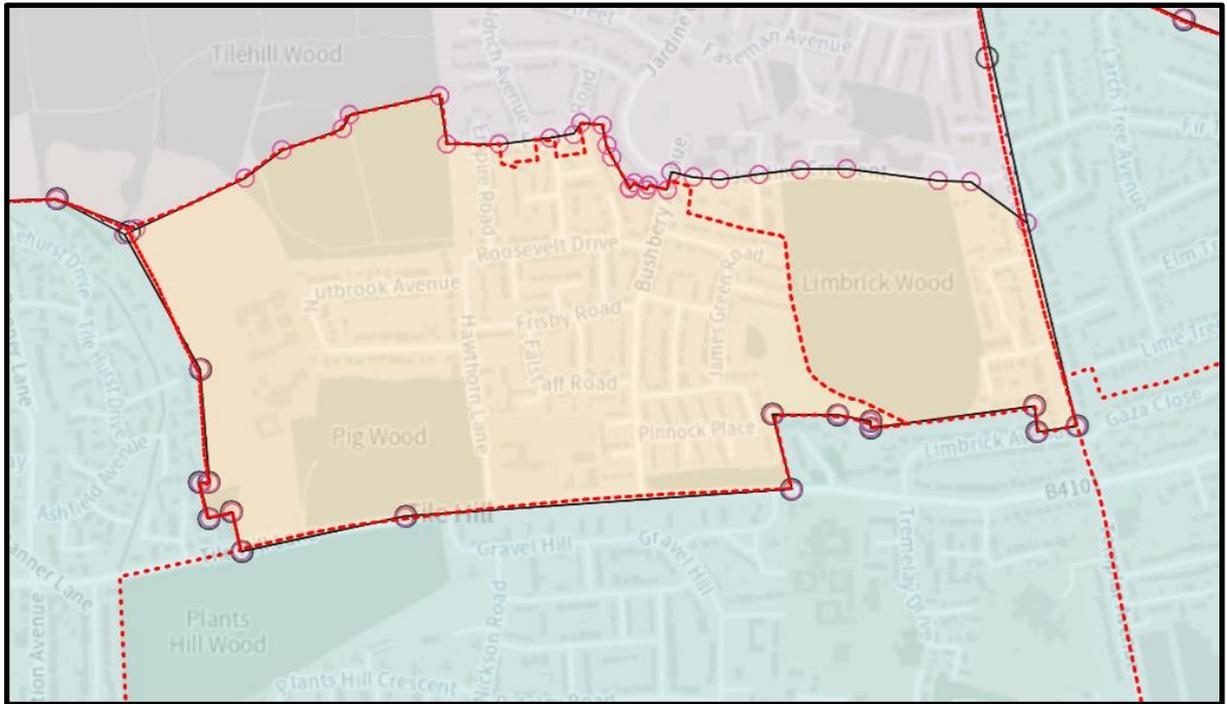
- 2.21. Therefore, most of the boundaries of the current ward will be retained, minimising disruption and recognising strong established links.
- 2.22. The new western boundary, expanding beyond the University of Warwick Campus to Cromwell Lane reflects natural linkages in the area, with housing matching housing in other parts of Wainbody.

Westwood

- 2.23. Westwood is projected to grow to an electorate of 15,818 by 2029, 14% above the average of 13,848 required for electoral equality.
- 2.24. Westwood is made up of three distinct neighbourhoods, Canley and Tile Hill and Westwood Heath, however Tile Hill is currently split between Westwood with a part in Woodlands.
- 2.25. Tile Hill Lane runs the length of the ward from the A45 to Tile Hill Village in the south west of the city with what is known as Tile Hill on both the north and south side of Tile Hill Lane.
- 2.26. Tile Hill Lane currently divides Tile Hill South, which is in Westwood, with Tile Hill North, which is in Woodlands. These estates have traditionally been linked in the minds of residents and under current arrangements both relevant polling boxes share the same polling station, Our Lady of Assumption on Tile Hill Lane.
- 2.27. Tile Hill Village at the west end of Tile Hill Lane has grown around railway station. This is a long established part of the ward, which has long been linked with the rest of Tile Hill via shared community facilities such as schools and Floyd's Field recreation ground.
- 2.28. Canley maintains a distinct character, and although separated by the railway line, Canley and Tile Hill share facilities such as community centres and schools.
- 2.29. Canley is a well-established area within Coventry with a library, community centre and a number of churches. It is in the main made up of pre and post war social housing. It is geographically well defined running along the length of Charter Avenue, bordered by the Fletchamstead Highway to the north east, Cromwell Lane to the west and with the railway line dividing it from Tile Hill.
- 2.30. In recent years Canley has seen expansion with sympathetic new builds. Crucially, much of this new build has been near the railway line that divides Tile Hill from Canley, which has served to narrow the gap between Tile Hill and Canley.
- 2.31. Westwood Heath to the south is a newer estate characterised by larger family homes and executive housing running the length of Westwood Heath Road to the edge of the University of Warwick to the east. To the north the estate is divided from the rest of Westwood by woods and Westwood Business Park. To the west at Cromwell Lane, the houses are mixed, larger in size but characterised more by the growth of Tile Hill Village and are much older than the development on Westwood Heath.
- 2.32. Growth in the west of the city provides an opportunity to redraw ward boundaries to better reflect the communities in the area, recognising the new communities emerging through development and how they relate to settled communities.
- 2.33. It is proposed to reach electoral equality by bringing the parts of Tile Hill together to the north of the ward by moving Tile Hill North in box SC from Woodlands to Westwood. The boundary

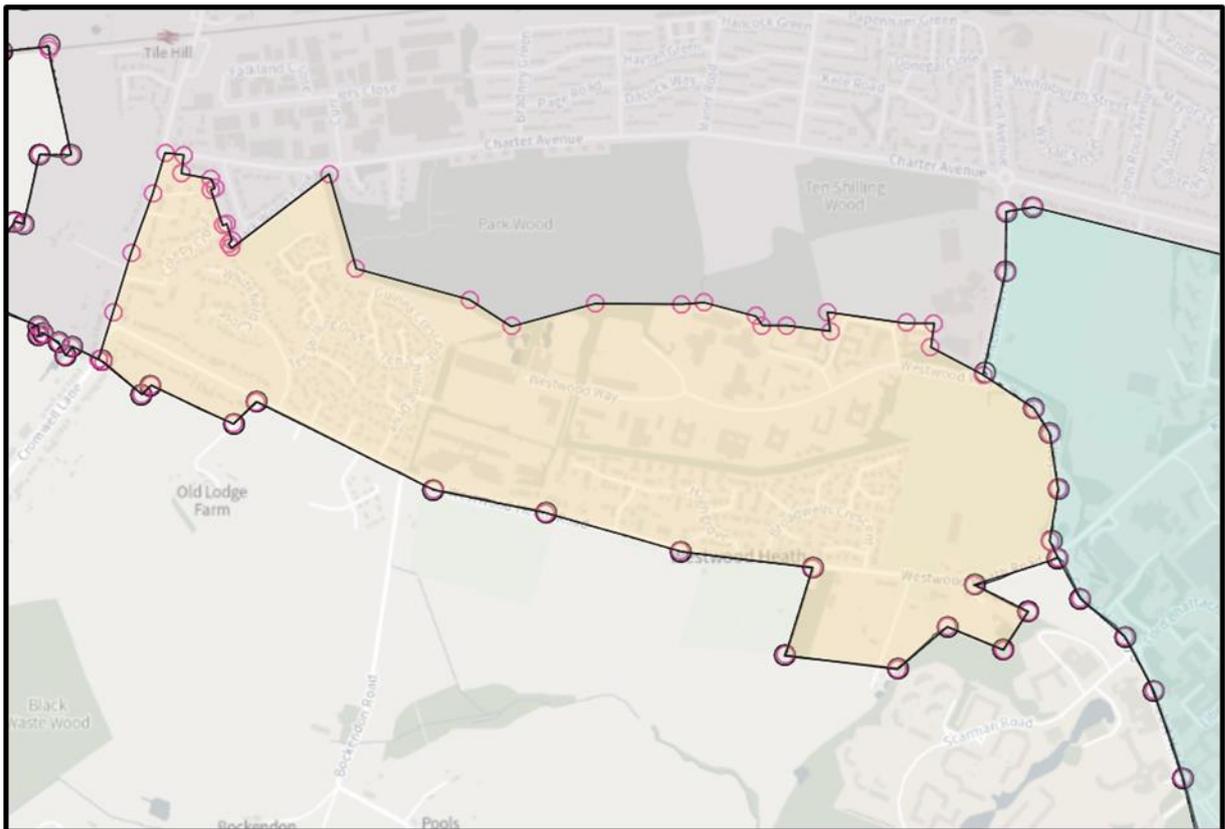
will be redrawn (fig 4) along Jardine Crescent to Broad Lane to reflect the fact that Jardine Crescent is a shared shopping area with shared facilities including the library and community centre.

Fig 4 - Box SC moved from Woodlands to Westwood with a new boundary along Jardine Crescent (highlighted in yellow)



- 2.34. Westwood Heath has a very different identity to both Canley and Tile Hill and is also geographically isolated from these neighbourhoods, sharing more characteristics with the adjoining area around the University of Warwick and Cannon Park in Wainbody.
- 2.35. It is proposed that Westwood Heath in box QG move into Wainbody but that the new boundary to the west be redrawn along Cromwell Lane to recognise the community ties with Tile Hill Village. This will provide electoral equality between Westwood and Wainbody (fig 5).

Fig 5 Box QG moves from Westwood to Wainbody (highlighted in yellow)

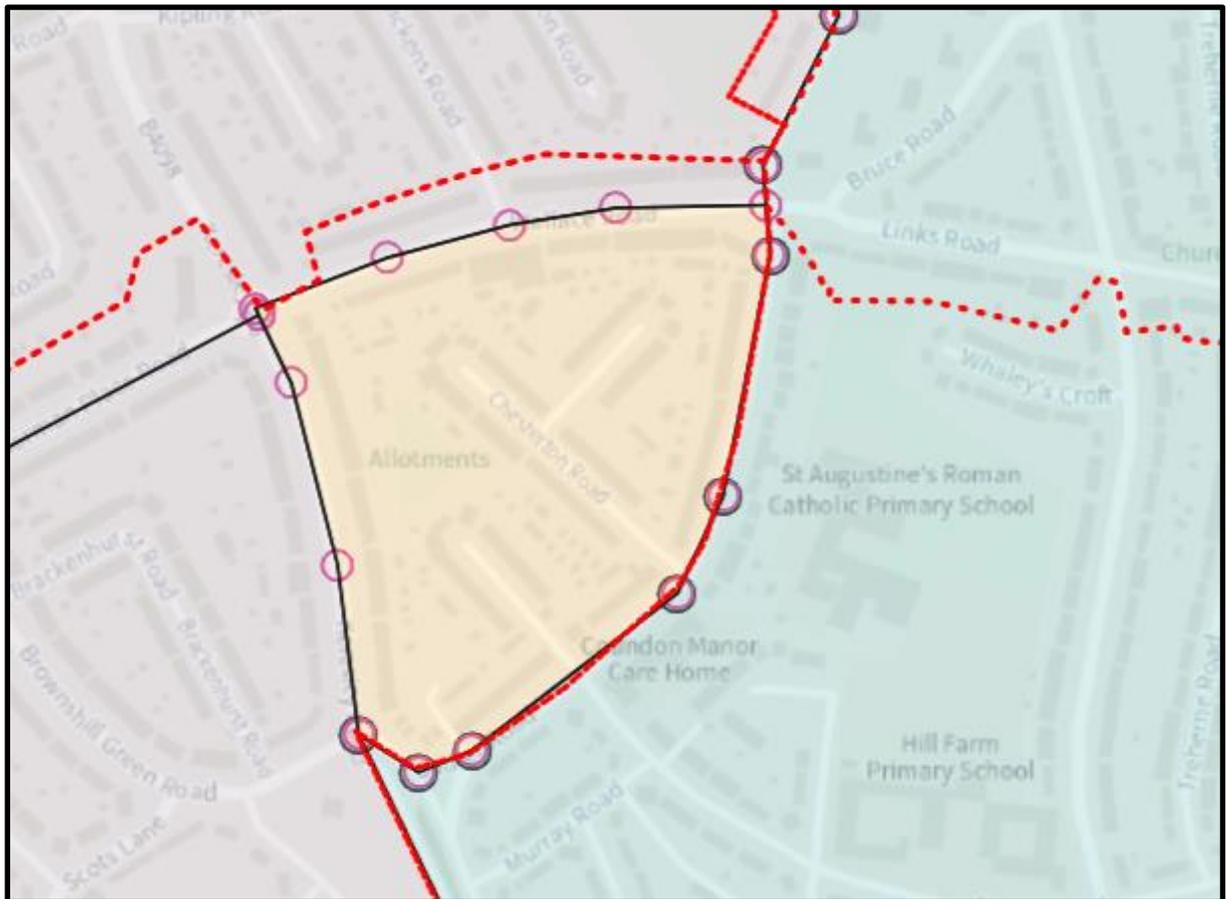


- 2.36. By moving Boxes SC into Westwood and QG to Wainbody, the new boundaries address the electoral imbalance in the west of the city with changes proportionate to the challenge. It provides electoral equality whilst better reflecting communities.
- 2.37. The proposals outlined provide electoral equality within Westwood, better representing the communities within the ward by bringing more of Tile Hill together whilst recognising the shared facilities between the wards with a new boundary to the north along Jardine Crescent. There is an existing strong and identifiable boundary in Broad Lane dividing Tile Hill from Mount Nod and Lower Eastern Green to the north of Broad Lane.
- 2.38. To the west the new boundary of the ward is clear with a separation along Cromwell Lane to respect the changing nature in the built environment and distinct community identity between Tile Hill and Westwood Heath, and as outlined above, the woods and business park provide a clear separation and boundary between Canley and Westwood Heath to the south. Finally, to the east the A45 provides a clear and identifiable boundary between Earlsdon and Wainbody.
- 2.39. It is proposed that the name of Westwood be changed to Tile Hill and Canley to reflect the changes within the ward and better represent what communities recognise within the areas in which they live and work.

Woodlands

- 2.40. Woodlands does not require a change in electorate to maintain electoral equality, however, the community links within Woodlands are changing with the urban expansion of Eastern Green SUE to the north.

Fig 8 – Box AD from Bablake into Radford west of Keresley Rd with a new boundary along Norman Place Rd



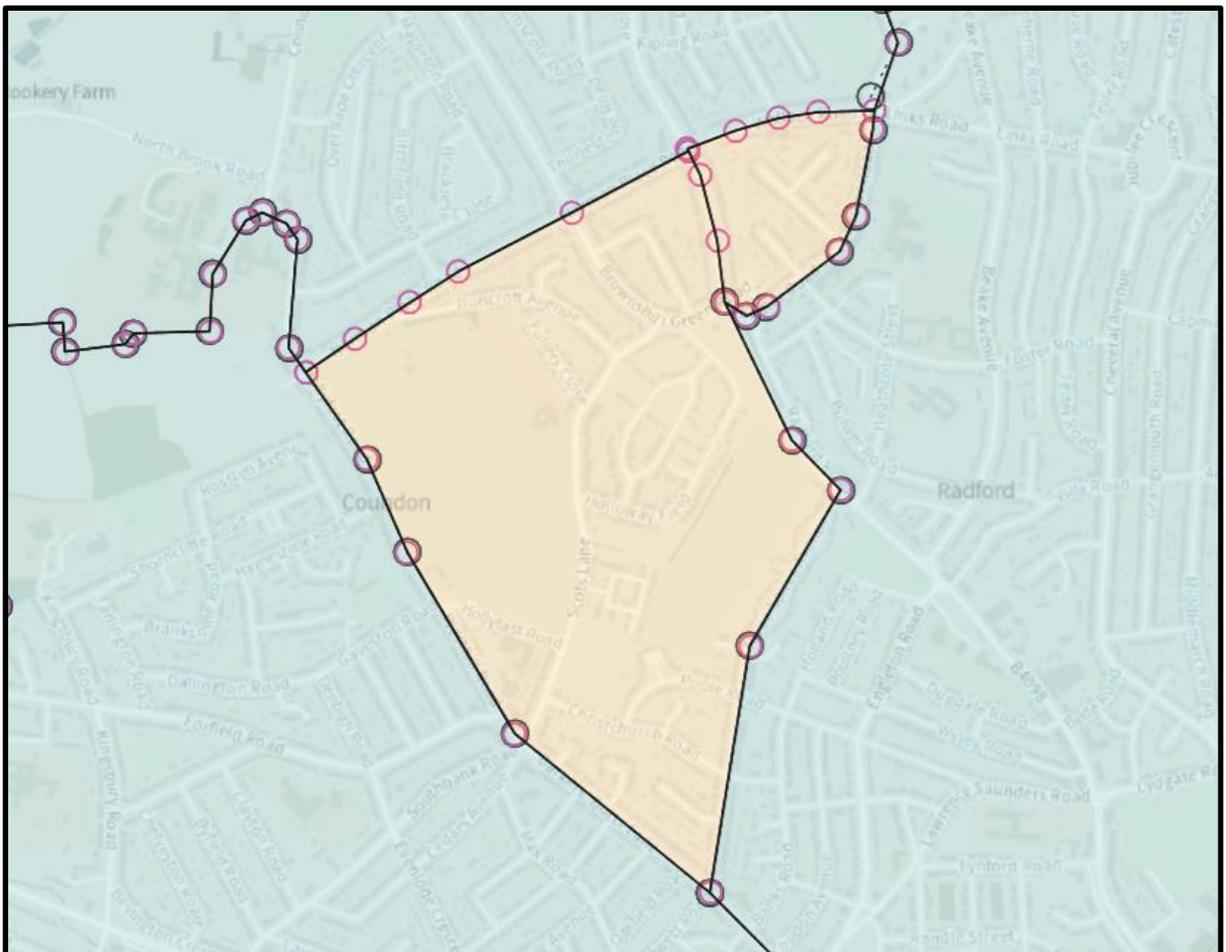
- 3.4. This proposal maintains electoral equality in Radford and Sherbourne and also achieves electoral equality in Bablake. The new boundary of Norman Place Road is both recognisable and acts as a strong boundary between the three wards.

Sherbourne

- 3.5. Sherbourne is projected to have an electorate of 12,531 in 2029 which is 10% below the average of 13,848.
- 3.6. Sherbourne covers the neighbourhoods of Spon End and Coundon. As with Whoberley and Allesley Old Rd, Holyhead Rd runs the length of Sherbourne from the ring road to Pickford Way at the junction of the A45. Sherbourne takes in both sides of Holyhead Rd and is characterised by the open green spaces in Spon End, Lake View Park and Coundon Wedge.
- 3.7. These green spaces are an important features both physically and in the minds of residents within these areas respectively. For this reason, it is not proposed to change the name of Sherbourne.
- 3.8. It is proposed to move box AD west of Keresley Rd into Sherbourne. The proposal respects the character and identity of Sherbourne and does not seek to interfere with established boundaries between the Sherbourne and Whoberley. The increasing electorate in Bablake provides the opportunity in Sherbourne to bring more of Coundon into Sherbourne and create a clearly defined boundary between the two wards along Norman Place Rd (Fig 7).

- 3.9. The boundaries outlined along Normal Place Rd to the north, Allesley Old Rd and Lake View to the south west, the ring road to the east provide clear boundaries between the wards
- 3.10. Sherbourne encompasses both Spon End and Coundon; these areas are connected by the green spaces running through the ward alongside the River Sherbourne as it winds through to the boundary of the city in the north west. These areas are connected by the River Sherbourne from the city centre at Spon End through to the edge of the city at Coundon Wedge.
- 3.11. It is not proposed to separate Spon End from Coundon as both areas are linked by the Sherbourne River and green spaces. Spon End and Lower Coundon bordering the city centre also share local facilities such as schools, community centres and support services in the area.
- 3.12. Although the proposal seek to bring together more of what local people consider to be Coundon, it is not proposed to change the name of Sherbourne as the green spaces and river running through the ward are valued greatly by local residents, and are shared by the people living in Coundon and Spon End alike.

Fig 7 - Box Ad west of Keresley Rd into Sherbourne.

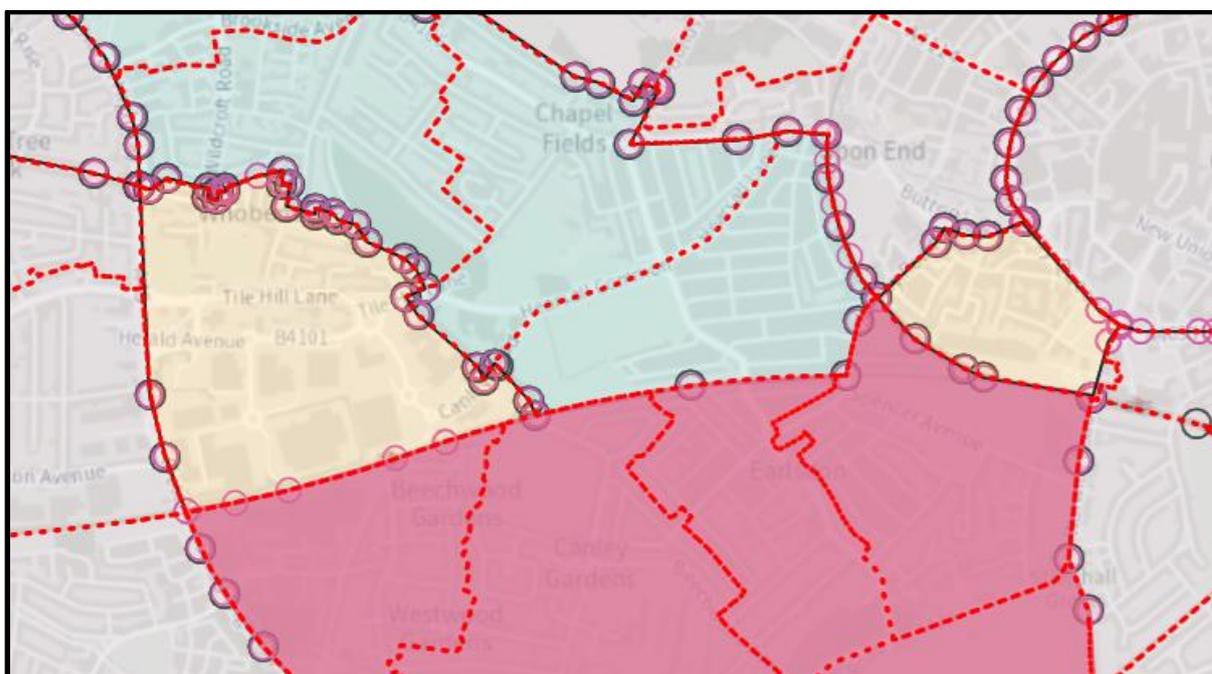


4. Earlsdon and Whoberley

Earlsdon

- 4.1. Earlsdon is projected to have an electorate of 12,748 and will be 8% below the average of 13,848 by 2029. Although this is within the range of electoral equality, community identity is a key consideration in the wider changes in the west of the city.
- 4.2. Earlsdon is made up of Earlsdon and most of Stivichall. Earlsdon is a distinct area with a strong identity. This can be seen in the character of the buildings being of late Victorian and Edwardian build. It is also well represented by residents groups covering the neighbourhood of Earlsdon.
- 4.3. On the other side of the War Memorial Park, which is the geographical centre of the ward, Stivichall comprises of larger detached houses which is distinct from the post war build found in neighbouring Cheylesmore ward.
- 4.4. In addition, Earlsdon and Stivichall share community facilities such as schools and doctors surgeries.
- 4.5. In order to achieve electoral equality in Whoberley, box DH will be moved from Earlsdon to Whoberley. This change is a reversal of the previous boundary change. To compensate for this change it is proposed that Box LI from St. Michael's be moved to Earlsdon. This again reflects the make-up of Earlsdon prior to previous boundary reviews (fig 9).

Fig 9 – Box DH to Whoberley and LI from St Michael's to Earlsdon (Highlighted in yellow)

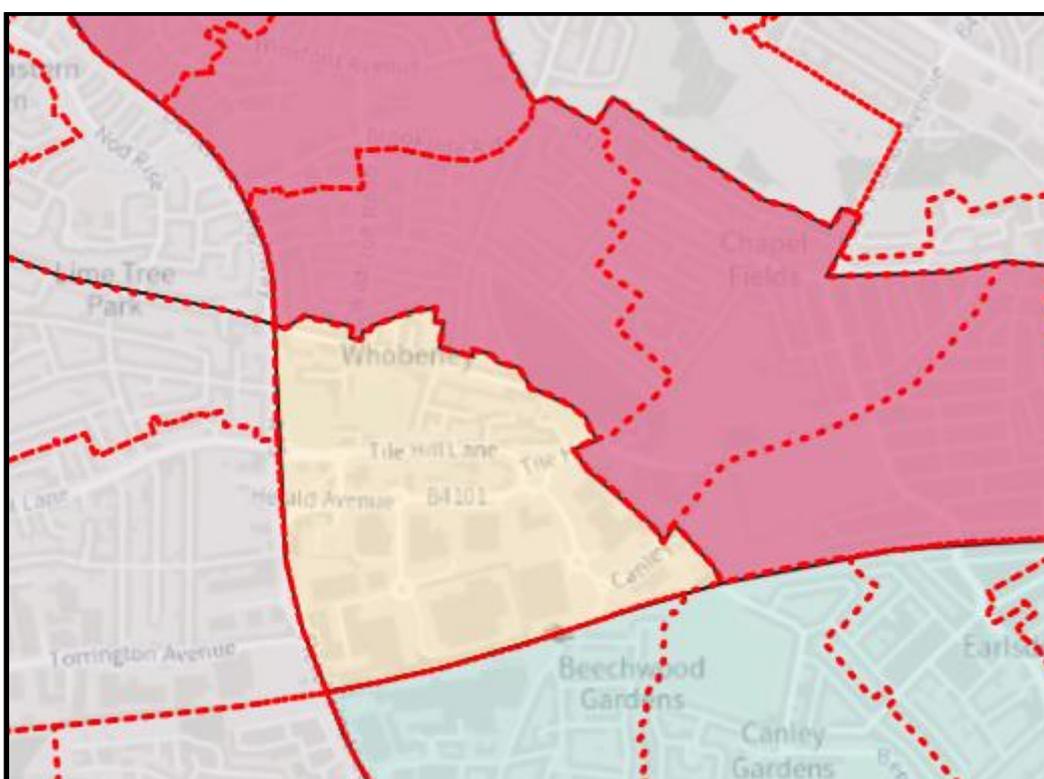


- 4.6. It should also be noted that the majority of LI is often referred to as Earlsdon with many seeing it as a natural extension of Earlsdon. This has been reinforced in recent years with new developments in the area being advertised as Earlsdon.

Whoberley

- 4.7. Whoberley is projected to have an electorate of 11,687 by 2029, 15% below the average of 13,848 required for electoral equality.
- 4.8. Whoberley and Earlsdon have a strong links both historically and with community ties whilst also maintaining strong individual identities.
- 4.9. Previous boundary changes have been made between the two wards and so it is proposed that the solution to the challenges here be found between the two wards. Namely by reversing the change made in the 2004 boundary changes.
- 4.10. It is therefore proposed moving polling district DH from Earlsdon to Whoberley (Fig 10).

Fig 10 – Box DH from Earlsdon to Whoberley (Highlighted in yellow)



- 4.11. DH is a residential area grouped around a section of Broad Lane and Tile Hill Lane. It is currently geographically separated from the rest of Earlsdon by an industrial estate and commercial property on the site of the former Standard Triumph works.
- 4.12. Conversely a number of streets that run off from Broad Lane are a short distance from the heart of Whoberley.
- 4.13. Box DH is a natural addition to Whoberley and would ensure that it meets electoral equality.
- 4.14. Although Whoberley with DH would still be -9% of the average ward size, this is still within the tolerance set out in guidance to meet electoral equality and is recognisable by communities living in the area as Whoberley. There are no obvious ways to add electors without transgressing the geographic boundaries of the ward or dividing communities.

- 4.15. An example of this is the roads around the Maudsley Pub on Allesley Old Road. The roads surrounding the pub are identified as Whoberley by residents. It is not proposed that Prince of Wales Rd be moved due to the way these roads are identified by residents.
- 4.16. The proposals allow for effective and convenient local government with the railway line acting as a boundary to the south and east, Allesley Old Rd, Lake View Park and Pickford Way to the north, and Dunchurch Highway (A45) to the west. The A45 and Pickford Way in particular provide strong and definitive boundaries between Whoberley and Bablake, providing a clear separation from Allesley Village.

5. Cheylesmore, Lower Stoke and St Michael's

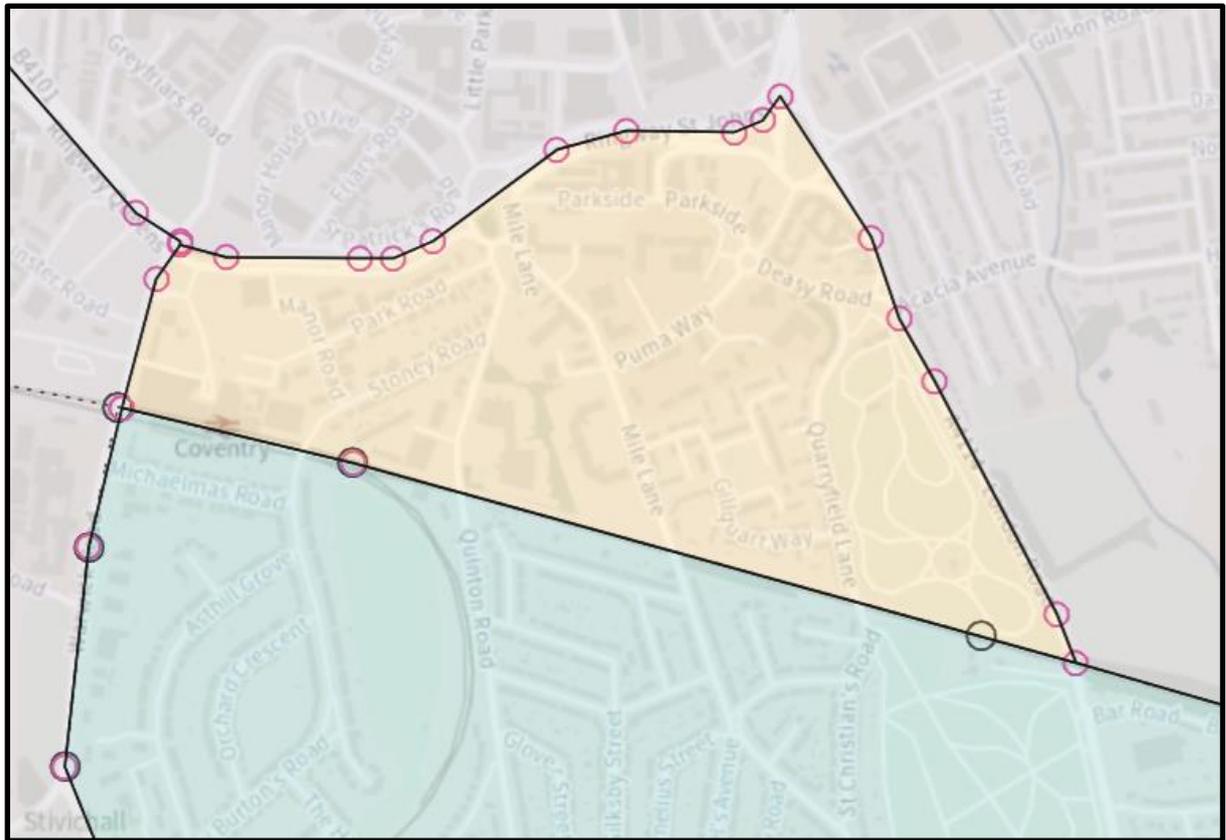
Cheylesmore

- 5.1. Cheylesmore is projected to have an electorate of 12,112 in 2029 which is 12% below the average of 13,848.
- 5.2. The ward encompasses the neighbourhoods of Cheylesmore itself, Whitley and the Stonehouse Estate. These are well defined areas within the ward with London Rd providing a clearly defined boundary between Willenhall to the east and between Charterhouse nearer the city centre.
- 5.3. Cheylesmore is defined both in character of the houses and the amenities enjoyed by residents. The boundary to the south of Cheylesmore borders with Stivichall, a part of Earlsdon Ward. The roads south of Dillotford Avenue characterise a shift in style between Cheylesmore and Stivichall with bigger houses which are distinct to those found in Cheylesmore. The schools residents use also change to Finham Park with residents living in Stivichall.
- 5.4. The proposals do not recommend extending further south from Dillotford Ave because Stivichall has a distinct characteristic and is a clearly defined area covering both sides of Leamington Rd and instead seek to keep Stivichall together albeit in two Earlsdon boxes. A change in these boundaries would also not support reaching electoral equality in Earlsdon or Wainbody.
- 5.5. The solution put forward is to recognise the connections that exist both now and historically. Box LE in St Michael's was previously in Cheylesmore before the 2004 boundary change. Box LE primarily consists of streets next to Coventry Railway station and the Parkside estate.
- 5.6. Parkside as a community considers itself part of Cheylesmore with the name used as part of addresses, and many roads by the station, such as St Christians Rd, Mile Lane Stoney Rd and Quinton Rd continue into Cheylesmore.
- 5.7. Residents in Stoney Rd and Park Rd consider the area to be Cheylesmore and made representations under the last boundary review. Community ties can be seen in residents groups and community activity around issues such as traffic movements through the area and the Friargate development with the Friargate Liaison Group being made up of residents from both box LI in Park Rd and Stoney Rd, and residents from Cheylesmore.
- 5.8. It is proposed that the previous boundary change be put back into Cheylesmore (fig 11) providing electoral equality between the two wards. It recognises the community ties and the

historic connection between the Parkside estate, Park Rd and Stoney Rd areas and Cheylesmore.

- 5.9. These proposals provide effective and convenient local government with strong identifiable boundaries with the ring road to the north, London Road and Allard Way to the east, the city boundary and the distinct area of Stivichall to the south, and Warwick Rd to the west.

Fig 11 LE from St Michael's moves into Cheylesmore



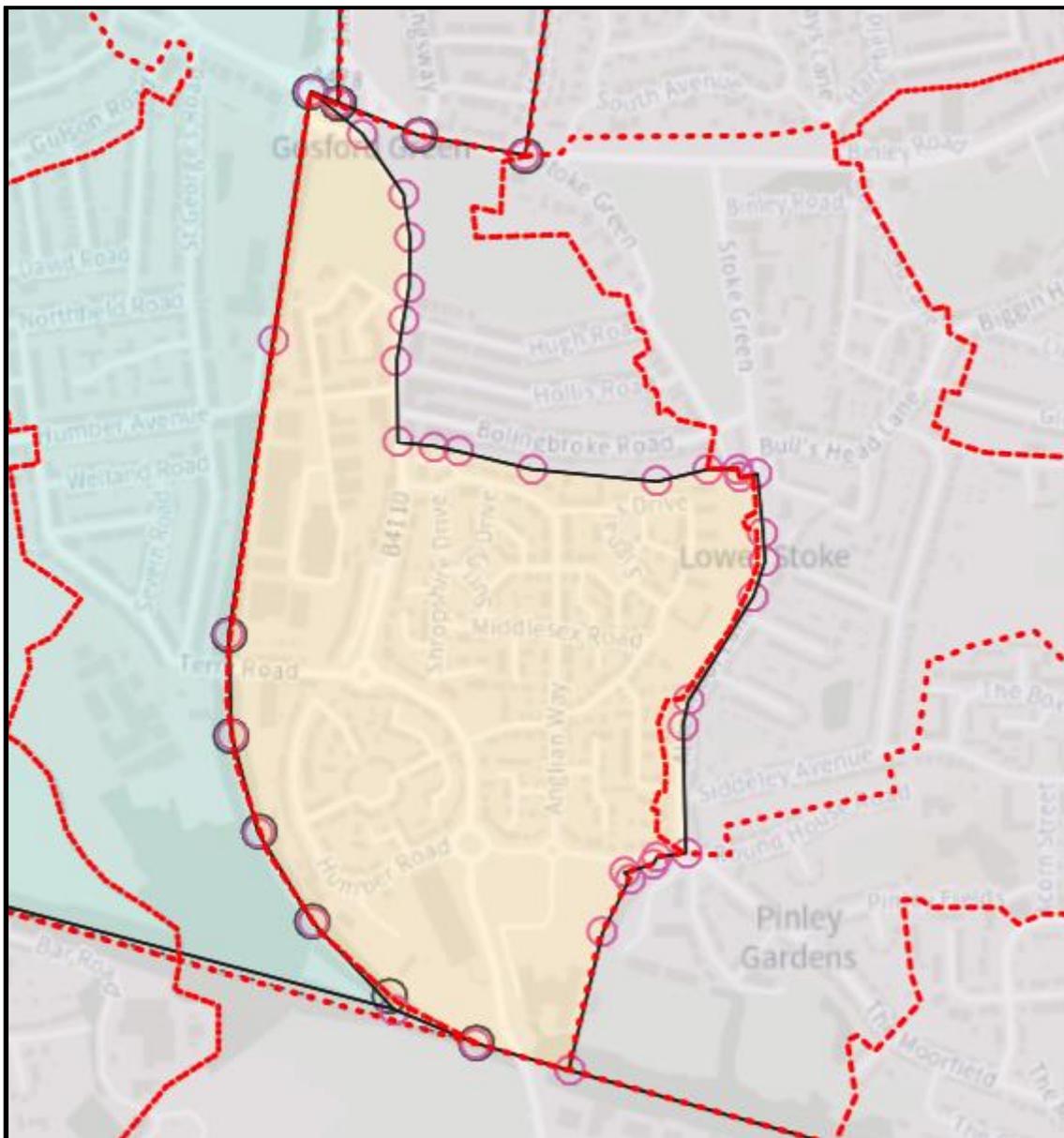
Lower Stoke

- 5.10. Lower Stoke is projected to grow to 15,810 in 2029, 14% above the average of 13,848 and will therefore require changes to reach electoral equality.
- 5.11. Lower Stoke consists of Stoke Aldermoor, parts of Stoke, Poets Corner, Stoke Green, and Copewood. Lower Stoke has had extensive development, however these areas have to a large extent maintained their identities. The former Stoke plant on Humber Rd was once a car factory providing 1000's job with many living in the surrounding streets in Stoke and Charterhouse and some of these links still exist.
- 5.12. Some of the larger developments have been on former industrial sites, namely the Humber Stoke plant and the former Marconi site. These new communities have been considered as part of these proposals and how they relate to the area surrounding them.
- 5.13. The communities of Charterhouse in St Michael's and in box JA share a number of similar characteristics. Both have a young population, tend to be more transient but also connect with the offer of the city centre and modern living. Residents in this area also have strong links with Gosford Park School in St Michael's and this can be seen by the foot traffic between the two

areas through the entryway on Humber Ave to Gosford Park School. The two areas are also connected with the extension of Terry Road, leading to Blue Coat School.

- 5.14. The proposals recognise the community identity to Stoke Green in Lower Stoke, particularly within the three roads leading to Stoke Green, Bolingbroke, Hollis and Hugh Rd. This is evidenced with the residents' group that live in the surrounding roads to Stoke Green.
- 5.15. It is proposed that box JA moves into St Michael's in part, with Stoke Green, Bolingbroke, Hollis and Hugh Rd remaining in Lower Stoke to recognise the community identity in this area. Humber Road will be used as an identifiable boundary with St Michael's taking in the new Humber estate (Fig 12)

Fig 12 - Box JA in part from Lower Stoke to St Michael's (highlighted in yellow)

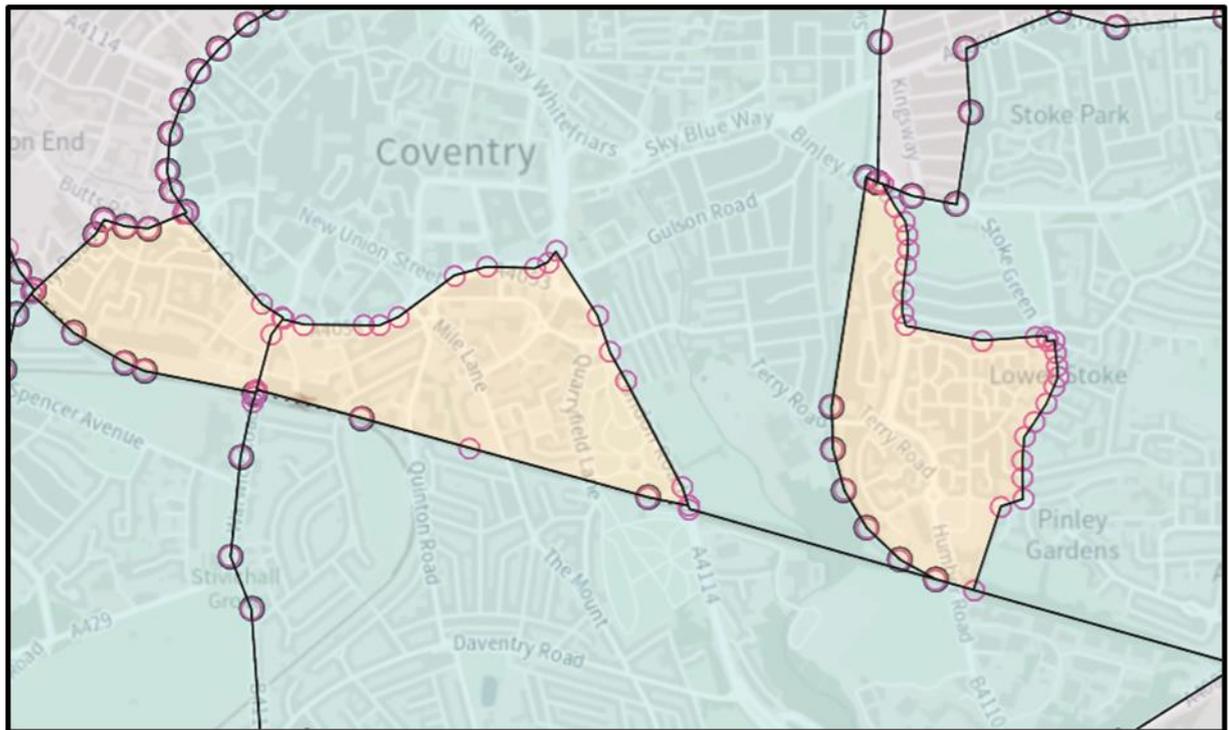


- 5.16. These proposals reach electoral equality between Lower Stoke and St Michael's whilst recognising the community identity in the respective areas. The changes also provide effective and convenient local government by using clearly defined boundaries with Ball Hill and Ansty Rd to the north, Hipswell Highway and Allard Way to the east, with the existing boundary of the railway to the south, and finally Alder Moor Lane and Humber Road to the west.

St Michael's

- 5.17. St Michael's is projected to have an electorate of 13,023 in 2029, 6% below the average of 13,848. This is within the tolerance set out in guidance, however the 2004 boundary changes moved parts of Earlsdon and Cheylesmore into St Michael's surrounding the city centre and it is proposed that these areas move back.
- 5.18. Lower Stoke also requires changes to reach electoral equality, and it is proposed that box JA be moved in part from Lower Stoke to St Michael's to reach electoral equality in both wards whilst recognising the community identity in the area (Fig 13).
- 5.19. It is proposed that box LE be moved back into Cheylesmore as this was moved from Cheylesmore into St Michael's in 2004. This change represents a realignment in line with how people living in this area identify (Fig 13).
- 5.20. Likewise box LI was previously a part of Earlsdon and was moved in 2004. It is proposed this previous boundary move be reversed, returning box LI to Earlsdon (Fig 13). The area in built form is similar to Earlsdon surrounding Albany Rd. The area is also characterised by a high proportion of students, likewise alike to parts of Earlsdon just over the border.
- 5.21. This change allows communities to be better recognised and respected in the wider changes required to reach electoral equality in the west and south of the city.
- 5.22. The proposal for St Michael's gives electoral equality in Lower Stoke, Cheylesmore and with a further change discussed in Earlsdon Ward.

Fig 13 - Box LI to Earlsdon, box LE to Cheylesmore and box JA to St Michael's

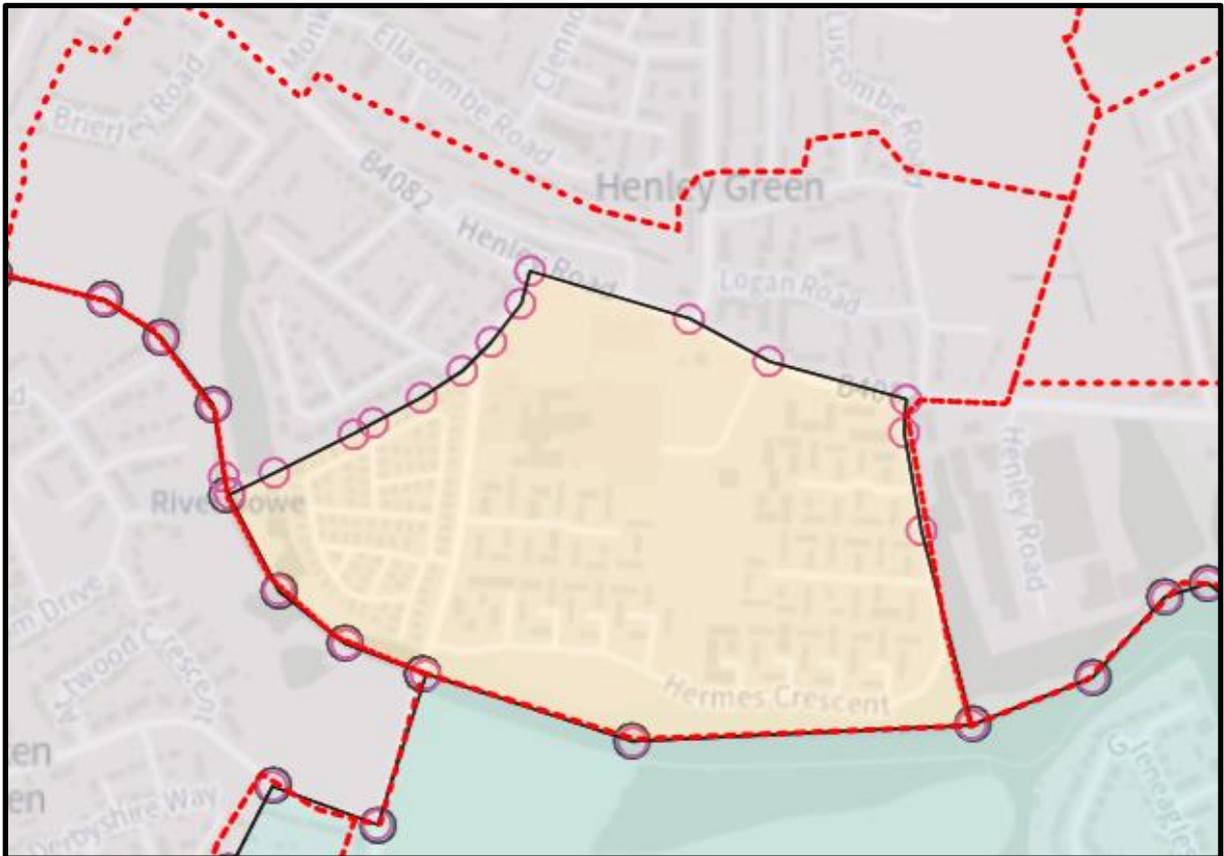


6. Henley and Wyken

Henley

- 6.1. Henley will increase to an electorate of 15,446 by 2029, 14% above the average. Henley is surrounded by wards that are either near average or above with the exception of Wyken whose electorate is projected to be 12,682 in 2029 and 8% below average.
- 6.2. There have been historic boundary changes between Henley and Wyken with box FF moving from Wyken to Henley in 2004. It is proposed this move is reversed moving a part of box FF from Henley back into Wyken. This will bring the north side of Wyken Croft where it meets Henley Rd back into Wyken (fig 14). Henley Rd provides an identifiable boundary to the north.
- 6.3. Although the Manor Farm Estate and New Green Park are on the edge of Henley Rd, people living in this area identify with Wyken more than Henley, maybe due to the historic arrangements but also with Wyken Croft running between these estates, and the Sowe being a feature within Wyken.
- 6.4. This change based on history and community ties results in electoral equality in both wards and also provides effective and convenient local government arrangements in the area.

Fig 14 Part of box FF moves from Henley into Wyken (Highlighted in yellow)



Wyken

- 6.5. Wyken will have a projected electorate of 12,682 in 2029, 8% below the average of 13,848. Although this is within the tolerance set out, historic boundary changes allow community identity to be recognised and provide electoral equality in the north east of the city.
- 6.6. It is proposed that the solution can be found in looking at the previous boundary review. In that review box FF was moved to Henley from Wyken. It is proposed that moving a part of FF back into Wyken can reach electoral equality and better represent the way residents identify to the area in which they live.
- 6.7. Community ties is covered in the Henley section, for clarity the people living in Manor Farm and New Green Park identify more with living in Wyken than Henley, with Wyken Croft and the Sowe being a prominent piece of the fabric of Wyken. The proposal to move FF back into Wyken provides electoral equality in Wyken and Henley (see Fig 14) and in the north east of the city.

7. Binley and Willenhall, Foleshill, Holbrooks, Longford and Upper Stoke

The proposal has outlined in detail the changes required to seven wards that do not meet the requirement of electoral equality. This has required changes to thirteen wards across the city, albeit minor changes overall. Binley and Willenhall, Foleshill, Holbrooks, Longford and Upper Stoke do not require changes to meet the requirements of electoral equality, and reflect communities within geographically well defined boundaries; these historic boundaries are well recognised, providing effective and convenient local government. Therefore no changes are proposed to these wards.

8. Conclusion

Fig 15 - Coventry City Council boundary proposals



8.1. The new wards will be named as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Bablake | 4. Earlsdon |
| 2. Binley and Willenhall | 5. Foleshill |
| 3. Cheylesmore | 6. Henley |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 7. Holbrooks | 13. Tile Hill and Canley |
| 8. Longford | 14. Upper Stoke |
| 9. Lower Stoke | 15. Wainbody |
| 10. Radford | 16. Whoberley |
| 11. Sherbourne | 17. Woodlands |
| 12. St Michael's | 18. Wyken |

8.2. This proposal seeks to address the numerical imbalance in the electorate in the least disruptive way possible and craft a solution whereby all 18 wards maintain the +/- 10% of the average of 13,848 electors. The proposals ensure electoral equality as follows:

Table 2 – New ward variances with proposals

Ward	Variance	Ward	Variance
Bablake	-1%	Radford	+2%
Binley and Willenhall	-1%	Sherbourne	+5%
Cheylesmore	-8%	St Michael's	-4%
Earlson	-6%	Tile Hill and Canley	-3%
Foleshill	+2%	Upper Stoke	-2%
Henley	+6%	Wainbody	+7%
Holbrooks	+6%	Whoberley	-9%
Longford	+6%	Woodlands	+3%
Lower Stoke	-1%	Wyken	-2%

- 8.3. These proposals have been done on the basis of minimal disruption. This acknowledges that the wards as they currently exist reflects long established connections and links between neighbourhoods and sub neighbourhoods in each ward.
- 8.4. It is therefore proposed solutions based around moving polling districts between wards. In a number of cases this represents a restoration of previous boundaries.
- 8.5. Where it is proposed splitting polling districts, these have been smaller changes which reflect community divisions and the changing nature of some wards whilst respecting electoral equality.
- 8.6. Similarly polling districts which have been moved to entirely new wards seek to reflect community identity which isn't acknowledged by the current boundaries, i.e. uniting the majority of Tile Hill in the new Tile Hill and Canley Ward, and Coundon in Sherbourne Ward. This approach respects community identity and interests.
- 8.7. Wards have been constructed with major roads and geographical features such as industrial estates used as boundaries. This has been considered in line with the criteria set whilst recognising community identity and interests, and finally ensuring convenient and effective local government.



Coventry City Council

Coventry City Council

Council House

Earl Street

Coventry

CV1 5RR

Overview report for scenario submitted by
David Welsh

Date/Time submitted:	26/06/2023 19:56
Ward boundary count:	18
Ward boundaries within tolerance:	18
Ward boundaries not within tolerance:	0
Target range for ward boundaries:	4154 - 5078



1

7

8

6

5

9

12

17

10

18

16

11

13

15

4

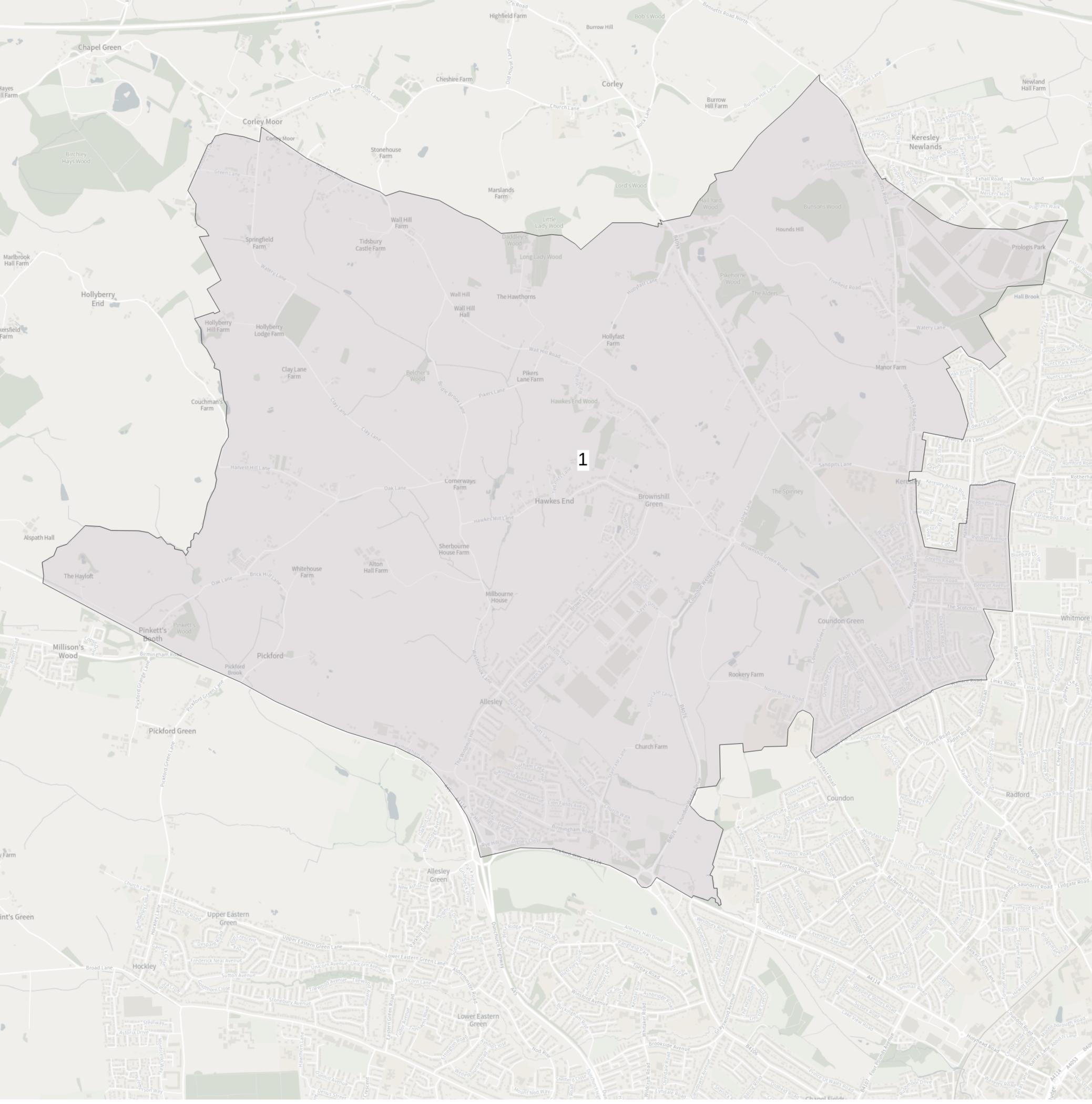
2

14

3

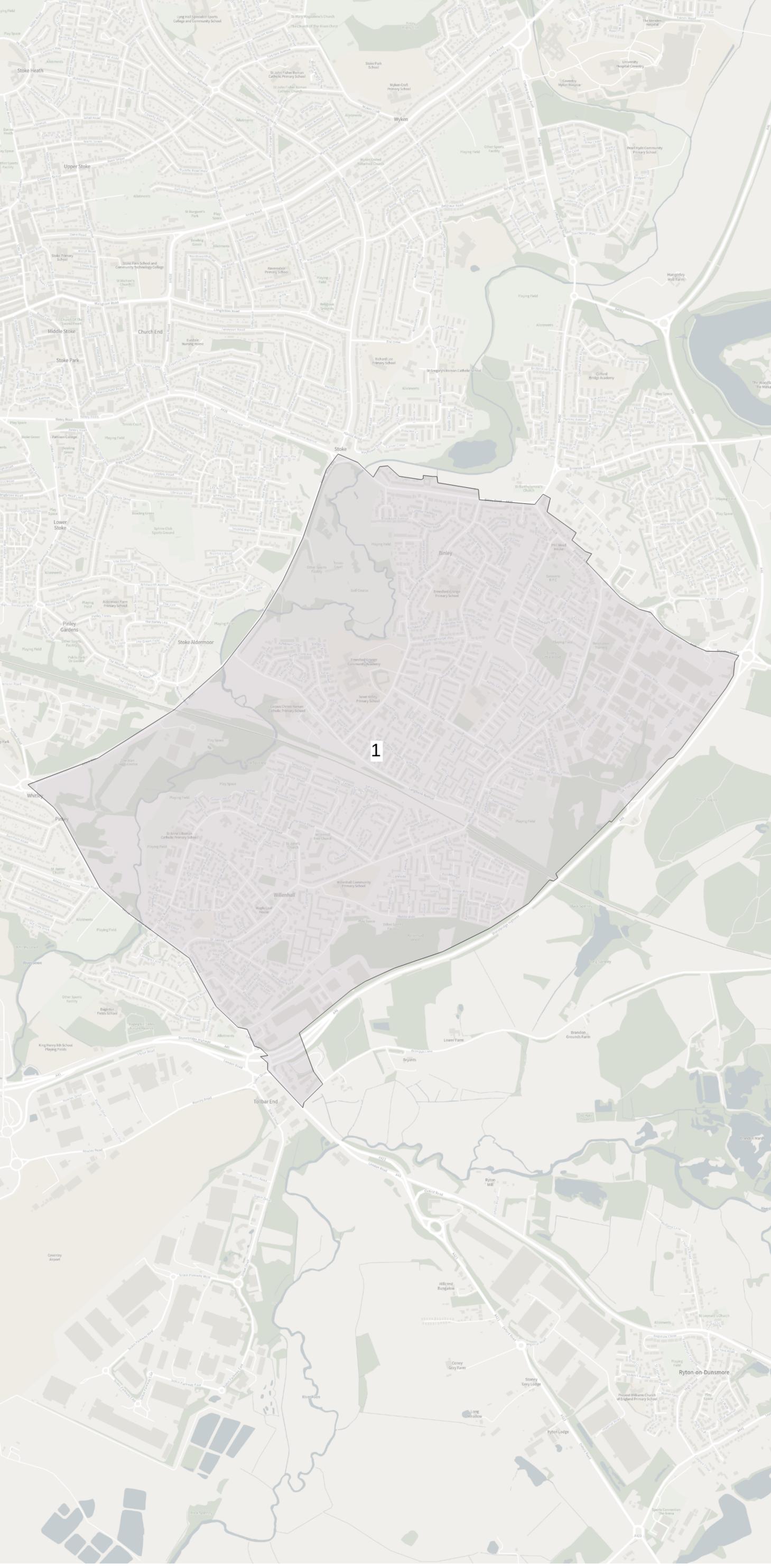
Bablake

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **6112**
Total Electorate: **13776**
Cllr electorate: **4592**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**
Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Binley and Willenhall

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **8235**
Total Electorate: **13707**
Cllr electorate: **4569**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target:
Date/Time **4154 - 5078**
Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**





Cheylesmore

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **9721**

Total Electorate: **12789**

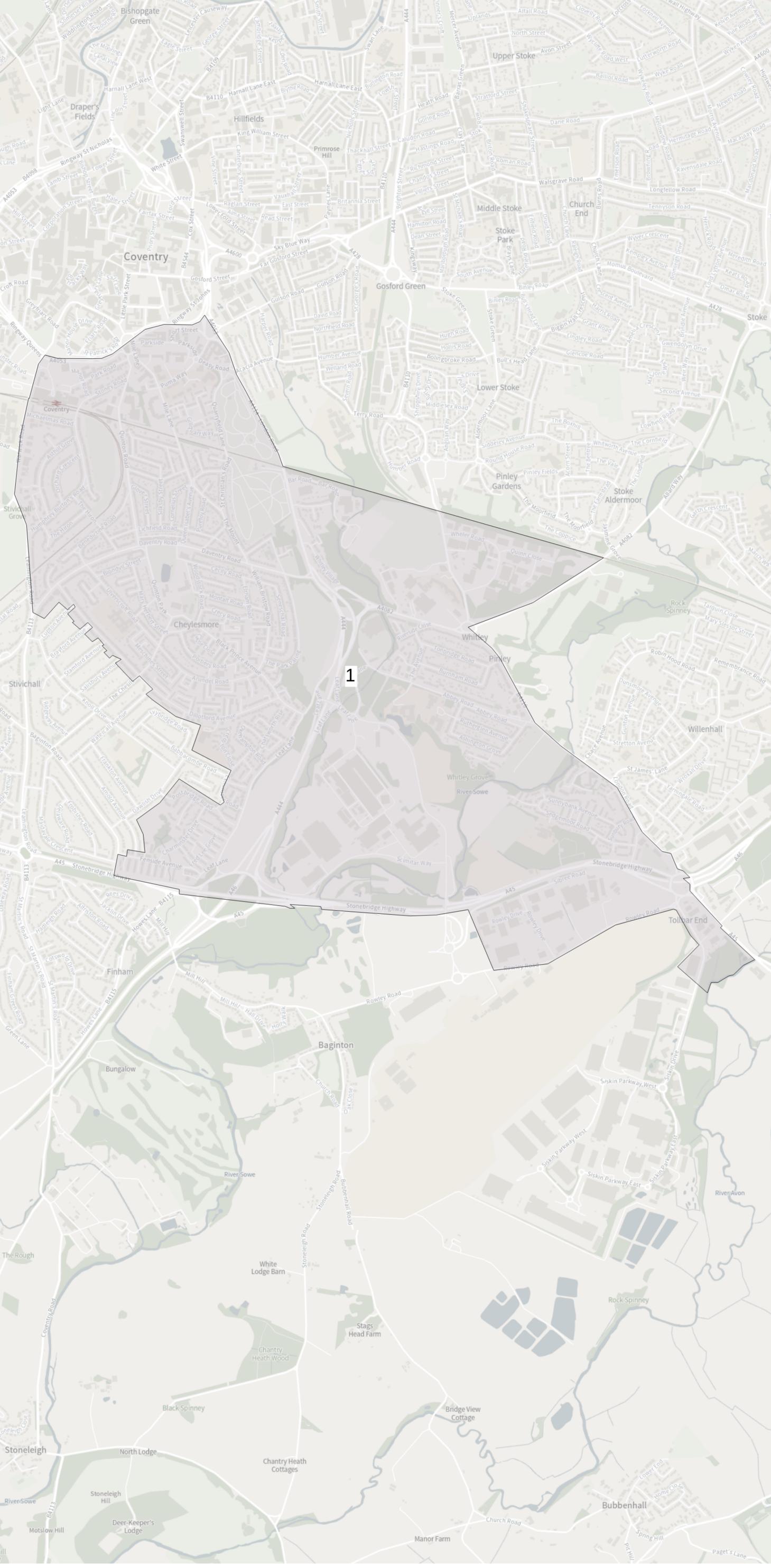
Cllr electorate: **4263**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Earlsdon

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **8016**

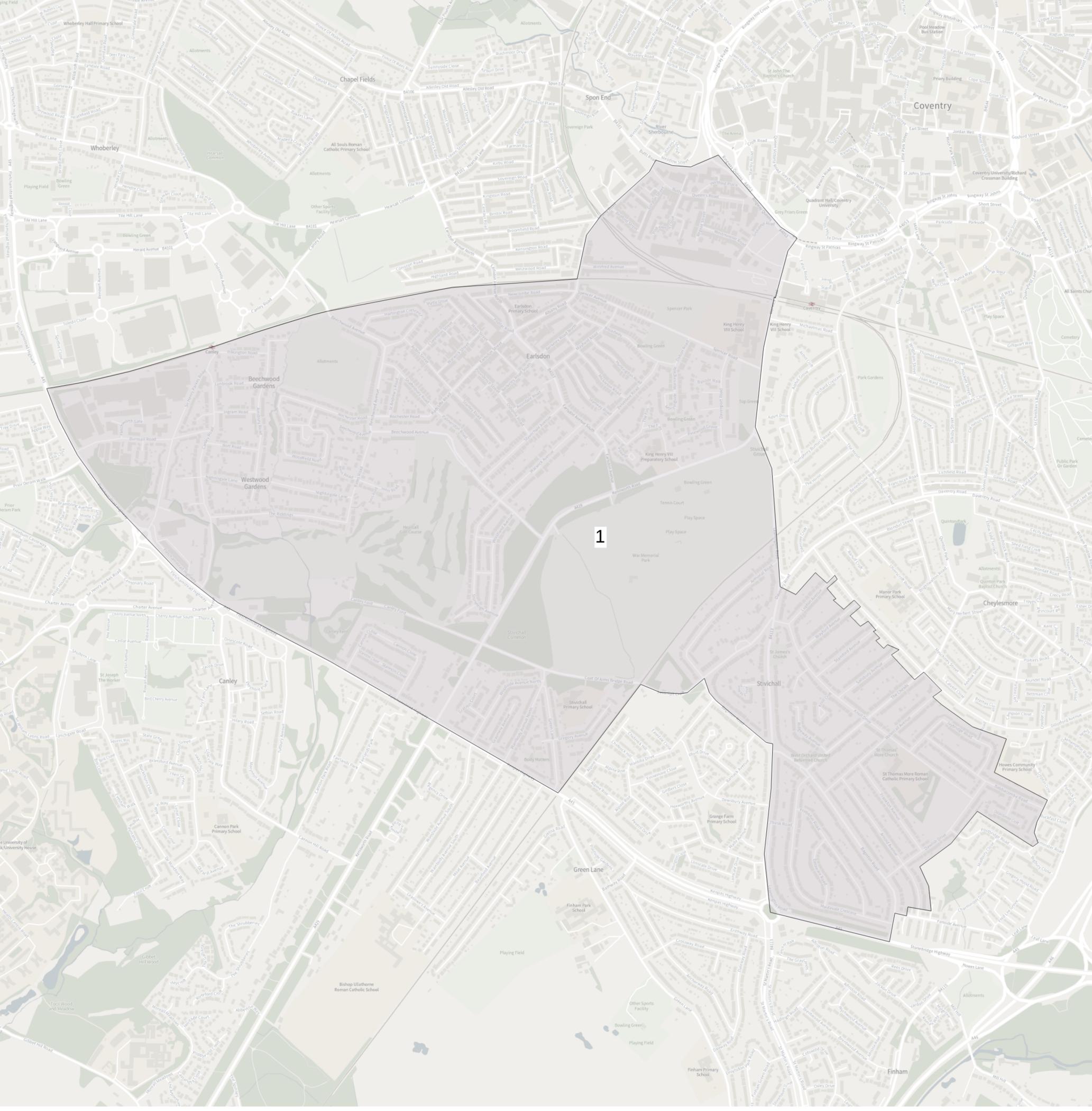
Total Electorate: **13074**

CIr electorate: **4358**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

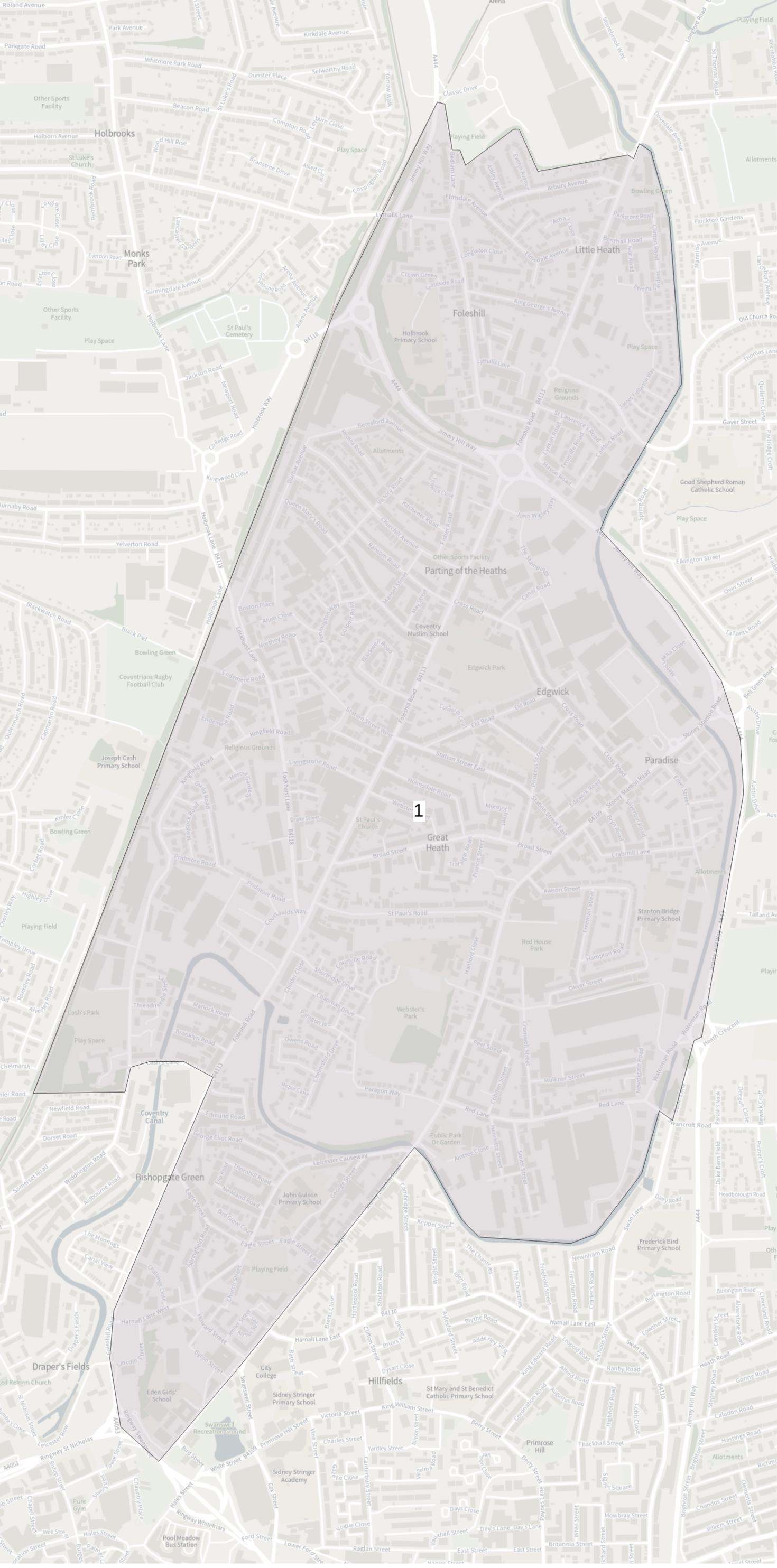
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**

Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



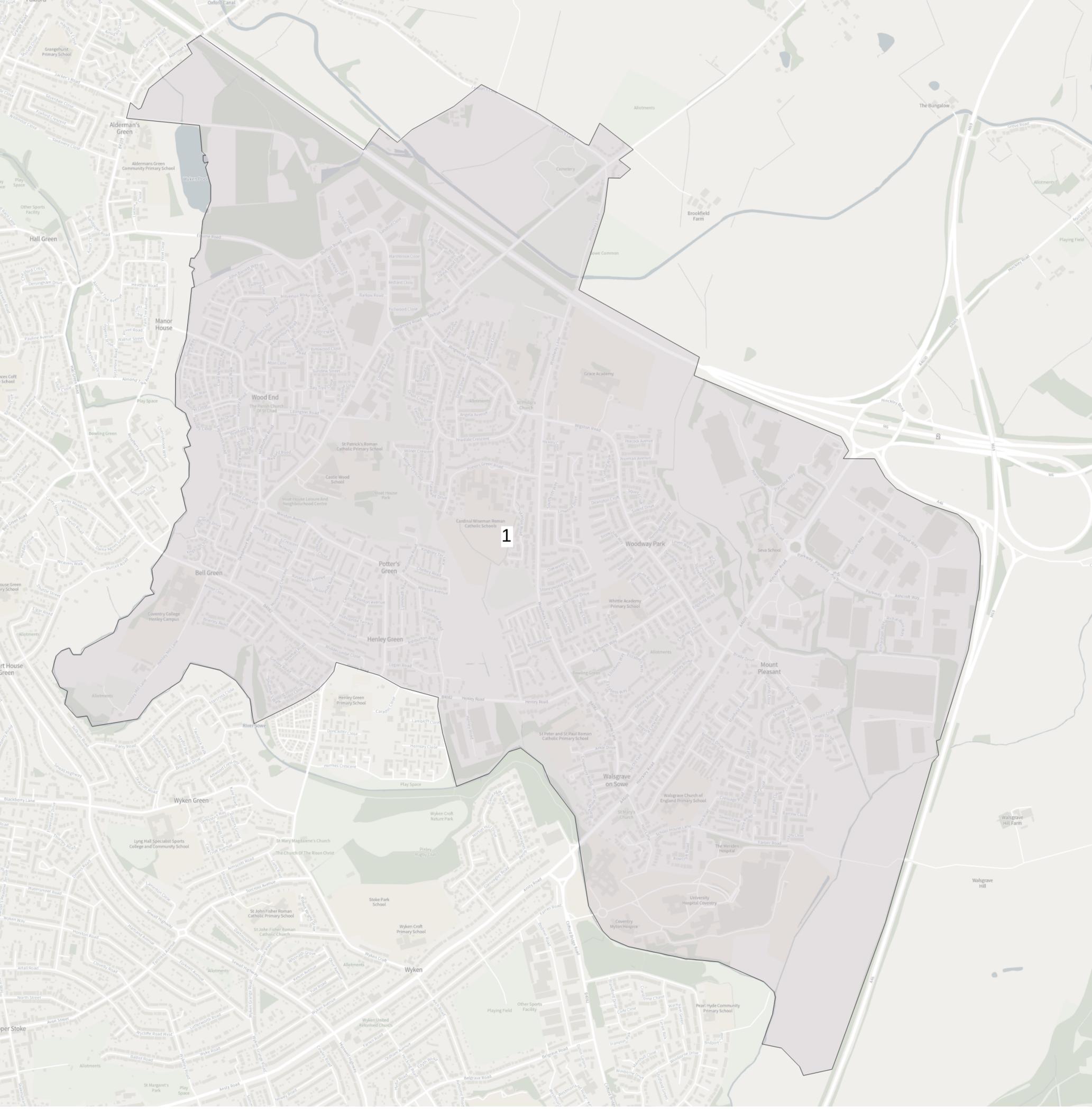
Foleshill

Councillors: 3
Property count: 8776
Total Electorate: 14076
CLLr electorate: 4692
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target:
Date/Time 4154 - 5078
Submitted: 26/06/2023 19:56



Henley

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **8738**
Total Electorate: **14604**
Cllr electorate: **4868**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**
Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Holbrooks

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **7866**

Total Electorate: **14658**

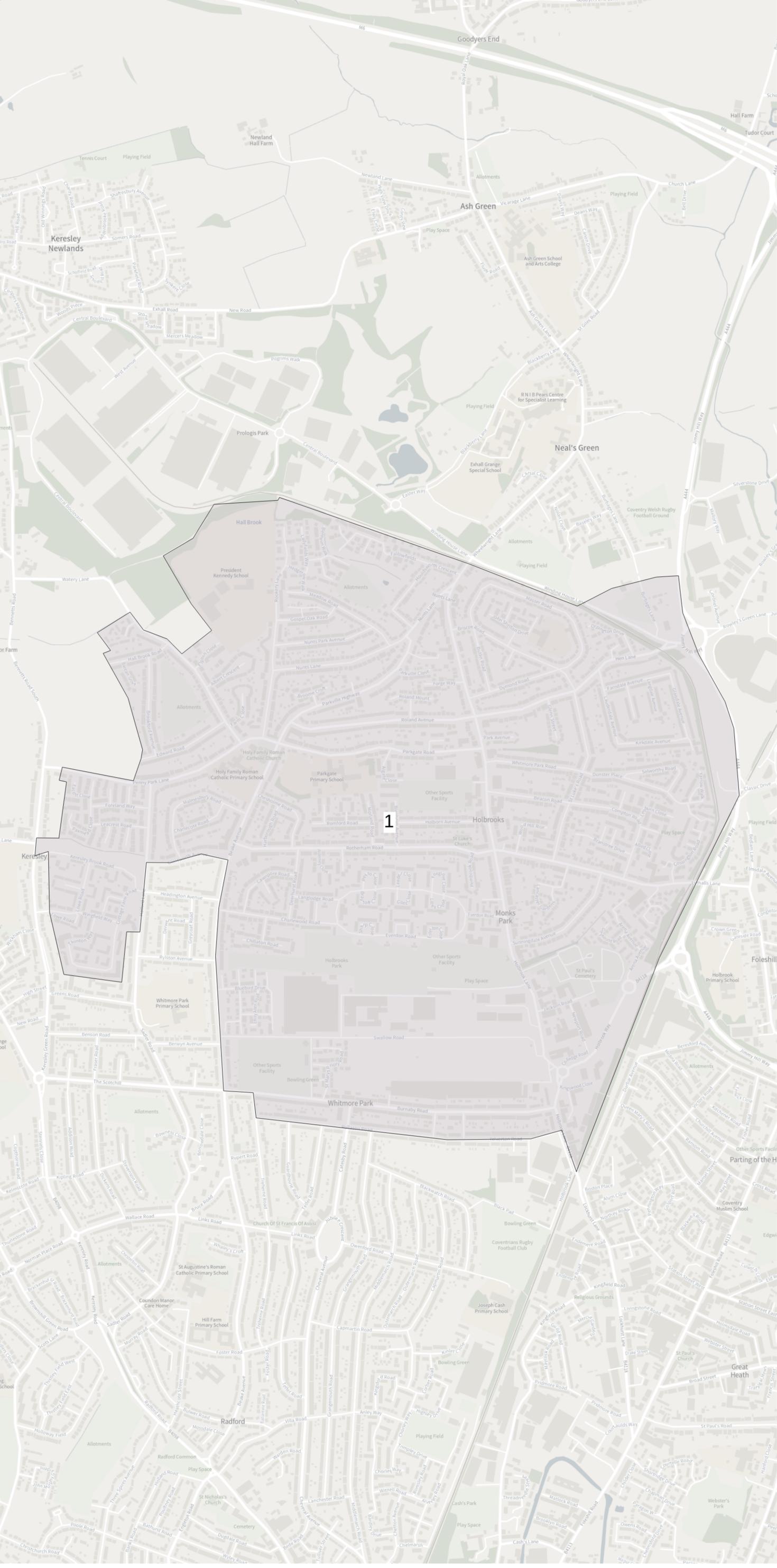
CLr electorate: **4886**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**





Coventry City Council

Longford

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **8899**

Total Electorate: **14631**

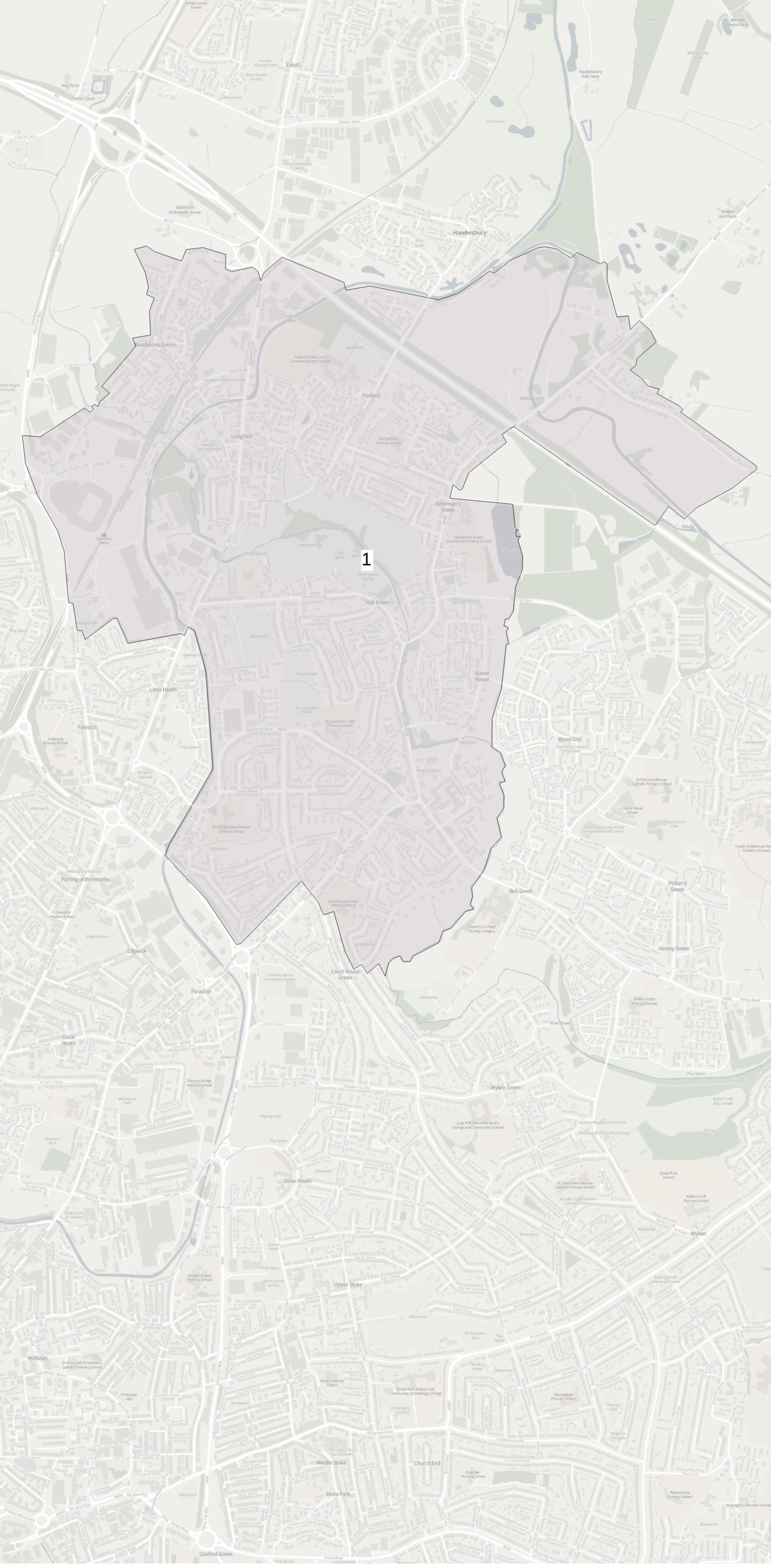
CIlr electorate: **4877**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

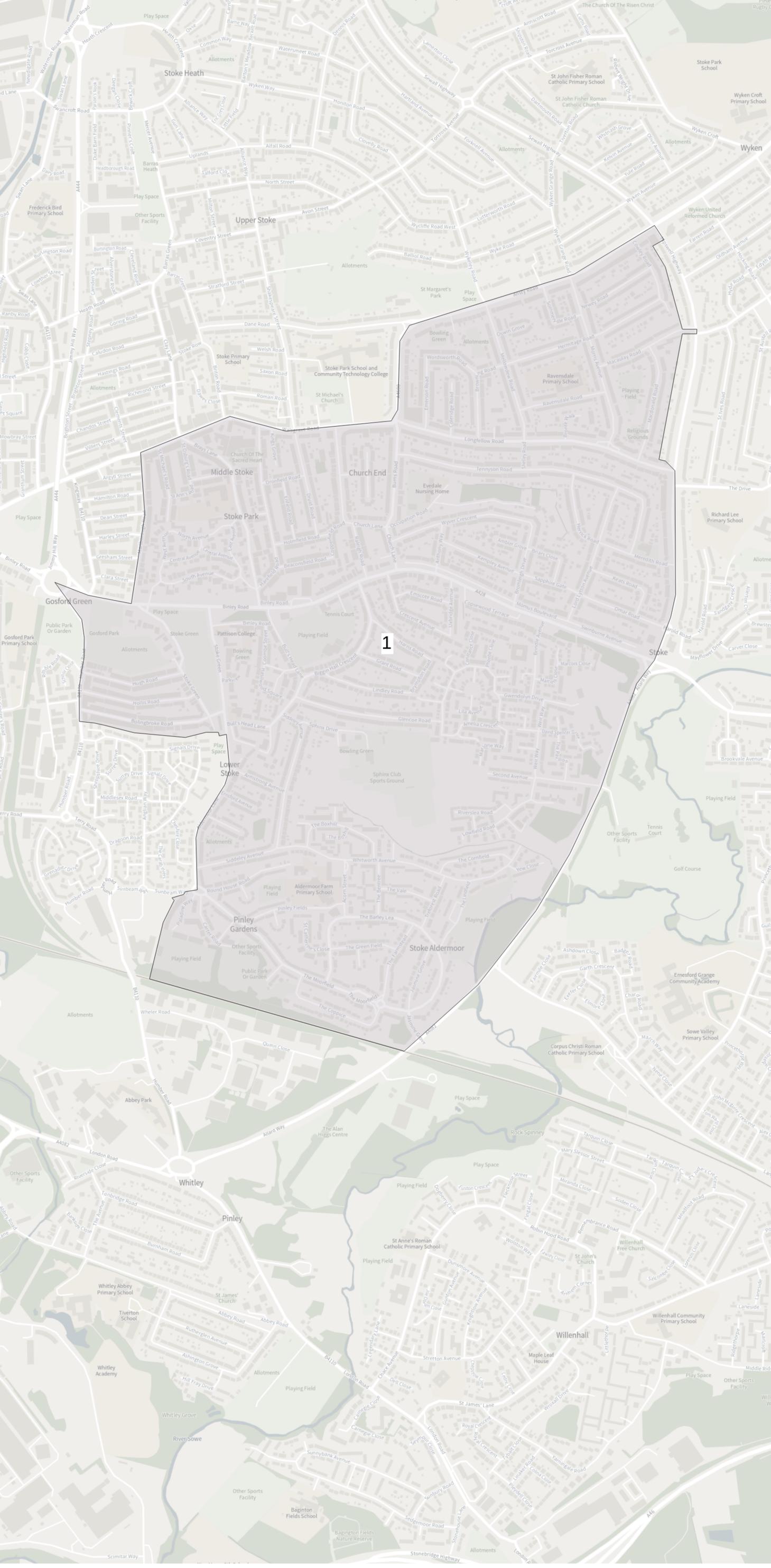
Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Lower Stoke

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **8024**
Total Electorate: **13758**
Cllr electorate: **4586**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target:
Date/Time **4154 - 5078**
Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Radford

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **8707**

Total Electorate: **14070**

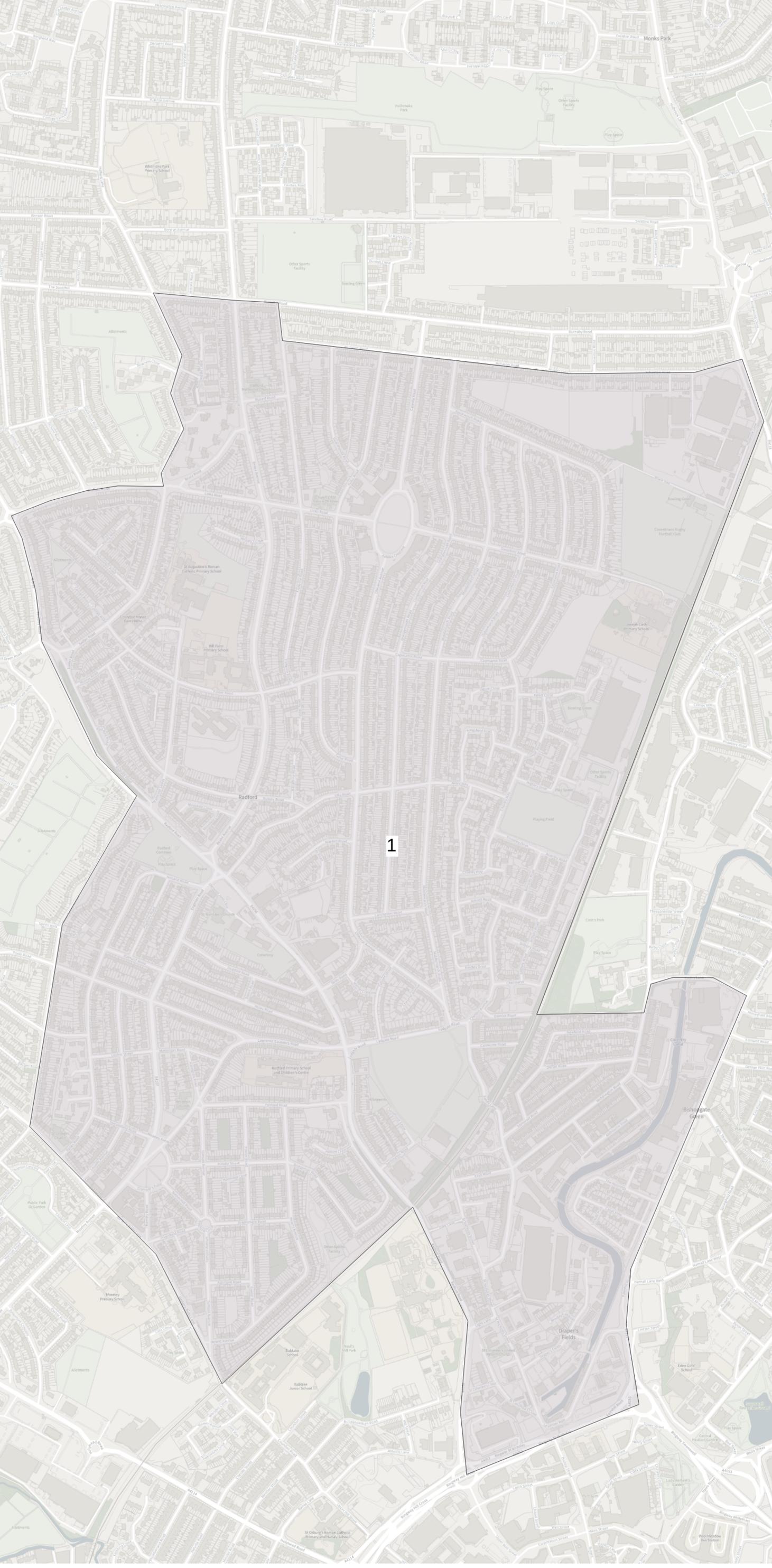
Cllr electorate: **4690**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Sherbourne

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **9405**

Total Electorate: **14517**

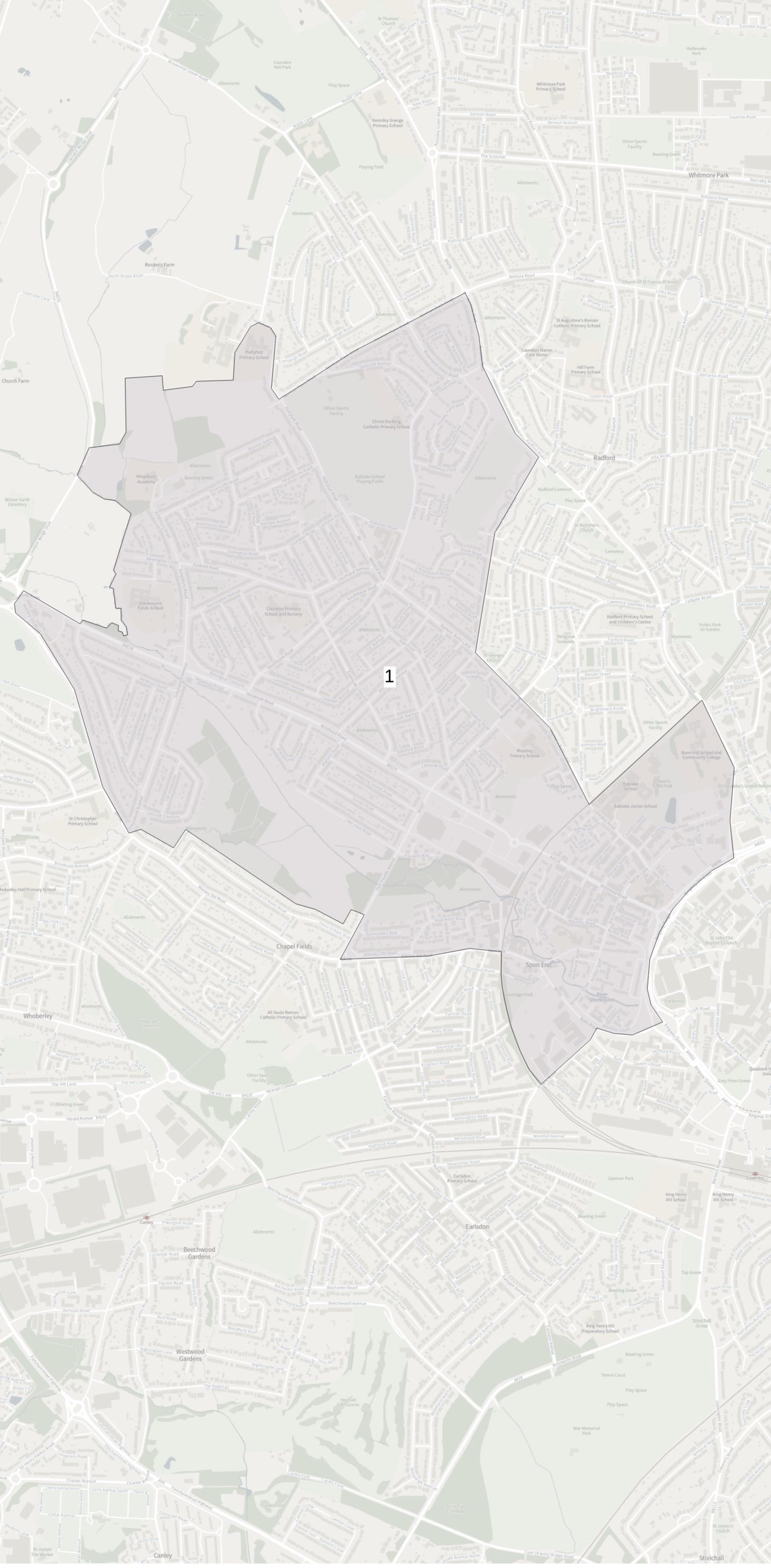
CLlr electorate: **4839**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



St Michael's

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **18878**

Total Electorate: **13290**

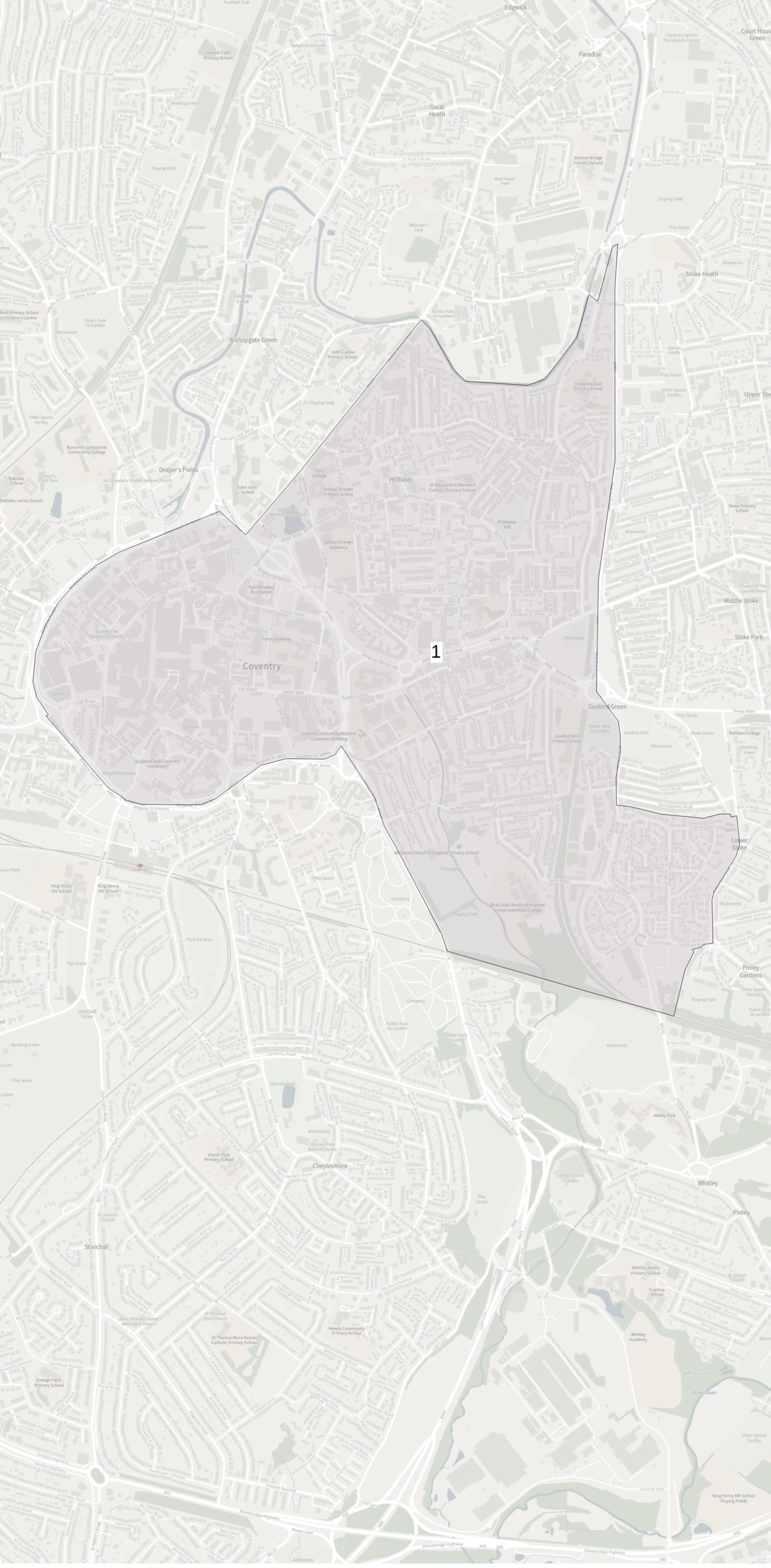
CLLr electorate: **4430**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

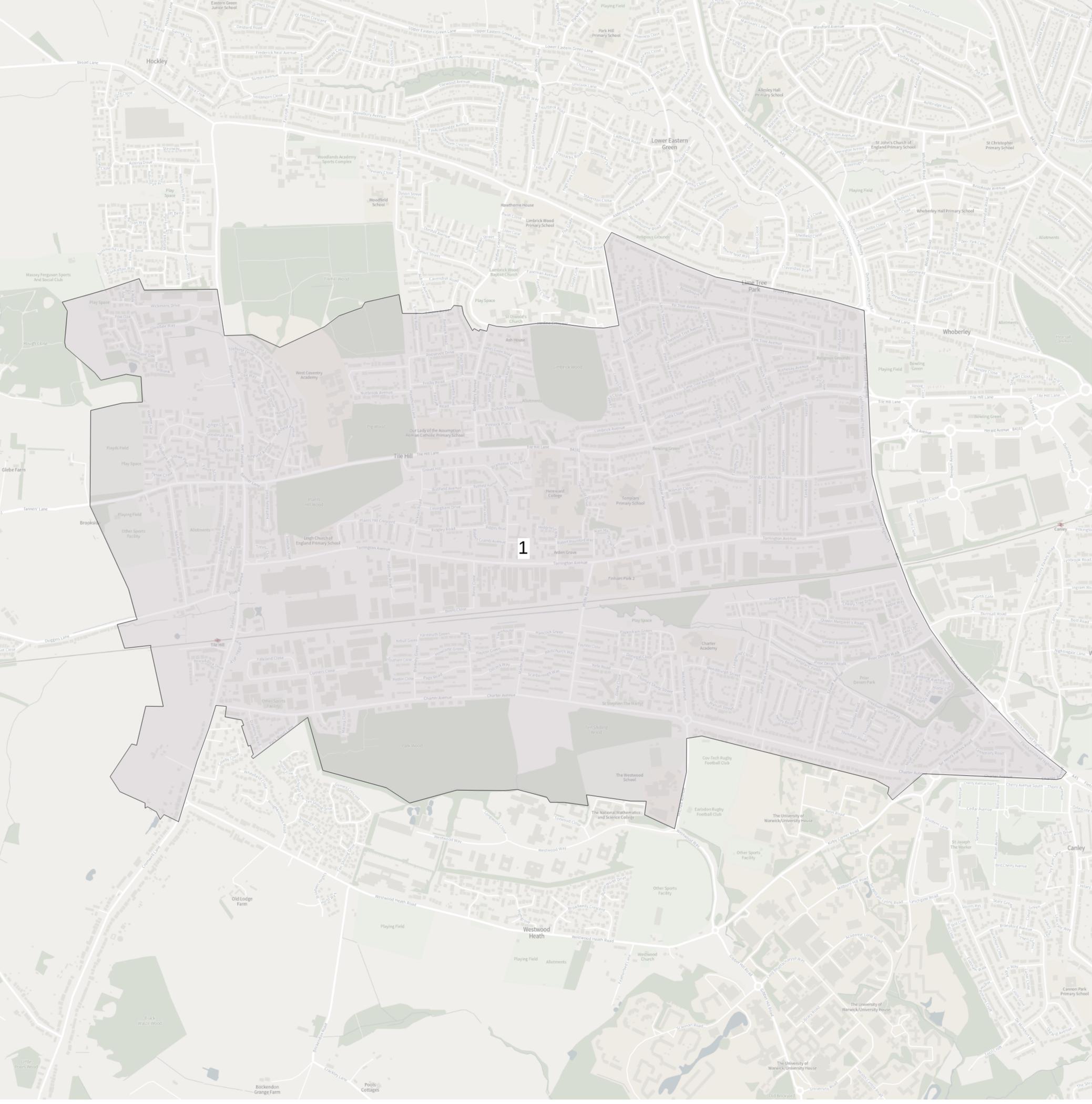
Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Tile Hill and Canley

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **9209**
Total Electorate: **13500**
Cllr electorate: **4500**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**
Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Upper Stoke

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **8387**

Total Electorate: **13560**

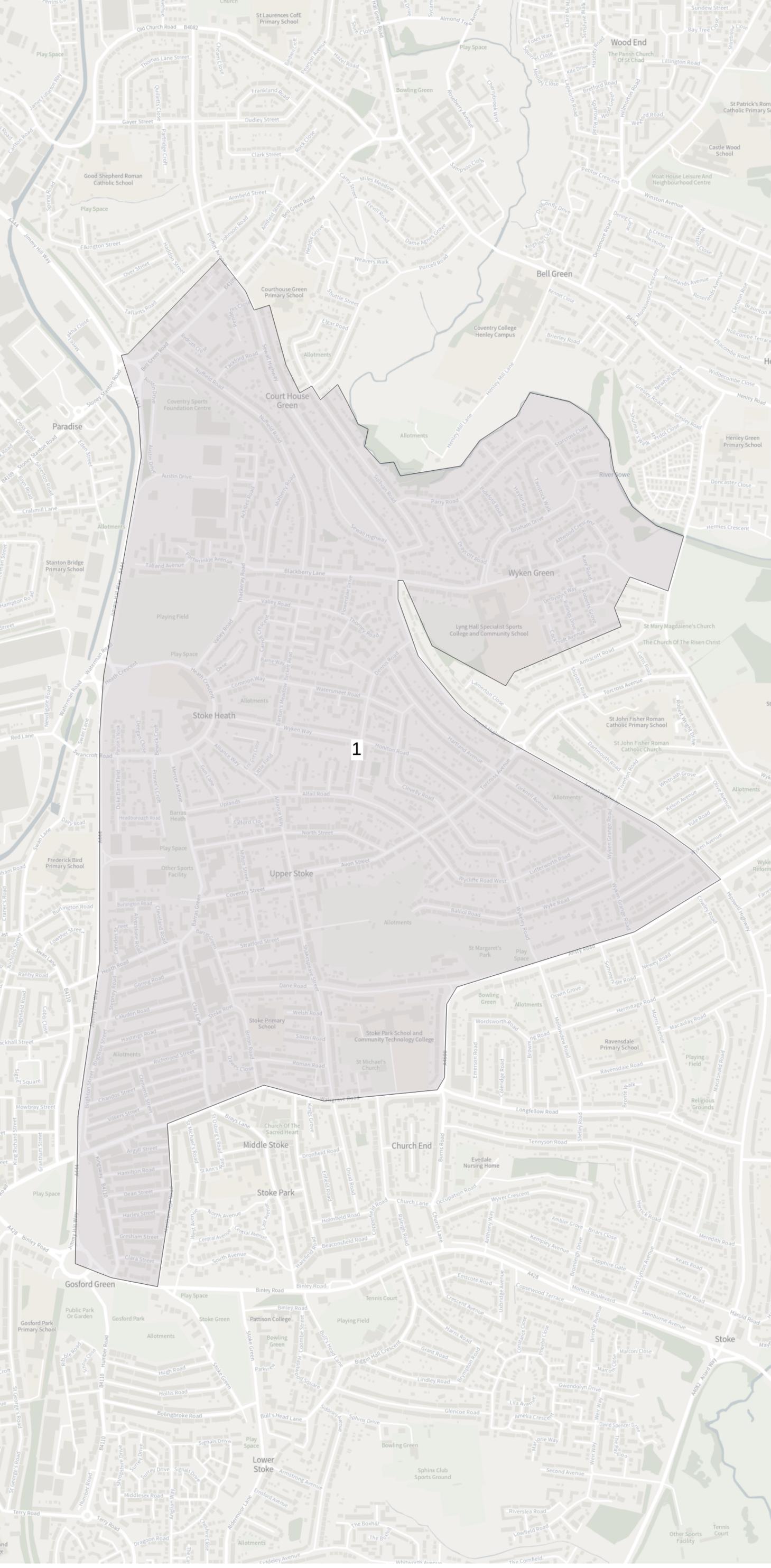
Cllr electorate: **4520**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

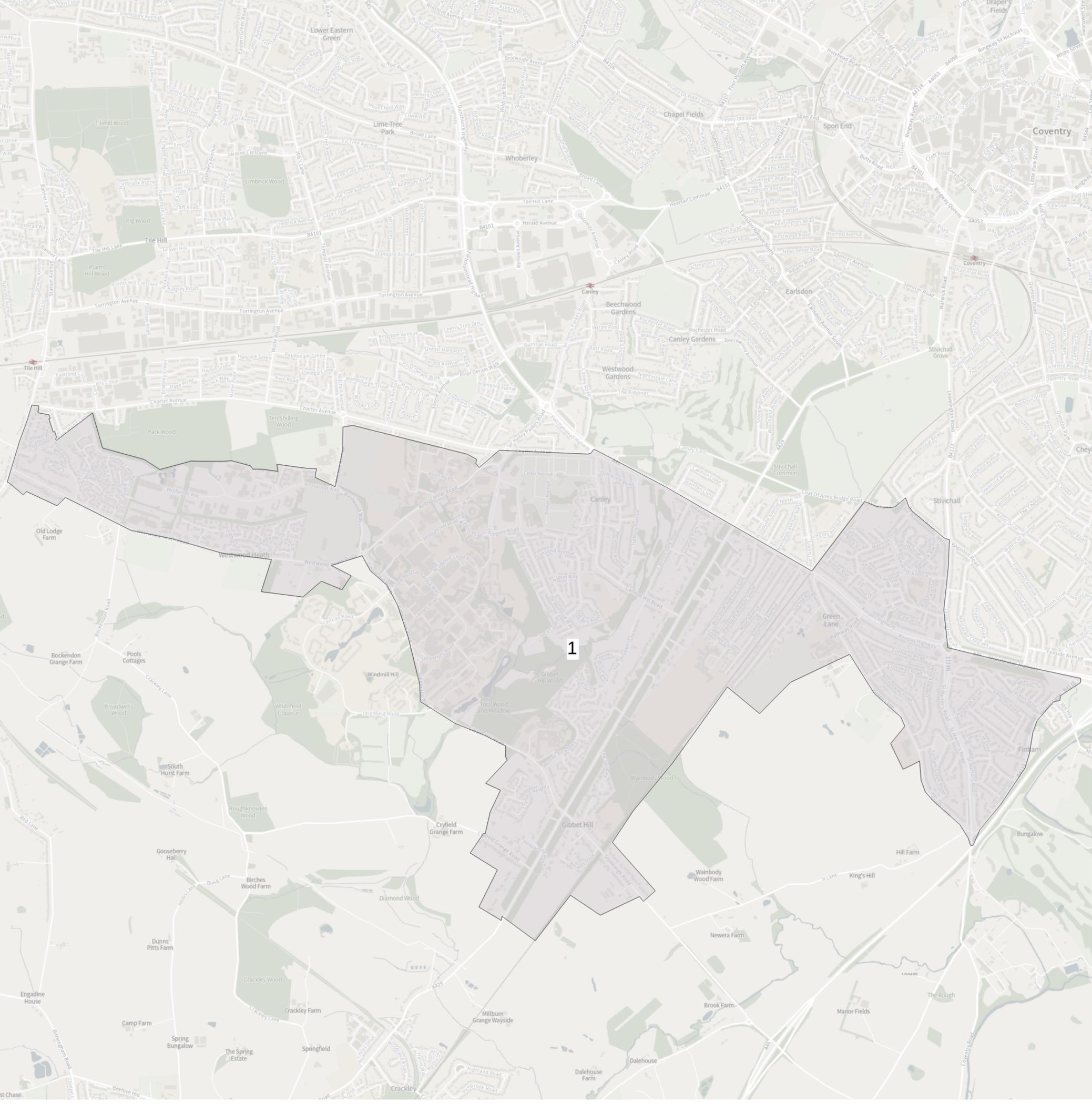
Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



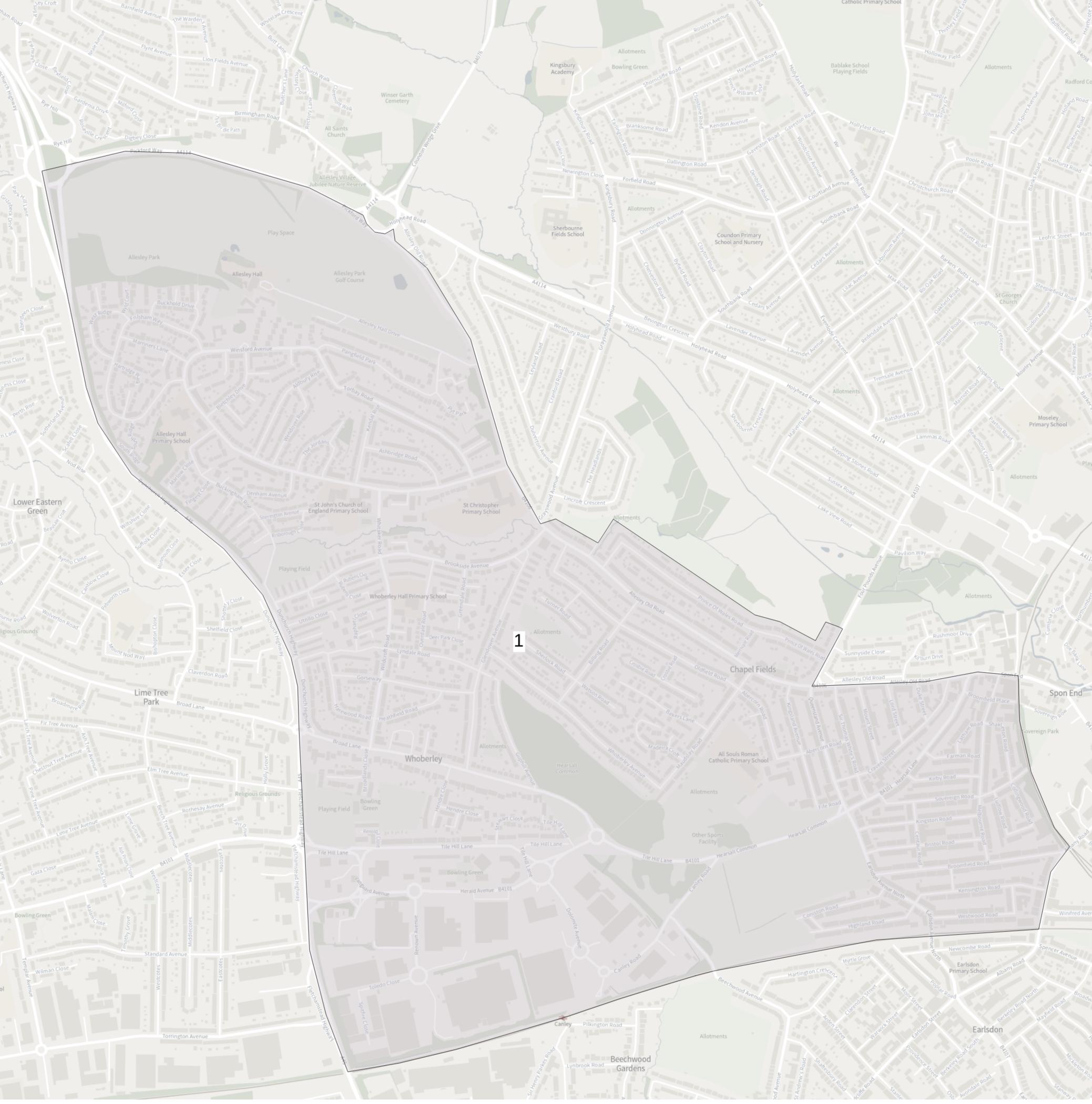
Wainbody

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **11055**
Total Electorate: **14832**
Cllr electorate: **4944**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**
Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Whoberley

Councillors: **3**
Property count: **7882**
Total Electorate: **12564**
Cllr electorate: **4188**
Electorate Status: **Balanced**
Electorate Target: **4154 - 5078**
Date/Time Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Woodlands

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **7512**

Total Electorate: **14322**

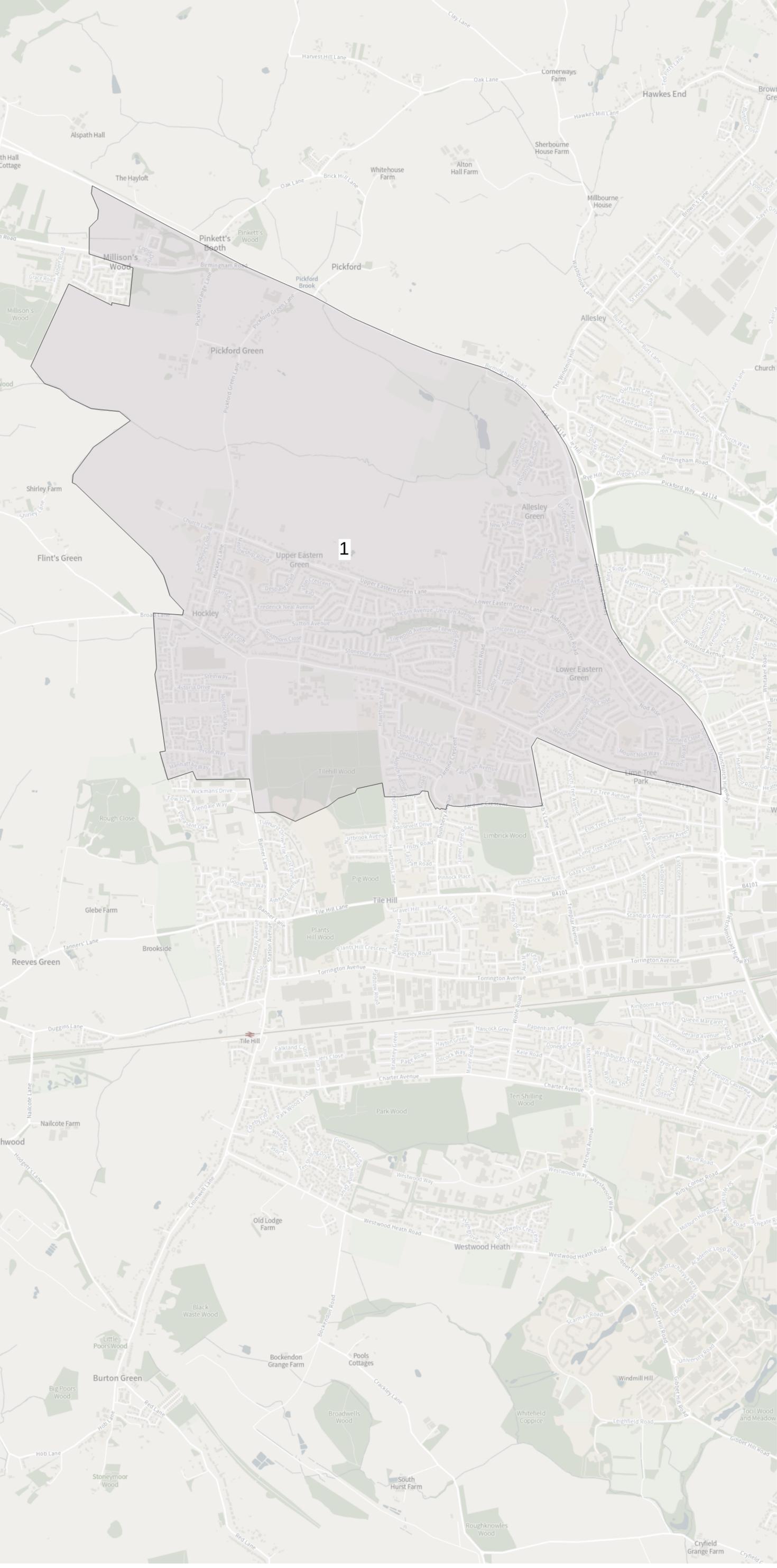
CLLr electorate: **4774**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**



Wyken

Councillors: **3**

Property count: **7866**

Total Electorate: **13524**

CIlr electorate: **4508**

Electorate Status: **Balanced**

Electorate Target:

Date/Time **4154 - 5078**

Submitted: **26/06/2023 19:56**

