



New electoral arrangements for Derbyshire County Council Draft Recommendations

January 2024

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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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Draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Derbyshire County Council

Electoral review

January 2024

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Introduction

Who we are and what we do

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

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Wallace Sampson OBE
- Liz Treacy
- Ailsa Irvine (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 More detail regarding the powers that we have, as well as the further guidance and information about electoral reviews and review process in general, can be found on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Why Derbyshire?

7 We are conducting a review of Derbyshire County Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2012, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.² Additionally, some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. We describe this as 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

- The divisions in Derbyshire 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 county.

Our proposals for Derbyshire

9 Derbyshire should be represented by 64 councillors, the same as there are now.

10 Derbyshire should have 64 divisions, three more than there are now.

11 The boundaries of most divisions should change; six 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 division you vote in, which other communities are in that division, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your division name may also change.

13 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the county 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.

² 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 23 January 2024 to 1 April 2024. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed divisions 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 divisions to first read this report and look at the accompanying map before responding to us.

16 You have until 1 April 2024 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 45 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 Derbyshire. We then held a period of consultation with the public on division patterns for the county. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
21 March 2023	Number of councillors decided
9 May 2023	Start of consultation seeking views on new divisions
17 July 2023	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
23 January 2024	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
1 April 2024	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
2 July 2024	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation³ states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors⁴ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our divisions.

20 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create divisions 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.

	2022	2029
Electorate of Derbyshire	621,349	679,510
Number of councillors	64	64
Average number of electors per councillor	9,709	10,617

22 When the number of electors per councillor in a division is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the division as having 'good electoral equality'. Sixty-one of our proposed divisions for Derbyshire are forecast to have good electoral equality by 2029.

Submissions received

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

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2029, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2024. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 9% by 2029.

25 In response to the warding pattern consultation, we note that North Derbyshire Conservatives stated that planning permission for additional development in

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

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

Killamarsh has now been granted. We acknowledge that this was not included in the forecast figures, but are unable to revisit the forecast figures as the review progresses. As stated in the Erewash section (below), we also note that at the time of writing there are question marks relating to the Spondon Wood development, but as with the Killamarsh area, we do not propose revisiting the forecasts.

26 We received no other significant comments and considered the information provided by the Council. We are satisfied that the projected figures are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our draft recommendations.

Number of councillors

27 Derbyshire Council currently has 64 councillors. We initially looked at evidence provided by the Council and concluded the retaining the existing council size would ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

28 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of divisions that would be represented by 64 councillors. We received no significant comments on council size during the first stage of consultation, so are basing the draft recommendations on a council size of 64.

29 At the beginning of the review the Council requested that this review be conducted as a 'single-member division' review.⁵ The Commission agreed to this request, and we invited proposals for divisions that would each be represented by one councillor.

Councillor allocation and coterminosity

30 When conducting reviews of two-tier county councils there are a number of rules that we must follow. Firstly, we must not recommend any divisions that cross the district boundary. Secondly, we must have regard for the district/borough wards that exist within each area. Where possible we try to use the district/borough wards to form the boundaries of the county divisions. The table below shows the allocation of county councillors between the district and borough councils in the county. It also shows the percentage of district/borough wards that are wholly contained within our proposed divisions. We refer to this as coterminosity.

⁵ Section 57 of Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

District/Borough	Allocation of councillors	Coterminosity
Amber Valley	10	72%
Bolsover	6	76%
Chesterfield	8	88%
Derbyshire Dales	6	76%
Erewash	9	68%
High Peak	8	82%
North East Derbyshire	8	71%
South Derbyshire	9	47%

Division boundaries consultation

31 We received 74 submissions in response to our consultation on division boundaries. These included county-wide proposals from Derbyshire County Council ('the Council') and the Derbyshire County Council Labour Group ('the Labour Group'). The remaining submissions put forward specific localised comments, or comments for specific districts within Derbyshire county.

32 Both county-wide schemes provided a uniform pattern of one-councillor divisions for Derbyshire. We carefully considered the proposals received and have based the draft recommendations on elements of both proposals, along with a number of amendments to reflect other evidence received. In some areas we considered that the proposals did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

33 We received a number of comments that would require amendments to the boundaries of existing parishes, district wards or district boundaries. However, we are unable to amend these as part of this review. The ward boundaries would be addressed under a separate electoral review of the districts, while the parish boundaries are the responsibility of district councils who can make changes as part of a Community Governance Review. The external boundary of any district can only be amended by a Principal Area Boundary Review, which is separate to this review.

34 We also note that a number of the proposals discussed below would require the creation of small parish wards. Our guidance states that we will not normally recommend the creation of parish wards that contain no or very few electors (fewer than a hundred) unless it can be demonstrated to us that, within a short period of time, there will be sufficient electors as to warrant the election of at least one parish councillor. Therefore, in a number of cases we have been unable to adopt proposals because of the creation of unviable parish wards.

35 We undertook a detailed virtual tour of Derbyshire. This tour helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

Draft recommendations

36 Our draft recommendations are for 64 one-councillor divisions. 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.

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

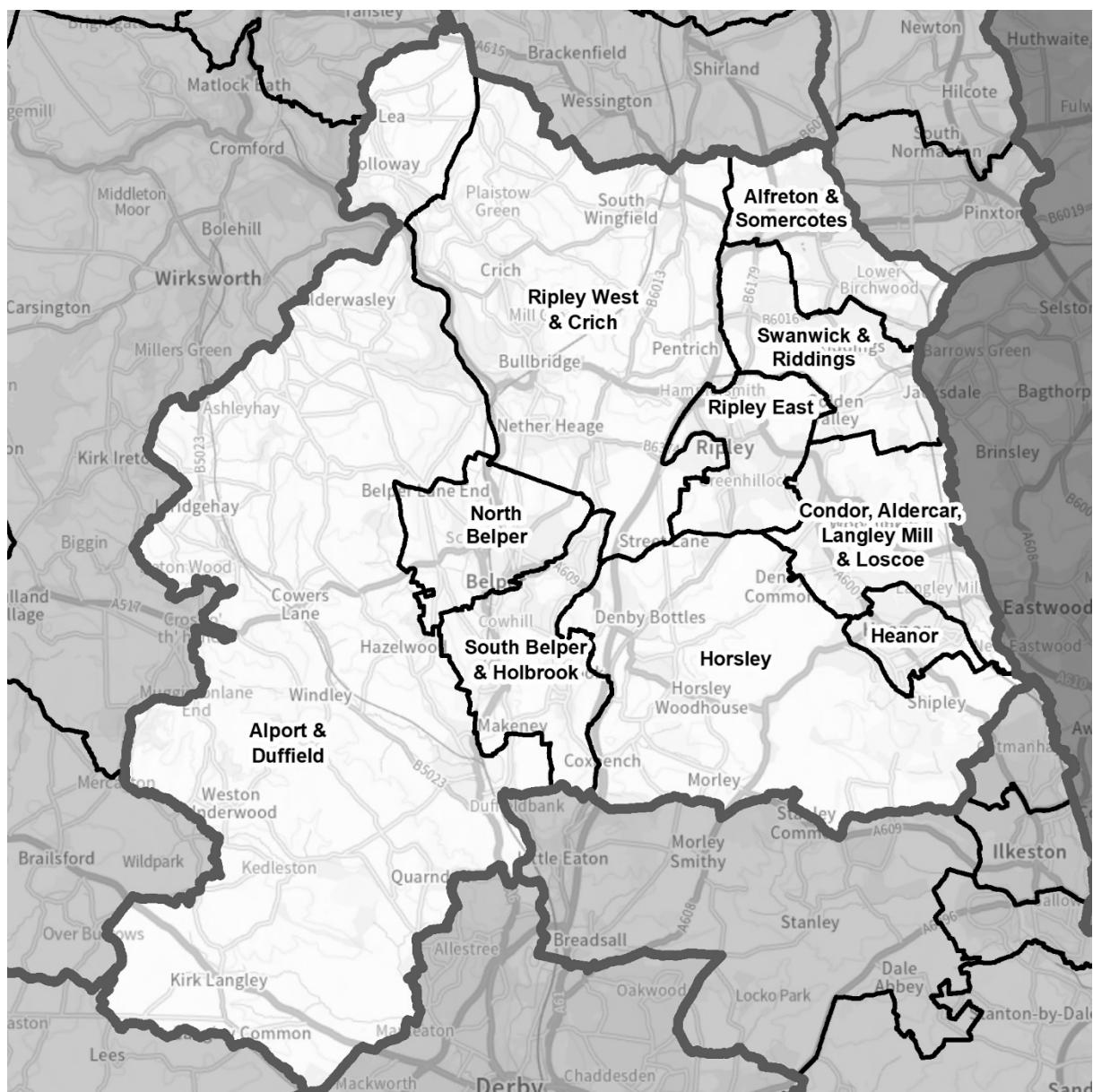
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

38 A summary of our proposed new divisions is set out in the table starting on page 49 and on the large map accompanying this report.

39 We welcome all comments on these draft recommendations, particularly on the location of the division boundaries, and the names of our proposed divisions.

⁶ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Amber Valley



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Alfreton & Somercotes	1	3%
Alport & Duffield	1	8%
Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe	1	4%
Heanor	1	6%
Horsley	1	5%
North Belper	1	-4%
Ripley East	1	7%
Ripley West & Crich	1	7%
South Belper & Holbrook	1	-4%
Swanwick & Riddings	1	3%

40 Under a Council size of 64, Amber Valley is allocated 10 councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 4% more electors than the county average by 2029. We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

Alfreton & Somercotes and Swanwick & Riddings

41 We have adopted the Council's proposal for these divisions. We noted Alfreton Town Council's request to be in a division with Somercotes and Swanwick parishes, but this would contain too many electors. We also note their fall-back proposal to retain the existing two-councillor division. However, the Council have requested a single-councillor division pattern, so unless there is a compelling argument to move away from this pattern, we are seeking to provide a single-councillor pattern. In this case, we consider there to be a viable single-councillor pattern.

42 We note the Labour Group proposals, but have concerns about their proposal to transfer an area of Alfreton parish to their Somercotes, Ironville & Riddings division. We consider the area they proposed transferring would be cut off from the rest of Alfreton by the A38 and Cotes Park Industrial Estate. In addition, their proposals divide the Outseats Farm development in two.

43 We acknowledge that our draft proposals remove an area of Somercotes parish and put it in our Swanwick & Riddings ward, noting the objections to this, including from Somercotes Parish Council. However, on balance, we consider this a better solution than transferring an area of Alfreton, for the reasons discussed above.

44 Finally, we note the concerns about dividing Quarry Road, including comments from Amber Valley Conservative Association (Amber Valley Conservatives). However, we do not consider that their proposal to run the boundary behind the houses on Main Road and High Street would provide a better boundary. This would transfer some key community facilities of Somercotes parish out of the Alfreton & Somercotes division and worsen electoral equality. On balance, we consider the boundary along Quarry Road to be the best and clearest option.

45 Our single-councillor Alfreton & Somercotes and Swanwick & Riddings divisions would both have 3% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe, Heanor and Horsely

46 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposal for these divisions. Their proposals reflect comments from Codnor Parish Council, Heanor & Loscoe Town Council and Parish Councillor Jones (Heanor & Loscoe Town Council). The Labour Group proposals avoid the Council's suggestion to include part of Codnor parish in a division with Ripley parish. We note that Amber Valley Conservatives expressed

concern about the existing split of Codnor parish between divisions. The Labour Group proposal creates a division including Codnor, Langley Mill, Aldercar and Loscoe. They also create a compact Heanor division, avoiding the Council's proposal to include Shipley and Mapperley parishes in a division with Heanor, which respondents argued are more rural in nature than Heanor. Finally, the Labour Group proposals have better coterminosity than the Council's proposals.

47 As a result of our proposals for these divisions, we are also adopting the Labour Group's Horsley division. This comprises Smalley, Shipley & Horsley Woodhouse ward and most of Kilburn, Denby, Holbrook & Horsley ward, less Holbrook parish which we have included in our South Belper & Holbrook division (discussed below). Although this reduces coterminosity, retaining Holbrook parish in Horsley division would worsen electoral equality in that division to 18% more electors than the county average by 2029. We are of the view that this level of electoral inequality has not been justified by the evidence provided.

48 Our single-councillor Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe, Heanor and Horsley divisions would have 4% more, 6% more and 5% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Ripley East and Ripley West & Crich

49 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposal for these divisions. Their divisions secure good electoral equality while retaining good coterminosity. As noted in the section above, these proposals avoid the Council's suggestions to include part of Codnor parish in Ripley ward. The Labour Group also avoid the Council's proposal to retain the existing division boundary in the west which divides Crich & South Wingfield ward and further divides Crich parish, with the western area retained in the Council's Alport & Derwent division and the east in its Ripley West & Heage division. This reduces coterminosity and also provides a less clear division boundary.

50 Amber Valley Conservatives proposed amendments to the existing divisions, but these do not take into account the wider changes that we are recommending in the Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe and Heanor divisions and Alport & Duffield division.

51 Our single-councillor Ripley East and Ripley West & Crich divisions would both have 7% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively. We would welcome local views on the names of the proposed divisions, particularly the Ripley West & Crich division, noting lack of agreement about the inclusion of 'Heage' and indeed 'Ripley' in the name.

Alport & Duffield, North Belper and South Belper & Holbrook

52 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposal for these divisions, subject to a small amendment between North Belper and South Belper & Holbrook divisions. As

discussed above, we are transferring Holbrook parish to the South Belper & Holbrook division to ensure good electoral equality in Horsley division. While we note the argument for retaining Duffield & Quarndon ward in the Council's Belper South division, given our proposal for Holbrook parish, it is not possible to do this without creating a Belper South division with 50% more electors than the county average by 2029. We are of the view that this level of electoral inequality has not been justified by the evidence provided.

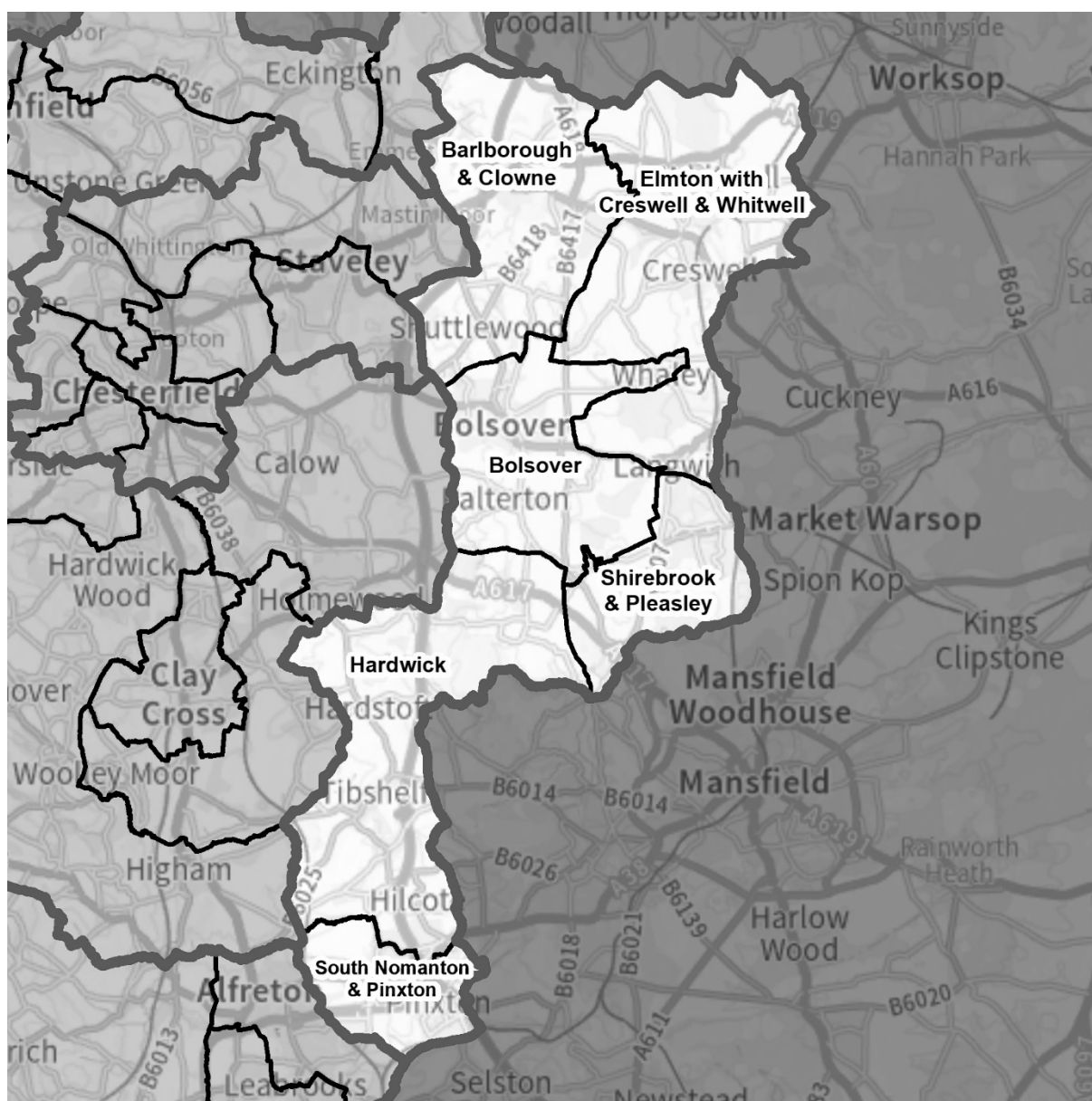
53 We also note the Labour Group's argument that Holbrook parish has good links into Belper, while noting that as well as links to Belper, Duffield & Quarndon ward also has links to the rural Alport & Duffield. In addition, the Labour Group's proposal enables the whole of Belper parish to be split between two divisions, rather than three divisions as it currently is, and as the Council is broadly retaining under its proposals. This arrangement also means that it is no longer necessary to include part of Belper parish in the rural Alport & Derwent division.

54 Belper Independents suggested that the existing divisions could be amended by transferring the electors to the east of the A6, currently in Alport & Derwent division, to a Belper division. Amber Valley Conservatives also proposed amendments between the existing divisions. However, these proposals only consider this area in isolation and not the district as a whole, including our proposal to transfer Holbrook parish to South Belper & Holbrook division. The Labour Group's Alport & Duffield division also reflects our decision not to split Crich & South Wingfield ward.

55 We consider that the Labour Group's divisions provide good electoral equality and coterminosity – only splitting Belper East ward. However, we propose a small modification to the boundary through Belper East ward to provide a clearer boundary in the Nottingham Road area.

56 Our single-councillor Alport & Duffield, North Belper and South Belper & Holbrook divisions would have 8% more, 4% fewer and 4% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively. We would welcome local views on the names of the proposed divisions, noting that the Labour Group's Alport & Duffield division, while reflecting elements of the existing name and the constituent parts of the division, does lose the 'Derwent' name.

Bolsover



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Barlborough & Clowne	1	5%
Bolsover	1	3%
Elmtun with Creswell & Whitwell	1	-2%
Hardwick	1	8%
Shirebrook & Pleasley	1	11%
South Normanton & Pinxton	1	3%

57 Under a Council size of 64, Bolsover is allocated six councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 5% more electors than the county average by 2029. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group and North Derbyshire Conservatives expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

Hardwick, Shirebrook & Pleasley and South Normanton & Pinxton

58 We have adopted the Council and Labour Group proposals for Hardwick and South Normanton & Pinxton divisions, as well as a modified version of the Council's Shirebrook & Pleasley division.

59 The Council and the Labour Group proposed the retention of the existing South Normanton & Pinxton division. They also proposed the retention of the existing Tibshelf division, with both proposing it be renamed as Hardwick. A member of the public suggested transferring the area around Sough Road and Peach Avenue to South Normanton & Pinxton division. However, this would result in a South Normanton & Pinxton division with around 15% more electors than the county average by 2029. We are of the view that this level of electoral inequality has not been justified by the evidence provided. We are therefore adopting the Council and Labour Group's Hardwick and South Normanton & Pinxton divisions.

60 The Council and the Labour Group put forward similar proposals for Shirebrook & Pleasley division, with the Labour Group retaining the existing division. The Council proposed a small amendment, transferring an area of Langwith parish to Shirebrook & Pleasley division. They argued that the existing boundary that follows the ward and parish boundary divides a number of roads, including Alandale Avenue. We note that it also divides The Bassett. The Labour Group rejected this amendment, arguing it requires further warding of Langwith parish, which would create confusion for residents.

61 However, we share the Council's concerns about the division of a number of roads under the existing division boundary. We acknowledge the Council's proposal to address this issue, but note that their suggestion leaves the areas to the north of Burlington Avenue and Albine Road isolated from the rest of Shirebrook & Pleasley division. Transferring all the electors in this more urban area to the Shirebrook & Pleasley division would result in it having 11% more electors than the county average by 2029. However, given this provides a much stronger boundary while also keeping residential areas together, we consider this level of electoral equality to be justifiable.

62 Our single-councillor Hardwick, Shirebrook & Pleasley and South Normanton & Pinxton divisions would have 8% more, 11% more and 3% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Barlborough & Clowne, Bolsover and Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell

63 We have put forward our own proposals for these divisions. The Council and Labour Group suggested a similar Bolsover South division, the only difference being the transfer of the area of Langwith parish to Shirebrook & Pleasley division, discussed above. They also put forward similar Bolsover North and Barlborough & Clowne divisions, although the Council proposed transferring part of Whitwell parish

to Barlborough & Clowne division to improve the 10% variance in Bolsover North division.

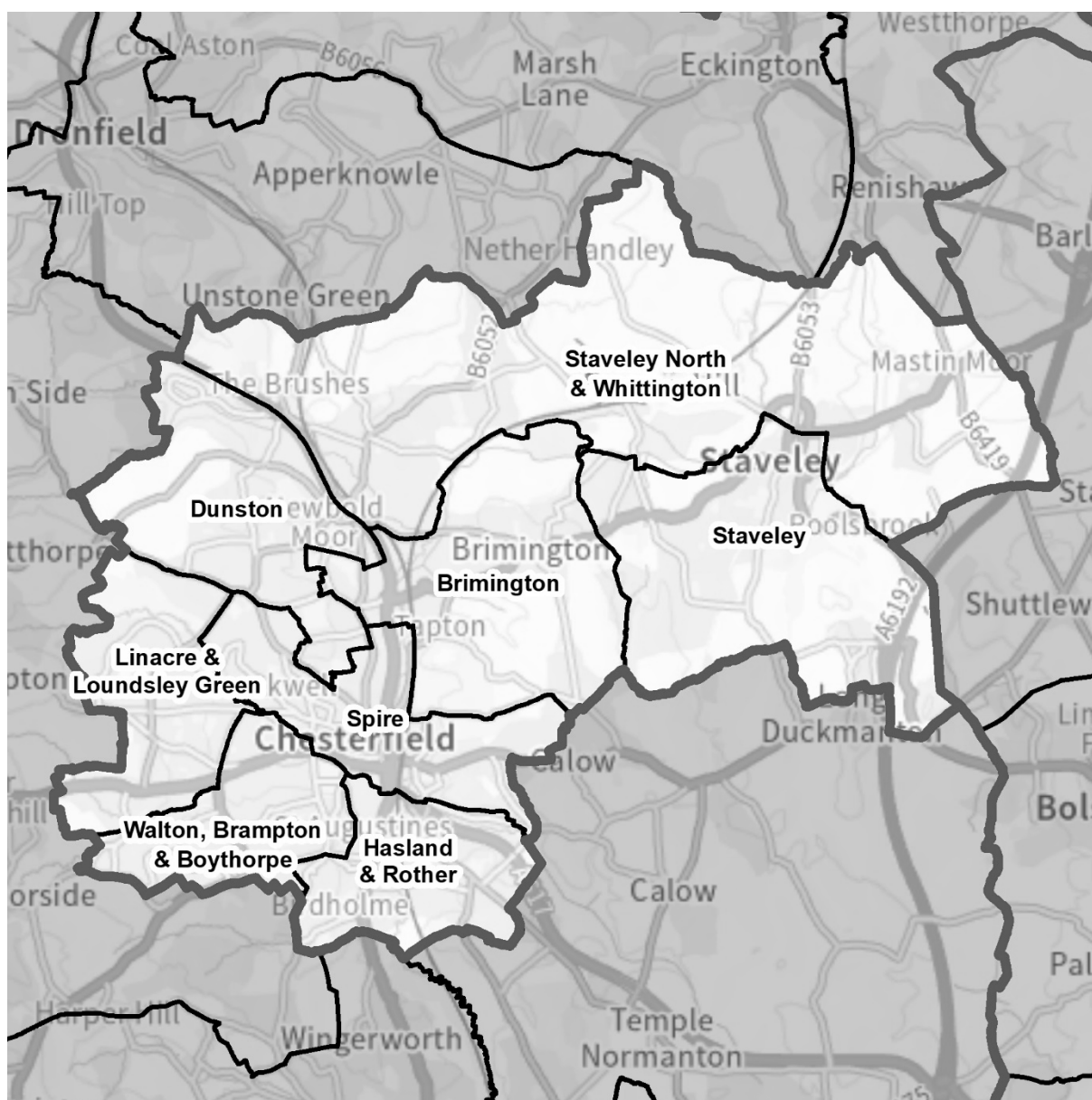
64 We note that these divisions are based on the existing divisions. We also note that they divide the centre of the urban part of Old Bolsover parish between divisions and that there are poor road links between that part of Bolsover and Whitwell and Creswell parishes. We have therefore explored an alternative configuration for the divisions in this area.

65 We propose a single-councillor Bolsover division comprising the Bolsover East and Bolsover South wards and the southern area of Bolsover North & Shuttlewood ward (covering the whole of Bolsover town area) and the north of Ault Hucknall ward. We also propose a single-councillor Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell division, comprising the majority of Langwith ward (less the area transferred to Shirebrook & Pleasley division) and all of Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell wards. Finally, we propose a Barlborough & Clowne division comprising Barlborough, Clowne East and Clowne West wards and the Shuttlewood area of Bolsover North & Shuttlewood ward.

66 We acknowledge that the Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell division is bisected by the 'finger' created by Old Bolsover parish, meaning the north-south links run through Old Bolsover parish for a short distance. However, we consider the good electoral equality and more compact Bolsover division outweigh these concerns. We also acknowledge that the proposals separate the Shuttlewood area from Old Bolsover parish, but we note that the Stanfree area of the parish is already separated and placed in the existing Barlborough & Clowne division – Shuttlewood and Stanfree have good links to each other and north into Barlborough and Clowne. These divisions provide similar levels of coterminosity to the Council's and Labour Group's proposals. We would welcome local comments on these changes.

67 Our Barlborough & Clowne, Bolsover and Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell divisions would have 5% more, 3% more and 2% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Chesterfield



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Brimington	1	-9%
Dunston	1	-4%
Hasland & Rother	1	4%
Linacre & Loundsley Green	1	-1%
Spire	1	-4%
Staveley	1	-2%
Staveley North & Whittington	1	3%
Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe	1	-1%

68 Under a Council size of 64, Chesterfield is allocated eight councillors, one fewer than it currently has, with each division entitled to an average of 2% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area. Chesterfield Borough Council Liberal Democrat Group and Derbyshire County Council Liberal Democrat Group ('the Liberal Democrats') also put forward similar district-wide comments for this area, referring to elements of their respective submissions. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group and North Derbyshire Conservatives expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

Brimington, Staveley, Staveley North & Whittington

69 We have adopted the Labour Group and Liberal Democrat proposals for Staveley and Staveley North & Whittington divisions and the Labour Group's proposals for Brimington.

70 We note that the Council's proposals have poor coterminosity and divided four wards, including Dunston ward, where they transferred an area to their Staveley North & Whittington division. They divided Staveley South ward, transferring the Hollingwood area to their Brimington division. They also divided Staveley Central and Staveley North wards, including areas of each in their Staveley and Staveley North & Whittington divisions. We were not persuaded by the poor levels of coterminosity under these proposals and also had concerns about the Council's suggestion to include Mastin Moor and Woodthorpe in their Staveley division, noting they have no direct road links that run within the district. Therefore, we have not adopted these proposals.

71 The Labour Group's proposals provided good coterminosity in this area, only dividing part of Whittington Moor ward, which they have transferred to their Brimington division to secure electoral equality. They acknowledged that their proposals breach the A61, linking an area of Whittington Moor ward to Brimington with which there are limited community links. However, they stated that there are some shared concerns around issues relating to traffic flows around the football stadium and supermarkets, along with bus links. The Labour Group's proposal for single-councillor Brimington, Staveley, Staveley North & Whittington divisions would have 9% fewer, 2% fewer and 3% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

72 The Liberal Democrats put forward identical proposals to the Labour Group for Staveley and Staveley North divisions, but proposed transferring a different area to the Brimington division to secure electoral equality. Their proposal instead transfers the area of development to the west of the A61 in Spire ward. They argued that this arrangement would avoid the need to transfer an area of Whittington Moor, and therefore crossing the A61, to a Brimington division. We acknowledge the advantages of these proposals, but note that they create a Brimington division with

15% fewer electors than the district average and also reduce coterminosity with Spire ward.

73 On balance, given the better electoral equality and coterminosity, we are adopting the Labour Group's proposals for Brimington ward, but would welcome local comments on the proposal from the Liberal Democrats. We are adopting the Labour Group and Liberal Democrat Staveley and Staveley North & Whittington division without amendment. Our single-councillor Brimington, Staveley and Staveley North & Whittington divisions would have 9% fewer, 2% fewer and 3% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Dunston, Hasland & Rother, Linacre & Loundsley Green, Spire and Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe

74 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposals for these divisions. The Council's proposals secured good electoral equality, but divided five of the 10 district wards covering the area. In addition to the poor coterminosity, we were not persuaded that their boundaries provided the best reflection of communities in some areas, noting objections from Labour and the Liberal Democrats.

75 The Liberal Democrats rejected elements of the Council's proposals, including creating a division combining Rother and Hasland, arguing they are divided by the railway. They stated that Hasland has better alignment with Spire. They put forward a number of general groupings of Chesterfield district wards to create divisions, but did not provide strong arguments in support. In addition, while these suggested divisions had good coterminosity, a number of divisions had poor electoral equality, including Brockwell & Linacre with 19% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, Walton, Brampton West & Loundsley Green with 12% more and Brampton East & Boythorpe & Rother with 11% fewer.

76 A resident supported the same proposal for a division combining Dunston and Whittington Moor wards, which would have 7% more electors than the county average. However, when coupled with the poor level of electoral equality for their Brimington division (discussed above), and limited community evidence, we have not been persuaded to adopt these divisions.

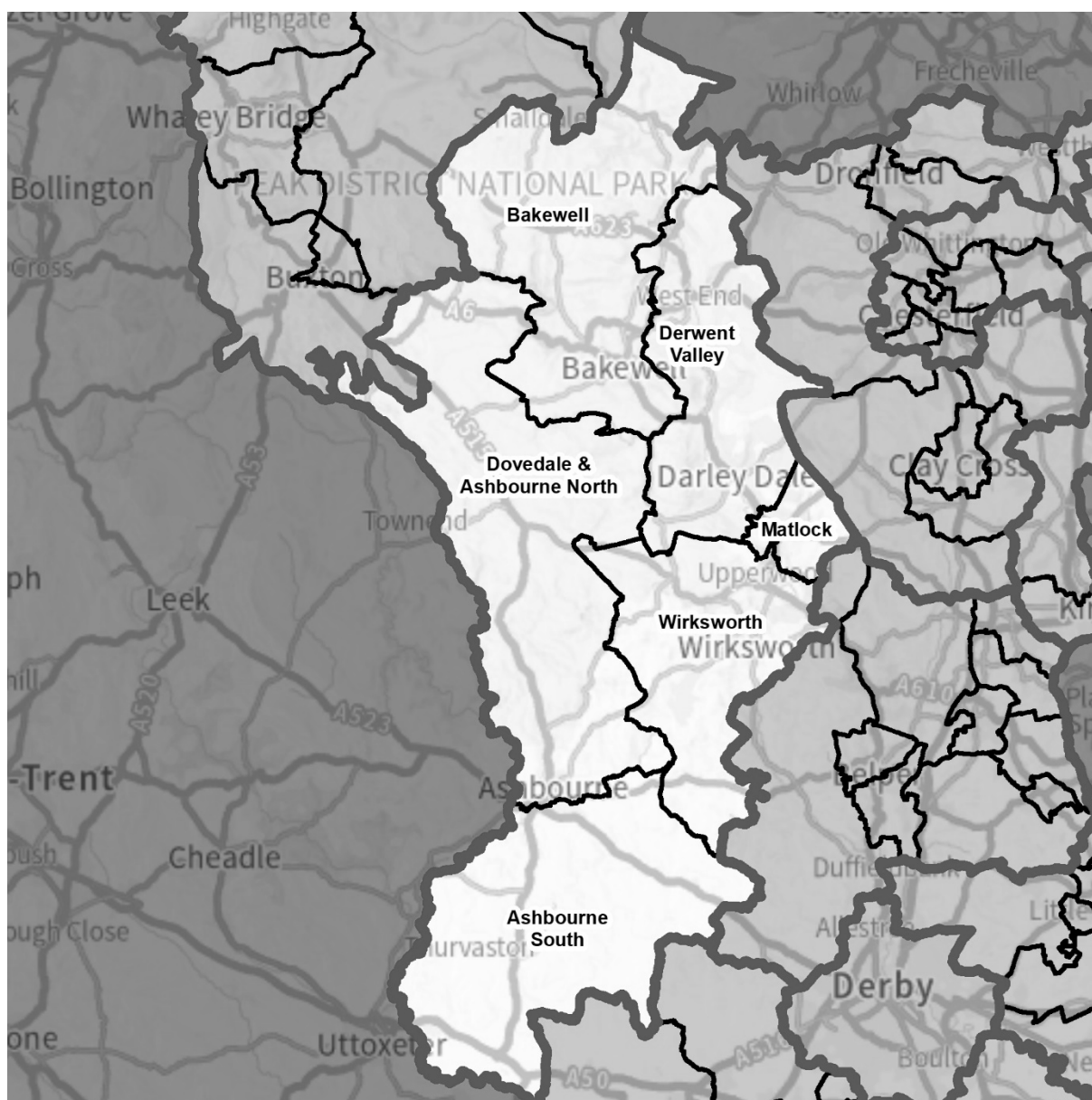
77 We note that the Labour Group's proposals secure good electoral equality and good coterminosity, dividing only two of the 10 district wards covering this area. As discussed in the section above, they acknowledged that their proposals require an area of Whittington Moor ward to be removed. However, they argued that their proposal ensures that the electors who live in this area are not separated from the shops on Sheffield Road, unlike the Council's proposals which divide this shopping area. We note that, like the Council, their proposals place Rother and Hasland in a division, going against the Liberal Democrat argument. However, while they are separated by the railway line, there are road links between the areas.

78 The Labour Group also transferred part of Rother ward to Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe division to secure better electoral equality. The Liberal Democrat proposals would require similar transfers to address their poor electoral equality, but they did not put forward specific proposals.

79 On balance, we consider that the Labour Group's proposals generally provide good groupings of wards, noting that they all have reasonable internal road links. They also secure good electoral equality and coterminosity. We have therefore adopted their proposals, subject to a small amendment between Hasland & Rother and Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe divisions to provide a clearer boundary and also improve electoral equality.

80 Our single-councillor Dunston, Hasland & Rother, Linacre & Loundsley Green, Spire and Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe divisions would have 4% fewer, 4% more, 1% fewer, 4% fewer and 1% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Derbyshire Dales



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Ashbourne South	1	-9%
Bakewell	1	9%
Derwent Valley	1	-9%
Dovedale & Ashbourne North	1	-7%
Matlock	1	-5%
Wirksworth	1	-6%

81 Under a Council size of 64, Derbyshire Dales is allocated six councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 4% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this

area. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

82 Following the completion of Derbyshire Dales' electoral review in January 2022, Derbyshire Dales District Council carried out a Community Governance Review. On 3 October 2022 it made 'The Derbyshire Dales District Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2022. This Order transferred an area of Oaker & Snitterton parish ward (covering the Matlock Spa development) of South Darley Parish Council to Matlock Bank & Sheriff Fields parish ward of Matlock Town Council.

83 Derbyshire Dales District Council subsequently requested that the Commission make a related alteration to ensure that the district wards of Bonsall & Winster and Matlock West are revised so that they are coterminous with the revised parish boundaries. This would mean the Matlock Spa development remains in Matlock West district ward, but the Oaker & Snitterton parish ward of South Darley parish is moved to Bonsall & Winster district ward, so that it is in the same district council ward as the rest of South Darley parish.

84 In November 2023 the Commission agreed to this related alteration and is in the process of drafting the relevant Order. The draft recommendations for Derbyshire take account the changes to the parish boundaries and forthcoming change to the district wards.

Bakewell, Derwent Valley, Dovedale & Ashbourne North and Matlock

85 We have adopted elements of the Council's and Labour Group's proposals for these divisions, along with a number of our own amendments. South Darley Parish Council, Darley Dale Horticultural Society and around 20 members of the public put forward good evidence that the whole of South Darley parish should be in the same division, with a number stating it should be in a Derwent Valley division. Respondents stated that it should not be in a Matlock division. We note that the Council included this area in its Derwent Valley division, while Labour included it in Matlock. Following the Community Governance Review and request for a related alteration (discussed at the beginning of Derbyshire Dales section), we consider that logically this area should be in the same division as the rest of South Darley parish, as the Council proposed.

86 Councillor Burfoot and the Labour Group objected to the Council's proposals to include Matlock Bath parish in Matlock division, noting that it divides Cromford & Matlock Bath ward, reducing coterminosity. A member of the public argued that the draft recommendations should avoid divisions with a long north-south extent. We acknowledge this concern, but note that given the spread of the electorate, particularly in the sparse rural areas, the proposals we have received are unable to avoid this.

87 We note that following the Community Governance Review and request for a related alteration, the retention of the Matlock Spa development in the revised Matlock Bank & Sheriff Fields parish ward of Matlock parish (and Matlock West ward) means a Matlock division comprising Matlock West and Matlock East & Tansley wards secures good electoral equality. This means that South Darley parish can be included in a Derwent Valley division, while Matlock Bath is included in a Wirksworth division.

88 The Council and Labour Group put forward similar proposals for Bakewell wards. However, to secure electoral equality the Council proposed transferring Tideswell and Wheston parishes to their Dovedale & Ashbourne North division. The Labour Group retained these parishes in their proposed Bakewell division, but transferred Stoney Middleton parish to their Derwent division. We note that the Labour Group also stated that there is an argument for retaining Stoney Middleton in their Bakewell division, as it secures reasonable electoral equality.

89 We do not consider that the Council's proposal to transfer Tideswell and Wheston parishes to the suggested Dovedale & Ashbourne North division gives the best reflection of community links. It also reduces coterminosity and creates a Dovedale & Ashbourne North with a long north-south extent. We consider that the Labour Group's proposal to retain Tideswell, Wheston and Stoney Middleton in Bakewell best reflects community links, but would welcome local comments. Retaining these areas in Bakewell division leaves the division with 9% more electors than the county average by 2029. With the inclusion of all of South Darley parish in Labour's Derwent Valley division, this would offset the transfer of electors in Stoney Middleton parish to Bakewell division, resulting in a Derwent Valley division with 9% fewer electors than the county average. We propose adopting both these divisions as part of the draft recommendations.

90 Having adopted a modified version of the Labour Group's proposals for Bakewell, Derwent Valley and Matlock divisions, we are unable to adopt the Council's Dovedale & Ashbourne North division. However, we consider that the Labour proposed Dovedale division secures good electoral equality. We concur with their proposal to include Bradley parish in the division, noting that the Council proposed putting in an Ashbourne South division. However, including Bradley parish in Dovedale division improves coterminosity and avoids splitting Ashbourne North ward between three divisions. We are, however, adopting the Council's name of Dovedale & Ashbourne North, noting that part of Ashbourne is in the division. However, we would welcome local comments on the proposed name.

91 Our single-councillor Bakewell, Derwent Valley, Dovedale & Ashbourne North and Matlock would have 9% more, 9% fewer, 7% fewer and 5% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Ashbourne South and Wirksworth

92 We are adopting the Labour Group's proposals for these divisions, noting that the Council put forward a similar configuration. However, as discussed in the section above, we note that the Council proposed including Bradley parish in their Ashbourne South division, but concur with Labour that it is better to include this with the rest of Ashbourne North ward in Dovedale & Ashbourne North division. The Labour Group's Ashbourne South division would have 9% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We note the comments from a member of the public that, where possible, the urban areas should have single-councillor representation, but as they acknowledge, this is not possible for Ashbourne given its size.

93 Having adopted this Ashbourne South division and given our proposals for Dovedale & Ashbourne North and Matlock divisions, we are adopting the Labour Group's suggested Wirksworth division. This would have 6% fewer electors than the county average by 2029.

Erewash



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Breadsall & West Hallam	1	-1%
Breaston	1	0%
Ilkeston Central	1	3%
Ilkeston North	1	5%
Ilkeston South & Kirk Hallam	1	-9%
Long Eaton	1	-10%
Petersham	1	-2%
Sandiacre	1	-7%
Sawley	1	-4%

94 Under a Council size of 64, Erewash is allocated nine councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 3% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area. Councillor Major argued that the existing divisions work well and that 'little to no change' is required. Erewash Conservative Association expressed general support for the Council's proposals. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

Breadsall & West Hallam, Breaston and Sandiacre

95 We are adopting the Council's and Labour Group's proposal for Breaston division, as well as modified versions of their similar Breadsall & West Hallam and Sandiacre divisions.

96 The Council and Labour Group proposed identical Breaston divisions. We received no other significant comments and note that this division secures good electoral equality. Therefore, we are adopting it without amendment.

97 The Council and Labour Group put forward similar proposals for Breadsall & West Hallam and Sandiacre divisions. Both proposals would require the creation of a parish ward of Dale Abbey parish, to include the Spondon Wood development in a Sandiacre division. The Council's proposals would require the creation of a further parish ward of Dale Abbey parish, noting that it provides a clearer boundary. However, as they also observed, this would contain only 15 electors. Paragraph 34 above sets out that we do not propose making unviable parish wards, unless we are confident that they will have sufficient electors in a short period of time to justify them. In this case, we are not aware of any development, so are not adopting this amendment. The Council also proposed including the area of Sandiacre parish currently in Derby Road East ward in its Sandiacre division.

98 Having rejected the Council's proposal to create one unviable parish ward of Dale Abbey parish, we note that the proposal from the Council and Labour Group to transfer the Spondon Wood development would also require the creation of an unviable parish ward, as the area only currently contains three electors. In this instance, while the Council has included a development of around 373 electors by 2029, we are aware that this development is currently being given further consideration. We accept that forecasting is a difficult process and are happy to retain this development in the overall forecast figures, but at this stage we are not content to create a parish ward that would be unviable if it wasn't built and occupied. While developments included in local authority forecasts are sometimes not completed as anticipated, the effect is usually only on electoral equality and is often mitigated by other growth across the wards/divisions or the wider local authority. In this case, however, if the development is not built there will not be sufficient electors for a viable parish ward and therefore the impact on the parish council would be

significant. Therefore, we have not adopted this proposal as part of the draft recommendations.

99 As a result, we are retaining this area in the Breadsall & West Hallam division, which as a result would have 1% fewer electors than the county average by 2029.

100 Furthermore, by not including this area of Dale Abbey in the Labour Group's Sandiacre division, it would have 13% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We note that the Council's inclusion of the area of Sandiacre parish currently in Derby Road East ward means their Sandiacre division would have 7% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. We note that this worsens coterminosity by splitting Derby Road East ward, but also that it does mean the whole of Sandiacre parish is in Sandiacre division. On balance, given the better level of electoral equality, we are adopting the Council's proposal to include the part of Sandiacre parish in Sandiacre division.

101 Our single-councillor Breadsall & West Hallam, Breaston and Sandiacre divisions would have 1% fewer, equal to the average and 7% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Long Eaton, Petersham and Sawley

102 We are adopting a modified version of the Labour Group's proposals for these divisions. We note that the Council retained the existing divisions for this area. While they secure reasonable electoral equality, the divisions have poor coterminosity and would split four of the six wards covering this area. The Labour proposals have slightly worse electoral equality, including a Long Eaton division with 10% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, but have complete coterminosity with the wards in this area.

103 A member of the public proposed amendments to the existing divisions, arguing that areas of Petersham and Long Eaton divisions around Long Eaton Station would be better served in Sawley division, reflecting their connections to the Sawley shops via the railway bridge. They also argued that the Eaton Grange and Pennyfields estate are some distance from Sawley centre and would be better served in Petersham division. We note that the Labour Group proposals reflect elements of these amendments, with the exception of retaining the Pennyfields estate in Sawley division.

104 Given their reasonable electoral equality, good coterminosity and the fact they reflect much of the comments from the member of the public, we are using the Labour proposals as the basis of the draft recommendations in this area. However, as outlined in the Breadsall & West Hallam, Breaston and Sandiacre section above, we are including the area of Sandiacre parish currently in Derby Road East ward in a Sandiacre division. Removing this area from the Labour Petersham division leaves

Petersham with 13% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. However, we note that we can transfer the Pennyfields estate to Petersham, as suggested by the member of the public, and the variance in Petersham improves to 2% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. While this reduces coterminosity, this modified version of the Labour proposal would only split two of the six wards covering this area.

105 Our single-councillor Long Eaton, Petersham and Sawley divisions would have 10% fewer, 2% fewer and 4% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Ilkeston Central, Ilkeston North and Ilkeston South & Kirk Hallam

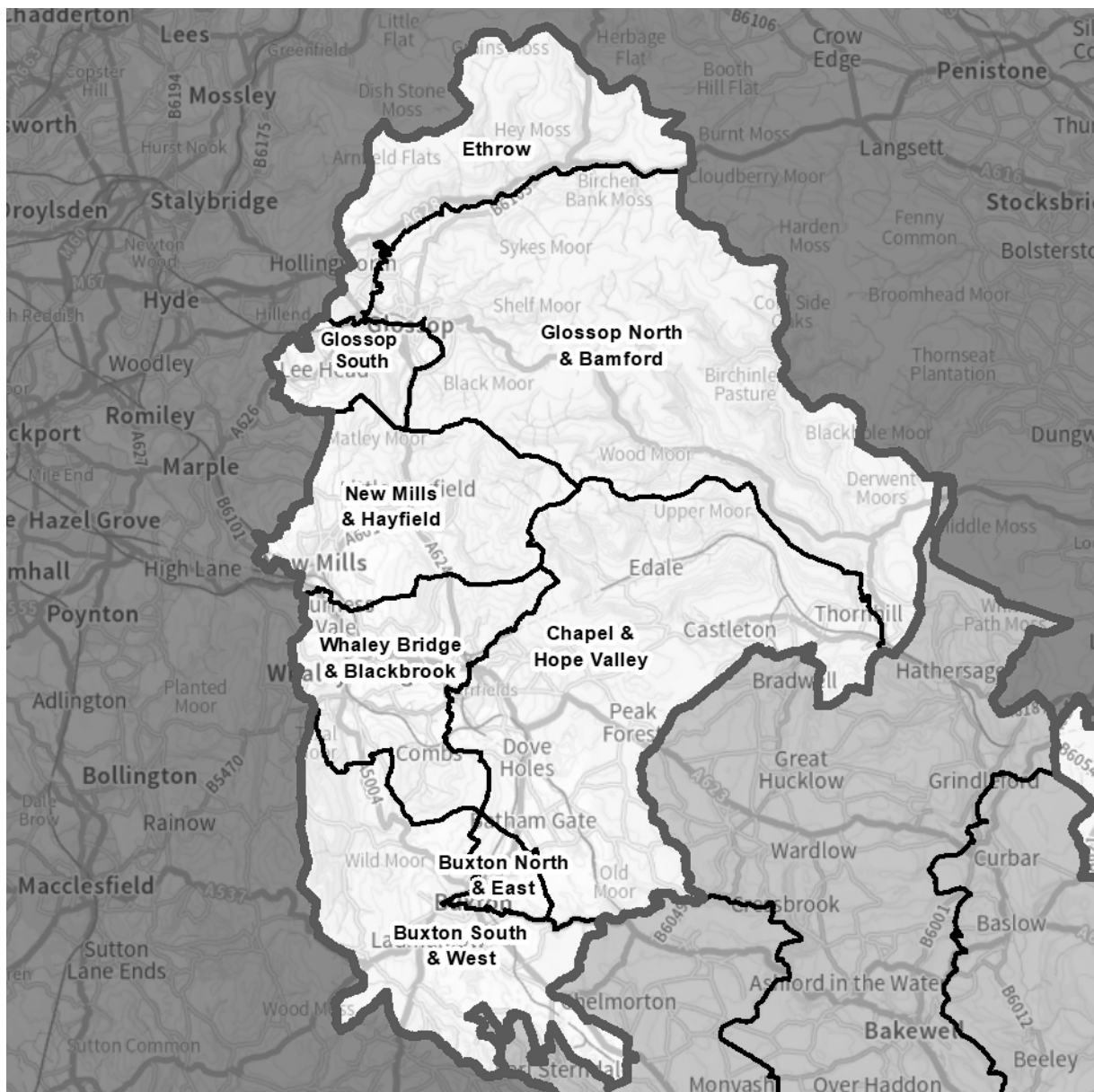
106 We are adopting the Labour Group proposals for these divisions. The Council and Labour put forward significantly different proposals. The Council proposed retaining the existing Ilkeston East and Ilkeston South divisions and a slightly modified version of the existing Ilkeston West division, adding an area of Dale Abbey parish in Kirk Hallam & Stanton-by-Dale ward. While the Council's proposals secure good electoral equality, in broadly retaining the existing divisions they secure poor coterminosity, splitting six of the seven wards covering this area. Councillor Flatley expressed support for the Council proposals, but proposed a minor amendment to its Ilkeston East and Ilkeston West divisions.

107 The Labour Group's proposals for the area secure reasonable electoral equality and good coterminosity, only splitting two of the seven wards covering the area. The Labour Group noted that the Council's proposals divide the Kirk Hallam area.

108 We note that the Council stated that any changes would be contrary to communities, but they do not outline how. In addition, they argue that this would be contrary to 'ease of local government'. However, we are concerned that the poor degree of coterminosity does not secure effective and convenient local government. We consider that the Labour proposals provide a coherent division of Ilkeston north to south. We concur with their decision not to divide Kirk Hallam. We also note that they retain the whole of Ilkeston's shopping area in a central division, rather than the current split between divisions.

109 Our single-councillor Ilkeston Central, Ilkeston North and Ilkeston South & Kirk Hallam divisions would have 3% more, 5% more and 9% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

High Peak



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Buxton North & East	1	-10%
Buxton South & West	1	-8%
Chapel & Hope Valley	1	-7%
Ethrow	1	-7%
Glossop North & Bamford	1	-9%
Glossop South	1	-9%
New Mills & Hayfield	1	-2%
Whaley Bridge	1	-12%

111 Under a Council size of 64, High Peak is allocated eight councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 8% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. It should be noted that this high average makes it somewhat harder to secure a division pattern that secures good electoral equality, as small changes to the average in one division can have a large knock-on effect in the remaining divisions.

112 We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area, although with a number of common boundaries. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group commented that the Council's proposals are 'far from optimal, in terms of respecting community identities' and redraw existing divisions that are well established and understood. We note these comments, but also that there are proposals from the Council and Labour Group for us to consider and, as such, we have used these locally generated proposals as the starting point for our recommendations in this area. Robert Langan MP expressed some concerns about the compromises required by the Council's proposals, but supported them as the 'least bad option'. He also commented on a number of the proposed division names.

Buxton North & East and Buxton South & West

113 We are adopting the Labour Group's proposals for these divisions, subject to a minor modification. We note that the Council's and Labour Group's proposals for these divisions covered a similar overall area, but divided the centre of Buxton in a different way. The Council also included an area of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish in their Buxton North & King Sterndale division. However, we note that this area has no direct road links into the division and would be better served by remaining in a division with other parts of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish.

114 We also have concerns about the Council's proposals for dividing Buxton itself, noting that they split the High Street and Terrace Road, thus splitting part of the town centre. The Labour Group's proposals retain this area in a single division, along with other areas of the town centre, including the railway station, Pavilion Gardens and Spring Gardens. We think this creates a more coherent ward. We note that the Labour Group's suggested Buxton North & East division extends west of the centre, but consider this reflects the access of the Lismore Road areas. We are therefore adopting the Labour proposals for these divisions, subject to running the boundary along St John's Road rather than going around the back of a small section of houses.

115 We note there were some comments about the proposed division names, but having adopted the Labour Group's proposals we have adopted their names of Buxton South & West and Buxton North & East. However, we acknowledge that the inclusion of other local names, including Goyt Valley or King Sterndale might also reflect local communities. We therefore welcome feedback on the names for this area.

116 Our single-councillor Buxton North & East and Buxton South & West divisions would have 10% fewer and 8% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Chapel & Hope Valley, New Mills & Hayfield and Whaley Bridge

117 The Council and Labour Group put forward broadly similar divisions for this area, including proposals to transfer a small part of the south of New Mills parish to their 'Whaley Bridge' divisions. They transferred this area to ensure electoral equality in the 'Whaley Bridge' division. The remainder of their proposed New Mills & Hayfield division was identical. We also note that Labour made an additional point that it was possible to argue that this area should not be transferred, thus retaining the existing New Mills and Whaley Bridge divisions.

118 Councillor Davey, New Mills Town Council and a number of members of the public also objected to any proposal to transfer part of New Mills to a Whaley Bridge division, citing a range of community links into New Mills.

119 As discussed in the Buxton section (above), the Council's proposed transferring part of Chapel-en-le-Frith to a Buxton division. However, we have rejected this suggestion, noting that this area has no direct links in to Buxton and would be better served remaining in a division with other parts of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

120 Finally, we note that the Council and Labour Group proposed broadly similar Chapel & Hope Valley divisions, with Labour including the parish of Thornhill in the division, while the Council transferred this to a Glossop division. We note that Labour suggests this parish has better links to the Hope Valley than towards Glossop. A resident argued that Chapel-en-le-Frith should be a division in its own right. However, we note that this is not possible while securing electoral arrangements for the rest of the district, as reflected in the proposals from the Council and Labour Group.

121 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received, noting the concerns around New Mills. We concur that splitting a small section and transferring this to a Whaley Bridge division will not reflect community links. It also reduces coterminosity. However, this must be balanced against the worsening of electoral equality in the Whaley Bridge division to 12% fewer electors than the county average by 2029. In this instance, given the other concerns, we consider this level of electoral equality is acceptable and are therefore retaining the whole of New Mills in the New Mills & Hayfield division.

122 We note there was some disagreement around the Whaley Bridge division name, with the Labour Group proposing 'Whaley Bridge & Blackbrook', while the Council modified it to 'Whaley Bridge & Chinley', although this may be because it proposed transferring part of Blackbrook ward to a Buxton division. Finally, Robert

Largan MP expressed support for simply 'Whaley Bridge'. Given that our draft recommendations retain the existing division, we are retaining the existing Whaley Bridge name, but would welcome local comments.

123 Finally, we are adopting the Labour Group's proposals for Chapel & Hope Valley division, noting that Thornhill parish sits better in this division, even if it marginally worsens electoral equality in the Glossop division. Again, we would welcome local comments on this.

124 Our single-councillor Chapel & Hope Valley, New Mills & Hayfield and Whaley Bridge divisions would have 7% fewer, 2% fewer and 12% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Ethrow, Glossop North & Bamford and Glossop South

125 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposed Ethrow division and our own proposals for the Glossop North & Bamford and Glossop South divisions. We note the concerns expressed by Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group about the inclusion of Bamford in a Glossop division, arguing it 'almost stretches from Sheffield to Greater Manchester'.

126 We note that the Council's proposals for a Glossop North & Tintwistle division require the creation of a parish ward of Charlesworth parish that would only have 23 electors. As discussed earlier in the report, we do not consider such small parish wards to be viable and as such we do not propose basing a division on one. As a result of ruling this out, this leaves no internal road links within the Council's Glossop North & Tintwistle division. We also have concerns that while its Glossop North & Tintwistle division keeps the whole of Glossop town centre in a division, its Glossop South & Bamford division is somewhat bisected by this. The links between Charlesworth and Simmondley, and Whitfield and the Shirebrook Drive area, effectively run through its Glossop North & Tintwistle division. In addition, given the concerns about including Bamford in this division, including it with the Chisworth and the Charlesworth village areas, which would require one to travel through Glossop itself, does not seem sensible.

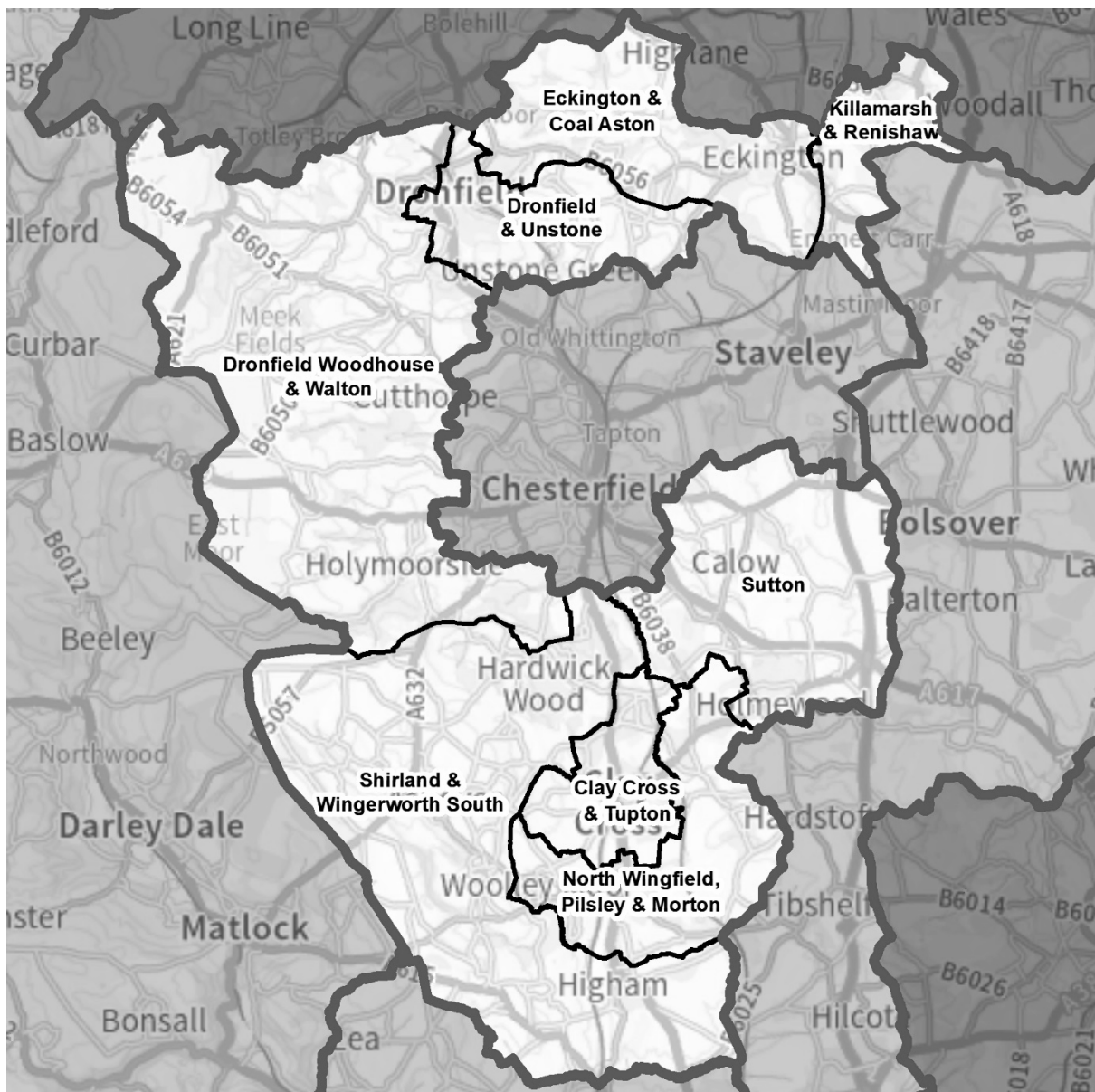
127 We also have concerns about the Labour Group's proposal. While we support the proposals for an Ethrow division, noting the links from Tintwistle into Hadfield, we have similar concerns that its Glossop North division bisects its Glossop South & Bamford division in a similar but more extreme way than the Council's.

128 We acknowledge the suggestion from Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group that there is an argument for retaining a two-councillor division for the Glossop area. This would certainly overcome some of the concerns outlined above. However, given the Council's request for a single-councillor division pattern, this is our starting point for this review, unless we cannot identify such a pattern.

129 We have therefore drawn up our own proposals for Glossop South and Glossop North & Bamford divisions. Our proposals would divide Charlesworth parish, requiring the creation of a parish ward. This would have around 108 electors, which falls just within the threshold we generally consider acceptable for a parish ward. We acknowledge that our Glossop divisions divide the centre of Glossop along the A57, but we consider this acceptable in our aim of moving away from the existing two-councillor pattern. Our Glossop South division places the Chisworth and the Charlesworth village areas with the south of Glossop town, while our Glossop North & Bamford includes the north and east areas of the town and the road link to Bamford via the A57.

130 Our single-councillor Ethrow, Glossop North & Bamford and Glossop South divisions would have 7% fewer, 9% fewer and 9% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

North East Derbyshire



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Clay Cross & Tupton	1	10%
Dronfield & Unstone	1	9%
Dronfield Woodhouse & Walton	1	1%
Eckington & Coal Aston	1	1%
Killamarsh & Renishaw	1	-10%
North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton	1	-2%
Shirland & Wingerworth South	1	9%
Sutton	1	5%

131 Under a Council size of 64, North East Derbyshire is allocated eight councillors, with each division entitled to an average of 3% more electors than the county average by 2029.

132 We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area. Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group expressed general support for the Council's proposals in this area.

Dronfield & Unstone, Dronfield Woodhouse & Walton, Eckington & Coal Aston and Killamarsh & Renishaw

133 We have adopted the Labour Group's proposals in this area. We note that the Council's proposal for an Eckington and Killamarsh divisions secure good electoral equality, but are concerned about the proposal to split Eckington and to link part of it with Killamarsh. We do not consider this to be the best reflection of communities. We note that North Derbyshire Conservatives stated that additional development not included in the forecast figures will improve electoral equality further, negating the need to transfer part of Eckington to a Killamarsh division. They also suggested that consideration could be given to a two-councillor division. However, while the Labour proposal results in a Killamarsh & Renishaw division with 10% fewer electors than the county average, we consider this acceptable given the geography in this area at the edge of the district and lack of options to link this with any other areas. This avoids putting parts of the urban area of Eckington in a division with Killamarsh.

134 We also note that the Council's Dronfield East and Dronfield West & Walton divisions secure good electoral equality, but have concerns about the boundaries within Dronfield parish. We do not consider that their proposal to split the Gosforth Valley area between divisions reflects communities. We also do not consider the proposal to move away from a coterminous boundary with Dronfield North ward by transferring an area into Dronfield East division as necessary. The Labour Group's proposals for Dronfield & Unstone and Dronfield Woodhouse & Walton divisions secure reasonable electoral equality, but have better coterminosity and avoid dividing the areas discussed above. We are therefore adopting these divisions. A resident objected to proposals that link parts of Dronfield with Eckington. However, this is unavoidable while securing electoral equality and we note that both the Council and Labour Group have found it necessary to do this.

135 Our single-councillor Dronfield & Unstone, Dronfield Woodhouse & Walton, Eckington & Coal Aston and Killamarsh & Renishaw divisions would have 9% more, 1% more, 1% more and 10% fewer electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Clay Cross & Tupton, North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton, Shirland & Wingerworth South and Sutton

136 We have adopted elements of the Council's and Labour Group's proposals for these divisions. We note that the Council and Labour Group put forward broadly similar Sutton divisions, but with the Council transferring an additional area of North Wingfield parish to this division. We note that this area includes a development that will only access directly into the Sutton division.

137 We note that the Council and Labour Group proposed divisions that effectively wrap around the west of the Clay Cross area. The Council's Ashover & Shirland division includes part of Wingerworth parish and all the parishes to the west and south of Clay Cross. The main links north to south are disrupted by Clay Cross. The Labour Group's proposals for Shirland & Wingerworth South division link a larger area of Wingerworth parish with parishes to the west and south of Clay Cross. They argue that this has the advantage of only dividing Wingerworth parish between two divisions, rather than the Council's proposals which divide it between three divisions.

138 We note that the Council's Clay Cross North division links areas of Wingerworth along the A61 into Tupton and the north of Clay Cross. However, we have concerns about the division of the Clay Cross area, noting that Clay Cross Parish Council objected to the proposal to be divided between divisions. We note that the Labour Group's proposal avoids this, placing Clay Cross in a division with Tupton parish. The Labour and Council proposals both link North Wingfield and Pilsley parishes in a division which it was argued reflected community links. However, the Council's proposal removes Moreton and Stretton parishes from the division. We note that North Wingfield Parish Council stated that it should not be divided between divisions, although both the Council and Labour Group proposed this for their Sutton divisions.

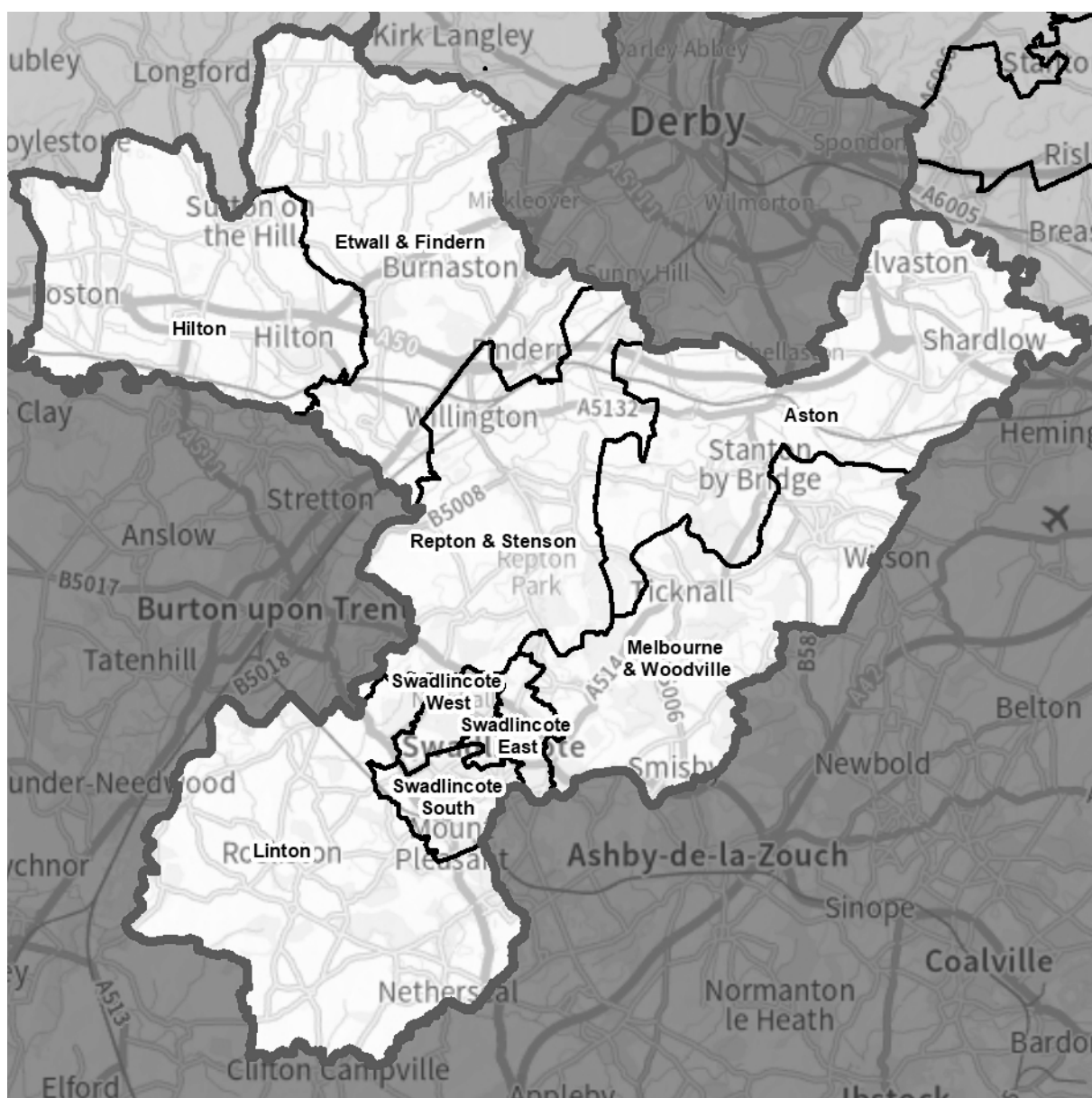
139 We have given careful consideration the evidence received. On balance, we are persuaded that the Labour Group's proposal to avoid dividing Clay Cross parish, while retaining links between Pilsley, Morton and Stretton parishes, provides a strong warding pattern. While this proposal does not link part of Wingerworth parish with Tupton and Clay Cross, which we can see does reflect communities, it does avoid dividing Wingerworth between three divisions. We have not identified a solution that keeps this area of Wingerworth with Tupton and the north of Clay Cross, while also avoiding the division of Clay Cross and the links for Pilsley. As discussed above, we note the suggestion that North Wingfield parish should not be divided, but both proposals do this to secure electoral equality and reflect ward boundaries.

140 We are therefore adopting the Labour Group's proposals, subject to including the area of North Wingfield subject to development in the Sutton division.

141 Our single-councillor Clay Cross & Tupton, North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton, Shirland & Wingerworth South and Sutton divisions would have 10% more, 2%

fewer, 9% more and 5% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

South Derbyshire



Division name	Number of councillors	Variance 2029
Aston	1	1%
Etwall & Findern	1	1%
Hilton	1	5%
Linton	1	4%
Melbourne & Woodville	1	3%
Repton & Stenson	1	13%
Swadlincote East	1	6%
Swadlincote South	1	5%
Swadlincote West	1	6%

142 Under a Council size of 64, South Derbyshire is allocated nine councillors, one more than it currently has, with each division entitled to an average of 5% more electors than the county average by 2029.

143 We received competing proposals from the Council and Labour Group for this area. A resident proposed transferring a councillor from the Swadlincote area to the rural area; however, with the addition of a ninth councillor this is not necessary and, indeed, Swadlincote requires four councillors to secure reasonable levels of electoral equality. The resident also suggested a number of general boundary movements, but without providing any evidence to support these.

Aston, Etwall & Findern, Hilton, Melbourne & Woodville and Repton & Stenson

144 We have adopted the Council's proposals for this area subject to an amendment. We note the Labour Group's proposal to create a Stenson & Findern division, which it argued brought together the growing communities in the south of Derby City. While we acknowledge the arguments for creating a division that will reflect a growing community, we consider that this has been done at the expense of dividing the existing community in Melbourne parish. We acknowledge that the Council's proposal to create Aston and Repton & Stenson divisions divides this development at the edge of Derby City. However, we consider this preferable to the Labour Group's proposals for Melbourne.

145 We also note the Labour Group's concerns that the Council's boundary between their Aston and Repton & Stenson divisions divides the existing community in Stenson Fields, also requiring the creation of a further parish ward. We share this concern and while including this area in the Repton & Stenson division results in that division having 13% more electors than the county average by 2029, we consider this acceptable to avoid dividing this part of Stenson Fields.

146 We also consider that the Council's proposals for an Etwall & Findern division are stronger than the Labour Group's Etwall & Repton, noting that the links here generally run east to west, not reflecting a division with a north-south extent. However, we consider the Labour Group's proposal to create a Hilton division that is coterminous with the ward boundaries provides a stronger division pattern than the Council's proposal, which transfers a number of parishes to their Etwall & Findern. We are therefore adopting the Labour Group's Hilton division.

147 We note that the Council removes the Lower Midway area of Hartshorne parish, transferring this to a Swadlincote division. The Labour Group includes this area in its Calke division, along with the south half of Melbourne parish. A resident objected to this, expressing concern that its location in Swadlincote will 'become the norm'. However, we note that the Council's proposal reflects the Midway ward boundary and consider that this area has good links into Swadlincote. The resident also objected to the inclusion of two areas of Woodville parish in the Council's Swadlincote East division. We also note that both the Council and Labour Group find

it unavoidable having to divide Woodville parish, albeit doing so to slightly different degrees.

148 On balance, we consider that subject to the amendment with Hilton division and between Aston and Repton & Stenson, the Council's proposals provide a stronger division pattern. As discussed, we have looked to see if there is any way to avoid dividing the growing areas to the south of Derby City, but have not identified anything that does not divide existing communities, like the Labour Group's proposals do in Melbourne. However, we would welcome comments or local proposals that may be able to avoid this, while also not dividing the existing communities.

149 Our single-councillor Aston, Etwall & Findern, Hilton, Melbourne & Woodville and Repton & Stenson and Sutton divisions would have 1% more, 1% more, 5% more, 3% more and 13% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Linton, Swadlincote East, Swadlincote South and Swadlincote West

150 We have adopted the Council proposals for this area subject to an amendment. Having adopted the Council's proposals for the northern area, including the proposal to include the Lower Midway area in a Swadlincote division, this makes it hard to consider the Labour Group's proposals as they would require redrawing to accommodate Lower Midway. In addition to this, we consider that the Council's proposals provide a stronger division pattern, noting that they avoid dividing the Newall area, unlike the Labour Group.

151 We note that the Council's proposals for a Linton division require the creation of a parish ward of Castle Gresley parish with only 17 electors to ensure internal road links. As discussed in paragraph 34, we do not usually recommend such parish wards when there is no evidence that it will have sufficient electors within the forecast period. However, in this instance, rather than creating an unviable parish ward, we are happy to accept that the road links between the different areas of the Council's Linton division run through a neighbouring division for a short distance.

152 We are therefore adopting the Council's proposals, subject to not creating the parish ward of Castle Gresley parish.

153 Our single-councillor Linton, Swadlincote East, Swadlincote South and Swadlincote West divisions would have 4% more, 6% more, 5% more and 6% more electors than the county average by 2029, respectively.

Conclusions

154 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in Derbyshire, referencing the 2022 and 2029 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and divisions. 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	
	2022	2029
Number of councillors	64	64
Number of electoral divisions	64	64
Average number of electors per councillor	9,709	10,617
Number of divisions with a variance more than 10% from the average	7	3
Number of divisions with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Draft recommendations

Derbyshire County Council should be made up of 64 councillors representing 64 single-councillor divisions. 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 divisions for the Derbyshire County Council. You can also view our draft recommendations for Derbyshire on our interactive maps at www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/derbyshire

Parish electoral arrangements

155 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 divisions it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single division. We cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

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

157 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 Belper, Charlesworth, Dronfield, Heanor & Loscoe, Langwith, North Wingfield, Old Bolsover, Ripley, Shirland & Higham, Somercotes, Wingerworth and Woodville parishes.

158 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Belper parish.

Draft recommendations

Belper Town Council should comprise 16 councillors, as at present, representing five wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Belper Central	1
Belper East	3
Belper North	4
Belper North East	4
Belper South	4

159 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Charlesworth parish.

Draft recommendations

Charlesworth Parish Council should comprise nine councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Simmondley	3
St John's East	1
St John's West	5

160 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Dronfield parish.

Draft recommendations

Dronfield Town Council should comprise 19 councillors, as at present, representing nine wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Bowshaw	1
Coal Aston	2
Dronfield North	3
Dronfield South	5
Dronfield Woodhouse	1
Dyche	1
Gosforth Valley East	2
Gosforth Valley West	3
Summerfield	1

161 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Heanor & Loscoe parish.

Draft recommendations

Heanor & Loscoe Town Council should comprise 21 councillors, as at present, representing five wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Heanor Central	1
Heanor East	7
Heanor West	6
Loscoe East	2
Loscoe West	5

162 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Langwith parish.

Draft recommendations

Langwith Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Bassett	4
Bathurst	4
Poulter	4

163 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for North Wingfield parish.

Draft recommendations

North Wingfield Parish Council should comprise 10 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Central	4
Central East	1
East	1
West	4

164 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Old Bolsover parish.

Draft recommendations

Old Bolsover Town Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing five wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Old Bolsover East	5
Old Bolsover North	2
Old Bolsover South	3
Old Bolsover with Shuttlewood	1
Old Bolsover with Stanfree	1

165 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ripley parish.

Draft recommendations

Ripley Town Council should comprise 21 councillors, as at present, representing 10 wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Ambergate	2
Butterley	2
Heage	3
Peasehill	1
Ripley Central	3
Ripley East	4
Ripley Elms	1
Ripley Marehay	1
Ripley North	2
Waingroves	2

166 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Shirland & Higham parish.

Draft recommendations

Shirland & Higham Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
North	2
South	10

167 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Somercotes parish.

Draft recommendations

Somercotes Parish Council should comprise 13 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
North	10
South	3

168 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Wingerworth parish.

Draft recommendations

Wingerworth Parish Council should comprise 14 councillors, as at present, representing six wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Adlington	3
Hardwick Woodland	1
Longedge	1
Wingerworth North	3
Wingerworth South	5
Woodthorpe	1

169 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Woodville parish.

Draft recommendations

Woodville Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Central	7
North	1
South	3

Have your say

170 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 county or just a part of it.

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

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

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

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

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

175 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of divisions for Derbyshire 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.

176 A good pattern of divisions 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.

177 Electoral equality:

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

178 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?

179 Effective local government:

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

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

181 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.

182 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.

183 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 Derbyshire County Council in 2025.

Equalities

184 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 Derbyshire

	Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
AMBER VALLEY								
1	Alfreton & Somercotes	1	10,211	10,211	5%	10,967	10,967	3%
2	Alport & Duffield	1	9,358	9,358	-4%	11,461	11,461	8%
3	Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe	1	10,273	10,273	6%	11,046	11,046	4%
4	Heanor	1	10,530	10,530	8%	11,220	11,220	6%
5	Horsley	1	10,055	10,055	4%	11,157	11,157	5%
6	North Belper	1	9,356	9,356	-4%	10,221	10,221	-4%
7	Ripley East	1	10,056	10,056	4%	11,379	11,379	7%
8	Ripley West & Crich	1	10,543	10,543	9%	11,352	11,352	7%
9	South Belper & Holbrook	1	9,356	9,356	-4%	10,219	10,219	-4%
10	Swanwick & Riddings	1	10,013	10,013	3%	10,963	10,963	3%

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	
BOLSOVER								
11	Barlborough & Clowne	1	10,412	10,412	7%	11,170	11,170	5%
12	Bolsover	1	9,242	9,242	-5%	10,939	10,939	3%
13	Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell	1	9,541	9,541	-2%	10,431	10,431	-2%
14	Hardwick	1	10,579	10,579	9%	11,430	11,430	8%
15	Shirebrook & Pleasley	1	10,569	10,569	9%	11,799	11,799	11%
16	South Normanton & Pinxton	1	10,198	10,198	5%	10,969	10,969	3%
CHESTERFIELD								
17	Brimington	1	9,226	9,226	-5%	9,627	9,627	-9%
18	Dunston	1	9,066	9,066	-7%	10,145	10,145	-4%
19	Hasland & Rother	1	10,696	10,696	10%	10,991	10,991	4%
20	Linacre & Loundsley Green	1	9,917	9,917	2%	10,472	10,472	-1%
21	Spire	1	9,335	9,335	-4%	10,192	10,192	-4%
22	Staveley	1	9,560	9,560	-2%	10,411	10,411	-2%

	Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
23	Staveley North & Whittington	1	10,179	10,179	5%	10,902	10,902	3%
24	Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe	1	10,074	10,074	4%	10,498	10,498	-1%
DERBYSHIRE DALES								
25	Ashbourne South	1	9,065	9,065	-7%	9,674	9,674	-9%
26	Bakewell	1	11,208	11,208	15%	11,621	11,621	9%
27	Derwent Valley	1	9,164	9,164	-6%	9,685	9,685	-9%
28	Dovedale & Ashbourne North	1	9,455	9,455	-3%	9,848	9,848	-7%
29	Matlock	1	9,132	9,132	-6%	10,085	10,085	-5%
30	Wirksworth	1	9,600	9,600	-1%	9,991	9,991	-6%
EREWASH								
31	Breadsall & West Hallam	1	8,582	8,582	-12%	10,515	10,515	-1%
32	Breaston	1	10,266	10,266	6%	10,661	10,661	0%
33	Ilkeston Central	1	10,543	10,543	9%	10,957	10,957	3%
34	Ilkeston North	1	10,302	10,302	6%	11,168	11,168	5%

	Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
35	Ilkeston South & Kirk Hallam	1	8,674	8,674	-11%	9,701	9,701	-9%
36	Long Eaton	1	9,260	9,260	-5%	9,586	9,586	-10%
37	Petersham	1	10,023	10,023	3%	10,429	10,429	-2%
38	Sandiacre	1	9,209	9,209	-5%	9,828	9,828	-7%
39	Sawley	1	9,801	9,801	1%	10,200	10,200	-4%
HIGH PEAK								
40	Buxton North & East	1	8,722	8,722	-10%	9,534	9,534	-10%
41	Buxton South & West	1	8,544	8,544	-12%	9,716	9,716	-8%
42	Chapel & Hope Valley	1	9,367	9,367	-4%	9,892	9,892	-7%
43	Ethrow	1	9,108	9,108	-6%	9,833	9,833	-7%
44	Glossop North & Bamford	1	9,090	9,090	-6%	9,713	9,713	-9%
45	Glossop South	1	8,915	8,915	-8%	9,621	9,621	-9%
46	New Mills & Hayfield	1	9,787	9,787	1%	10,401	10,401	-2%
47	Whaley Bridge	1	8,807	8,807	-9%	9,392	9,392	-12%

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	
NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE								
48	Clay Cross & Tupton	1	10,638	10,638	10%	11,631	11,631	10%
49	Dronfield & Unstone	1	11,216	11,216	16%	11,521	11,521	9%
50	Dronfield Woodhouse & Walton	1	10,509	10,509	8%	10,762	10,762	1%
51	Eckington & Coal Aston	1	10,445	10,445	8%	10,729	10,729	1%
52	Killamarsh & Renishaw	1	9,288	9,288	-4%	9,550	9,550	-10%
53	North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton	1	9,600	9,600	-1%	10,443	10,443	-2%
54	Shirland & Wingerworth South	1	10,651	10,651	10%	11,575	11,575	9%
55	Sutton	1	9,978	9,978	3%	11,116	11,116	5%
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE								
57	Aston	1	7,854	7,854	-19%	10,773	10,773	1%
57	Etwall & Findern	1	8,714	8,714	-10%	10,738	10,738	1%
58	Hilton	1	9,804	9,804	1%	11,115	11,115	5%
59	Linton	1	8,344	8,344	-14%	10,992	10,992	4%

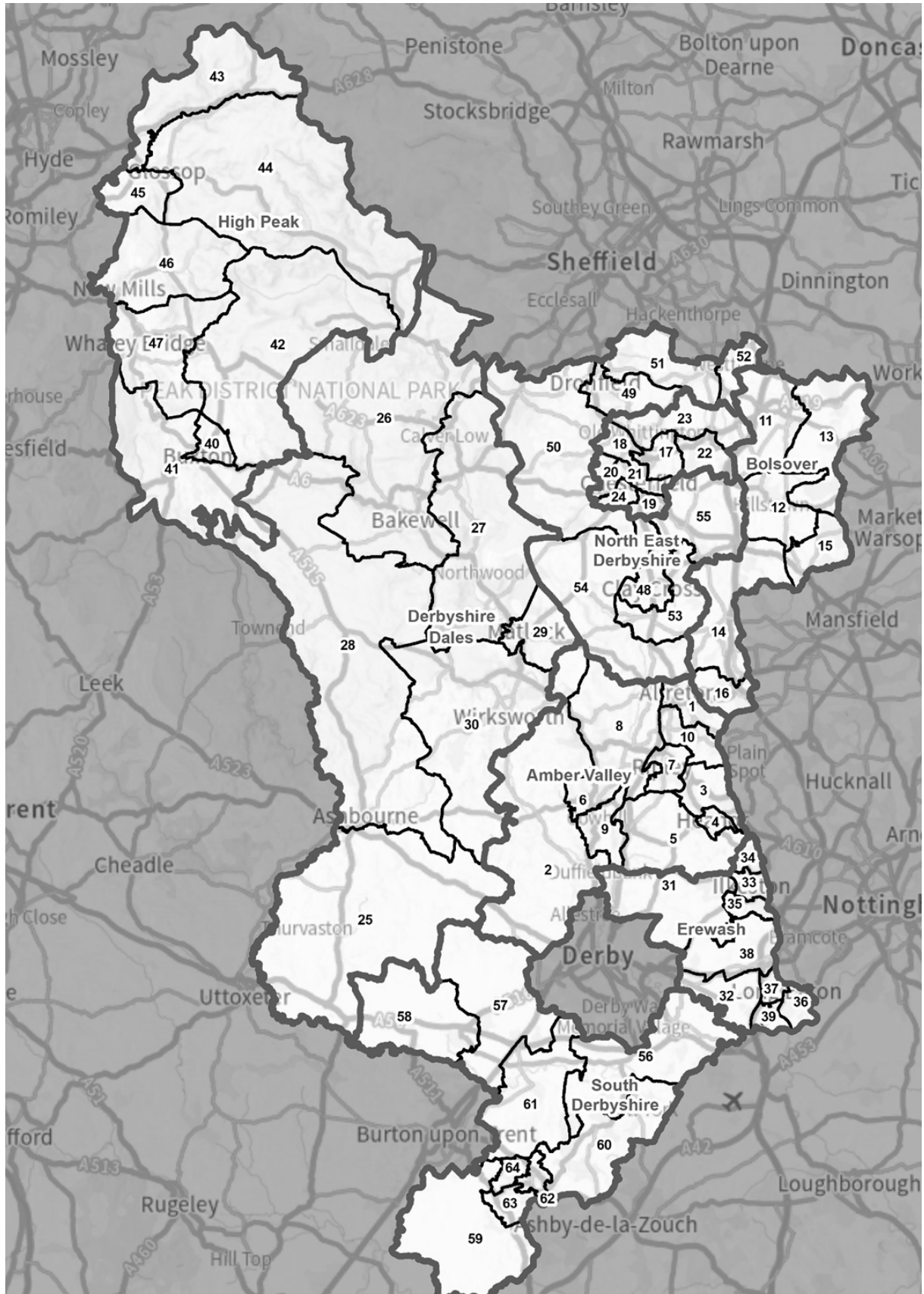
Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2029)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
60 Melbourne & Woodville	1	9,779	9,779	1%	10,979	10,979	3%
61 Repton & Stenson	1	10,441	10,441	8%	11,972	11,972	13%
62 Swadlincote East	1	9,482	9,482	-2%	11,254	11,254	6%
63 Swadlincote South	1	9,811	9,811	1%	11,139	11,139	5%
64 Swadlincote West	1	9,826	9,826	1%	11,209	11,209	6%
Totals	64	621,349	-	-	679,510	-	-
Averages	-	-	9,709	-	-	10,617	-

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

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

Appendix B

Outline map



No	Division name	No	Division name
AMBER VALLEY		32	Breaston
1	Alfreton & Somercotes	33	Ilkeston Central
2	Alport & Duffield	34	Ilkeston North
3	Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill & Loscoe	35	Ilkeston South & Kirk Hallam
4	Heanor	36	Long Eaton
5	Horsley	37	Petersham
6	North Belper	38	Sandiacre
7	Ripley East	39	Sawley
8	Ripley West & Crich	HIGH PEAK	
9	South Belper & Holbrook	40	Buxton North & East
10	Swanwick & Riddings	41	Buxton South & West
BOLSOVER		42	Chapel & Hope Valley
11	Barlborough & Clowne	43	Ethrow
12	Bolsover	44	Glossop North & Bamford
13	Elmton with Creswell & Whitwell	45	Glossop South
14	Hardwick	46	New Mills & Hayfield
15	Shirebrook & Pleasley	47	Whaley Bridge
16	South Normanton & Pinxton	NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE	
CHESTERFIELD		48	Clay Cross & Tupton
17	Brimington	49	Dronfield & Unstone
18	Dunston	50	Dronfield Woodhoue & Walton
19	Hasland & Rother	51	Eckington & Coal Aston
20	Linacre & Loundsley Green	52	Killamarsh & Renishaw
21	Spire	53	North Wingfield, Pilsley & Morton
22	Staveley	54	Shirland & Wingerworth South
23	Staveley North & Whittington	55	Sutton
24	Walton, Brampton & Boythorpe	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE	
DERBYSHIRE DALES		56	Aston
25	Ashbourne South	57	Etwall & Findern
26	Bakewell	58	Hilton
27	Derwent Valley	59	Linton
28	Dovedale & Ashbourne North	60	Melbourne & Woodville
29	Matlock	61	Repton & Stenson
30	Wirksworth	62	Swadlincote East
EREWASH		63	Swadlincote South
31	Breadsall & West Hallam	64	Swadlincote West

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/derbyshire

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:
www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/derbyshire

Local Authority

- Derbyshire County Council

Political Groups

- Amber Valley Conservative Association
- Belper Independents
- Chesterfield Borough Council Liberal Democrat Group
- Derbyshire County Council Conservative Group
- Derbyshire County Council Labour Group
- Derbyshire County Council Liberal Democrat Group
- Erewash Conservative Association
- North Derbyshire Conservatives

MPs

- Robert Langan MP (High Peak)

Councillors

- Councillor S. Burfoot (Derbyshire County Council)
- Councillor S. Davey (New Mills Town Council)
- Councillor R. Flatley (Derbyshire County Council)
- Councillor P. Jones (Heanor & Loscoe Town Council)
- Councillor W. Major (Derbyshire County Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Alfreton Town Council
- Clay Cross Parish Council
- Codnor Parish Council
- Heanor & Loscoe Town Council
- New Mills Town Council
- Somercotes Parish Council
- South Darley Parish Council
- North Wingfield Parish Council

Local organisations

- Darley Dale Horticultural Society

Members of the public

- 50 Members of the public

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. We only take account of electors registered specifically for local elections during our reviews.
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

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