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# Summary

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body which conducts electoral reviews of local authority areas. The broad purpose of an electoral review is to decide on the appropriate electoral arrangements – the number of councillors, and the names, number and boundaries of wards or divisions – for a specific local authority. We are conducting an electoral review of Broxtowe Borough Council to provide improved levels of electoral equality across the authority.

The review aims to ensure that the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same. The Commission commenced the review in August 2013.

This review is being conducted as follows:

<b>Stage starts</b>	<b>Description</b>
3 September 2013	Consultation on council size
11 December 2013	Invitation to submit proposals for warding arrangements to LGBCE
20 February 2014	LGBCE's analysis and formulation of draft recommendations
29 April 2014	Publication of draft recommendations and consultation on them
22 July 2014	Analysis of submissions received and formulation of final recommendations

## Daft recommendations

We proposed the retention of a council size of 44 members, comprising a pattern of single-member, 12 two-member ward and six three-member wards. Our draft recommendations for Broxtowe Borough Council sought to reflect the evidence of community identities received while ensuring good electoral equality and providing for effective and convenient local government. All submissions can be viewed on our website: [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Submissions received

During the consultation on draft recommendations we received 20 submissions expressing a mixture of support and objections for the draft recommendations. We also received a number of requests for ward name changes. All submissions can be viewed on our website: [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Analysis and final recommendations

### Electorate figures

Broxtowe Borough Council ('the Council') submitted electorate forecasts for 2019, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2014. These forecasts projected an increase in the electorate of approximately 4%

over this period. We are content that the forecasts are the most accurate available at this time and have used these figures as the basis of our draft recommendations.

## General analysis

Having considered the submissions received during consultation on our draft recommendations, we are proposing only one very minor change to the ward boundaries between Beeston North and Beeston West. We also propose renaming Trowell & Awsorth ward as Awsorth, Cossall & Trowell. Our proposals will provide good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and transport links in the borough.

## What happens next?

We have now completed our review of electoral arrangements for Broxtowe Borough Council. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament and will be implemented subject to Parliamentary scrutiny. The draft Order will provide for new electoral arrangements which will come into force at the next elections for Broxtowe Borough Council, in 2015.

We are grateful to all those organisations and individuals who have contributed to the review through expressing their views and advice. The full report is available to download at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

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

# 1 Introduction

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body which conducts electoral reviews of local authority areas. This electoral review is being conducted following our decision to review Broxtowe Borough Council's electoral arrangements to ensure that the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the authority.

2 The submission received from Broxtowe Borough Council during the initial stage of consultation of this review informed our *Draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Broxtowe Borough Council*, which were published on 29 April 2014. We then undertook a period of consultation which ended on 21 July 2014.

## What is an electoral review?

3 The main aim of an electoral review is to try to ensure 'electoral equality', which means that all councillors in a single authority represent approximately the same number of electors. Our objective is to make recommendations that will improve electoral equality, while also trying to reflect communities in the area and provide for effective and convenient local government.

4 Our three main considerations – equalising the number of electors each councillor represents; reflecting community identity; and providing for effective and convenient local government – are set out in legislation<sup>1</sup> and our task is to strike the best balance between them when making our recommendations. Our powers, as well as the guidance we have provided for electoral reviews and further information on the review process, can be found on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Why are we conducting a review in Broxtowe?

5 Based on December 2012 electorate data, the ward of Eastwood North & Greasley has 36% fewer electors than the borough average.

## How will the recommendations affect you?

6 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the council. They will also decide which ward you vote in, which other communities are in that ward and, in some instances, which parish council wards you vote in. Your ward name may also change, as may the names of parish or town council wards in the area. The names or boundaries of parishes will not change as a result of our recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> Schedule 2 to The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

## What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England?

7 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body set up by Parliament under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Members of the Commission are:

Max Caller CBE (Chair)  
Professor Colin Mellors (Deputy Chair)  
Dr Peter Knight CBE DL  
Alison Lowton  
Sir Tony Redmond  
Dr Colin Sinclair CBE  
Professor Paul Wiles CB

Chief Executive: Alan Cogbill  
Director of Reviews: Archie Gall

## 2 Analysis and final recommendations

8 We have now finalised our recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Broxtowe Borough Council.

9 As described earlier, our prime aim when recommending new electoral arrangements for Broxtowe is to achieve a level of electoral equality – that is, each elector’s vote being worth the same as another’s. In doing so we must have regard to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009,<sup>2</sup> with the need to:

- secure effective and convenient local government
- provide for equality of representation
- reflect the identities and interests of local communities, in particular
  - the desirability of arriving at boundaries that are easily identifiable
  - the desirability of fixing boundaries so as not to break any local ties

10 Legislation also states that our recommendations are not intended to be based solely on the existing number of electors in an area, but also on estimated changes in the number and distribution of electors likely to take place over a five-year period from the date of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for the wards we put forward at the end of the review.

11 In reality, the achievement of absolute electoral equality is unlikely to be attainable and there must be a degree of flexibility. However, our approach is to keep variances in the number of electors each councillor represents to a minimum. We therefore recommend strongly that in formulating proposals for us to consider, local authorities and other interested parties should also try to keep variances to a minimum, making adjustments to reflect relevant factors such as community identity and interests. As mentioned above, we aim to recommend a scheme which provides improved electoral equality over a five-year period.

12 Additionally, in circumstances where we propose to divide a parish between borough wards or county divisions, we are required to divide it into parish wards so that each parish ward is wholly contained within a single borough ward or county division. We cannot make amendments to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

13 These recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of Broxtowe Borough Council or result in changes to postcodes. Nor is there any evidence that the recommendations will have an adverse effect on local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums. The proposals do not take account of parliamentary constituency boundaries and we are not therefore able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

### Submissions received

14 Prior to, and during, the initial stage of the review, we visited Broxtowe Borough Council (the Council) and met with members and officers. We are grateful to all

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

concerned for their co-operation and assistance. During the preliminary period the Council put forward proposals for the retention of the existing 44-member council. We received a further six submissions during consultation on council size. During the consultation on ward boundaries we received 12 submissions, including a borough-wide submission from the Council.

15 In response to our draft recommendations we received 20 submissions offering a mixture of support and objections to our draft recommendations and including number of requests for ward name changes. All submissions can be viewed on our website: [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Electorate figures

16 As part of this review, the Council submitted electorate forecasts for the year 2019. This is prescribed in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 ('the 2009 Act'). The Council initially submitted two sets of figures dependent on whether the Field Farm development was completed during the forecast period. We asked the Council to clarify when it expected this to be completed. In addition, we noted that development had been called in by the Secretary of State. Our conversations with the Planning Inspectorate suggested that the decision on this would not be made before spring 2014. Indeed, we noted that this date was then pushed back until August 2014. We note that in August 2014, it was reported that the inspector to the Aligned Core Strategies considered the proposals to be 'sound'. We understand that the Core Strategy includes developments up to 2028. As part of this review we can only consider electorate forecasts up to 2019. Therefore, we do not consider that the Field Farm development is likely to be completed and occupied within the forecast period.

17 The Council's forecast figures (without the Field Farm development) predicted an increase in electorate of 4.1%, slightly lower than the Office for National Statistics forecasts for population. In response to our draft recommendations we received no further comments on the electorate figures and therefore remain satisfied that these figures are the best available at the present time and these figures form the basis of our final recommendations.

## Council size

18 The Council currently has 44 members elected from 21 borough wards, comprising four single-member, 11 two-member and six three-member wards. During preliminary discussions on council size, the Council proposed the retention of the existing council size of 44 members, submitting evidence to support this.

19 We noted the evidence and argument and considered that the Council had demonstrated how a council of 44 members would continue to ensure effective governance and decision-making arrangements in Broxtowe. On this basis we decided to carry out a consultation on a council size based on 44 members. We received six submissions during consultation on council size. Three expressed general support for the existing council size of 44 members. Of the three submissions opposing the existing council size, two made general comments about the need for a reduction, while the third argued that a reduction could be realised if members were deployed more effectively.

20 We noted that there was limited support and objections for the retention of the existing council size of 44 members. We therefore decided to consult on warding patterns based on a council size of 44. During consultation on warding patterns we received one comment in relation to council size. On the basis of evidence received, we decided to base our draft recommendations on a council size of 44.

21 During consultation on our draft recommendations we did not receive any submissions commenting on council size. We have therefore confirmed a council size of 44 members for Broxtowe Borough Council as final.

## Electoral fairness

22 Electoral fairness, in the sense of each elector in a local authority having a vote of equal weight when it comes to the election of councillors, is a fundamental democratic principle. It is expected that our recommendations will provide for electoral fairness, reflect communities in the area, and provide for effective and convenient local government.

23 In seeking to achieve electoral fairness, we work out the average number of electors per councillor. The borough average is calculated by dividing the total electorate of the borough (84,591 in 2013 and 88,072 by 2019) by the total number of councillors representing them on the council, 44 under our final recommendations. Therefore, the average number of electors per councillor under our final recommendations is 1,923 in 2013 and 2,002 by 2019.

24 Under our final recommendations, all of our proposed wards will have electoral variances 10% or less from the average for the borough by 2019. We are therefore satisfied that we have achieved good levels of electoral fairness for Broxtowe.

## General analysis

25 During consultation on our draft recommendations we received 20 submissions, including a representation from Broxtowe Borough Council. We received a mixture of support and objections, with the most significant objections relating to our proposal to create a three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward. We also received a number of requests for ward name changes.

26 In light of the evidence received we propose a very minor amendment to the ward boundary between Beeston West and Beeston North ward to ensure all the properties on Muriel Road are in a single ward.

27 We also note a number of requests for amendments to ward name changes, with a number requesting the inclusion of parish names within a ward name to reflect the ward's constituent parts. We propose renaming Trowell & Awsworth ward as Awsworth, Cossall & Trowell in order to reflect the constituent parts of the ward. We also note support for the inclusion of Greasley in wards containing parts of Greasley parish. However, there is a Greasley ward containing the largest part of Greasley parish and the Village of Greasley and we consider that including Greasley in wards containing other parts of the parish would create confusion locally.

28 In the large majority of the borough, in light of the evidence received, we are confirming our draft recommendations as final. Our final recommendations are for two single-member, 12 two-member ward and six three-member wards.

## Electoral arrangements

29 This section of the report details the submissions we have received, our consideration of them, and our final recommendations for each area of Broxtowe. The following areas of the authority are considered in turn:

- Brinsley, Eastwood North & Greasley (Beauvale), Eastwood South, Greasley (Giltbrook & Newthorpe) and Nuthall West & Greasley (Watnall) (pages 8–9)
- Awsworth, Cossall & Kimberley, Nuthall East & Strelley and Trowell (page 9)
- Stapleford North, Stapleford South East and Stapleford South West (page 10)
- Attenborough, Beeston Central, Beeston North, Beeston Rylands, Beeston West, Bramcote, Chilwell East, Chilwell West and Toton & Chilwell Meadows (pages 10–11)

30 Details of our final recommendations are set out in Table A1 on pages 18–19 and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

### Brinsley, Eastwood North & Greasley (Beauvale), Eastwood South, Greasley (Giltbrook & Newthorpe) and Nuthall West & Greasley (Watnall)

31 The existing wards of Brinsley, Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale), Eastwood South, Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe) and Nuthall West & Greasley (Watnall) lie to the north of the borough, covering Eastwood town and the surrounding rural area. Our draft recommendations were for single-member Brinsley and Eastwood Hall wards, two-member Eastwood Hilltop, Eastwood St Mary's and Watnall & Nuthall West wards and a three-member Greasley ward. These wards would have 5% fewer, 3% more, 5% more, 3% fewer, 8% fewer and 8% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

32 In response to our draft recommendations the Council requested that Eastwood Hall and Watnall & Nuthall West wards be renamed as Eastwood & Greasley and Greasley Watnall & Nuthall West wards, arguing that residents in the Greasley parish areas of these wards associate themselves with Greasley. The Council also considered these ward names would be consistent with the Beeston area, where Beeston is included in the ward names. The Broxtowe Conservative Group also requested the inclusion of Greasley in the Eastwood Hall and Watnall & Nuthall West ward names. Greasley Parish Council also requested the inclusion of Greasley in the ward names covered by the parish and also suggested that the Eastwood Hall area could include Newthorpe Grange. Councillor Owen rejected the inclusion of Greasley in the ward names. Nuthall Parish Council expressed general support for the draft recommendations.

33 Additionally, we received a representation from a local resident who expressed concern about the boundary between our Eastwood Hilltop and Greasley wards. The resident objecting to Violet Road being divided between wards. As stated in our draft recommendations, this boundary reflects the fact that the parish boundary between

Eastwood and Greasley parish is effectively defaced and that to create ward boundaries that reflected the road layout would require the creation of unviable parish wards. Therefore, we do not propose amending this boundary.

34 A number of respondents requested the inclusion of Greasley in the ward name of our Eastwood Hall and Watnall & Nuthall West wards. The arguments broadly repeated arguments put forward earlier during our consultation on warding arrangements. We do not consider that any respondent put forward significant or compelling new evidence to support the inclusion of the name Greasley in these wards. While some of these wards do include parts of Greasley parish, we consider that including the parish in the ward name is likely to lead to confusion locally. We therefore propose retaining the names Eastwood Hall and Watnall & Nuthall west wards. We are also confirming the remainder of our proposals for this area as final.

35 Our final recommendations are for single-member Brinsley and Eastwood Hall wards, two-member Eastwood Hilltop, Eastwood St Mary's and Watnall & Nuthall West wards and three-member Greasley ward. These wards would have 5% fewer, 3% more, 5% more, 3% fewer, 8% fewer and 8% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

### Awsworth, Cossall & Kimberley, Nuthall East & Strelley and Trowell

36 The existing wards of Awsworth, Cossall & Kimberley, Nuthall East & Strelley and Trowell are in the centre of the borough. Our draft recommendations were for two-member Nuthall East & Strelley and Trowell & Awsworth wards, and a three-member Kimberley ward. These wards would have 1% fewer, 10% more and 7% fewer electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

37 In response to our draft recommendation we received no significant comments on the boundaries of our proposed wards in this area. While there was support for our Trowell & Awsworth ward there were a significant number of objections to the exclusion of Cossall from the ward name. Respondents argued that the ward name should reflect the constituent parishes. The Council, the Conservative Group on the council, Councillor Ball (Awsworth ward), Cossall Parish Council and a number of respondents argued that the ward should be called Awsworth, Cossall & Trowell. Respondents cited the history of Cossall parish as reasons for its inclusion in the ward name. We received no other comments on the proposals in this area.

38 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received and note that there were only limited comments on our draft recommendations. We note the objections to the proposed ward name of Trowell & Awsworth and support for renaming this Awsworth, Cossall & Trowell. We generally try to keep ward names as simple as possible and do not always seek to reflect all the component parishes of a ward. However, in this instance, we agree that the inclusion of Cossall would better reflect the ward and not create unnecessary confusion. We are therefore confirming our draft recommendations for this area as final, subject to this name change.

39 In this part of the borough, our final recommendations are for the two-member Nuthall East & Strelley and Awsworth, Cossall & Trowell wards, and a three-member Kimberley ward. These wards would have 1% fewer, 10% more and 7% fewer electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

## Stapleford North, Stapleford South East and Stapleford South West

40 The existing wards of Stapleford North, Stapleford South East and Stapleford South West lie within the parish of Stapleford, which is to the north of Beeston. Our draft recommendations for this area were for two-member Stapleford North, Stapleford South East and Stapleford South West wards which would have 7% fewer, 1% fewer and 2% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

41 We received no comments on our draft recommendations for this area and are therefore confirming them as final. Our final recommendations are for two-member Stapleford North, Stapleford South East and Stapleford South West wards which would have 7% fewer, 1% fewer and 2% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

## Attenborough, Beeston Central, Beeston North, Beeston Rylands, Beeston West, Bramcote, Chilwell East, Chilwell West and Toton & Chilwell Meadows

42 The existing wards of Attenborough, Beeston Central, Beeston North, Beeston Rylands, Beeston West, Bramcote, Chilwell East, Chilwell West and Toton & Chilwell form the southern area of Broxtowe borough. Our draft recommendations were for two-member Beeston Central, Beeston North, Beeston Rylands and Beeston West wards and three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East, Bramcote, Chilwell West and Toton & Chilwell Meadows wards which would have 1% more, 2% more, 7% fewer, 3% more, 1% fewer, 1% more, 2% fewer and 6% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

43 In response to the draft recommendations a number of respondents objected to our proposals to create a three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward. The Council argued that our proposal to transfer the Charlton Grove area to a Beeston ward did not reflect local ties and that the area has been in Attenborough for some time. It also argued that Attenborough has a strong community identity of its own and is separated from Chilwell by Queens Road West. Councillor Carr (Beeston North) also objected to our Attenborough & Chilwell East ward arguing that the Charlton Grove area has always been part of Attenborough or Chilwell East, adding that Attenborough should remain a single-member ward. Councillor Foale (Beeston South & Attenborough division) also argued that Attenborough is a 'self contained' community and should be represented in a single-member ward. Three local residents also objected to our three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward, arguing that Attenborough is a distinct community. Another local resident concurred with this, but did support the inclusion of Charlton Grove in a Beeston ward, while another supported our three-member Attenborough & Chilwell ward.

44 Councillor Carr also proposed an amendment between Beeston North and Beeston West wards, to improve electoral equality in the event we removed the Charlton Grove area from Beeston West ward. He also proposed another minor amendment to strengthen the boundary between these wards. We received no other comments on our draft recommendations for this area.

45 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received. We note the objections to our proposal for a three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward. We note that respondents state that Attenborough is a distinct community, but do not consider that they put forward strong evidence to explain why it is distinct from Chilwell. While Queens Road West does run through the proposed ward and is an identifiable feature, as stated in our draft recommendations Attenborough Lane and Meadow Lane cross it, providing road links between Attenborough and Chilwell. In addition, the argument that the Charlton Grove area has not been in a Beeston ward before is not in itself evidence that it should not be and we remain satisfied that this area has good links into our Beeston West ward. We also considered that our three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward appeared to reflect local amenities, for example Chilwell School lies to the south of Queens Road West. Finally, as stated in the draft recommendations, we are unable to retain the Charlton Grove area in the Beeston West ward and keep a single-member Attenborough ward without creating a ward with 15% fewer electors in Attenborough. We do not consider that there was sufficient evidence to warrant this level of electoral inequality. We are therefore confirming our draft recommendations for a three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East ward as final.

46 In the remainder of this area, we note Councillor Carr's proposal to transfer Derby Street to Beeston West ward to improve electoral equality. Our investigations indicated this modification would improve electoral equality in our Beeston North ward to 0% but worsen electoral equality in our Beeston West ward to 5%. We also consider this modification would not provide for a more easily identifiable boundary. Therefore, we have decided not to make this modification. However, we have decided to transfer 35 Muriel Road from our Beeston West to Beeston North ward to ensure all the properties on this road are in a single ward. We do not propose any other amendments and are confirming our draft recommendations as final.

47 Our final recommendations are for two-member Beeston Central, Beeston North, Beeston Rylands and Beeston West wards and three-member Attenborough & Chilwell East, Bramcote, Chilwell West and Toton & Chilwell Meadows wards which will have 1% more, 2% more, 7% fewer, 3% more, 1% fewer, 1% more, 2% fewer and 6% more electors than the borough average by 2019, respectively.

## Conclusions

48 Table 1 shows the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality, based on 2013 and 2019 electorate figures.

**Table 1: Summary of electoral arrangements**

	Final recommendations	
	2013	2019
Number of councillors	44	44
Number of electoral wards	20	20
Average number of electors per councillor	1,923	2,002
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	0	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

**Final recommendation**

Broxtowe Borough Council should comprise 44 councillors serving 20 wards, as detailed and named in Table A1 and illustrated on the large map accompanying this report.

## Parish electoral arrangements

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

50 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, Broxtowe Borough Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

51 To meet our obligations under the 2009 Act, we propose consequential parish warding arrangements for the parishes of Eastwood, Greasley, Nuthall and Stapleford.

52 Eastwood Town Council is currently represented by 15 parish councillors representing two parish wards. As a result of our proposed draft electoral ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we proposed revised parish electoral arrangements for Eastwood parish.

53 We did not receive any comments on the parish electoral arrangements in response to our draft recommendations and are therefore confirming them as final.

**Final recommendations**

Eastwood Town Council should return 15 parish councillors, as at present, representing three wards: Eastwood Hall (returning four members); Eastwood Hilltop (returning five members); and Eastwood St Mary's (returning six members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

54 Greasley Parish Council is currently represented by 15 parish councillors representing three parish wards. As a result of our proposed draft electoral ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we proposed revised parish electoral arrangements for Greasley parish.

55 We did not receive any comments on the parish electoral arrangements in response to our draft recommendations and are therefore confirming them as final.

**Final recommendations**

Greasley Parish Council should return 15 parish councillors, as at present, representing four wards: Greasley (returning nine members); Greasley Larkfields (returning one member); Greasley Watnall (returning three members); and Greasley Beauvale (returning two members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

56 Nuthall Parish Council is currently represented by 13 parish councillors representing two parish wards. As a result of our proposed draft electoral ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we proposed revised parish electoral arrangements for Nuthall parish.

57 We did not receive any comments on the parish electoral arrangements in response to our draft recommendations and are therefore confirming them as final.

**Final recommendations**

Nuthall Parish Council should return 13 parish councillors, as at present, representing three wards: Nuthall East (returning nine members); Nuthall Larkfields (returning one member); and Nuthall West (returning three members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

58 Stapleford Town Council is currently represented by 18 parish councillors representing three parish wards. As a result of our proposed draft electoral ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we proposed revised parish electoral arrangements for Stapleford parish.

59 We did not receive any comments on the parish electoral arrangements in response to our draft recommendations and are therefore confirming them as final.

**Final recommendations**

Stapleford Town Council should return 18 parish councillors, as at present, representing three wards: Stapleford North (returning six members); Stapleford South East (returning six members); and Stapleford South West (returning six members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

### 3 What happens next?

60 We have now completed our review of electoral arrangements for Broxtowe Borough Council. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. The draft Order will provide for new electoral arrangements which will come into force at the next elections for Broxtowe Borough Council in 2015.

#### Equalities

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



## 4 Mapping

### Final recommendations for Broxtowe

62 The following maps illustrate our proposed ward boundaries for Broxtowe Borough Council:

- **Sheet 1, Map 1** illustrates in outline form the proposed wards for Broxtowe Borough Council.

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

## Appendix A

**Table A1: Final recommendations for Broxtowe Borough Council**

	<b>Ward name</b>	<b>Number of councillors</b>	<b>Electorate (2013)</b>	<b>Number of electors per councillor</b>	<b>Variance from average %</b>	<b>Electorate (2019)</b>	<b>Number of electors per councillor</b>	<b>Variance from average %</b>
1	Attenborough & Chilwell East	3	5,733	1,911	-1%	5,959	1,986	-1%
2	Awsorth, Cossall & Trowell	2	4,203	2,102	9%	4,390	2,195	10%
3	Beeston Central	2	3,794	1,897	-1%	4,036	2,018	1%
4	Beeston North	2	3,983	1,992	4%	4,064	2,032	2%
5	Beeston Rylands	2	3,652	1,826	-5%	3,719	1,860	-7%
6	Beeston West	2	4,067	2,034	6%	4,140	2,070	3%
7	Bramcote	3	5,966	1,989	3%	6,071	2,024	1%
8	Brinsley	1	1,870	1,870	-3%	1,892	1,892	-5%
9	Chilwell West	3	5,815	1,938	1%	5,910	1,970	-2%
10	Eastwood Hall	1	2,020	2,020	5%	2,052	2,052	3%
11	Eastwood Hilltop	2	4,003	2,002	4%	4,191	2,096	5%
12	Eastwood St Mary's	2	3,510	1,755	-9%	3,879	1,940	-3%
13	Greasley	3	5,418	1,806	-6%	6,486	2,162	8%

**Table A1 (cont): Final recommendations for Broxtowe Borough Council**

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2013)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2019)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
14 Kimberley	3	5,241	1,747	-9%	5,565	1,855	-7%
15 Nuthall East & Strelley	2	3,935	1,968	2%	3,960	1,980	-1%
16 Stapleford North	2	3,658	1,829	-5%	3,713	1,857	-7%
17 Stapleford South East	2	3,783	1,892	-2%	3,945	1,973	-1%
18 Stapleford South West	2	4,025	2,013	5%	4,067	2,034	2%
19 Toton & Chilwell Meadows	3	6,291	2,097	9%	6,342	2,114	6%
20 Watnall & Nuthall West	2	3,624	1,812	-6%	3,691	1,846	-8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>84,591</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>88,072</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>–</b>

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

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

## Appendix B

### Glossary and abbreviations

AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)	A landscape whose distinctive character and natural beauty are so outstanding that it is in the nation's interest to safeguard it
Constituent areas	The geographical areas that make up any one ward or division, expressed in parishes or existing wards or divisions, or parts of either
Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
Electoral imbalance	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections

Local Government Boundary Commission for England or LGBCE	The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is responsible for undertaking electoral reviews. The Local Government Boundary Commission for England assumed the functions of the Boundary Committee for England in April 2010
Multi-member ward or division	A ward or division represented by more than one councillor and usually not more than three councillors
National Park	The 13 National Parks in England and Wales were designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 and can be found at <a href="http://www.nationalparks.gov.uk">www.nationalparks.gov.uk</a>
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents
Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or Town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward

Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
PER (or periodic electoral review)	A review of the electoral arrangements of all local authorities in England, undertaken periodically. The last programme of PERs was undertaken between 1996 and 2004 by the Boundary Commission for England and its predecessor, the now-defunct Local Government Commission for England
Political management arrangements	The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 enabled local authorities in England to modernise their decision making process. Councils could choose from two broad categories; a directly elected mayor and cabinet or a cabinet with a leader
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at <a href="http://www.nalc.gov.uk">www.nalc.gov.uk</a>
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average

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