

Final recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Newcastle- under-Lyme Borough Council

Electoral Review

June 2017

Translations and other formats

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Summary

Who we are and what we do

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

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

Electoral review

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

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

Why Newcastle-under-Lyme?

4 We have conducted a review of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council because the Council asked us to conduct a review of their area. The value of each vote in borough elections also varies depending on where you live in Newcastle-under-Lyme. Some councillors currently represent many more or fewer voters than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where votes are as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

Our proposals for Newcastle-under-Lyme

- Newcastle-under-Lyme should be represented by 44 councillors, 16 fewer than there are now.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme should have 21 wards, four fewer than there are now.
- The boundaries of all wards should change; none will stay the same.

5 **We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements in Newcastle-under-Lyme.**

What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England?

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

7 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors (Chair)
 - Peter Knight CBE, DL
 - Alison Lowton
 - Peter Maddison QPM
 - Sir Tony Redmond
-
- Chief Executive: Jolyon Jackson CBE

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

1 Introduction

8 This electoral review was carried out to ensure that:

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

What is an electoral review?

9 Our three main considerations are to:

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

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

Consultation

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

12 This review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
20 September 2016	Number of councillors decided
27 September 2016	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
5 December 2016	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
7 February 2017	Publication of draft recommendations, start of second consultation
3 April 2017	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
13 June 2017	Publication of final recommendations

How will the recommendations affect you?

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

2 Analysis and final recommendations

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

15 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.

16 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.

	2016	2022
Electorate of Newcastle-under-Lyme	93,733	96,708
Number of councillors	44	44
Average number of electors per councillor	2,130	2,198

17 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having ‘good electoral equality’. All of our proposed wards for Newcastle-under-Lyme will have good electoral equality by 2022.

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

Submissions received

19 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed at our offices by appointment, or on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

20 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2022, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2017. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 2.6%. Following consideration of both the level of and trends in electoral registration amongst students, we accepted a modification of the initial

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

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

forecast. This modification resulted in an increase in the forecast for the current Keele ward, and the total for the borough by around 560 electors. This results in an overall predicted increase in the electorate of around 3.2% by 2022.

21 We are now satisfied that the modified electorate forecasts are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our final recommendations.

Number of councillors

22 Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council currently has 60 councillors. We looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that decreasing the number of members by 16 will make sure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

23 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 44 councillors – for example, 44 one-councillor wards, 22 two-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

24 We received two submissions from local residents about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on our draft recommendations. Whilst both favoured a reduction in council size, one suggested that the total number of councillors be reduced by considerably more than 16 and suggested that there be larger single-councillor wards. These submissions offered no new evidence of how councillors, individually and collectively, could carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively. We have therefore maintained 44 as the number of councillors for our final recommendations.

Ward boundaries consultation

25 We received 13 submissions during our consultation on ward boundaries. These included three detailed borough-wide proposals. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservative Association proposed a pattern of eight wards represented by three councillors and 10 represented by two. The Council's Labour Group proposed a pattern of 15 two-member wards and 14 with a single councillor. The Liberal Democrat Group proposed that there should be 11 three-councillor wards and six two-councillor wards. This would add up to a total of 45 councillors.

26 The three borough-wide schemes proposed mixed patterns of warding arrangements of one-, two- and three-councillor wards. Having carefully considered the proposals received, we were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the borough and in many respects used clearly identifiable boundaries. We based our draft proposals on a combination of the borough-wide schemes with some modifications to provide for better electoral equality and more identifiable boundaries.

27 Our draft recommendations were for four one-councillor, 11 two-councillor and six three-councillor wards. We considered that our draft recommendations provided for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests.

Draft recommendations consultation

28 We received 23 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included comments about all parts of the borough from the Labour Group and the Liberal Democrat Group on the Council, from the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservative Association and from Councillor Northcott. Whilst each representation contained suggestions for modifications to our draft recommendations, they also contained expressions of support for some elements of our proposals and acceptance of others. One resident supported the draft recommendations as a whole, without further comment.

29 The majority of the other submissions we received focused on specific areas, particularly our proposals in the rural parishes which make up the western part of the borough.

30 A local resident commented that single-councillor wards are not, in themselves, desirable. Other respondents argued the reverse. Our consideration of this issue must be aided by evidence of benefits to local people in terms of our statutory criteria. However, we do not consider that a single-councillor ward must always lead to inadequate representation of local people and communities.

31 Our final recommendations are based on the draft recommendations with modifications to the wards in the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme based on the submissions received.

Final recommendations

32 Pages 8–15 detail our final recommendations for each area of Newcastle-under-Lyme. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁴ criteria of:

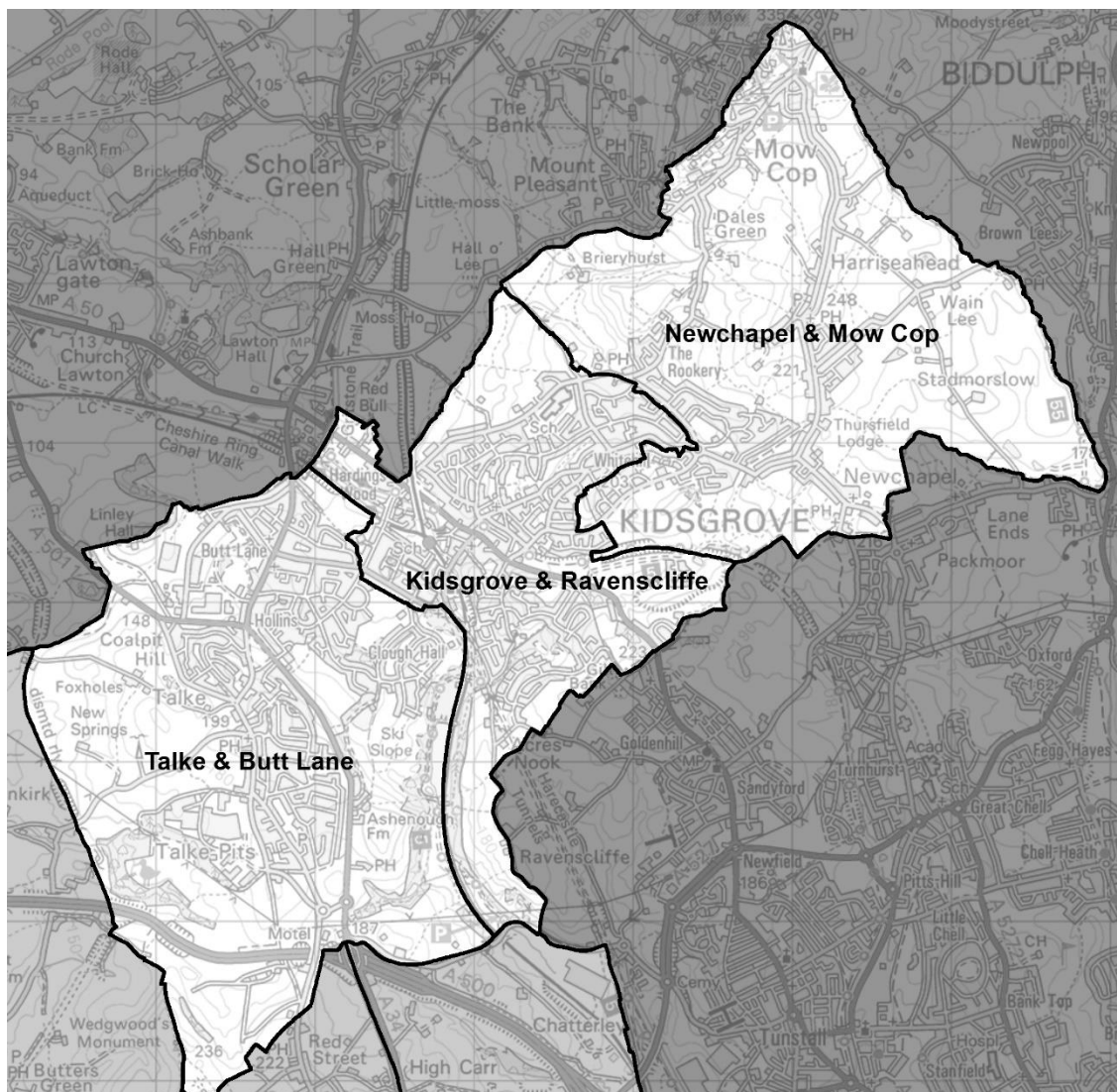
- Equality of representation
- Reflecting community interests and identities
- Providing for effective and convenient local government

33 Our final recommendations are for six three-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and four one-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we have received such evidence during consultation.

34 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table on page 16 and on the large map accompanying this report.

⁴ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Kidsgrove



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2022
Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe	3	7%
Newchapel & Mow Cop	2	6%
Talke & Butt Lane	3	7%

Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe, Newchapel & Mow Cop and Talke & Butt Lane

35 In our draft recommendations, we proposed that a total of eight councillors should represent three wards which would together cover the parish of Kidsgrove. The Labour Group on the Borough Council expressed disappointment that we had not recommended that the total number of councillors for Kidsgrove should be nine, but did not propose an alternative to our draft recommendations.

36 Kidsgrove Town Council more firmly argued that there should be nine councillors for the town. It proposed that this be achieved by removing one councillor from the remainder of the borough. This would, however, lead to consequential changes to many of the wards we proposed in our draft recommendations which have attracted support during consultation.

37 The Town Council proposed that the area we identified as a Harding's Wood parish ward be added to our proposed Talke & Butt Lane ward. It added that four councillors should represent the Talke & Butt Lane area but acknowledged that it would be difficult to divide the area into two wards in a way which both reflects community identity and provides acceptable levels of electoral equality.

38 The Town Council's proposal was, therefore, for a four-councillor ward. We take the view that in a ward of more than three councillors there will be a dilution of accountability to the electorate. There are currently no principal authority wards in England returning more than three councillors.

39 The Town Council's proposal would also mean that Talke & Butt Lane would have 12% fewer electors per councillor than the average for the borough. If we added a councillor to the total for the borough to make 45, Talke & Butt Lane would have 10% fewer electors per councillor than the average. In either case, this would be a higher degree of electoral inequality than in any part of the borough under our final recommendations.

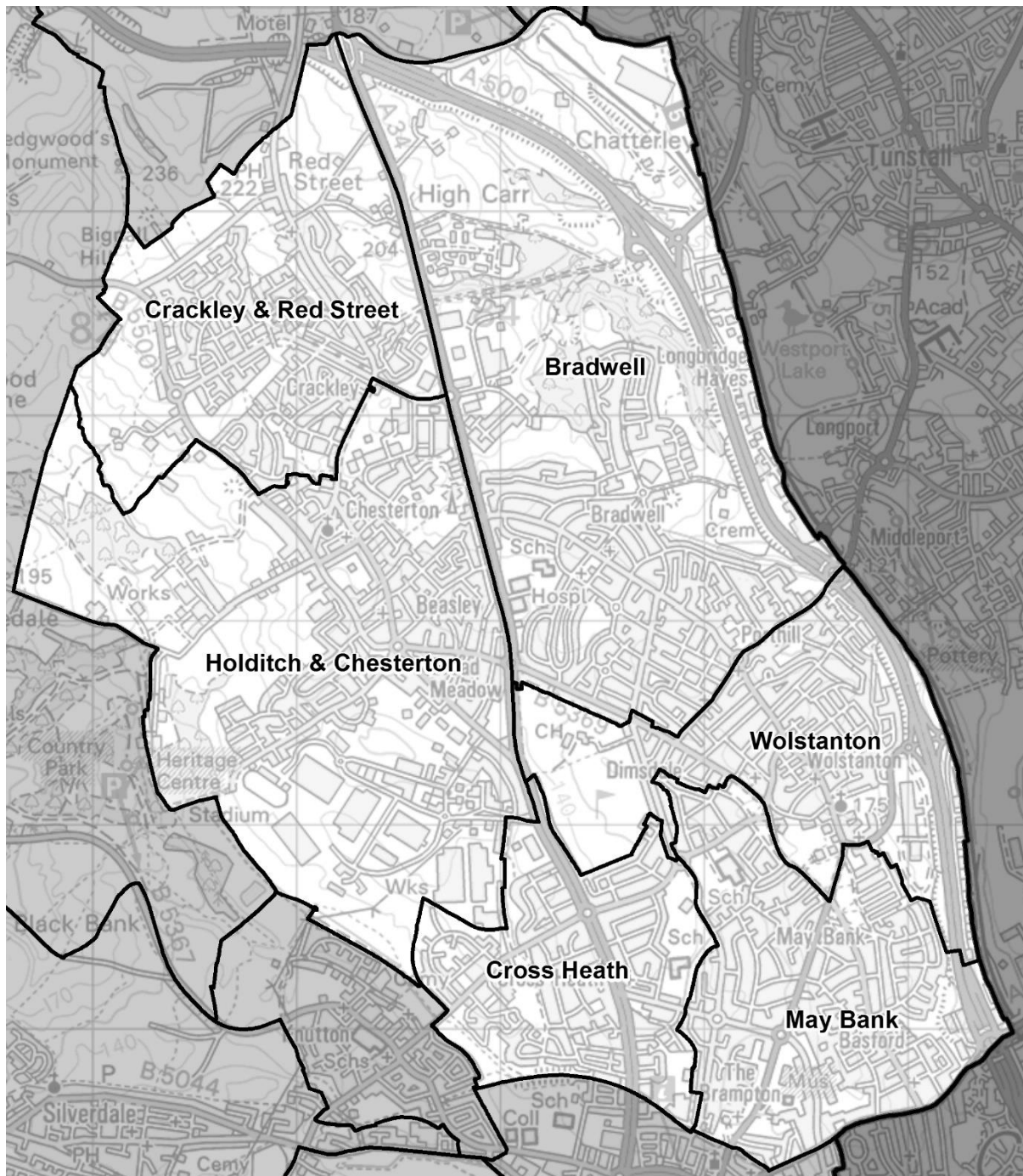
40 We therefore consider that the allocation of eight borough council seats for Kidsgrove will balance community identities, give good electoral equality throughout the borough and provide effective and convenient local government. We are not persuaded that this would be achieved by allocating Kidsgrove nine councillors.

41 One local resident and the Conservative Association supported our draft recommendations for Kidsgrove. The Liberal Democrat Group on the Council accepted them, whilst the Labour Group expressed disappointment in them. Two local residents suggested that our proposed Talke & Butt Lane ward should be represented by two councillors. However, having regard to the number of electors who live in the area, this would result in a much higher degree of electoral inequality than we are prepared to recommend, with 60% more electors per councillor than the average for the borough by 2022.

42 As we have not received an alternative viable warding pattern for the area, we confirm as final our recommendations for Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe, Newchapel & Mow Cop and Talke & Butt Lane.

43 In our draft recommendations, we proposed to replicate as much as possible, the present parish warding arrangements for Kidsgrove. The Town Council proposed that we establish parish wards which coincide with Borough Council wards. Legislation says that that we cannot recommend a parish ward which crosses the boundary of a district council ward or a county electoral division. Whilst we are content to accept in principle the Town Council's proposal that the parish wards should match Borough Council wards, we therefore must recommend that the part of our Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe ward which lies in the Talke & Red Street county electoral division be a distinct parish ward. We received no alternative suggestions to our proposed name, Harding's Wood. We have allocated the number of town councillors to four parish wards in accordance with the forecast distribution of electors in Kidsgrove. Our parish warding recommendations are detailed later in this report.

Newcastle-under-Lyme North



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2022
Bradwell	3	1%
Crackley & Red Street	2	4%
Cross Heath	2	-6%
Holditch & Chesterton	2	-4%
May Bank	3	2%
Wolstanton	2	5%

Bradwell

44 We received only support for this ward in response to our consultation on draft recommendations. We therefore propose that the draft recommendation is confirmed as final.

Crackley & Red Street and Holditch & Chesterton

45 We received no objection to these wards in response to our consultation on draft recommendations. Whilst the Conservative Association speculated that it might be possible to split these areas into single-member wards, it did not suggest how this could be done. We therefore propose that the draft recommendations are confirmed as final.

Cross Heath, May Bank & Wolstanton

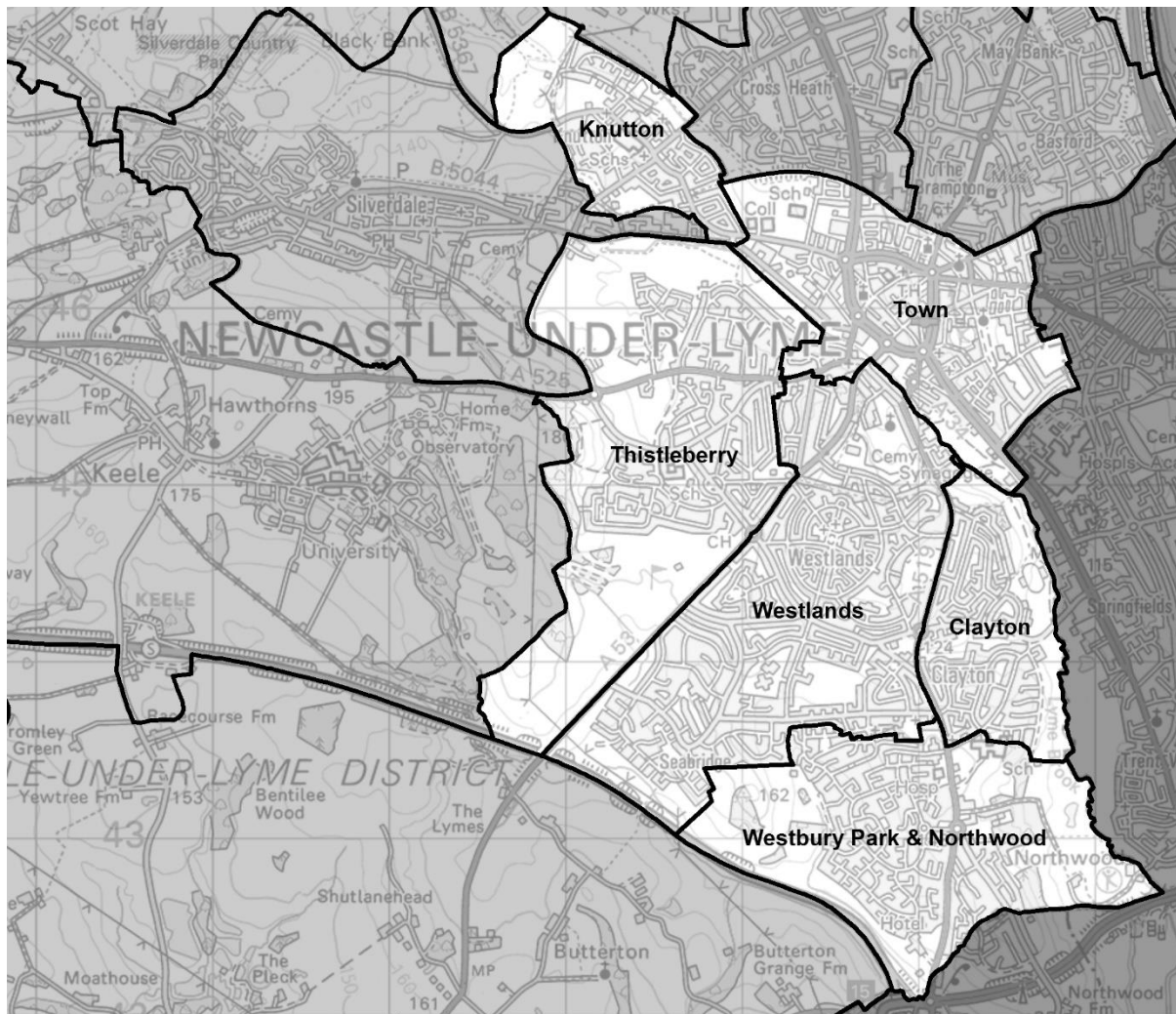
46 Our draft recommendations for these wards were based on the evidence of community identity submitted during our initial consultation on ward boundaries. Whilst we did not replicate any individual proposal made to us, we incorporated elements of several of them.

47 In response to our draft recommendations, the Conservative Association supported our inclusion of the Beattie Avenue and Hempstalls Grove area in a May Bank ward whilst the Labour Group on the Council argued that the area should be included in Cross Heath ward. We did not consider that the evidence submitted to us or gained from our visit to the area should lead to a change to our draft recommendations in this respect. We were persuaded, however, to modify our proposal for Cross Heath ward by including all the residential properties on Hassam Parade in Wolstanton ward as suggested by the Conservative Association. We have also decided to include the Wolstanton golf course in Wolstanton ward, having regard to the access to Dimsdale Hall Drive.

48 The Labour Group on the Council proposed an amendment to the boundaries between our proposed May Bank and Wolstanton wards. The Group argued that new housing at Grange Lane should be included in Wolstanton ward. The Group's proposal would also include the Moreton Parade and Highfield Avenue area in the ward. The Group argued that such a change in boundaries should be offset by the inclusion of the area bounded by Milehouse Lane, Hassam Parade and Dimsdale Parade East in May Bank ward, both to reflect community identity and to maintain electoral equality.

49 We are persuaded by the evidence to modify our draft recommendations, but not fully to the extent proposed by the Labour Group. We propose, in our final recommendations, that the residential area to the north of Grange Lane, the Wolstanton Retail Park and the industrial area served by Lowfield Drive be included in Wolstanton ward but that the area between Moreton Parade and Highfield Avenue be included in May Bank ward. Commensurate with this, we propose that the St George's Avenue and Southlands Avenue area be included in May Bank ward but that Dimsdale Parade East and the area between North Terrace and South Terrace be included in Wolstanton ward.

Newcastle-under-Lyme South



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2022
Clayton	1	5%
Knutton	1	-7%
Thistleberry	2	-7%
Town	2	-6%
Westbury Park & Northwood	2	-7%
Westlands	3	0%

Knutton

50 We received only support for our proposed Knutton ward and we therefore propose that the draft recommendation is confirmed as final.

Thistleberry, Town and Westlands

51 The Labour Group on the Council supported the draft recommendations for these wards and the Conservative Association accepted them. A local resident expressly supported the proposed Westlands ward. The Liberal Democrat Group proposed modifications to each ward, however. The Group proposed that the estate based on Valley View be included in the Westlands ward describing it as having a closer association with the Westlands area than with the area of our proposed Town ward. The Group similarly proposed that the lower end of Higherland, and streets in that area, are more related to the Town ward area than to Thistleberry. We are persuaded by the evidence received and observations made on our visit to the area to move from our draft recommendations for these areas.

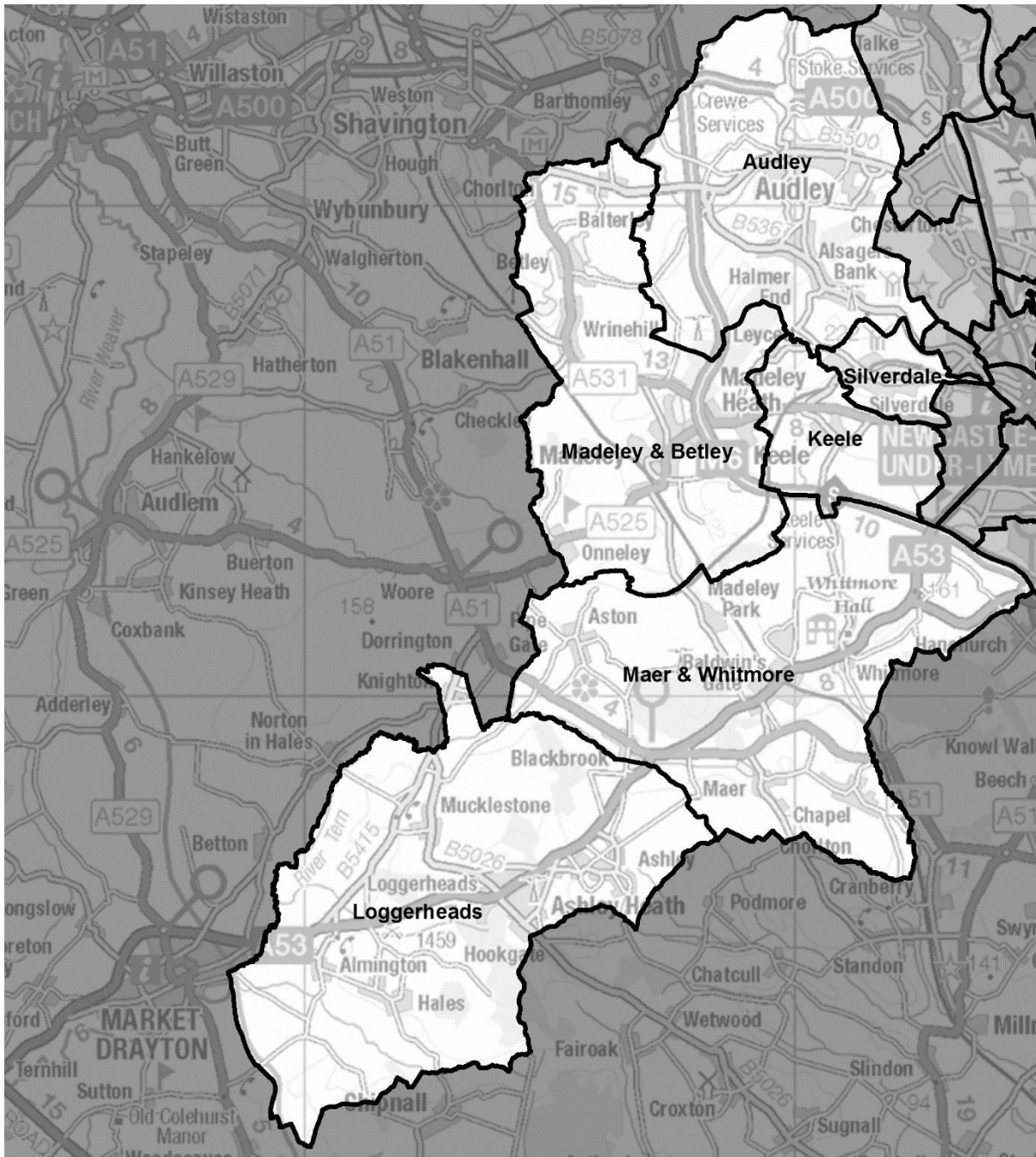
52 The Liberal Democrat Group also proposed that the Seabridge Road area be included in Thistleberry ward rather than Westlands ward. We are not persuaded, however, that there is sufficient evidence of community identity to justify the electoral variances that would result. We therefore propose that the Seabridge Road area form part of Westlands ward in our final recommendations.

Clayton, Westbury Park & Northwood

53 One local resident proposed that the Northwood Lane area be added to our proposed Clayton ward. A consequence of such a proposal would be electoral inequality in both our Westbury Park ward and our Clayton ward amounting to 25% fewer and over 40% more electors per councillor than the average for the borough, respectively. The Conservative Association proposed that our Westbury Park and Clayton wards be combined to form a three-councillor ward. Whilst this would not raise electoral inequality to unacceptable levels, we did not consider that the reasons for making such a change should outweigh the support received for our draft recommendations. We therefore propose that the draft recommendation for Clayton ward is confirmed as final.

54 The Labour Group on the Council, whilst supporting the boundaries of our proposed Westbury Park ward, suggested that it be named 'Westbury Park & Northwood'. Whilst we recognise that residential development in the Northwood Lane area has extended across the borough boundary into Stafford Borough, we consider the Group's suggestion to be an appropriate way to reflect the community in that area. We therefore recommend, as final, a Westbury Park & Northwood ward.

The Rural Parishes



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2022
Audley	3	2%
Keele	1	0%
Loggerheads	2	-9%
Madeley & Betley	2	3%
Maer & Whitmore	1	-6%
Silverdale	2	-4%

Audley

55 As part of our draft recommendations, we proposed a three-councillor Audley ward providing a good level of electoral equality by 2022. The Labour and Liberal Democrat groups on the Council supported our draft recommendation for Audley whilst the Conservative Association accepted it. Audley Rural Parish Council opposed our draft recommendation, however, having regard to the size of the parish. The Council proposed that the ward be split into two two-councillor wards. It did not propose a ward boundary for its proposed split. Such an approach would result in areas with at least 23% fewer electors per councillor than the average for the borough, a degree of electoral inequality that we are not prepared to recommend. One local resident proposed that our Audley ward be divided into three single-councillor wards. However, we find that to do so would either result in levels of electoral inequality which we are not prepared to recommend or result in boundaries which would divide distinct communities within the parish.

56 We therefore confirm, as final, our recommendation for a three-councillor Audley ward. The ward would include the Audley Rural parish and the Apedale Community Country Park, an unparished area which has no current or forecast electors.

Keele, Madeley & Betley and Silverdale

57 We received only support for our proposed wards and we therefore propose that the draft recommendations are confirmed as final.

Loggerheads and Maer & Whitmore

58 Loggerheads Parish Council, having previously proposed that the boundaries of the current Loggerheads & Whitmore ward be retained, supported the draft recommendation for a two-member ward for that parish. Whitmore Parish Council, the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservative Association, Councillor Northcott and a local resident proposed we replicate the current Loggerheads and Whitmore ward, combining our proposed Loggerheads and Maer & Whitmore wards into a three-councillor ward. They argued that the area is integrated economically and by service provision, and that future decision-making and resource allocation would be weakened by our proposals. Finally, they argued that a single councillor would be unable to effectively represent a Maer & Whitmore ward made up of three parishes.

59 One resident proposed that our Maer & Whitmore ward be named Aston, Baldwin's Gate or Butterton. However, we consider it most appropriate to incorporate the names of the larger parishes within the proposed ward name.

60 Whilst we recognise that rural areas have some commonality of economic conditions and issues relating to service provision, we do not agree that a rural area cannot be effectively represented in a single-councillor ward. We are not persuaded by the evidence presented to move away from our draft recommendations for this area and therefore confirm them as final.

Conclusions

61 The table below shows the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality, based on 2016 and 2022 electorate figures.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2016	2022
Number of councillors	44	44
Number of electoral wards	21	21
Average number of electors per councillor	2,130	2,198
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	3	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	1	0

Final recommendation

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council should be made up of 44 councillors serving 21 wards representing four single-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and six three-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large map accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

You can also view our final recommendations for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council on our interactive maps at <http://consultation.lgbce.org.uk>

Parish electoral arrangements

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

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

64 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Kidsgrove.

Final recommendation	
Kidsgrove Council should comprise 20 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:	
Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Harding's Wood	1
Kidsgrove Central & Ravenscliffe	7
Newchapel & Mow Cop	5
Talke & Butt Lane	7

3 What happens next?

65 We have now completed our review of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. The recommendations must now be approved by Parliament. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny, the new electoral arrangements will come into force at the local elections in 2018.

Equalities

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

Appendix A

Final recommendations for Newcastle-under-Lyme

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Audley	3	6,603	2,201	3%	6,756	2,252	2%
2	Bradwell	3	6,630	2,210	4%	6,637	2,212	1%
3	Clayton	1	2,285	2,285	7%	2,316	2,316	5%
4	Crackley & Red Street	2	4,461	2,231	5%	4,575	2,287	4%
5	Cross Heath	2	3,957	1,979	-7%	4,133	2,066	-6%
6	Holditch & Chesterton	2	4,180	2,090	-2%	4,219	2,109	-4%
7	Keele	1	1,468	1,468	-31%	2,194	2,194	0%
8	Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe	3	7,041	2,347	10%	7,049	2,350	7%
9	Knutton	1	2,034	2,034	-5%	2,038	2,038	-7%
10	Loggerheads	2	3,630	1,815	-15%	3,999	2,000	-9%
11	Madeley & Betley	2	4,428	2,214	4%	4,508	2,254	3%
12	Maer & Whitmore	1	1,992	1,992	-6%	2,056	2,056	-6%

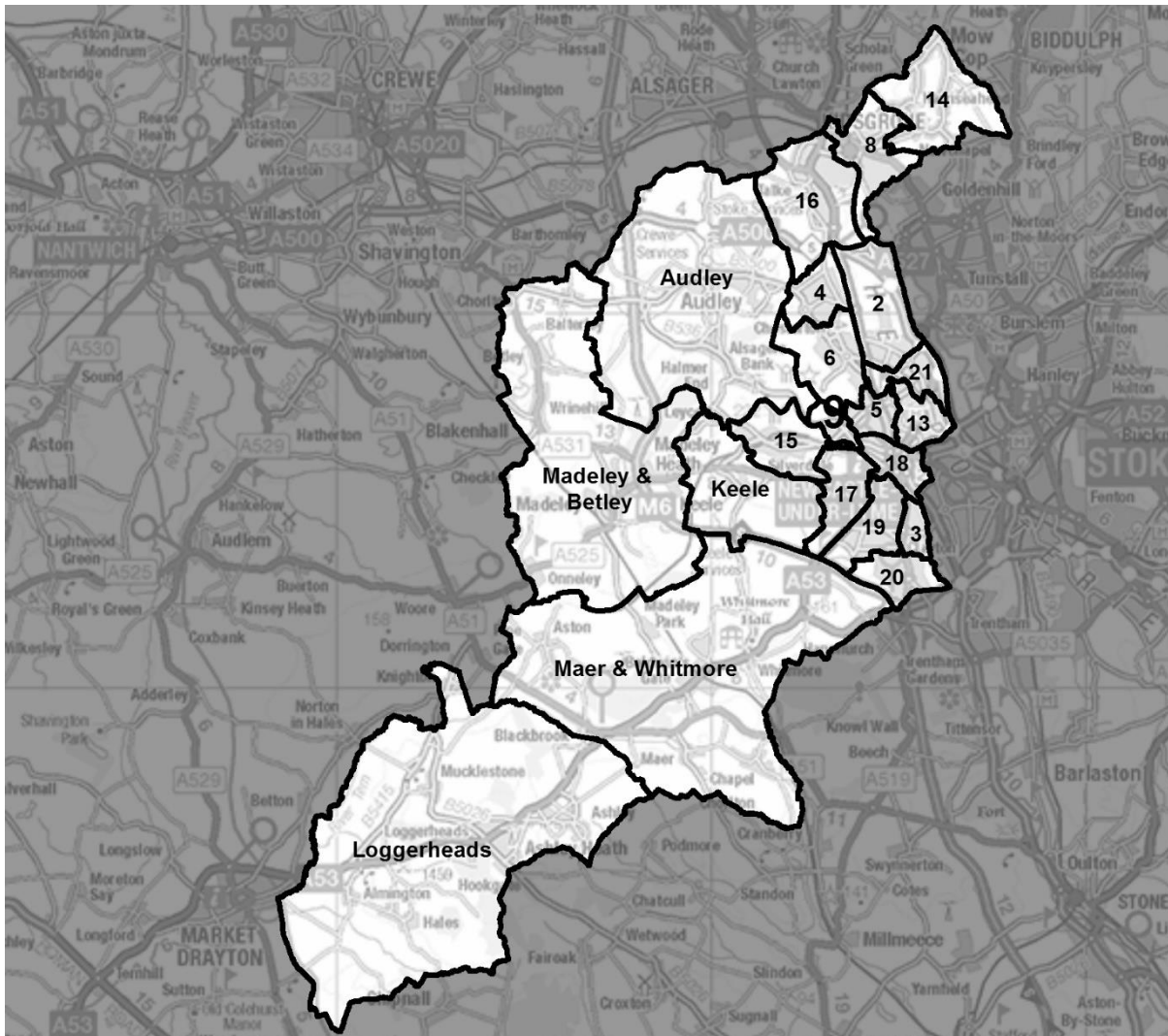
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 May Bank	3	6,633	2,211	4%	6,739	2,246	2%
14 Newchapel & Mow Cop	2	4,649	2,325	9%	4,658	2,329	6%
15 Silverdale	2	4,184	2,092	-2%	4,225	2,112	-4%
16 Talke & Butt Lane	3	6,670	2,223	4%	7,041	2,347	7%
17 Thistleberry	2	3,905	1,953	-8%	4,107	2,053	-7%
18 Town	2	3,747	1,874	-12%	4,121	2,061	-6%
19 Westbury Park & Northwood	2	4,097	2,049	-4%	4,104	2,052	-7%
20 Westlands	3	6,575	2,192	3%	6,606	2,202	0%
21 Wolstanton	2	4,564	2,282	7%	4,627	2,314	5%
Totals	44	93,733	-	-	96,708	-	-
Averages	-	-	2,130	-	-	2,198	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council.

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

Appendix B

Outline map



Key

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 2. | Bradwell | 14. | Newchapel & Mow Cop |
| 3. | Clayton | 15. | Silverdale |
| 4. | Crackley & Red Street | 16. | Talke & Butt Lane |
| 5. | Cross Heath | 17. | Thistleberry |
| 6. | Holditch & Chesterton | 18. | Town |
| 8. | Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe | 19. | Westbury Park & Northwood |
| 9. | Knutton | 20. | Westlands |
| 13. | May Bank | 21. | Wolstanton |

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/west-midlands/staffs/newcastle-under-lyme>

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at

<https://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/west-midlands/staffs/newcastle-under-lyme>

Political Groups

- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Labour Group
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Liberal Democrat Group
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservative Association

Councillors

- Councillor P. Northcott (Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Audley Rural Parish Council
- Keele Parish Council
- Kidsgrove Town Council
- Loggerheads Parish Council
- Silverdale Parish Council
- Whitmore Parish Council

Local Residents

- 13 local residents

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average

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

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