

# New electoral arrangements for Trafford Council Draft Recommendations

November 2021



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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.<sup>1</sup> We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

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

## What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Why Trafford?

7 We are conducting a review of Trafford 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'.<sup>2</sup> In addition, some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors is as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

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

## Our proposals for Trafford

9 Trafford should be represented by 63 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 Trafford should have 21 wards, the same number as there are now.

11 The boundaries of 20 wards should change; one 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 borough or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to consider any representations which are based on these issues.

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

## Have your say

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for a 10-week period, from 30 November 2021 to 8 February 2022. 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 8 February 2022 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 33 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 Trafford. We then held a period of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the borough. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
16 February 2021	Number of councillors decided
15 June 2021	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
24 August 2021	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
30 November 2021	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
8 February 2022	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
3 May 2022	Publication of final recommendations





## Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation<sup>3</sup> states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors<sup>4</sup> there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

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.

	2021	2027
Electorate of Trafford	172,709	183,136
Number of councillors	63	63
Average number of electors per councillor	2,741	2,907

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'. Twenty of our proposed wards for Trafford will have good electoral equality by 2027.

## 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](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2026, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2021. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 4% by 2026.

25 We considered the information provided by the Council and are satisfied that the projected figures are the best available at the present time. Due to delays caused by the Covid-19 outbreak, the review will now conclude in 2022. We are content that

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

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

these figures remain a reasonable forecast of local electors in 2027 and have therefore used them as the basis of our draft recommendations.

## Number of councillors

26 Trafford Council currently has 63 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 63 councillors.

28 As Trafford Council elects by thirds (meaning that it has elections in three out of every four years) there is a presumption in legislation<sup>5</sup> that the Council have a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards. We will only move away from this pattern of wards should we receive compelling evidence during consultation that a uniform pattern would undermine our statutory criteria.

29 We received one submission about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on ward patterns. A local resident suggested that there were too many councillors but did not suggest an alternative number. We remain satisfied that a council size of 63 will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively in the future.

## Ward boundaries consultation

30 We received 63 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included four borough-wide proposals from Trafford Council ('the Council'); Trafford Labour Group; Trafford Conservative Group and Altrincham & Sale West, Stretford & Urmston and Wythenshawe & Sale East Conservative Associations ('the Conservative Group'); and Trafford Green Party. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the borough.

31 The four borough-wide schemes provided uniform patterns of three-councillor wards for Trafford. 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.

32 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

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

best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

33 Given the travel restrictions, and the social distancing, arising from the Covid-19 outbreak, there was a detailed virtual tour of Trafford. This helped to clarify issues raised in submissions and assisted in the construction of the proposed draft boundary recommendations

## Draft recommendations

34 Our draft recommendations are for 21 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.

35 The tables and maps on pages 8–29 detail our draft recommendations for each area of Trafford. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory<sup>6</sup> criteria of:

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

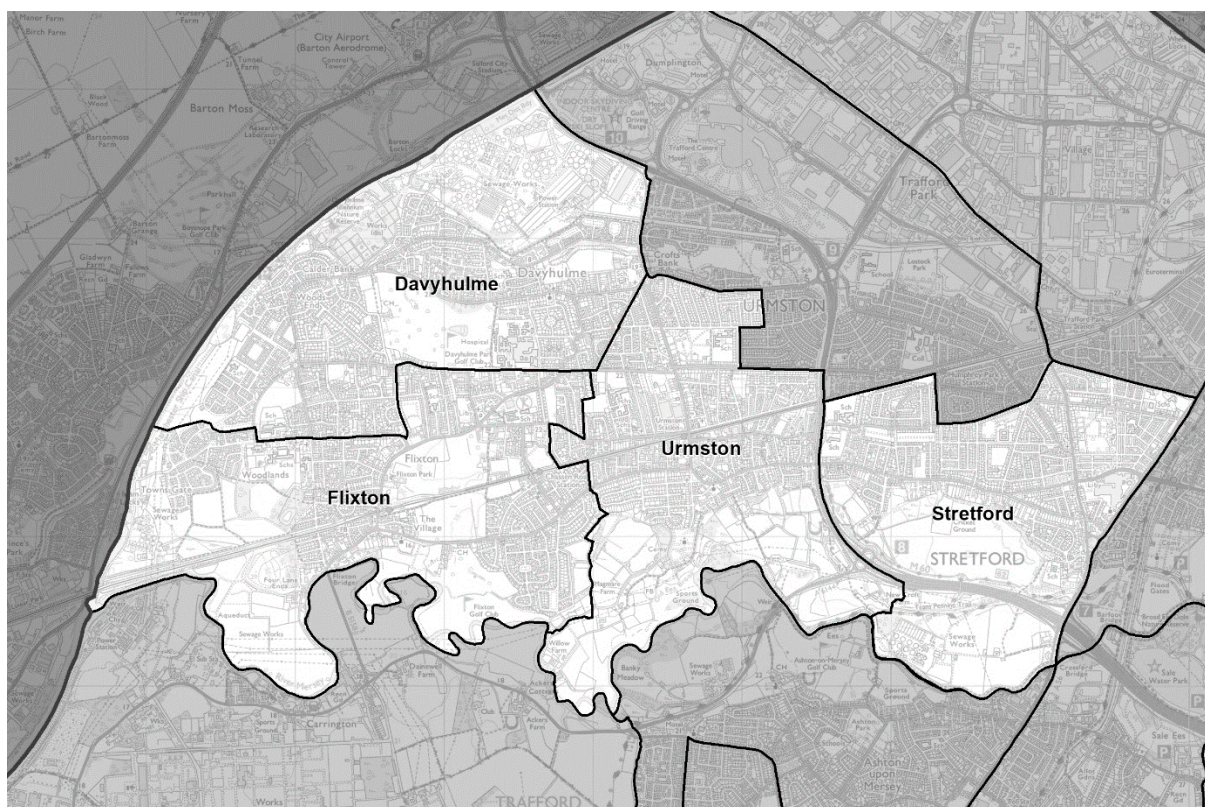
36 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 39 and on the large map accompanying this report.

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

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<sup>6</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

## North West Trafford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Davyhulme	3	6%
Flixton	3	3%
Stretford	3	3%
Urmston	3	4%

### *Stretford*

38 We received eight submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and four local residents.

39 The Council and Labour Group both proposed to extend the existing Stretford ward westwards and using the M60 as the boundary between Stretford and Urmston wards. A local resident also stated that the M60 is locally considered the boundary between Stretford and Urmston. The Labour Group argued that extending Stretford ward to the M60 would unite the community along Barton Road, adding that this is a close-knit community with residents sharing facilities such as the Humphrey Park Community Centre and Stretford Cricket Club. This proposed Stretford ward would also continue to contain Stretford's main shopping district and established community in the area around Victoria Park.

40 The Conservative Group proposed a different configuration for Stretford ward. They proposed running the northern boundary along the railway until the Bridgewater Canal, before following the canal southwards to Stretford tram station. The Conservative Group also proposed to modify the western boundary, moving it eastwards to Manor Road and Bradfield Road.

41 The Green Party and a local resident also argued that the railway line should be used as the northern boundary for Stretford ward. However, this would result in a variance of 19% for Stretford ward if used in conjunction with the M60 as the western boundary. The Green Party also suggested that Bradfield Road could alternatively be used as the northern boundary, placing the properties north of Bradfield Road into Lostock & Barton ward. This would result in an electoral variance of 14% for Lostock & Barton. We were not convinced that the evidence provided justifies these high levels of electoral inequality and have therefore not adopted these proposals as part of our draft recommendations.

42 Having carefully considered all the evidence, we are of the view that the proposals from the Council and Labour Group offer the best balance of our statutory criteria. We agree that the M60 offers a clear and identifiable boundary and unites a community along Bradfield Road.

43 The Council proposed the name Stretford & Humphrey Park for the ward. We have not been persuaded to adopt this name as part of our draft recommendations since Humphrey Park station would not be located in this ward; however, we welcome comments about this suggestion during this period of consultation.

44 Our proposed Stretford ward is forecast to have three councillors and 3% more electors than the borough average by 2027.

### *Urmston*

45 We received five submissions for this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and a local resident.

46 The Council, Labour Group and Green Party proposed to shift the centre of Urmston ward west, using the M60 as the eastern boundary. This proposed Urmston ward would centre on the area around Urmston station, which the Council argued was the hub of the local community. The Council proposed to run the northern boundary of the ward along Winchester Road and Moorside Road until Malvern Avenue. South of Chassen Road station, they also proposed to place the properties east of Chassen Road and Tintern Avenue into Urmston ward.

47 The Labour Group proposed to extend Urmston ward northwards along Hayeswater Road and Lostock Road. They argued that residents in this area use facilities in Urmston town centre. They proposed maintaining the current ward

boundary between Urmston and Flixton in the south-west of the ward, arguing that the Council's proposed boundary here would split the Shawe Hall community of south-east Flixton. They stated that the Council's proposal would separate Shawe Hall Community Centre and neighbouring streets, and that this area is distinctly part of Flixton.

48 The Conservative Group proposed to maintain much of Urmston ward. They proposed to extend Urmston ward east to Manor Road and move the boundary between Urmston ward and Flixton ward to Albany Road, before running it along the western edge of Urmston Grammar School, Stamford Road and Carlton Road.

49 Having carefully considered all of the evidence received, we have been persuaded to adopt the Labour Group's submission for Urmston. We are of the view that this arrangement best reflects communities and access routes in the area while providing for good levels of electoral equality.

50 Our proposed Urmston ward will have three councillors and is forecast to have 4% more electors than the borough average by 2027.

#### *Davyhulme and Flixton*

51 We received six submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and two local residents.

52 The Council proposed to run the boundary between Davyhulme and Flixton wards along Moorside Road and Woodside Road. They also proposed to place the area east of Hayeswater Road in Davyhulme ward. However, as discussed in paragraphs 46–49, we were persuaded by the Labour Group's proposal to include this area in Urmston ward. Adopting the Council's proposed ward with this modification would result in a variance of -25% for the Council's proposed Davyhulme ward. We consider this level of electoral inequality too high to accept and are therefore not adopting this proposal as part of our draft recommendations.

53 The Labour Group initially proposed to split Davyhulme and Flixton wards using Moorside Road until Marlborough Road, before running the boundary behind the properties on Marlborough Road, Overdale Crescent and Wibbersley Park. The Conservative Group also proposed this boundary. The Labour Group offered a second option for this boundary, stating that Marlborough Road and Irlam Road would provide for a clearer boundary. The Labour Group's submission also argued that the area around Woodsend Circle should be united in Davyhulme ward. They argued that residents strongly identify with this area and that locals regularly use the facilities and amenities, such as the medical clinic, Woodsend Park and library.

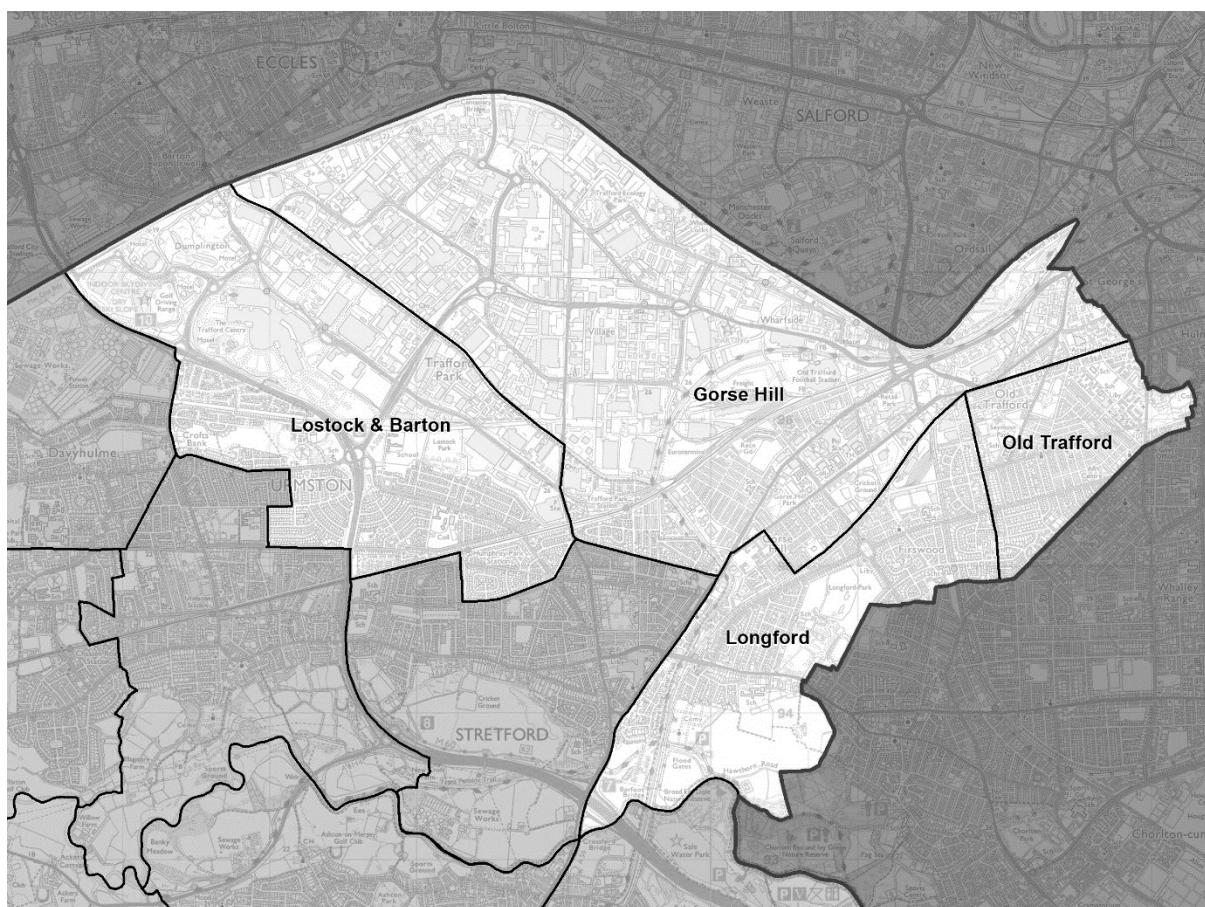
54 Having visited the area on a virtual tour of the borough, we were persuaded by the Labour Group's proposals for Marlborough Road and Irlam Road. We agree with the view that this area is geographically more fitting with Davyhulme ward and shares the use of facilities at Woodsend Circle. However, without further modification, Davyhulme ward would have an electoral variance of 12% by 2027. To improve electoral equality, we are proposing to deviate away from Irlam Road and instead unite the properties immediately off Irlam Road in the west in Flixton ward by running the boundary along Roedean Gardens.

55 We have therefore adopted the Labour Party's proposals for Davyhulme and Flixton as part of our draft recommendations, subject to the modification to unite the properties on Irlam Road.

56 Our proposed Davyhulme and Flixton wards will both have three councillors and are forecast to have 6% and 3% more electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.



## North East Trafford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Gorse Hill	3	9%
Longford	3	1%
Lostock & Barton	3	4%
Old Trafford	3	0%

### *Longford and Old Trafford*

57 We received six submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group and three local residents. The current Longford ward is forecast to have 30% more electors than the borough average by 2027.

58 The Council and Labour Group submitted identical proposals for Longford and Old Trafford. Both argued that the current Clifford ward boundaries in the north and west should be altered to instead run along Stretford Road before running south along Seymour Grove. The Labour Group argued that the proposed ward has clear community connections and brings Seymour Park School into the proposed Old Trafford ward, which is a key focal point for local residents. A local resident also proposed this change, adding that Seymour Park is considered part of the local Old Trafford area.

59 The Council and Labour Group also proposed to shrink the current Longford ward by running the western boundary along the Metrolink line from Trafford Bar tram stop before deviating along Milton Road, Talbot Road and Chester Road. The Labour Group argued that Chester Road would provide for a robust boundary between Longford and Stretford, and that this configuration would result in good electoral equality.

60 The Conservative Group proposed to retain the current Clifford ward, stating that the boundaries are distinct and well established. They proposed to reduce the size of Longford ward by running the western boundary along the Metrolink line from Old Trafford tram stop all the way to the River Mersey. They argued that this would provide for a strong boundary for local residents.

61 We have been persuaded to adopt the proposed Old Trafford ward submitted by the Council, Labour Group and local resident. We consider that this arrangement provides for clearer boundaries and better reflects the local community. As a consequence of this decision, we are unable to adopt the Conservative Group's proposed Longford ward. In order to adopt the Conservative Group's proposal, the area north of Stretford Road, currently in Clifford ward, would need to be incorporated into Longford ward to prevent the area from being isolated. However, such an arrangement would result in an electoral variance of 26% for Longford ward. We are not of the view that this level of electoral inequality has been justified and as such are not proposing to adopt this proposal as part of our draft recommendations. We are therefore adopting the Council's and Labour Group's proposed Longford ward as part of our draft recommendations. We consider that this ward provides for the best balance of our statutory criteria.

62 While the Council proposed to retain the current ward name of Clifford, the Labour Group and Conservative Group both proposed to rename this ward Old Trafford. We consider this name to be a good reflection of the community in the ward and have been persuaded to adopt it as part of our draft recommendations. We welcome comments about this during the consultation.

63 Our proposed Longford and Old Trafford wards will both have three councillors and are forecast to have 1% more than and equal to the borough average, respectively, by 2027.

#### *Gorse Hill and Lostock & Barton*

64 We received 12 submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and eight local residents.

65 The Council proposed a new Lostock ward, combining areas of the current Gorse Hill and Davyhulme East wards. This ward would encompass the area of Lostock and around Humphrey Road station and stretch over the M60 to include the

areas centred on Kingsway Park. The Council further proposed a modified Gorse Hill ward, with the main additions being the area north of Stretford Road from the old Clifford ward.

66 The Labour Group made a similar proposal for Gorse Hill and Lostock & Barton, arguing that electors in the Lostock and Kingsway Park area share facilities, including the medical facilities and leisure centre at the George Carnall Community Hub and Christ Church Davyhulme. One small change was proposed in the south-west of Gorse Hill ward. They proposed to move the small triangle of land centred on Keswick Road between the railway line and Bridgewater Canal from Gorse Hill ward to Lostock & Barton ward. We were not convinced to adopt this proposal as the main access for this area is south along Moss Road, meaning that the majority of electors in this area would be cut off from the rest of Lostock & Barton ward.

67 The Conservative Group proposed to maintain the current Davyhulme East and Gorse Hill wards with some minor changes. As discussed in paragraph 40, they proposed to place the electors south of Trafford Park station and west of Bridgewater Canal in Stretford ward. Their proposal extended Gorse Hill ward south-eastwards to the Metrolink line between Stretford tram stop and Old Trafford tram stop. This proposal would continue to place Lostock in Gorse Hill ward.

68 Four local residents identified areas in the current Gorse Hill ward that are more aligned with Stretford or Urmston, including the areas of Barton Road, Chatsworth Road, Alston Avenue and Lostock. As discussed in paragraph 41, we are unable to add all of these areas into Stretford ward as this would result in high levels of electoral inequality. Moreover, including the entirety of Lostock in a ward with Stretford would result in a variance of 39% for Stretford ward. As such, we were not persuaded to move these areas from Gorse Hill to Stretford or Urmston. However, we acknowledge that the areas south of the Bridgewater Canal do not identify themselves with Gorse Hill.

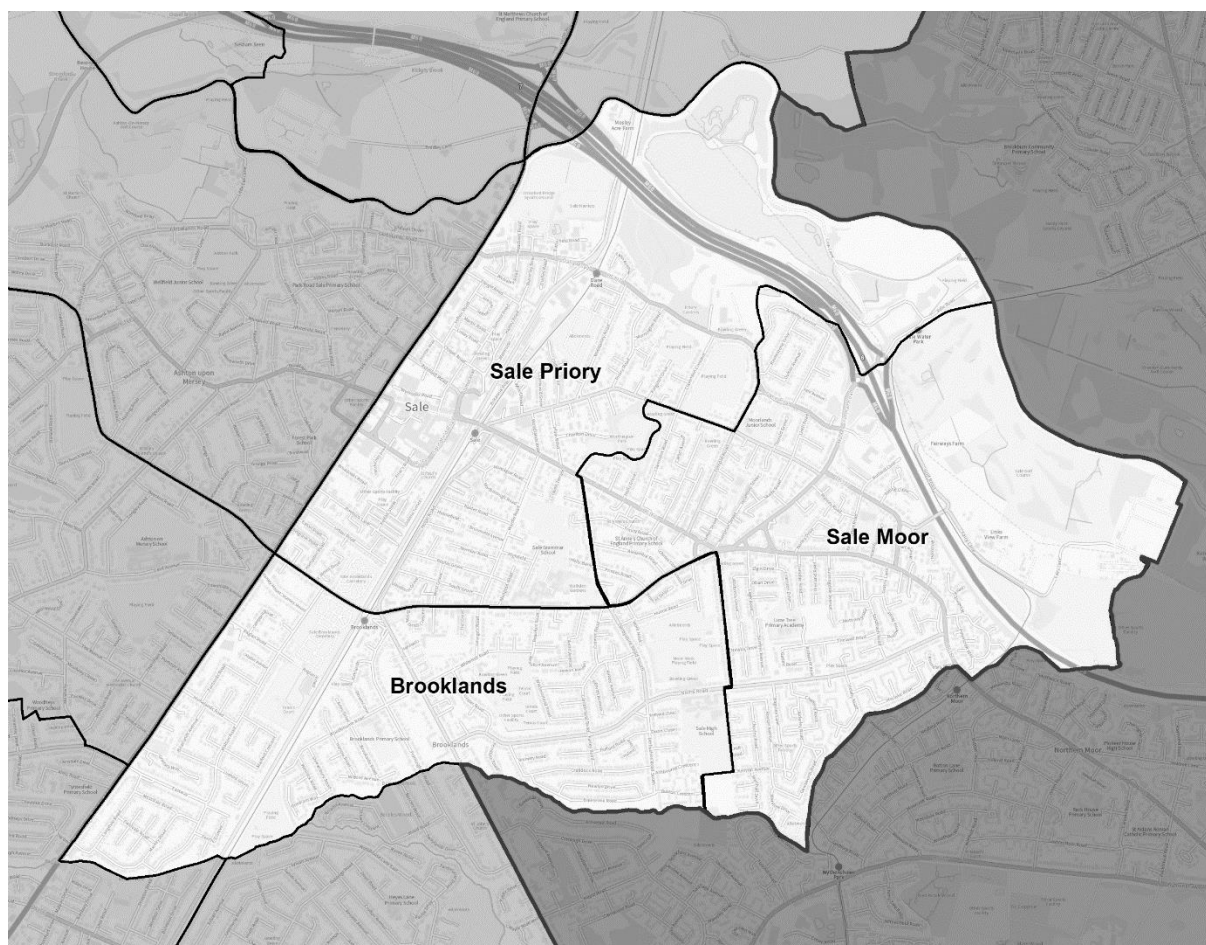
69 We have therefore been persuaded to adopt the Council and Labour Group proposals for Gorse Hill and Lostock & Barton. We consider that these wards provide for a better reflection of community identity, accounting for the evidence we received from local Lostock residents stating their lack of affiliation with Gorse Hill ward by instead placing them into Lostock & Barton ward. We consider that the proposed Gorse Hill ward is well connected by main arterial roads.

70 The Council proposed to name this new ward Lostock to reflect the changing centre of the ward from Davyhulme East. The Labour Group instead argued that the name Barton would better represent all electors in the ward, stating that Lostock is a defined, more limited area within the ward whereas Barton is a well-known name: Barton Road runs through the proposed ward and the area also has links to the historic parish of Barton upon Irwell. Following careful consideration, we are

proposing to combine these two names as we consider that this will best reflect communities within this ward. The Council further proposed the name Gorse Hill & Park, due to the inclusion of Trafford Park within this ward. Due to the lack of compelling evidence, we were not persuaded to adopt this name. We are therefore proposing to name these wards Gorse Hill and Lostock & Barton, and we welcome local comments on this during our consultation on these draft proposals.

71 Our proposed Gorse Hill and Lostock & Barton wards will both have three councillors and are forecast to have 9% and 4% more electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.

## Sale and Brooklands



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Brooklands	3	-7%
Sale Moor	3	-2%
Sale Priory	3	-5%

### *Brooklands, Sale Moor and Sale Priory*

72 We received nine submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and five local residents.

73 The Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group and a local resident all proposed to maintain the current Brooklands ward with no changes. All argued that the current boundaries are identifiable, and that Brooklands ward has a strong community.

74 A local resident proposed to extend Brooklands ward south along Brooklands Road to include all electors east of Fairywell Brook in Brooklands ward. They argued that this area is part of Sale, not Timperley, and that it is only accessible from Brooklands. While we consider this to be a sensible addition to Brooklands ward, this

change would be contingent on changes to Timperley wards. As discussed in paragraph 91, we were not persuaded to adopt the local resident's proposed Timperley ward as it would have an electoral variance of 17%. We are therefore not proposing to include this suggested change to Brooklands ward as part of our draft recommendations.

75 The Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group all proposed the same configuration for Sale Priory and Sale Moor wards. All three proposed to extend Sale Moor ward to include the area north of Dane Road centred on Ravenstone Drive. A local resident also proposed this boundary and suggested including all the properties east of Clarendon Road in Sale Moor ward. Two local residents argued that the current boundaries for Priory should remain the same.

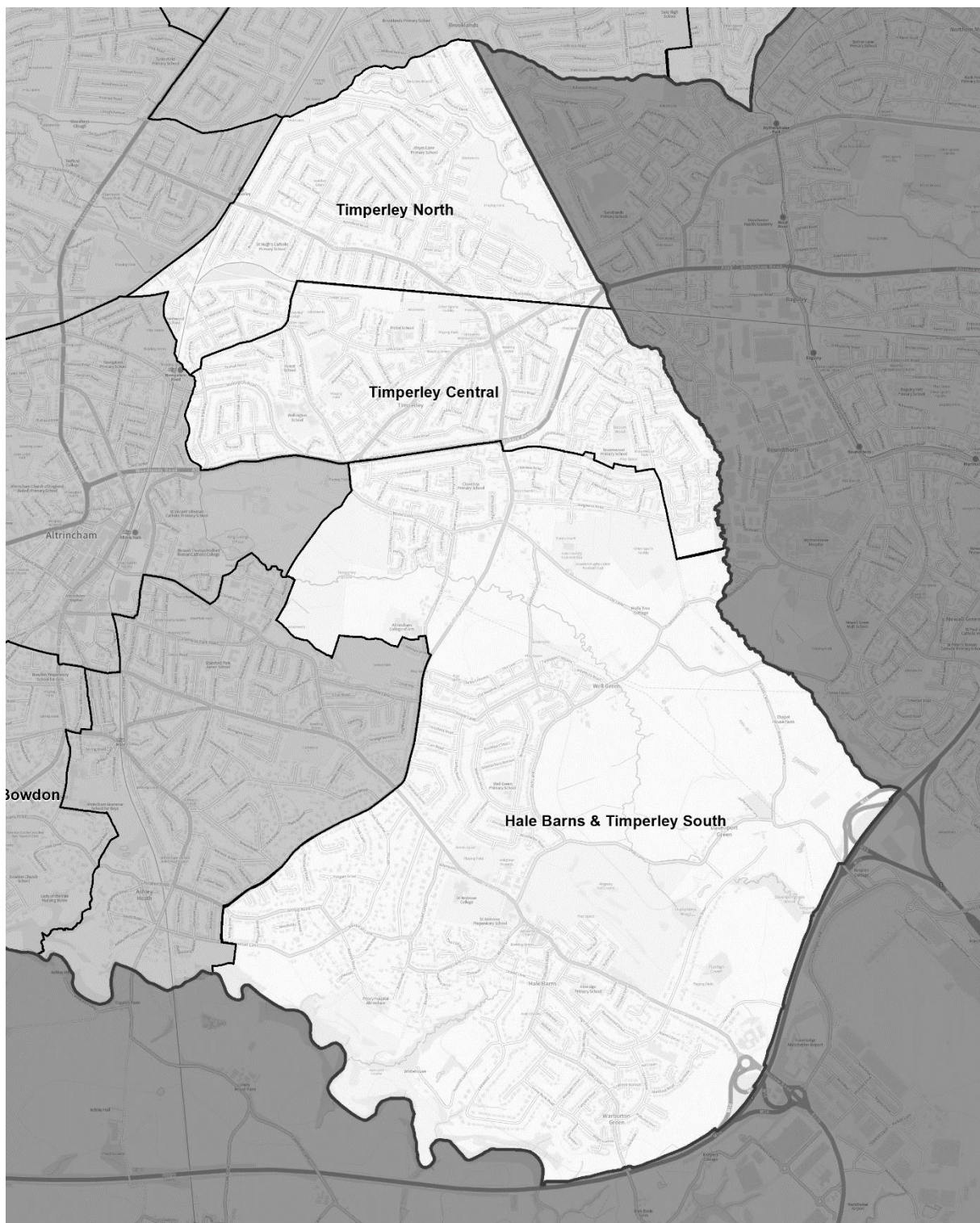
76 The Green Party did not propose specific wards for this area, and instead suggested that the Bridgewater Canal should be used as the north–south boundary rather than the A56. As they offered no suggestions on how this could be included in a warding pattern, we decided not to adopt this proposal as part of our draft recommendations as it would involve large-scale redrawing of central Trafford with no supporting community evidence.

77 On balance, we consider that the proposals from the Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group for this area provide for the best balance of our statutory criteria and are supported by community evidence we have heard from local residents.

78 While the Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group all proposed Brooklands and Sale Moor as ward names, different names were proposed for the ward covering the Priory area. We have decided to adopt the Council's proposed name of Sale Priory as part of our draft recommendations. We consider this to be a compromise between the Labour Party's suggested Priory ward name and the Conservative Group's proposed Sale ward name. We welcome comments and suggestions on this name.

79 Our proposed Brooklands, Sale Moor and Sale Priory wards will have three councillors and are forecast to have 7%, 2% and 5% fewer electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.

## Timperley and Hale Barns



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Hale Barns & Timperley South	3	4%
Timperley Central	3	-6%
Timperley North	3	1%

### *Hale Barns & Timperley South*

80 We received seven submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party, Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society and two residents. The current Hale Barns ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of -12% by 2027.

81 The Council and Labour Group submitted identical proposals for Hale Barns ward. They proposed to extend Hale Barns northwards to Shaftesbury Avenue until the junction with Thorley Lane, before continuing along the current ward boundary.

82 The Conservative Group also proposed extending Hale Barns to Shaftesbury Avenue. They further proposed using the entirety of Mainwood Road as the northern boundary, stating that this provides a stronger boundary than the existing boundary. They stated that residents in the area covered by the proposed extension of Hale Barns ward use facilities in Hale and that the proposal would unite all of Higher Timperley in a single ward. In the south of the ward, the Conservative Group proposed to move the boundary from Park Road to Broad Lane, arguing that local residents in this area identify with Hale rather than Hale Barns. Having visited the area on a virtual tour of the borough, we considered this southern boundary to be unclear and as such have not been persuaded to adopt this as part of our draft recommendations.

83 The Green Party and a local resident argued that the area south of Shaftesbury Avenue is part of Timperley and should therefore be moved out of Hale Barns ward. This would result in an electoral variance of -26% for Hale Barns ward. To improve electoral equality to facilitate this change, the Green Party proposed moving the area centred on Grove Lane, north of Hale Road and east of Bancroft Road, into Hale Barns ward. This would result in an electoral variance of -14% for Hale Barns. This proposal would also result in a forecast electoral variance of -19% for our proposed Hale ward, requiring extensive change to Hale and the surrounding wards to improve electoral equality. The Green Party did not make any suggestions on how this change could be accommodated. While we acknowledge the community links between the northern area of Hale Barns ward and Timperley, we were not convinced that the evidence provided justifies this level of electoral inequality.

84 Following careful consideration of the evidence for this ward, we have been persuaded to adopt the Conservative Group's proposals in the north and the Council's and Labour Group's proposals in the south. We consider that Shaftesbury Avenue and Mainwood Road provide clearer and more identifiable boundaries for local residents, and further acknowledge the community evidence provided to us by the Conservative Group. We have made a slight amendment to include some properties on the north side of Mainwood Road in Hale Barns & Timperley South ward in order to avoid splitting the community along this road. In the south of the ward, we are adopting the Council's and Labour Group's proposal to retain the



current ward boundary as we consider this to be clearer and more identifiable for local residents.

85 All the schemes provided to us propose to retain the name Hale Barns. However, following the community evidence we have received from the Green Party and a local resident, which stated that parts of Timperley are located in Hale Barns ward, we are proposing to rename this ward Hale Barns & Timperley South. We consider that this will better reflect the communities present within this ward. We welcome comments about this name during the consultation.

86 Hale Barns & Timperley South ward will have three councillors and is forecast to have 4% more electors than the borough average by 2027.

#### *Timperley Central and Timperley North*

87 We received nine submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party, Sir Graham Brady MP, Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society and three local residents.

88 The Conservative Group's submission, supported by Sir Graham Brady MP, proposed to retain the east–west split between Timperley and Village wards. They proposed to move the area between Stockport Road, Grove Lane and Moss Lane from Timperley ward to Village ward in order to provide for better levels of electoral equality; however, no community evidence was provided to justify retaining the majority of these two wards.

89 The Council and Labour Group submissions propose a different configuration for Timperley, based on a north–south split. They proposed using the railway line to separate this area into two wards named Timperley North and Timperley South. The Labour Group argued that this is a clear boundary in the area and allows for the area east of the canal currently in Broadheath ward to be placed in Timperley North.

90 The Green Party supported the Council's proposal but suggested that the railway line should be used for the entirety of the boundary until it meets the canal. This would result in a variance of -16% for Timperley North. We were not persuaded that the evidence provided justifies this level of electoral inequality.

91 A local resident proposed a different configuration, instead suggesting a single Timperley ward spanning from Fairywell Brook along Stockport Road, to Navigation Road station and Bridgewater Canal. This proposed ward would have an electoral variance of 17%. We were not convinced that the evidence provided justifies this level of electoral inequality and as such are not adopting this proposal as part of our draft recommendations.

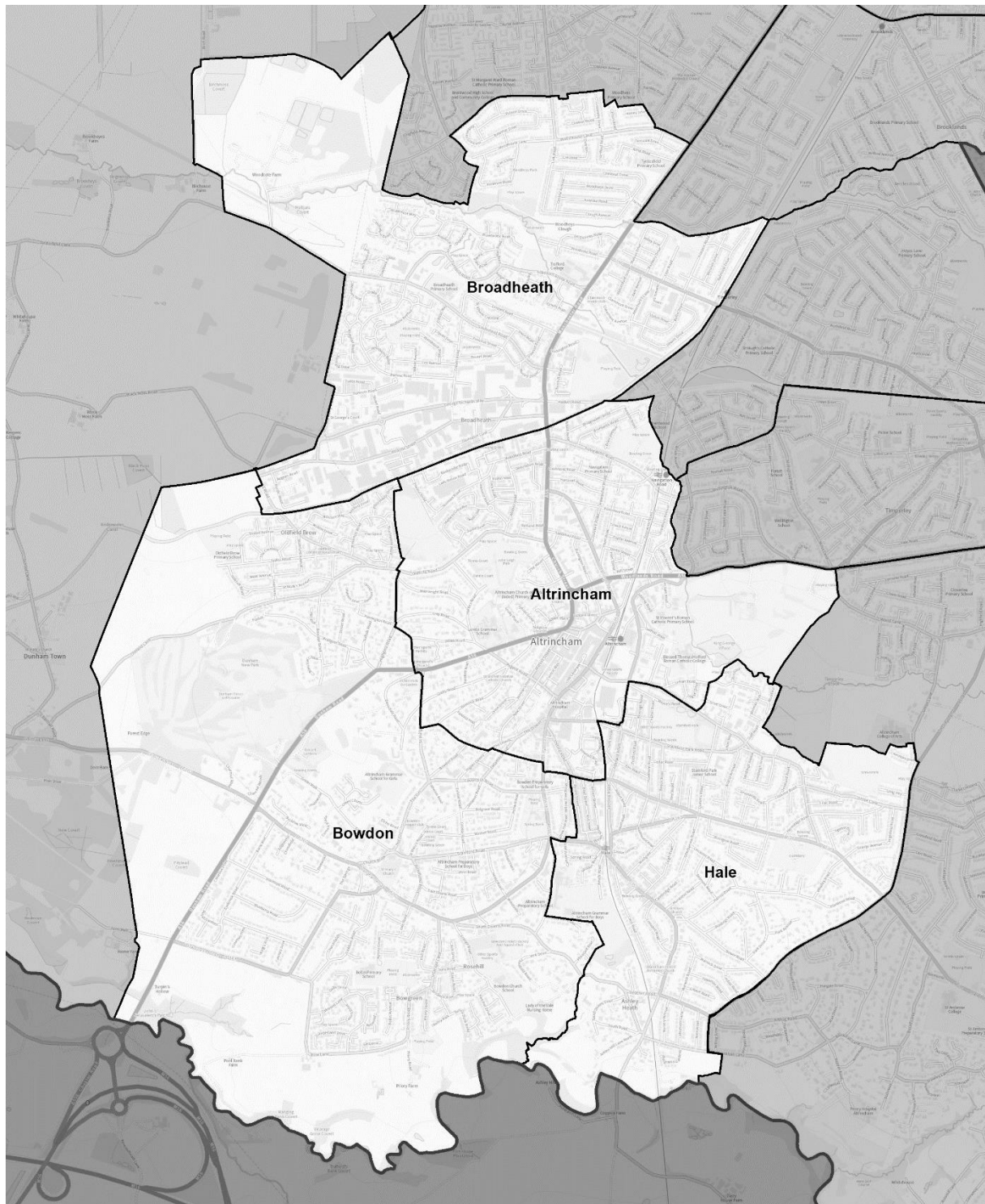
92 Two local residents suggested moving the area east of the canal, around Deansgate Lane, from Broadheath ward to either Altrincham ward or Timperley ward. We note the lack of access between this area and Broadheath ward and agree that it would be a better reflection of communities to place this area in a ward to the east of the canal. We further note that the Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group proposals all placed this area in a Timperley ward.

93 Following careful consideration of the proposals, we have been persuaded to adopt the Council's and Labour Group's proposals for Timperley. We consider that the railway line provides for a clear and identifiable boundary for local residents and also allows for the entire area east of the canal to be united in a Timperley ward.

94 The Council and Labour Party proposed to name these wards Timperley North and Timperley South. However, as discussed in paragraph 85, we consider that Timperley South better reflects the community in the northern area of Hale Barns. We are therefore proposing to name these two wards Timperley North and Timperley Central. We welcome comments on these names during the consultation.

95 Our proposed Timperley Central and Timperley North wards will have three councillors each and are forecast to have 6% fewer and 1% more electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.

## Altrincham, Bowdon, Broadheath and Hale



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Altrincham	3	-7%
Bowdon	3	-6%
Broadheath	3	4%
Hale	3	-7%

### *Altrincham and Hale*

96 We received 10 submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party, Sir Graham Brady MP, the Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society and four local residents. Currently, both wards are forecast to have high levels of electoral inequality by 2027.

97 The Conservative Group proposed to retain the current boundary between Altrincham and Hale, and, as previously discussed in paragraph 82, instead proposed to extend Hale ward eastward to include the properties between Park Road and Broad Lane. We were not convinced to adopt this boundary as we did not consider it to be clear and identifiable. Without this addition of electors, Hale ward would be forecast to have an electoral variance of -12% by 2027.

98 The Council and Labour Group proposed to place the area north of Moss Lane and east of Urban Road into Hale ward, arguing that this would improve electoral equality for Hale ward. The Green Party argued against this change, stating that this change would split a cohesive community around Urban Road. They instead suggested that the boundary continue along Moss Lane to Welman Way, thereby retaining all of the Urban streets in Altrincham ward. Having visited the area on a virtual tour of the borough, we were persuaded by the Green Party's proposal and consider that their suggested arrangement provides for a clearer boundary than the Council's proposed boundary along Urban Road.

99 As discussed below in paragraph 104, the Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group all proposed to move Oldfield Brow from Altrincham to Bowdon ward in order to unite Oldfield Brow in a single ward. We were convinced to make this change and are therefore adopting this proposal as part of our draft recommendations.

100 Our proposed Altrincham and Hale wards are based on the Council's and Labour Group's proposals, with a small change around Urban Road to reflect the evidence we received from the Green Party.

101 The Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group all proposed that Hale Central ward should be simplified to Hale ward. We have adopted this suggestion as part of our draft recommendations.

102 Our proposed Altrincham and Hale wards will have three councillors each and are both forecast to have 7% fewer electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.

### *Bowdon*

103 We received five submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party and the Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society.

104 The Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group proposed minimal change to Bowdon ward and all suggested that the area of Oldfield Brow should be moved from Altrincham ward to Bowdon ward, thereby uniting this community in a single ward. We have been persuaded that a warding arrangement that includes Oldfield Brow in Bowdon ward best reflect communities in the area and consider that the Council's proposed boundary along the western edge of North Cestrian School Fields provides for a strong boundary, while also ensuring that the entirety of Oldfield Brow is placed in Bowdon ward.

105 As discussed further below in paragraph 118, we have been persuaded to include the parishes of Dunham Massey and Warburton in a rural-facing ward containing all four Trafford parishes, as suggested by the Green Party. This means that the western boundary of Bowdon ward will be the Dunham Massey parish boundary.

106 Our proposed Bowdon ward will therefore be based on the Council's, Labour Group's and Green Party's submissions. This ward will be represented by three councillors and is forecast to have 6% fewer electors than the borough average by 2027.

### *Broadheath*

107 We received 10 submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Green Party, Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society and five local residents.

108 Two residents argued that the area around Woodhouse Lane, north of Sinderland Brook, should not be in Broadheath ward. They argued that Sinderland Brook is a strong natural boundary and that residents in this area consider themselves as part of Sale. While we do agree that Sinderland Brook offers a strong boundary, removing this area from Broadheath ward and placing it in our proposed Manor ward (currently St Mary's ward) would result in a variance of 33% for Manor ward and -26% for Broadheath ward. In order to accommodate this change, extensive knock-on changes would have to be made to many of the surrounding wards, including Ashton upon Mersey, Bowdon and Altrincham. Such a significant reworking would also involve crossing the A58, which is currently used as a strong boundary between the western and eastern wards in this area. Due to the lack of suggestions on how to accommodate this extensive change, we have not been persuaded to adopt this proposal as part of our draft recommendations.

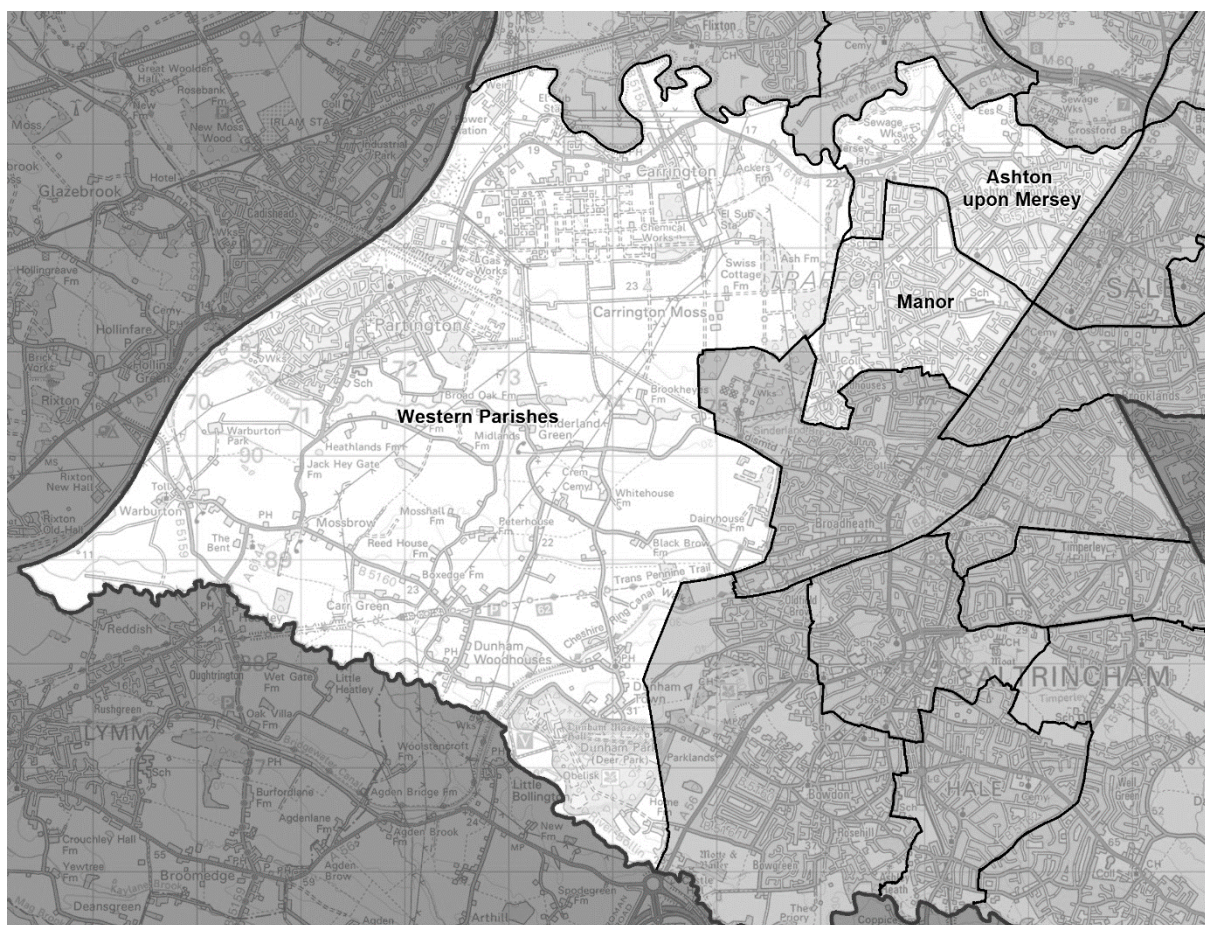
109 The Council, Labour Group and Conservative Group all proposed similar boundaries for Broadheath ward. However, for the area north of Sinderland Brook, each scheme proposed a different boundary. The Labour Party proposed to retain the current boundary whereas the Council proposed to run the boundary up Meadway to include Elton Road and Ashley Drive in Broadheath ward. The Conservative Group proposed to run the boundary along Woodhouse Road, placing all the properties north of Woodhouse Road in Manor ward. Due to the changes being made in Ashton upon Mersey and Manor ward following the incorporation of electors from Bucklow-St Martins ward into these two wards (discussed further in paragraphs 121–127), the Conservative Group's scheme would result in a forecast variance of 16% for Manor ward. We were not convinced that the evidence provided justifies this high level of electoral inequality and are therefore not adopting the Conservative proposals as part of our draft recommendations.

110 As discussed in paragraph 92, two local residents suggested moving the area east of the canal, around Deansgate Lane, from Broadheath ward to either Altrincham ward or Timperley ward. We note the lack of access between this area and Broadheath ward and agree that it would be a better reflection of communities to place this area in a ward to the east of the canal. We therefore adopted this proposal as part of our draft recommendations. Under our proposal, the southern and eastern boundary for Broadheath ward would run along Broadheath Canal up to Baguley Brook.

111 Following consideration of the evidence received, we are proposing to adopt the Council's proposal for Broadheath. We consider that their proposal for the boundary between Broadheath and Manor wards provides a clearer boundary and allows for a good balance of our three statutory criteria.

112 Our proposed Broadheath ward would be represented by three councillors and is forecast to have 4% more electors than the borough average by 2027.

## Ashton upon Mersey, Manor and Western Parishes



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Ashton upon Mersey	3	6%
Manor	3	7%
Western Parishes	3	-14%

### *Western Parishes*

113 We received 11 submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Party, Green Party and seven local residents.

114 The Council proposed two options for the current Bucklow-St Martins ward. Their first-choice option was to create a ward containing solely the parishes of Carrington and Partington, removing the properties currently in Bucklow-St Martins ward that sit in the urban sprawl of Sale West. This ward would be called Carrington & Partington. Five residents supported this change and argued that the properties in Sale West should not be contained in Bucklow-St Martins ward. They stated that these areas should instead be placed in Ashton upon Mersey ward or Manor ward (currently St Mary's ward) as residents use the facilities located there.

115 We looked closely at the Council's proposed Carrington & Partington ward. The Council argued that the parishes of Carrington and Partington are isolated from the rest of the borough, with limited transport links and distinct service delivery from the Council due to this geographic isolation. However, Carrington & Partington ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of -21%. We were not convinced that the evidence provided justifies this high level of electoral inequality and are therefore not adopting these proposals as part of our draft recommendations.

116 The Labour Group and Conservative Group both argued against the Council's proposed Carrington & Partington ward, stating that a variance of -21% would be too high to accept. The Labour Party instead proposed to retain the ward of Bucklow-St Martins unchanged. This was the second option proposed by the Council. The Conservative Group instead proposed to extend Bucklow-St Martins to Firs Road to unite the entire Devon Estate in a single ward.

117 The Green Party supported the Council's proposed Carrington & Partington ward; however, they suggested a modification. They suggested combining the four parishes of Carrington, Partington, Dunham Massey and Warburton into a single ward. This ward would have an electoral variance of -14%. They argued that these four parishes share similar issues, such as the lack of public transport, and that the two southern parishes of Dunham Massey and Warburton do not have strong links with Bowdon and instead look outside of the borough for services. In their submission, the Labour Group did not support this ward, stating that this ward would be too geographically large to be effectively represented.

118 Following careful consideration of the evidence, we agree that the urban areas of Sale West should not be grouped in a ward with Carrington and Partington parishes. We recognise the evidence provided to us by the Council and local residents which describes how electors in this area use the facilities located in Ashton upon Mersey and Manor wards, and how Carrington and Partington are isolated from other urban areas in the borough. As discussed above, we are not convinced to adopt the Council's proposed Carrington & Partington ward due to resulting high levels of electoral inequality. Instead, we are proposing to adopt the Green Party's submission for a ward grouping together the parishes of Carrington, Partington, Dunham Massey and Warburton. We consider that this allows for a sensible urban-rural split and groups together areas with similar local issues and shared facilities. We accept that this modification will lead to the ward having 14% fewer electors than the average for the borough by 2027. However, the arrangement more accurately reflects the persuasive community evidence we have received. We further recognise the unique geographic nature of the parishes at the edge of the borough.

119 The Green Party did not propose a name for their proposed ward, and we did not consider that the Council's proposed name of Carrington & Partington would



accurately reflect a ward containing all four parishes. We are therefore proposing to name this ward Western Parishes but would be keen to hear alternative names from local residents.

120 Our proposed Western Parishes ward would be represented by three councillors and is forecast to have 14% fewer electors than the borough average by 2027.

#### *Ashton upon Mersey and Manor*

121 We received six submissions regarding this area from the Council, Labour Group, Conservative Group, Sir Graham Brady MP and two local residents.

122 Due to our decision to propose the Western Parishes ward, residents of the previous Bucklow-St Martins ward east of the parish boundary will now be accommodated in either Ashton upon Mersey or Manor wards. As both the Labour Group and Conservative Group proposed retaining Bucklow-St Martins ward, neither of their proposed schemes for Ashton upon Mersey and Manor ward allocated these electors in an urban ward. We are therefore unable to adopt either of their proposals for these wards in their entirety.

123 The Council proposed little change to both Ashton upon Mersey and Manor wards, apart from in the area centred on Carrington Lane, which is currently in Bucklow-St Martins ward. They proposed to place the properties east of Manor Avenue and south of Carrington Lane in Manor ward. The properties west of Manor Lane and those north of Carrington Lane would be placed in Ashton upon Mersey ward. In their submission, the Conservative Group stressed the importance of uniting the Devon Estate in a single ward, arguing that the current ward boundary divides this community. While we did not adopt their proposal to place this estate in Bucklow-St. Martins ward, we note that the Council's scheme unites the Devon Estate in Manor ward.

124 A local resident also argued that the Devon Estate should be united in a single ward and proposed that this area is placed in Ashton upon Mersey ward. This would result in a forecast electoral variance of 23% for Ashton upon Mersey ward. We did not consider this level of electoral inequality justified, especially when we considered that a good level of electoral equality could be achieved by uniting this estate within Manor ward.

125 Following consideration of the evidence, we consider that the Council's proposal offers the best balance of our statutory criteria. We agree that the Devon Estate should be united in a single ward and are therefore proposing to place this estate in Manor ward.

126 The Council proposed to name their suggested ward Manor ward, a change for the existing name of St Mary's. The Labour Party supported this proposed name, stating that St Mary's parish church is not located within this ward and that Manor Avenue is a large and well-known road for local residents. The Conservative Group stated that there was no reason to change the name. We have been persuaded to adopt the name Manor for this ward. We welcome local comments on this name during our consultation on these draft proposals.

127 Our proposed Ashton upon Mersey and Manor wards would be represented by three councillors each and are forecast to have 6% and 7% more electors than the borough average, respectively, by 2027.



## Conclusions

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

### Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2021	2027
Number of councillors	63	63
Number of electoral wards	21	21
Average number of electors per councillor	2,741	2,907
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	1	1
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	1	0

#### Draft recommendations

Trafford Council should be made up of 63 councillors serving 21 wards representing 21 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 Trafford.

You can also view our draft recommendations for Trafford on our interactive maps at [www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk)



## Have your say

129 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 borough or just a part of it.

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

131 Our website has a special consultation area where you can explore the maps. You can find it at [www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk)

132 Submissions can also be made by emailing [reviews@lgbce.org.uk](mailto:reviews@lgbce.org.uk) or by writing to:

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

133 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for Trafford 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.

134 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.

135 Electoral equality:

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

136 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?

137 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?

138 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](http://www.lgbce.org.uk) A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

139 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.

140 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.

141 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 Trafford in 2023.





## Equalities

142 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 Trafford Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Altrincham	3	7,514	2,505	-9%	8,116	2,705	-7%
2	Ashton upon Mersey	3	8,855	2,952	8%	9,279	3,093	6%
3	Bowdon	3	7,951	2,650	-3%	8,238	2,746	-6%
4	Broadheath	3	8,873	2,958	8%	9,111	3,037	4%
5	Brooklands	3	7,855	2,618	-4%	8,067	2,689	-7%
6	Davyhulme	3	8,961	2,987	9%	9,247	3,082	6%
7	Flixton	3	8,719	2,906	6%	8,967	2,989	3%
8	Gorse Hill	3	7,648	2,549	-7%	9,519	3,173	9%
9	Hale	3	7,878	2,626	-4%	8,120	2,707	-7%
10	Hale Barns & Timperley South	3	8,833	2,944	7%	9,080	3,027	4%
11	Longford	3	7,881	2,627	-4%	8,844	2,948	1%
12	Lostock & Barton	3	8,304	2,768	1%	9,108	3,036	4%

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Manor	3	8,919	2,973	8%	9,307	3,102	7%
14 Old Trafford	3	8,498	2,833	3%	8,734	2,911	0%
15 Sale Moor	3	8,266	2,755	1%	8,549	2,850	-2%
16 Sale Priory	3	7,544	2,515	-8%	8,253	2,751	-5%
17 Stretford	3	8,794	2,931	7%	9,002	3,001	3%
18 Timperley Central	3	7,846	2,615	-5%	8,169	2,723	-6%
19 Timperley North	3	8,539	2,846	4%	8,839	2,946	1%
20 Urmston	3	8,723	2,908	6%	9,062	3,021	4%
21 Western Parishes	3	6,308	2,103	-23%	7,525	2,508	-14%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>172,709</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

## Appendix B

### Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Altrincham
2	Ashton upon Mersey
3	Bowdon
4	Broadheath
5	Brooklands
6	Davyhulme
7	Flixton
8	Gorse Hill
9	Hale
10	Hale Barns & Timperley South

11	Longford
12	Lostock & Barton
13	Manor
14	Old Trafford
15	Sale Moor
16	Sale Priory
17	Stretford
18	Timperley Central
19	Timperley North
20	Urmston
21	Western Parishes

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/north-west/greater-manchester/trafford](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/greater-manchester/trafford)

## Appendix C

### Submissions received

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

[www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/greater-manchester/trafford](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/greater-manchester/trafford)

#### *Local Authority*

- Trafford Council

#### *Political Groups*

- Trafford Conservative Group and Altrincham & Sale West, Stretford & Urmston and Wythenshawe & Sale East Conservative Associations
- Trafford Green Party
- Trafford Labour Group

#### *Members of Parliament*

- Sir Graham Brady MP (Altrincham and Sale West)

#### *Local Organisations*

- Altrincham & Bowdon Civic Society

#### *Local Residents*

- 57 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 vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at <a href="http://www.nalc.gov.uk">www.nalc.gov.uk</a>
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council

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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