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PUBLIC

To: Members of Council

Tuesday, 4 July 2023

Dear Councillor,

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of **Council** to be held at **2.00 pm** on **Wednesday, 12 July 2023** in the Council Chamber, County Hall, Matlock, the agenda for which is set out below.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Helen E. Barrington'.

Helen Barrington
Director of Legal and Democratic Services

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
To receive apologies for absence (if any)
2. Declarations of interest
To receive declarations of interest (if any)
3. Chairman's announcements

4. Minutes (Pages 1 - 18)
To confirm the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 24 May 2023.
5. Report of the Leader of the Council and Members' questions
To consider the report of the Council Leader and Members' questions on the report
6. Public questions (Pages 19 - 20)
To consider public questions (if any)
7. Petitions
To receive petitions (if any)
8. Derbyshire Pension Board - Appointment of Independent Chair (Pages 21 - 36)
9. Appointment of the Interim Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Health (DASS) (Pages 37 - 42)
10. Derbyshire Electoral Boundary Review - Divisional Arrangements Submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) (Pages 43 - 148)
11. Elected Member questions (Pages 149 - 150)
To consider questions submitted by Elected Members
12. Notices of Motion (Pages 151 - 154)

PUBLIC

MINUTES of a meeting of **COUNCIL** held on Wednesday, 24 May 2023 in the Council Chamber, County Hall, Matlock.

PRESENT

Councillor T Ainsworth (in the Chair)

Councillors B Lewis, S Spencer, K S Athwal, R Ashton, D Allen, N Atkin, J Barron, B Bingham, J Bryan, S Bull, S Burfoot, A Clarke, D Collins, A Dale, C Dale, J Dixon, R Flatley, M Ford, E Fordham, A Foster, M Foster, R George, K Gillott, D Greenhalgh, L Grooby, C Hart, A Hayes, G Hickton, S Hobson, N Hoy, R Iliffe, J Innes, T Kemp, T King, G Kinsella, W Major, R Mihaly, P Moss, D Muller, D Murphy, G Musson, J Nelson, P Niblock, R Parkinson, J Patten, L Ramsey, C Renwick, P Rose, J Siddle, P Smith, A Stevenson, A Sutton, S Swann, D Taylor, D Wilson, B Woods, J Woolley and M Yates.

Apologies for absence were submitted for Councillor C Cupit, A Gibson, N Gourlay, R Redfern and J Wharmby.

Officers present: Emma Alexander (Managing Director), Helen Barrington (Director of Legal and Democratic Services), Alec Dubberley (Head of Democratic and Registration Services), Chris Henning (Executive Director - Place), Mark Kenyon (Director of Finance and ICT), Iain Little (Deputy Director of Public Health), Joe O'Sullivan (Executive Director - Corporate Services and Transformation) and Simon Stevens (Director Of Adult Social Care and Health).

39/23 APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR 2023-24

The Director of Legal and Democratic Services opened the meeting to seek nominations for the Chairman of the County Council for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Councillor B Lewis, duly seconded it was

RESOLVED:

To elect Councillor T Ainsworth as Chairman of the County Council for 2023-24.

Councillor Ainsworth joined the meeting.

On taking the Chair, the Chairman spoke to reflect on some of the highlights and achievements over the past year.

40/23 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Cupit, Gibson Gourlay, Redfern and Wharmby.

41/23 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None received.

42/23 **CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Chairman wished the best of luck to Councillor Gary Hickton who would be taking part in the Derby Marathon on 4 June, raising money for PASIC, a charity that gives cancer support to children and young people. There was a fundraising page if anybody wished to contribute.

The Chairman reported with sadness that Ronald Graham, the Independent Chairman of the Derbyshire Pension Board, had recently died. He had been the Chairman of the Board since it was established in 2015 and had recently been appointed for a further term. The Chairman conveyed condolences on behalf of the County Council to his family and friends and expressed thanks for his positive contribution to the governance of the Derbyshire Pension Fund.

A further piece of sad news was that retired Councillor Peter Riggott, elected member for Clay Cross between 2005 and 2015, had recently died. During his time as elected member he was the Cabinet Support Member for Environmental Services and served on the Planning Committee, Derbyshire Police Authority and various Scrutiny Committees.

Members stood in silent reflection and afterwards a number of members spoke to give their own tributes.

43/23 **MINUTES**

On the motion of Councillor B Lewis, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED:

To confirm, as a correct record, the minutes of the meeting of Council held on 22 March 2023.

44/23 **APPOINTMENT OF THE CIVIC CHAIRMAN OF DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR 2023-24**

On the motion of Councillor J Nelson, duly seconded it was

RESOLVED:

To elect Councillor D Taylor as Civic Chairman of the County Council for 2023-24.

45/23 APPOINTMENT OF THE VICE CIVIC CHAIRMAN OF DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR 2023-24

On the motion of Councillor S Bull, duly seconded it was

RESOLVED:

To elect Councillor T Kemp as Vice Civic Chairman of the County Council for 2023-24.

46/23 REPORT OF THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL AND MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

The Leader of the Council began his report by offering congratulations to Councillor Ainsworth, the re-elected Chairman, the newly appointed Civic Vice Chair, Councillor Tony Kemp and thanked the outgoing Civic Chair, Councillor David Wilson, who had been excellent whilst carrying out his duties on behalf of the authority over the last twelve months. He congratulated Councillor David Taylor for his elevation to the Civic Chairman for the forthcoming civic year and paid tribute to the work he had undertaken in his previous role as Vice Chair.

He referred to the very successful Producers' Day event held in prior to the meeting at County Hall where producers from across Derbyshire had attended to showcase their products along with local artists who had exhibited their work.

He went on to mention the issue in relation to Luke Evans bakery and the strong public feeling in relation to them not re-securing the contract to provide bread for schools. He described the procurement process that had been followed and how the successful bidder had been selected. The tender and selection process had been fully compliant with public contract regulations and to change the decision would be a breach of the regulations and therefore the law. Councillor Lewis confirmed that he had asked the relevant teams to look at how we could strengthen our processes for buying goods and services locally. He reported that there was a new Procurement Bill going through Parliament currently that would introduce significant changes to the way the public sector could buy goods and services, and though these changes would not come into

force until early 2024, they would reform the way that public authorities can purchase goods, services and works by simplifying and modernising procurement rules and procedures, opening up public procurement to more small businesses and social enterprises which would enable them be able to compete and win more public contracts.

In response to a question from Councillor A Dale, Councillor Lewis advised that he hoped that the Producer's Event could be run again in the future. He also thanked officers involved in putting the event together.

In response to a question from Councillor Dixon about her not receiving a briefing on the situation with the Bread Contract, Councillor Lewis advised that he would ensure that she was provided with a briefing note.

In response to a question from Councillor Fordham about "food miles" in relation to procurement, Councillor Lewis advised that the necessary guidance and legislation were complied with when the Bread Contract went through the procurement process.

47/23 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Question from Sue Owen, on behalf of the Derbyshire Pensioners Action Group to Councillor S Spencer, Cabinet Member for Corporate Services and Budget

"The government is intending to bring in legislation that would force Local Councils and Local Authority Pension Funds to make decisions about investments and procurement that must be in line with central government foreign policies. This means that Local Authority Pension Fund Committees would no longer be able to make their own ethical and responsible investment decisions.

This seems to totally undermine local democracy and the power of local authorities to make their own decisions on behalf of their local populations. Does Derbyshire County Council support this policy and if not, what actions are you taking to defend local democracy and the democratic rights of local people?"

Councillor Spencer responded as follows:

"The Government published a Green Paper transforming public procurement in December 2020 which set out proposed changes to the legal and operational framework for public procurement, with the aim of simplifying procurement processes putting value for money at their heart and unleashing opportunities for small businesses, charities, social

enterprises that innovate public service delivery. When the Green Paper was issued, the implied increase in Central Government involvement in public procurement processes was noted, together with the importance of local decision making with democratically elected Councils.

The subsequent Procurement Bill 2022-23 is currently making its way through Parliament. In advance of any assurance of the updated investment guidance or directions for the Local Government Pension Scheme following the introduction of the proposed boycotts, this Investment and Sanctions Bill, the Government has committed to engage extensively with Local Government Pension Schemes over a twelve week period of consultation. As the administering Authority for the Derbyshire Pension Fund, the Authority would consider the Government's proposals in respect of a Local Government Pension Scheme and, when they are published we will respond to the consultation in the appropriate way."

Ms Owen asked the following supplementary question:

"You may be aware that 60 civil society organisations have signed a document opposing these Government proposals to outlaw boycotts on any issues of justice, human rights or environmental concerns, including a number of religious, human rights, anti-poverty, international legal and environmental organisations. Some of our most progressive advances such as the abolition of slavery, the abolition of apartheid, women's right to vote, issues which no one would disagree with now have come about partly as a result of peaceful boycotts.

Derbyshire's responsible investment framework very clearly states that investment decisions must take environmental, social and government's issues into account. Derbyshire Pension Fund has a climate strategy which however weak does aim to be in line with the Paris Agreement. Central Government foreign policy continues to support high levels of investment in fossil fuels which will make it impossible to achieve their commitment set out in the Paris Agreement.

If this legislation is passed how will Derbyshire Council and the Pension Fund react when Government foreign policy is in direct contradiction to Derbyshire's own climate strategy and responsible investment framework?"

Councillor Spencer responded to the supplementary questions as follows:

"It is impossible for me to really answer that question until we have been through the consultation process and we know what those consultation

questions are going to be and as I have said earlier in my response today we will respond accordingly to the questions that are tabled and obviously await with interest the outcome of that consultation process and the legislation that is drawn up off the back of it.”

Question from Wendy Bullar to Councillor B Lewis, Cabinet Member for Strategic Leadership, Culture, Tourism and Climate Change

“In response to a previous public question, the Leader talked about the impacts of lithium and cobalt extraction, stating these may be as bad as the impacts caused by fossil fuels. I assume he was referring to batteries for electric cars. While experts agree there are impacts, these are nowhere near as catastrophic for climate and biodiversity as those caused by fossil fuels. The solution is to reduce car use, through car or lift sharing, more public transport and active travel and more tele-working.

We must however reduce energy demand – full stop. We must also generate more renewable energy across the UK and Derbyshire. Does the Leader accept the need to reduce demand for fossil fuels for transportation, residential and commercial energy use and what is the council doing to support this?”

Councillor Lewis responded as follows:

“Of course the Council recognises that action to tackle climate change is needed on an unprecedented scale and that we as local authorities have a crucial role to play in this. Reducing energy demand is the focus of the Derbyshire County Council’s Climate Change strategy achieving net zero which is over the period 2021-2025 which the previous questioner described as “weak”, which I would wholly refute it is. Actually it is one of the best that you will find out there I believe in the world of local authorities what we have set out in terms of our ambition in particular. It sets out how the Council will play its part in reducing energy demand in transport, in housing and in commercial industrial sectors across the county to enable us to be a net zero county by 2050 or sooner.

Regarding that aspect of transport the Council is taking action to ensure the county has a sustainable and integrated system that enables everyone to make their journeys, to have that ability to make their working journeys through Active Travel, walking, cycling, public transport or decarbonised vehicles, whether that be individuals or for businesses. The Local Transport Plan that is under development will include climate change consideration as its central plank of that plan setting out the requirements for quantifiable carbon reduction assessment and a plan for Derbyshire’s transport sector as well.

The Council is working in partnership with other Councils across the region to adopt a D2N2 local cycling and walking infrastructure plan which contains strategic proposals for improving and expanding Derbyshire's Cycle Network, including the White Peak Loop which is a key ambition of this administration as well I might add. The Council has also been successful in securing funding from Active Travel England's Capability Fund to build capacity and develop business cases for Active Travel schemes in market towns. We will also get to hear more about that later I dare say as well.

The Council has secured £47m from the Department of Transport to deliver its BSIP Improvement Plan, Bus and Services Improvement Plan, which will help improve bus services and infrastructure right across the county through means such as fair discounts for young people and unemployed people and the introduction of new ticketing arrangements, improvement to service information, the development of transport hubs and the introduction of some new and enhanced bus services. I am sure you have probably seen the headlines about that relatively recently as well.

In relation to housing the Derbyshire Healthy Homes Programme continues to replace inefficient carbon intensive domestic systems with modern gas boilers and provide insulation for eligible households. You have probably heard in this Chamber before we have spoken about some of the great work that has been done across Derbyshire by my colleagues like Councillor Dale over there when he was Leader of North East Derbyshire District Council. A very efficient well-run programme there.

We have been working with our District and Borough colleagues and communities to understand how Councils and communities can work together to improve energy efficiency of their homes to make them fit for the future and following extensive consultation exercises across the county a draft action plan has been developed which has undergone consultation with interested community groups and individuals and is now in the process of being finalised. The action plan sets out a series of key actions that can be co-delivered with residents and other stakeholders and includes proposals around an advice service to support homeowners to decarbonise their own homes and reduce energy consumption.

We also continue to support the decarbonisation of the industrial and commercial sectors as well through the Green Energy Entrepreneur's Fund. The Council is helping businesses to reduce their environmental impact to drive innovation and to create sustainable growth

opportunities. We are also working in partnership with energy intensive industries to decarbonise their operations and you will hear more about that over the coming weeks and months in this Chamber. I do encourage you to do that. This includes a recent establishment of a memorandum of understanding between the Council and the minerals and quarrying sector to explore opportunities for decarbonisation, low carbon skills, employment development and renewable energy generation.

The Council is committed to supporting the appropriate growth in renewable energy generation across the county in appropriate support in this context and as such we have supported the Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study which was completed in 2022 and is now on the Council's website. That identifies opportunities for increased renewable and low carbon energy generation across the county. Climate change, planning guidance and associated assessments have all now been developed by the Council and is also published on the website. Those resources provide the Council with the evidence and the opportunities to influence local plan reviews and updates and the wider low carbon planning and development landscape across Derbyshire, so a huge amount of work has gone into that. That has been driven by this administration because that is something we wholly and strongly believe in that is key to driving down carbon emissions.

The strategic framework for Council action to deliver net zero energy in Derbyshire is also in development, a focus of which is close working with the National Grid and other partners including Community Energy Groups to understand and address the issues around grid constraints and future demand modelling scenarios; to expand the capacity and connection and with the move to a more decentralised energy system that growth and renewable energy's generation and growth and viable community energy projects will be enabled.

Finally on this particular point, in developing sustainable planning policy the Council always aims to deliver places where people can work, play and live in close proximity to those solutions. This will help to decarbonise transport, promote Active Travel, support public transport and reduce air pollution in neighbourhoods across the county.

To return to your original point in your question, if I may, that is an important point you raise in there. I did raise it in the last full Council meeting because it is an issue. It is something I actually feel quite passionate about. We do challenge hydrocarbon companies on their emissions and their business model and Climate Action Groups etc do that with quite a high degree of intensity, even to the point where they just don't see the investment that hydrocarbon companies are making

into greening their own operations but also leading that green technological revolution. There is investment. They are some of the biggest investors out there in green technology. We must work with that not against it. I think that is something that is important for us and yet at the same time these same groups are quite incredulous at some of the issues that surround some of the global mining transnationals and some of their activities when it comes to mining lithium, cobalt and various other rarer minerals around the world and the exploitation of workforces in that industry. We can't be blind to both, we have to make sure that we are looking at the bigger picture with regard to hydrocarbon industries as well as the renewable energy industries. I think that makes for a better society in the end."

Ms Bullar asked the following supplementary question:

"Thank you, councillor, for that response. I sincerely hope that this county can reach net zero long before 2050. That is a good while off, isn't it? But, going back to the impact on extracting minerals for batteries versus damage done by mining of fossil fuels can I recommend a book called "No Miracles Needed. How Today's Technology Can Save Our Climate and Clean our Air." It is by Prof Mark Jacobson at Stanford University. It is published this year. In particular I would suggest you look at pages 314 and 315 as it comprehensively describes the impact that the extraction of special minerals will have. I would like to present you with this as a gift from the Derbyshire Climate Coalition." (*Book handed to Cllr Lewis*)

Councillor Lewis responded to the supplementary question as follows:

"I thank Ms Bullar for the book. I shall indeed read it. I am always ready to learn and I hope Ms Bullar is the same."

48/23 **PETITIONS**

None received.

49/23 **COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS, SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND
OUTSIDE BODY APPOINTMENTS FOR 2023-24**

The Director of Legal and Democratic Services introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting in relation to the Committee Memberships, Schedule of meetings and Outside Body Appointments for 2023/24.

The Director of Legal and Democratic Services reported the following changes to the published report:

- In relation to Appendix 2, Committee Membership for the Peak District National Park Authority, Councillor R George should read Councillor B Woods;
- In relation to Appendix 4, Outside Bodies, Councillor Atkin should be removed as the second appointee to the Derbyshire Association of Local Councils as the organisation only requires one member to be nominated by Derbyshire County Council; and
- In relation to Outside Bodies, Councillor Lewis should be replaced with Councillor Renwick as the Council's representative on the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Board and the D2N2 Investment Board.

On the motion of Councillor B Lewis, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Appoint the Chair, Vice-Chair and Members of the Council's Standing Ordinary Committees, Sub-Committees and Improvement and Scrutiny Committees as set out at Appendix 2 of the report, subject to the amendments detailed above;
- 2) Approve the schedule of meetings, attached at Appendix 3 to the report, for the 2023/24 Municipal Year; and
- 3) Appoint representatives to outside bodies as detailed in Appendix 4 of the report, subject to the amendments detailed above.

50/23 NOTIFICATION OF PORTFOLIO HOLDERS AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE CABINET

The Leader of the Council introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, which notified the Council of the identities of Cabinet Members, Cabinet Support Members and their respective portfolios and sought approval for amendments to the Constitution to incorporate Cabinet delegations.

On the motion of Councillor B Lewis, duly seconded, it was:

RESOLVED:

To note the information, provided at Appendix 2 to the report, in relation to Cabinet and Cabinet Support Members for the ensuing year and approve the record of delegations to be included in the Council's scheme

of delegation at Appendix 1 to the Constitution.

51/23 **DERBYSHIRE PENSION BOARD - APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARD MEMBERS**

The Director of Finance and ICT introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, that sought approval for the appointment of two new members of the Derbyshire Pension Board.

On the motion of Councillor D Wilson, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED to approve:

- 1) The appointment of Lisa Seeley as an Employer Representative on Derbyshire Pension Board for a term of four years to May 2027, subject to her employer maintaining its participation in the Pension Fund; and
- 2) The appointment of Mark Wreghitt as a Member Representative on Derbyshire Pension Board for a term of four years to June 2027.

52/23 **DECISIONS TAKEN AS A MATTER OF URGENCY AND KEY DECISIONS AND SPECIAL URGENCY**

The Director of Legal and Democratic Services and Monitoring Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, which reported to Council those executive decisions that had been taken as a matter of urgency and key decisions and special urgency.

On the motion of Councillor B Lewis, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED: to note:

- 1) The key decisions taken where special urgency provisions were agreed as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report; and
- 2) The urgent decisions taken where the call-in procedure was waived under the Improvement and Scrutiny Procedure Rules as detailed in Appendix 3 of the report.

53/23 **ELECTED MEMBER QUESTIONS**

Question from Councillor J Siddle to Councillor A Dale, Cabinet

Member for Education

“Will the Cabinet Member for Education please provide Council with an update on the recent OFSTED inspection of the Derbyshire Adult Community Education Service (DACES)?”

Councillor Dale responded as follows:

“I am delighted to inform you that following an Ofsted visit earlier this year between the 31 January and the 3 February they found our Adult Education Service to be ‘good’ in terms of its overall judgment as well as being ‘good’ in all 7 of the categories upon which they focus their inspection activity. These are:

- Quality of education
- Behaviour and attitudes
- Personal development
- Leadership and management
- Education programme for young people
- Adult learning programmes
- Apprenticeships

I just want to take the opportunity to highlight some of the actual feedback verbatim from the Ofsted report, if that is okay. Ofsted said that:

“Most learners and apprentices make good progress on their courses or apprenticeships. They feel safe and protected. They choose to study at DACES because it feels like a community and staff treat them with respect.”

Ofsted noted:

“A significant number of our learners face substantial barriers to their learning but with staffs’ dedicated support, learners and apprentices gain qualifications and improve their wellbeing and this helps them move closer to achieving their personal and career goals.

A number of our younger learners in particular are vulnerable and have a history of not attending school or college.”

Ofsted noted:

“Learners’ attendance is improving and learners steadily develop their employability skills and gain vital knowledge of sectors such

as hospitality and construction before they complete their upcoming industry placements.”

They noted:

“Adult learners on community learning courses increasingly improve their mental and physical health and wellbeing. Most apprentices develop the skills they need to be successful at work.”

They highlighted that:

“Leaders very carefully considered their programmes for young people, adults and apprentices.”

They noted:

“Leaders were ambitious to provide meaningful learning programmes so that learners can improve their future career prospects and their lives. That includes those vulnerable younger learners and in particular those who have special educational needs and/or disabilities.”

They highlighted:

“Workers and tutors benefit from a range of useful training and this helps develop staffs’ teaching skills further and ensures that most learners and apprentices receive a high standard of education.”

They noted that:

“Staff are very proud to work at DACES and that leaders recognise that we are not a perfect Service and there are still areas of further improvement that requires strengthening.”

They highlighted:

“Board members and the Governance Board have a clear understanding of the strength and areas for improvement and that members of the Board routinely challenge senior leaders to improve the quality of education.”

There is evidence of that impact in the Ofsted report. Finally they highlighted that:

“Safeguarding arrangements are effective within the Service and that learners and apprentices feel safe when they are learning with

us.”

I am sure all members across the Chamber will want to join me in praising DACES on a really positive inspection outcome having been steadfast in their perseverance on their improvement journey since the last inspection. DACES benefit from an incredibly dedicated, hardworking, kind and caring workforce from the tutors right the way up to its senior management team and Governance Board and on behalf of the Council I would thank everyone involved in helping to achieve this really positive inspection outcome.

What remains for the Service now is to continue striving for further improvements and ensuring we offer the best possible education, training and upskilling for our learning community, many of whom face significant challenges and barriers and frankly would be in a much more disadvantaged position were it not for the efforts of this wonderful Service.”

Councillor Siddle asked a supplementary question as follows:

“Can I join you in thanking everybody who has worked so hard to achieve this result. I particularly note the work that DACES have done with some of our most challenging students. This has given those students an excellent opportunity to aspire and given many of them valuable apprenticeships into their own chosen career paths.

Councillor Dale may also be aware for those who wish to pursue a more academic route that my own area of Bolsover currently has no post-16 education and hasn't done since 2016. Many of our students have no option but to travel outside of our area for this. The Bolsover MP Mark Fletcher has championed a bid by Redhill Academy Trust to the Department for Education for the three schools in his constituency. Can I ask what steps Derbyshire County Council and the Cabinet Member have taken to support this bid please?”

Councillor Dale responded to the supplementary question as follows:

“I absolutely agree with you that it is a real travesty that the whole of Bolsover District does not benefit from post-16 education of its own. That means that most of the kids growing up in the Bolsover area know that they either have to go to Chesterfield or to North Nottinghamshire to access relevant provision.

I think there is something very symbolically important about that. How do we promote aspiration in all of our communities when they know that there isn't a local Sixth Form there to really help them get on? So we

have been very supportive of Mark Fletcher's campaign. As you will know it is a manifesto commitment for this administration to support that campaign for post-16 provision. Mark has been an absolute stalwart, a real local champion and advocate for that campaign. I have had many meetings with Mark and I know he has been lobbying the Department for Education as well. We have written. We have been working with Redhill Trust, so our department has provided them with numerous statistics and evidence to really support their case to the Department for Education to help it be as strong as possible. I have also written a letter of support that goes with the bid that goes to the Secretary of State to outline why it is so important that we support this bid and get the post-16 education that Bolsover really deserves and help really increase that level of aspiration for young people in that area. I hope that answers the question. We will continue to support that campaign whatever the outcome and work in partnership with the MP there."

Question from Councillor G Kinsella to Councillor K Athwal, Cabinet Member for Highways Assets and Transport

"Every week we are told of the number of potholes repaired. However, this data is not helpful without a wider context. For example:

- Apart from emergency fixes and necessary temporary repairs, how many pothole repairs need to be revisited within a 12-month period?
- What is the balance between planned and reactive repairs? If we continually patch road surfaces, rather than carry out the fundamental repairs necessary, reporting that more potholes have been repaired is a negative and not a positive.

Will this additional information be provided and if not, how can residents hold the Council to account when it displays such a poor grasp of performance data?"

Councillor Athwal responded as follows:

"We are proud of the way that we have increased investment in our highways over the lifetime of this administration. However, despite the £120m three year capital programme the long-term conditions of our roads and the frequent severe weather conditions we face mean that the work filling potholes and other defects is a constant battle.

The prevalence of such large numbers of potholes reflects the national issue faced by all Highways Authorities in England. Whilst we do monitor and record the number of potholes we fill it is not possible to

report the number of pothole repairs that have to be revisited within a twelve month period. We do utilise data showing roads where we have attended to repair potholes. However, identifying if these are new defects or something that has been previously repaired is not easily discerned at present.

Often the existing carriageway will fail directly adjacent to a previously filled defect. In the last financial year reactive repairs required to fill potholes on the network cost a little over £4m. Over the same period a highways delivery programme was over four times this amount with circa £18m of planned repairs to carriageways including resurfacing, surface dressing and micro asphalt schemes.

We recognise and agree that planned and proactive maintenance is preferred to reactive works such as filling potholes. That is why we embarked on a £120m highways capital programme back in 2021. However, the Authority has little choice but to deal with hazards and risks as they present themselves on the network to keep it safe and offer a robust defence against any third party claims.

As regards being held to account, all Councils are ultimately held to account by the electorate but in continuing the improvement journey to transform Derbyshire's highways we are embarking on a research project to look at our existing approach to reactive maintenance including materials, techniques and training.

Moving forwards I am sure that my successor, Councillor Cupit, will lead our Highways Teams to further improve both Council reporting methods on Derbyshire's roads for all but the high number of potholes filled thus far (and you alluded to that Mr Chairman, circa 50,000 this year) is most certainly a positive measure of our good performance to address potholes as they appear."

Councillor Kinsella as a supplementary question as follows:

"I am not sure what to pick out there really in terms of the answer to the question. I am not sure it did answer specifically the question. I would really just ask for those two further pieces of information to be provided to all councillors along with the number of potholes being repaired. I don't think it is just myself, I am sure we all get our mailbags and I am sure we all get this issue raised and even the friend of the Conservative Party, the *Daily Mail*, featured Derbyshire County Council in a recent article about potholes, so I would just ask and implore that that additional information if not provided on a weekly basis is certainly provided on an annual basis to help us make sense of how the Council is performing."

Councillor Athwal responded to the supplementary question as follows:

“I think Councillor Kinsella needs to understand that Derbyshire Highways is not a candy shop which sells sweets, we are a responsible Authority which has to keep its roads safe for all users and that is what we endeavour to do”

The question from Councillor G Kinsella to Councillor C Renwick, Cabinet Member for Infrastructure and Environment was withdrawn.

54/23 **NOTICE OF MOTION**

None received.

The meeting finished at 3.00 pm

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PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO COUNCIL – 12 July 2023

a) Question from John Geddes to Councillor C Cupit, Cabinet Member for Highways, Assets and Transport

“How much of Derbyshire's £47m Bus Service Improvement Plan money has been committed on extensions and improvements to timetabled bus services already announced, how much has been committed to other initiatives already announced, and when will the council be announcing how it plans to spend the rest of the funds during what is now only 20 months before the scheme ends in March 2025?”

b) Question from David Ingham to Councillor B Lewis, Cabinet Member for Strategic Leadership, Culture, Tourism and Climate Change

“The Refreshed Council Plan/Delivery Plan and inter-related Departmental Plans, approved at Full Council on 22-03-23 include success measurements allied to the new CRM complaints and feedback system such as 100% statutory compliance and 20% reduction in complaints by 2025.

I note the system benefits of seeking and capturing compliments but regarding complaints I'm unclear what will ultimately be considered as complaints, captured and measured.

I have previously raised at Full Council known senior officer complaints that have not been captured in any reporting systems. Currently, there are also numerous complaints excluded from the corporate complaints procedure e.g. road/light repairs, finding care homes, SARs, FOI's. There is also currently now the proposal to remove from the constitution the Ethics Statement and the channel of reporting officer complaints to Legal Services.

Precisely which complaints will ultimately be facilitated through the CRM system, recorded, reported, measured and which won't?”

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FOR PUBLICATION

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 12 JULY 2023

Report of the Director of Finance

Derbyshire Pension Board - Appointment of Independent Chair

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To seek approval for the appointment of a new Independent Chair for Derbyshire Pension Board (the Pension Board/the Board).

2. Information and Analysis

- 2.1 Council approved the reappointment of Ronald Graham as the Independent Chair of Derbyshire Pension Board at its meeting held on 22 March 2023.

Mr Graham was reappointed following the expiry of his previous term of office and commenced his new four-year fixed term of office on 1 April 2023. Sadly, as noted at the May 2023 Council meeting, Mr Graham passed away following his reappointment.

2.2 Pension Board Background

Pension Boards were introduced in 2015 to assist administering authorities to secure compliance with pension legislation and to ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Derbyshire County Council is the administering authority of Derbyshire Pension Fund (Pension Fund/the Fund).

Section 5 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and Regulation 106 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended by the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) (Governance) Regulations 2015) introduced a requirement for administering authorities of local government pension funds to establish local pension boards as part of an enhanced governance structure for the LGPS.

In April 2015, Council approved the establishment of Derbyshire Pension Board and its inaugural terms of reference. Council has subsequently reviewed the operation of the Board, extended Board terms of membership, approved Board appointments and approved updated terms of reference which are attached as Appendix 2.

The Board has successfully supported the Pensions and Investments Committee in discharging the Council's statutory functions under the LGPS Regulations and associated pension legislation related to the Fund. The Board has also encouraged the administering authority in its drive to adopt best practice in relation to the governance and administration of the Pension Fund.

The Board is made up of two Member Representatives and two Employer Representatives, together with an Independent Chair. The Independent Chair (Chair) must be neither an existing member of the Pension Fund, nor a representative of a Fund employer.

Mr Graham had been the Board's Chair since its establishment in 2015.

- 2.3 A recruitment exercise was undertaken for the position of Chair for the four-year fixed period from 1 April 2023 following the expiry of Mr Graham's term in office.

The position, which has a remuneration package of £10,000 p.a. plus reasonable expenses, was advertised as follows:

- on the Fund's website
- through the County Council's recruitment site
- by the Local Government Association to its LGPS contacts
- via LinkedIn

Four applications were received from eligible candidates. Each candidate was interviewed by the Chair of the Pensions and Investments Committee, the Head of Pension Fund and one of the Fund's Pensions Officers on 1 March 2023.

The candidates were evaluated against their responses to interview questions which explored their knowledge, experience and fit for the role. Mr Graham achieved the highest score and was reappointed.

- 2.4 The Board's Terms of Reference do not include specific provision for replacing a deceased Board member, including the Independent Chair. Given the short period of time that had elapsed since the reappointment of Mr Graham, it was agreed, following discussions with the Council's Legal Services and the Chair of the Pensions and Investments Committee, that the starting point would be to revert to the recent recruitment exercise.
- 2.5 A review of the recruitment exercise for the role of Independent Chair which had been completed in March 2023, identified that the candidate with the second highest score, Mr Neil Calvert, was also considered by the recruitment panel to be an excellent candidate for the role.
- 2.6 Mr Calvert had previously served on the Pension Board as an Employer Representative between 2018 and 2021 until his association with the University of Derby, including as Vice-Chair of its Governing Council, ended.

Mr Calvert's eligibility as a candidate for the position of Independent Chair of the Pension Board is based on his present situation. His previous connections with a participating employer in the Pension Fund and also his previous position on the Pension Board do not affect his eligibility.

- 2.7 Mr Calvert has substantial executive and non-executive experience and is currently the Chief Executive Officer/Principal of the Co-Operative College, an educational charity based in Manchester which focusses on the promotion through learning and support of co-operative values and principles. In 2021, while serving as an Employee Representative on the Pension Board, Mr Calvert qualified as an Accredited Lay Trustee Member of the Pensions Management Institute.
- 2.8 It is proposed that Neil Calvert is appointed as Chair of Derbyshire Pension Board with immediate effect for a term of four years, subject to periodic review.

3. Implications

- 3.1 Appendix 1 sets out the relevant implications considered in the preparation of the report.

4. Background Papers

4.1 Background papers held by the Head of Pension Fund:

- Derbyshire Pension Board Independent Chair Role & Person Specification
- Applications for the position of Independent Chair of the Pension Board from the recruitment exercise completed in March 2023

5. Appendices

5.1 Appendix 1 – Implications

5.2 Appendix 2 – Derbyshire Pension Board Terms of Reference

6. Recommendation

That Council:

Approves the appointment of Neil Calvert as Independent Chair of Derbyshire Pension Board for a term of four years with immediate effect.

7. Reasons for Recommendation

- 7.1 To ensure that a new Independent Chair of Derbyshire Pension Board is formally appointed in compliance with its composition as set out in the Board's Terms of Reference.

Report Author: Steve Webster **Contact details:** Steve.Webster@derbyshire.gov.uk

Implications

Financial

- 1.1 The cost of the Independent Chair for Derbyshire Pension Board is met by the Pension Fund.

Legal

- 2.1 Regulation 105(2) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended) allows an administering authority to delegate any function under those Regulations. An administering authority is also required under Regulation 109 to 'have regard' to guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to local pension boards. Under government guidance issued in 2015 when Pension Boards were first established, the administering authority has to consider carefully the establishment of its local pension board and the appointment of its members. The guidance indicates that this should be a function undertaken by the administering authority (i.e. Full Council) rather than delegated to a committee or officers.

Human Resources

- 3.1 None

Information Technology

- 4.1 None

Equalities Impact

- 5.1 None

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 6.1 None

Other (for example, Health and Safety, Environmental, Sustainability, Property and Asset Management, Risk Management and Safeguarding)

- 7.1 None

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Derbyshire Pension Board: Terms of Reference

March 2021

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1. Introduction

This document sets out the terms of reference for the Derbyshire Pension Board (the Board). The Board will exercise all its powers and duties in accordance with the law and (subject to that), these Terms of Reference.

Derbyshire County Council (the Council) is required to maintain a local pension board to assist the Council in its role as the administering authority of Derbyshire Pension Fund, part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (the LGPS).

The Board was set up in 2015, in accordance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and Regulation 106 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (2013 LGPS Regulations). Regulation 106 was published in January 2015 as part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) (Governance) Regulations 2015.

The Board operates independently of the Council's Pensions and Investments Committee (the Committee) which is responsible for the management and administration of the Fund on behalf of the Council.

The role of the Board is to support the Committee in discharging the Council's statutory functions under the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations and associated pension legislation in relation to the Fund.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations refer to Scheme Managers of LGPS funds; Derbyshire County Council is the Scheme Manager of Derbyshire Pension Fund.

2. Functions of the Board

The function of the Board as set out in Regulation 106 of the 2013 LGPS Regulations is to assist the administering authority:

(a) to secure compliance with:

- the 2013 LGPS Regulations
- any other legislation relating to the governance and administration of the LGPS and any connected scheme
- any requirements imposed by the Pensions Regulator in relation to the LGPS and any connected scheme

(b) to ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of the Scheme and any connected scheme

The Council considers that assisting the administering authority means providing oversight of the matters listed above; accordingly, the Board may make recommendations to the Committee to assist

in the management of the Fund. The oversight of the Fund's governance is considered to include oversight of the governance of funding and investment matters.

The Board may determine the areas of compliance, governance and administration in relation to the management of the Fund that it wishes to consider; it will also undertake work requested by the administering authority in relation to the management of the Fund.

Under the 2013 LGPS Regulations, the Board also has the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions.

In order to carry out their role effectively, members of the Board are entitled to attend all parts of Pensions and Investments Committee meetings, including the part of the meeting when items covered by exempt/confidential information procedures under the Local Government Act 1972 are considered.

The Board will provide recommendations to the Committee with respect to governance documents and procedures it has reviewed to assist the Committee with its decision making.

3. Composition of the Board

Membership

The Board shall consist of four voting Board Members, as follows:

- two Member Representatives; and
- two Employer Representatives.

There shall be an equal number of Member and Employer Representatives.

Member Representatives

Member Representatives shall either be members of the Fund or have the capacity to represent such members.

All active, deferred and pensioner scheme members will be invited, via the Fund's website, to submit applications to join the Board. A selection process will be carried out by the administering authority in conjunction with the Chair of the Board to appoint the Member Representatives.

Member Representatives should be able to demonstrate their capacity to attend, and complete the necessary preparation for, meetings and participate in training as required.

Employer Representatives

Employer Representatives shall be officers or elected members of employers of the Fund or have the capacity to represent employers of the Fund.

No officer or elected member of the Council who is responsible for the discharge of any function under the LGPS Regulations (other than functions required of duly-appointed members of the Board) may be a member of the Board.

All of the Fund's employers will be invited to nominate one representative to represent employers on the Board. A selection process will be carried out by the administering authority in conjunction with the Chair of the Board to appoint the Employer Representatives.

Employer Representatives should be able to demonstrate their capacity to attend and complete the necessary preparation for meetings and participate in training as required.

Chair of the Board

The Council may appoint one Independent Member who, if appointed, shall be the Chair and shall not be entitled to vote. The Independent Member must be neither an Employer nor a Member Representative.

Where the Council does not appoint an Independent Chair, the office of Chair must be filled alternately from municipal year to year by an Employer Representative and a Member Representative.

The Chair of the Board shall:

- ensure that the Board carries out the functions set out in these Terms of Reference
- develop a work plan for the Board in conjunction with officers of the Council
- determine the agenda for meetings of the Board in conjunction with officers of the Council
- ensure that meetings of the Board are productive and effective, and that opportunity is provided for the views of all Board members to be expressed and considered
- prepare a draft Annual Pension Board Report in conjunction with officers of the Council, for consideration by the Board

The decision of the Chair on all points of procedure and order shall be final.

Term of Office – Chair

Any Independent Representative's term of office will be determined by separate terms agreed by the Scheme Manager and will be subject to ongoing review as defined in those terms.

Terms of Office – Employer and Member Representatives

Employer and Member Representatives are appointed for a period of four years. Former or existing members of the Board may be reappointed for further terms following a selection process.

An employer representative appointment will automatically cease if the individual is no longer in the employment of that employer or no longer an elected member of that employer.

An appointment will automatically cease if:

- a Board Member no longer meets the eligibility criteria
- a Board Member has a conflict of interest which, in the opinion of the Council, cannot be managed in accordance with the Pension Fund's Conflicts of Interest Policy
- a Board Member wishes to resign and has given one month's notice in writing to the Council (Director of Legal Services).

If a Board Member fails, without reasonable excuse, to attend meetings or otherwise comply with the requirements of being a Board Member, for example fails to attend the necessary knowledge and understanding training, then the tenure of membership will be reviewed by the other Board Members in liaison with the Council.

4. Decision making, administration and reporting

Notice of Meetings, Agendas and Minutes

The Scheme Manager shall agree the agenda of each Pension Board meeting with the Chair of the Board and shall give notice to all Board Members of every meeting of the Board, ensuring that all meeting papers are circulated to Board members at least 5 working days prior to each meeting. Additional items may be added to the agenda at a later date with the consent of the Chair. Minutes of Board meetings shall be circulated to the Chair of the Board for draft approval within 10 working days and then circulated to the remaining Board members for formal approval at the following Board meeting.

Location and Timing of meetings

The Board shall as a minimum meet twice each municipal year. The meetings shall normally be held at County Hall in Matlock but can be held virtually if appropriate.

Quorum and Appointment of Proxies

A meeting of the Board is quorate when at least one Member Representative and one Employer Representative and, if appointed, the Independent Chair are present.

If the Independent Chair is unable to attend the meeting, the meeting will be quorate when at least three other members of the Board are present. In these circumstances, the other members of the Board will appoint one of their number to chair the meeting. The member chairing the meeting in this circumstance will retain his or her right to vote.

All members of the Board are expected to attend meetings regularly and records of attendance of all members will be maintained. If for any reason a Board Member cannot attend a Board meeting, he or she is not permitted to send a proxy or substitute in his or her place to attend and vote at the meeting.

Voting and Decision-making

A decision will require the approval of a majority of Board Members present at the meeting.

An Independent Member does not have a voting right.

5. Budget

The Board will be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its role.

Fees

Payments to any Independent Member will be in accordance with the terms of their contract.

It is anticipated that the employers of representatives on the Pension Board will allow their employees time off to allow the representatives to perform the role within their normal working day.

Expenses

The expenses of Board members shall be in accordance with the Council's normal policies and the expenses of the Board shall be met from the Fund.

6. Standards of conduct & conflicts of interest

The members of the Board shall always act within the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and, subject to these, within these Terms of Reference and in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct for Members which is consistent with the 'Seven Principles of Public Life' (known as the Nolan Principles) and the Pension Fund's Conflict of Interest Policy.

Though members of the Board include representatives of specific categories of stakeholder (i.e. scheme members and employers) each Board member is required to have due regard to the role of the Board as outlined in these Terms of Reference. Accordingly, all members are expected to work jointly with the key purpose of oversight of the management of the Scheme, putting aside any individual views of any stakeholders. This should not prevent Board members from sharing their knowledge on how matters might impact on specific stakeholders of the Scheme.

The Board must be satisfied that it is acting in accordance with the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and (so far as practicable) also within:

- the conflicts of interest requirements of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations
- in the spirit of any national guidance or Code of Practice in relation to conflicts of interest
- the Pension Fund's Conflict of Interest Policy

Each member of the Board, or a person proposed to be appointed to the Board, (as well as attendees participating in the meeting) must provide the Council with such information as is required for the purposes of demonstrating that there is no conflict of interest or that any conflict can be managed appropriately

7. Knowledge & skills

In accordance with the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and The Pensions Regulator's Code of Practice No. 14 there is a requirement for members of the Board to have knowledge and understanding of the following areas:

- The LGPS rules e.g. eligibility for the scheme and scheme benefits
- Documented administration policies
- The law relating to pensions so far as relevant to the Fund

Pension Board members' breadth of knowledge and understanding should be sufficient to allow them to understand fully and challenge any information or advice they are given.

The Fund has developed a Training Policy to support members of the Pensions and Investments Committee and the Board, and senior officers in performing and developing personally in their individual roles, with the aim of ensuring that the Fund is managed by individuals who have the appropriate levels of knowledge and skills.

Members of the Board are required to comply with the Fund's Training Policy.

8. Communication & reporting

One of the Fund's core objectives is to deliver clear, timely and relevant communications to all stakeholders. The Board shall ensure that the following up to date information is included on the Fund's website:

- The names of Board Members
- A Board email contact address
- The role of the Board as set out in these Terms of Reference
- How scheme members and employers are represented on the Board
- These Terms of Reference
- A summary of business covered at Board meetings
- The Board's Annual Report

The Board's Annual Report, detailing the activities of the Board over the previous year, will be published as part of the Pension Fund Annual Report which is reported to the Pensions & Investments Committee ahead of publication. The Board's Annual Report will also include:

- board attendance
- membership and training details
- any declared conflicts of interest
- the cost of running the Board
- the work plan for the year ahead

The Board will be accountable to report under the relevant provisions of the Pensions Act 2004, the 2013 LGPS Regulations and other relevant LGPS Regulations.

Any recommendations or concerns should be reported, in the first instance, to the Chair of the Committee. Where the Board is concerned that any recommendations or concerns have not been properly dealt with by the Committee, the matter should be escalated to the Council's Monitoring Officer and / or the Section 151 Officer (as appropriate).

If despite having followed these internal escalation routes, the Board has remaining concerns, they should be reported to the appropriate external body (e.g. the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board or the Pensions Regulator).

In addition to developing the Board's Annual Report, the Board shall prepare a report for Committee on its activities part-way through the year. When circumstances permit, the Chair of the Board shall meet with the Chair of the Committee at least once a year to discuss Board / Committee matters.

9. Review

These Terms of Reference shall be reviewed on each material change to the legislation covering local pension boards and at least every three years.

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FOR PUBLICATION

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNCIL

12 JULY 2023

Report of the Managing Director

Appointment of the Interim Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Health (DASS)

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To note the temporary appointment of Simon Stevens to the role of Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Health and the officer having statutory responsibility for the director of adult social services (DASS) under section 6(A1) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.

2. Information and Analysis

- 2.1 The requirement for recruitment arose following the resignation of Council's former Executive Director for Adult Social Care and Health (DASS), Helen Jones.
- 2.2 As permitted within the Council's constitution, where an appointment is on a temporary basis of no more than 12 months at a grade whereby the annual salary does not total £100,000 or more or has been approved by Council, such a temporary appointment will be approved by the Head of Paid Service in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Appointments and Conditions of Service Committee.
- 2.3 Upon Helen Jones' departure, the organisation sourced an interim Executive Director, Helen Coombes, through its current Comensura arrangement from 24th March 2023, pending recruitment of a permanent Executive Director. Whilst Helen Coombes' appointment was anticipated for a period of 6 months, due to personal

circumstances, Helen Coombes left the organisation on 16th June 2023.

- 2.4 As result, in line with the requirements of the Constitution and to ensure the organisation fulfils its statutory responsibilities, Simon Stevens was appointed on a temporary basis from 17th June 2023. Simon is currently the Director of Adult Social Care and has worked for Derbyshire County Council for a number of years, bringing a wealth of experience to the role during this temporary period, whilst the permanent recruitment process continues.

3. Consultation

- 3.1 Under the Officer Employment Procedure Rules, this temporary appointment has been approved by the Head of Paid Service in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Appointments and Conditions of Service Committee. Any appointment of a Statutory Chief Officer will be reported to the next meeting of Council for information.

4. Alternative Options Considered

- 4.1 The role of Executive Director for Adult Social Care and Health (DASS) is an established position within the Council's senior leadership structure. The Council is required to designate one of its officers with responsibility for the director of adult social services (DASS) under section 6(A1) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.

5. Implications

- 5.1 Appendix 1 sets out the relevant implications considered in the preparation of the report.

6. Background Papers

- 6.1 None identified.

7. Appendices

- 7.1 Appendix 1 – Implications.

8. Recommendation(s)

That Council:

- a) notes the temporary appointment of Simon Stevens to the role of Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Health and the officer having statutory responsibility for the director of adult social services (DASS) under section 6(A1) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970

9. Reasons for Recommendation(s)

- 9.1 To comply with the necessary Constitutional requirements.

Report Author: Jen Skila

Contact details: jen.skila@derbyshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Implications

Financial

- 1.1 The grading and salary for the role of Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Health is determined by the Council's job evaluation scheme and has been determined as Grade 20. The pay scale for this role is £121,562 to £133,525 per annum (excluding oncosts). The funding for this role will continue to be met from within the Adult Social Care and Health departmental budget.

Legal

- 2.1 Under section 6(A1) of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 the Council is required to nominate an officer to have statutory responsibility for the director of adult social services (DASS).
- 2.2 The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001 and the Officer Employment Procedure Rules in the Council's Constitution set out the procedure for the appointment of chief officers and officers reporting directly to chief officers. The recruitment process has observed the requirements of the Regulations and Council's Constitution.
- 2.2 The Officer Employment Procedure Rules require that any appointment of a Statutory Chief Officer will be reported to the next meeting of Council for information.

Human Resources

- 3.1 As set out in the report.

Information Technology

- 4.1 None directly arising from the report.

Equalities Impact

- 5.1 It should be noted that the Council has put in place a number of measures in its recruitment process in order to promote equality. Diversity statistics have been monitored throughout the recruitment process.

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

6.1 This report supports the Council priorities, and the recommendations note the appointment to a key established senior leadership position.

Other (for example, Health and Safety, Environmental Sustainability, Property and Asset Management, Risk Management and Safeguarding)

7.1 None directly arising from the report.

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FOR PUBLICATION

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNCIL

Wednesday, 12 July 2023

Report of the Managing Director

**Derbyshire Electoral Boundary Review - Divisional Arrangements
Submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for
England (LGBCE)**

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To update Full Council on the Derbyshire Electoral Division Boundary Review and, in line with the second stage of the process, to determine the Electoral Divisional Arrangements for the Authority, to be submitted to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE).

2 Information and Analysis

2.1 Background

In April 2022, the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) initiated an Electoral Division Boundary Review of Derbyshire. Electoral Reviews can be initiated for a number of reasons as follows:

- At the request of the local authority
- Electoral imbalance, if either:
 - One electoral ward / division has a +/-30% variance with the local authority electorate average
 - Or, 30% or more of the electoral wards/divisions have a +/-10% variance from the local authority average
- Time period since the previous review, which is normally between 12 and 16 years or every two to three electoral cycles
- As a result of structural change – for example in an area where local government reorganisation is taking place

- 2.2 A report to Full Council on 15 February 2023 confirmed that the Review in Derbyshire had been initiated primarily as a result of the passage of time, it being 12 years since the previous Electoral Division Boundary Review had taken place. The report also confirmed that one of the Council's 61 electoral divisions, Etwall and Repton, had reached an electoral imbalance with the rest the county in 2021, having a 33% variance above the Derbyshire average number of electorate per electoral division.
- 2.3 The Electoral Boundary Review process comprises five key stages as follows:
- Preliminary Phase – Information gathering and electoral forecasts
 - Phase 1 – Council size i.e. proposals for the total number of councillors/electoral divisions
 - Phase 2 – Consultations on draft proposals and divisional arrangements i.e. proposals for revised boundaries and names of electoral divisions
 - Phase 3 - Parliamentary approval of recommendations
 - Phase 4 - Implement new electoral arrangements
- 2.4 At its meeting on 15 February 2023, Full Council were updated on work undertaken as part of the Preliminary Phase of the Review, specifically in respect of setting out projected electoral forecasts for the County, and work undertaken on Phase 1 proposals relating to Council Size. Full Council subsequently approved:
- The Authority's Council Size Submission, recommending a Council Size of 64 based on the projected electoral forecasts to 2029.
 - Proposals to formally request that the LGBCE delay the start of Phase 2 consultation, originally scheduled to take place between 21 March and 29 May 2023, to take into account challenges of district and borough council elections taking place across the County at the same time.
 - Proposals to make a formal request to the LGBCE to undertake a Single Member Review as part of the Phase 2 consultation process.
- 2.5 The Council Size Submission document and the formal requests as outlined above were submitted to the LGBCE for consideration following Full Council. An update on key developments since February 2023 is set out in the report, alongside details of the Council's proposed response to the Phase 2 consultation.

2.6 Preliminary Phase and Phase 1 Update

Following approval of the Council Size Submission at Full Council, work to finalise both Preliminary and Phase 1 activity has continued. An update on key developments is set out below:

- Phase 2 Timetable – Following the formal request to delay the start of the Phase 2 consultation period until after the pre-election period of district and borough council elections in May 2023, the Council received approval from the LGCBE that it intended to delay the start of the process. The revised timescales for undertaking each of the key Phases of the Review outlined above are now set out in Appendix 2 to this report. The delay will have no significant impact on the overall timescales for completing the review.
- Electoral Forecasts – Information gathering to support the Preliminary Phase of the Review, commenced in May 2022 and was completed on 30 January 2023. A key element of the Preliminary Phase was the requirement to produce electorate forecasts which are projected for five years post review to 2029, along with the evidence to support proposed projections.

At the time of the Council's submission to the LGBCE, a 6% rise in the projected electorate to 658,060 by 2029 was forecast. Following the submission of the initial electorate forecasts, further modelling work has taken place, in liaison with the LGBCE, to take account of:

- The inclusion of data for 17 year-old attainers
- The revision of the forecasting template provided by the LGBCE
- New polling districts for Amber Valley Borough Council and Chesterfield Borough Council being made available in March 2023 following the implementation of their recent boundary reviews.

The revised forecasts, which have been approved by the LGBCE, now predict a 9% increase in electorate to 679,518 by 2029. Based on the current Council Size of 64, this will mean an average of 10,617 electorate per Councillor. Details of the current 2022 electorate and 2029 forecast electorate for current Electoral Divisions are attached at Appendix 3 to this report for information.

The forecasts have been calculated using the previous three years electoral registers provided by the eight District and Borough Councils in Derbyshire; housing development information; and adult

population projections and are calculated at Polling District level. The Polling Districts and Parish boundaries are the building blocks for Phase 2 of the Review which considers divisional pattern arrangements. The Polling District forecasts have been aggregated to the existing Electoral Divisions, and the variances from the Derbyshire average calculated.

The revised electoral forecasts provided at Appendix 3 also highlight the future electoral position of each of the current electoral divisions at the current council size. In total, two electoral divisions have a variance +/- 30% from the Derbyshire average with Aston and Etwall & Repton in South Derbyshire both forecast to have electorate at over 40% variance from Derbyshire's average. A further 18 electoral divisions (28%) would have a 10%+/- variance with the average forecast electorate, making changes to the divisional arrangements inevitable across the county.

- Phase 1 Council Size - During Phase 1, the LGBCE looked to make a judgement on a Council Size that would enable the Council to undertake effective decision making, to discharge its business and responsibilities successfully and to provide for effective community leadership and representation.

During consultation with Elected Members, representations about the current model of two-member divisions in three areas of the County were made. Representations indicated that operationally, having three two-member divisions was not conducive to representing the local community effectively and was confusing for the public in understanding who represents their local area. Given the representations made regarding the current model of two-member divisions, Full Council approved recommendations to formally request a Single Member Division review. This formal request has been approved by the LGBCE at this stage of the Review process, however, as outlined in the legal implications of the report, the LGBCE are under no obligation to fulfil this request but will instead endeavour to meet this model wherever possible.

The proposed Council Size of 64, whilst approved by the LGBCE, will not be formalised until the Final Recommendations are agreed and published on 26 March 2024 and may change by +/- 1 from the initial recommendation if it is felt that modifying the number of councillors may provide a pattern of electoral divisions that better reflects the three statutory criteria of Strategic Leadership, Accountability and Community Leadership.

2.7 Phase 2 – Divisional Arrangements

Following the submission of information to support the Preliminary and Phase 1 stages of the Review, the LGBCE considered all the information provided and made their recommendation on the Council Size public on 9 May 2023, agreeing to the Council's request to maintain the existing Council Size of 64. The notification on the Council Size, press release and supporting information marked the start of the consultation period and the formal review process.

2.8 As part of the first of the two public consultations, the Council and any other interested parties can respond and submit proposals addressing division names and locations, the number of elected members and parish and division arrangements by the published 17 July 2023 consultation deadline. All submissions to the LGBCE will be considered and all carry equal weight, whether the submission is looking at one specific Electoral Division or the County's arrangements as a whole.

2.9 During the Divisional Arrangements consultation the LGBCE will be looking for submissions which consider three legal factors:

- Have roughly the same number of electors
- Reflect community interests and identities, using identifiable boundaries, such as: transport links, community groups and facilities, natural or physical boundaries, parishes and shared interests
- Promote effective and convenient local government. i.e. number of councillors, geographic size, and links between parts of the division.

2.10 In order to define and finalise the divisional and naming arrangements of the 64 Electoral Divisions, significant work has been undertaken to review the revised electoral forecasts, consider and take account of electoral inequality and consider revised divisional arrangements, a summary of which will ensure electoral parity moving forward. Officer and Member views have been sought via presentations and briefing sessions to capture views and local knowledge and to support the process of identifying community areas and identities.

2.11 A summary of the Council's proposed electoral divisions is attached at Appendix 4 for information and the draft Divisional Arrangements Submission document, which sets out detailed proposals and changes, is attached at Appendix 5 for consideration and approval. In developing the Divisional Arrangements submission several options for the distribution and size of the proposed Electoral Divisions have been considered as follows:

- The move to 64 single member divisions
- Maintaining the three existing two-member divisions

Within both options the Council has also considered:

- Maintaining the existing numbers of electoral divisions with each of the eight district areas
- Removing one electoral division in Chesterfield and increasing the number of electoral divisions in South Derbyshire by one division
- Removing one electoral division in High Peak and increasing the number of electoral divisions in South Derbyshire by a further one division

2.12 The Council's draft Divisional Arrangements Submission proposes that from May 2025 onwards, the County is represented by 64 single-member divisions, and that the number of electoral divisions within Chesterfield be reduced by one with an increase in the number of electoral divisions in South Derbyshire by one division. Evidence to support proposals is as follows:

- Members have previously indicated that operationally, having three two-member divisions is not conducive to representing the local community effectively and is confusing for the public in understanding who represents their local area. Having single-seat divisions would present clarity to the electorate and support fair representation across each division.
- Achieving electoral parity of districts and boroughs within the County is fundamental to the Review as the electoral variances between districts and borough area are large ranging from -13% in Chesterfield to 18% in South Derbyshire. Maintaining the same number of seats within the districts is not sustainable for the forecast district electorate.
- Fluctuations in housing growth, leading to large changes in population over the last ten years and forecast for the forthcoming five years, means that the gap in electoral parity will continue to widen with a number of districts being disproportionately represented creating unfair and potentially inconvenient local government arrangements.
- Since the last Electoral Review in 2011, there have been changes in community identities in a number of areas. Chesterfield has recently been subject to a Boundary Review, with their final recommendations being implemented in May 2023 resulting in local review of communities and their identities prior to the County Council's current Boundary Review. However, South Derbyshire has

not been subject to a Boundary Review since 2009 and has seen large amounts of housing developments and expansions to towns and villages. The identities and local centres have seen flux and the current Electoral Division boundaries no longer reflect the communities which have developed over time.

- 2.13 With the removal of the three two-member divisions, the removal of one electoral division from Chesterfield and the addition of one electoral division in South Derbyshire, fair representation in terms of the elector to councillor ratio would be maintained across the County and increase stability until the next Review period.
- 2.14 In order to ensure electoral parity within each district and with the Derbyshire average, the Council's Submission, attached at Appendix 5 to this report, recommends that across the 64 electoral divisions:
- Thirteen of the current 64 divisions require no change at the current time, however it is proposed that Tibshelf be renamed to Hardwick to better reflect the local community
 - Minor changes to 32 divisions, where there is a small to moderate change are required to the existing polling district boundaries. In addition, it is proposed to rename seven divisions to better reflect the local area; and
 - Major changes or the redrawing of the boundaries in their entirety of 19 divisions are required. With the exceptions of Aston and Alfreton and Somercotes, proposals recommend the renaming of all divisions to reflect the community's characteristics and identities.
- 2.15 Across the eight districts, Erewash has seen the least amount of change, with minor changes required across three divisions to achieve a balance within the electorate. However, the Council's Submission recommends changes which will result in High Peak seeing the most major boundary (six out of eight) changes implemented across the district. This is as a direct result of the removal of the existing two-member electoral division, the population imbalance between the north-west and the rest of the district and the rural nature of large areas of the district being in the Peak District National Park where housing and population growth are limited.
- 2.16 Council are now asked to approve the Council's draft Divisional Arrangements Submission document which sets out revised Electoral Division proposals, for consideration by the LGBCE as part of the Phase 2 consultation process.

2.17 Next Steps

Following the closure of the current Phase 2 consultation process on 17 July 2023, the LGCBE will review all submissions that it receives from the Council and other interested parties, subsequently making their recommendations on Divisional Arrangements and Electoral Division names public on 31 October 2023. This will mark the start of the second ten-week period of consultation on the Draft Proposals. As with the current Phase 2 consultation process, the second period of consultation is open to all, with all Submissions carrying equal weight.

2.18 Concerns have been raised about the current timescales of the second consultation period on the Draft Recommendations within Phase 2 of the Review, which is currently due to take place between 31 October 2023 and 8 January 2024. Timescales currently include the Christmas holiday period which will result in the Council having a shorter period of time to respond to the consultation on proposed arrangements.

2.19 In addition, the Council's agreed meeting cycle means that there is currently no planned Full Council meeting aligned to the second consultation period, with the next available Full Council meeting scheduled for 14 February 2024 which is five weeks after the end of the LGCBE's consultation period. A delay to the second round of consultation would enable the Council to use existing meetings scheduled in the current cycle, reducing the need to arrange an additional meeting. It is therefore recommended that the Council make a formal request to the LGCBE to delay the start of the Phase 2 consultation period, to take into account challenges completing consultation over the Christmas period and to align with the current Full Council meeting schedule in February 2024.

3 Consultation

Details of consultation activity undertaken as part of the development of the Divisional Arrangements submission are outlined within the main body of the report.

4 Alternative Options Considered

4.1 Option 1 Maintaining the current three two-member Electoral Divisions – The Council has considered the option of maintaining the current number of electoral divisions as these areas are now long established within the County. However, this option has not been pursued as Elected Member representations for a Single Member Review were

agreed at Full Council on 15 February 2023. In addition, with the electorate forecast to rise disproportionately across the County, ensuring electoral parity within these areas whilst also maintaining community cohesion will be difficult to achieve.

- 4.2 Option 2 Maintaining the existing number of electoral divisions within district and borough areas – Maintaining the same number of electoral divisions per district has been considered but the expected variances of electorate to councillor ratios across the County will be high, ranging from -13% in Chesterfield to 18% in South Derbyshire by 2029. The forecast change in these districts would trigger a subsequent boundary review as the electoral imbalance would be too high. This option has therefore not been deemed to be an appropriate option to take forward at the current time.
- 4.3 Option 3 Reducing the number of electoral divisions in High Peak by one and increasing the number of electoral divisions in South Derbyshire by a further one electoral division – Removing one electoral division from High Peak and adding an additional tenth electoral division to South Derbyshire was also considered as an option, as like Chesterfield, the electorate ratio in High Peak is reducing compared with the County average and is forecast to be -8% by 2029. This option was not deemed appropriate at this time as the imbalance within South Derbyshire would be too great. However, this may be a consideration in future Boundary Reviews taking place across the County.

5 Implications

- 5.1 Appendix 1 sets out the relevant implications considered in the preparation of the report.

6 Background Papers

- 6.1 Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) Council Briefing.
- 6.2 Council Size Submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) Electoral Boundary Review Report - Full Council 15 February 2023.

7 Appendices

- 7.1 Appendix 1 – Implications
- 7.2 Appendix 2 – Electoral Boundary Review Timetable 2024

7.3 Appendix 3 – Revised Electoral Forecasts

7.4 Appendix 4 – Electorate Forecasts by proposed Electoral Division Boundaries

7.5 Appendix 5 - County Council draft Divisional Arrangements Submission

8 Recommendations

That Council agrees to:

- a) Approve the Council’s draft Divisional Arrangements Submission document attached at Appendix 5 to the report, which sets out revised Electoral Division proposals, for consideration by the LGBCE.
- b) Note the revised indicative timescales for undertaking the key stages of the Electoral Boundary Review 2024 process, as outlined in the report.
- c) Make a formal request to the LGBCE recommending that the start of the Phase 2 consultation period be delayed to take into account challenges completing the consultation over the Christmas period and to align with the current Full Council meeting schedule in February 2024.

9 Reasons for Recommendations

9.1 The approval of the Council’s Divisional Arrangements Submission document will support greater electoral parity, whilst enabling fair and equal representation across the County for the future electorate and also maintaining and strengthening community ties and identities.

9.2 To ensure that there is a shared understanding of the milestones for completing future Phases of the Review process and to ensure that Elected Members continue to be appraised of progress.

9.3 Current timescales present challenges for the Council and those Elected Members who are likely to be involved in the second round of consultation on the draft proposals. The postponement of the next consultation period would ensure that Members and officers are better able to support the Review process.

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Implications

Financial

- 1.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the Divisional Arrangements Submission. The Submission recommends 64 single member divisions, maintaining Council Size at 64, ensuring no additional costs are incurred as a result of recommended proposals should they be approved by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE).

Legal

- 2.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England are empowered to conduct a boundary review as per the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009. The legislation states that ‘the total number of members of the council’ forms part of an authority’s electoral arrangements. The Commission refers to this more simply as ‘council size’. The legislation does not set out how many members (or councillors) each authority (or type of authority) should have. It is the Commission’s responsibility to determine the appropriate number of councillors for each authority. The Commission will always recommend a council size that, in its judgement, enables the council to take its decisions effectively, to discharge the business and responsibilities of the council successfully, and provides for effective community leadership and representation.
- 2.2 Section 57 of the 2009 Act enables any local authority that elects the whole council every four years, or has resolved to do so, to request that the LGBCE conduct an electoral review and make recommendations for single-member wards or divisions. The LGBCE expect that this is submitted at the same time that the authority makes its submission regarding the number of councillors to be elected to the Council. This is because it is important that anyone wishing to make a submission is aware of the grounds under which the review is being conducted should the request be agreed. A Council wishing to make a request should communicate this to the LGBCE formally. While the legislation does not require a resolution from a meeting of full council, the LGBCE will wish to see evidence that the request has been formally agreed through the normal decision-making processes of the authority as detailed in its constitution. The LGBCE will normally endeavour to meet such requests. If the LGBCE decline a Council’s request for such a review they will always give their reasons for doing so.

- 2.3 If the LGBCE do conduct a single-member warding review, they are not obliged to recommend a uniform pattern of single-member wards or divisions. The LGBCE are specifically required to have regard to the desirability of securing single-member electoral areas. However, this requirement does not override statutory criteria. This means that whilst the LGBCE will endeavour to recommend single-member wards, they may include one or more two or three member wards if a uniform pattern of single-member wards would result in the following:
- Community identity and interests would not be reflected; and/or
 - That obstacles to the effectiveness and convenience of local government in the area would be created; and/or
 - That resultant electoral variances would be such that the LGBCE would normally consider an electoral review of the area
- 2.4 Schedule 2 - Electoral change in England of the 2009 Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act applies where the LGBCE makes recommendations under section 56 in relation to the electoral arrangements for the area of a county council. The recommendations must secure the following results:
- An electoral area of the county council must not fall partly inside and partly outside any district
 - Every ward of a parish having a parish council (whether separate or common) must lie wholly within a single electoral area of the county council, and
 - Every parish which is not divided into parish wards must lie wholly within a single electoral area of the county council
- 2.5 In making recommendations the LGCBE must have regard to:
- Securing the ratio of the number of local government electors to the number of members of the county council to be elected is, as nearly as possible, the same in every electoral area of the council
 - Reflecting the identities and interests of local communities and in particular:
 - The desirability of fixing boundaries which are and will remain easily identifiable, and
 - The desirability of not breaking local ties when fixing boundaries
 - Securing effective and convenient local government, and
 - The boundaries of the electoral areas of any district council whose area is within the area of the county council.
- 2.6 The LGCBE must also have regard to any change in the number or distribution of local government electors in the area of the county council which is likely to take place within the period of five years immediately following the making of the recommendations.

Human Resources

- 3.1 There are no direct Human Resources implications resulting from the Divisional Arrangements Submission.

Information Technology

- 4.1 There are no direct Information Technology implications resulting from the Divisional Arrangements Submission.

Equalities Impact

- 5.1 The Council's commitment to enhancing the wellbeing of communities and individuals and to promoting equality and diversity has been embedded throughout the Divisional Arrangements Submission process.

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 6.1 The Divisional Arrangements Submission clearly supports the Council's ambition, outcomes, decision making processes, accountability and scrutiny and priorities to ensure the continued effective representation of Derbyshire.

Other (for example, Health and Safety, Environmental Sustainability, Property and Asset Management, Risk Management and Safeguarding)

- 7.1 There are no other direct implications resulting from the Divisional Arrangements Submission.

2024 Electoral Boundary Review Timetable

The following sets out the current timescales for undertaking the review

Preliminary Period (Information Gathering)	May 2022 – 31 January 2023
Phase 1 – Council Size	September 2022 – January 2023
LGBCE makes council size decision	21 March 2023
Phase 2 – Divisional arrangements	
Consultation on division patterns	9 May 2023 - 17 July 2023
Publication of draft proposals	31 October 2023
Consultation on draft proposals	31 October 2023 – 8 January 2024
Publication of final recommendations	26 March 2024
Phase 3 - Parliamentary approval of recommendations	Winter/Spring 2024
Phase 4 - Implementation of new electoral arrangements	May 2025

Appendix 3

Revised Electorate Forecasts by 2013 Electoral Division Boundaries

Electoral Division	2022				2029 Forecast			Difference	
	2022 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	2029 Electorate	Electorate Ratio <small>(based on existing council size)</small>	% variance from Derbyshire	Count	% Change
Derbyshire	621,358	64	9,709		679,518	10,617		58,160	9%
Amber Valley	99,755	10	9,976	3%	109,994	10,999	4%	10,239	10%
Alfreton and Somercotes	20,224	2	10,112	4%	21,936	10,968	3%	1,712	8%
Alport and Derwent	10,704	1	10,704	10%	12,502	12,502	18%	1,798	17%
Belper	9,028	1	9,028	-7%	9,760	9,760	-8%	732	8%
Duffield and Belper South	9,213	1	9,213	-5%	10,586	10,586	0%	1,373	15%
Greater Heanor	9,637	1	9,637	-1%	10,743	10,743	1%	1,106	11%
Heanor Central	9,704	1	9,704	0%	10,353	10,353	-2%	649	7%
Horsley	10,556	1	10,556	9%	11,208	11,208	6%	652	6%
Ripley East and Codnor	10,361	1	10,361	7%	11,702	11,702	10%	1,341	13%
Ripley West and Heage	10,328	1	10,328	6%	11,204	11,204	6%	876	8%
Bolsover	60,541	6	10,090	4%	66,740	11,123	5%	6,199	10%
Barlborough and Clowne	9,509	1	9,509	-2%	10,234	10,234	-4%	725	8%
Bolsover North	10,500	1	10,500	8%	11,640	11,640	10%	1,140	11%
Bolsover South	10,136	1	10,136	4%	11,686	11,686	10%	1,550	15%
Shirebrook and Pleasley	9,619	1	9,619	-1%	10,782	10,782	2%	1,163	12%
South Normanton and Pinxton	10,198	1	10,198	5%	10,969	10,969	3%	771	8%
Tibshelf	10,579	1	10,579	9%	11,429	11,429	8%	850	8%
Chesterfield	78,058	9	8,673	-11%	83,224	9,247	-13%	5,166	7%
Birdholme	8,386	1	8,386	-14%	8,609	8,609	-19%	223	3%
Boythorpe and Brampton South	7,355	1	7,355	-24%	7,704	7,704	-27%	349	5%
Brimington	9,825	1	9,825	1%	10,237	10,237	-4%	412	4%
Loundsley Green and Newbold	9,430	1	9,430	-3%	10,111	10,111	-5%	681	7%
Spire	7,613	1	7,613	-22%	8,276	8,276	-22%	663	9%
St. Mary's	9,419	1	9,419	-3%	10,440	10,440	-2%	1,021	11%
Staveley	9,079	1	9,079	-6%	10,363	10,363	-2%	1,284	14%
Staveley North and Whittington	8,894	1	8,894	-8%	9,202	9,202	-13%	308	3%
Walton and West	8,057	1	8,057	-17%	8,282	8,282	-22%	225	3%
Derbyshire Dales	57,624	6	9,604	-1%	60,908	10,151	-4%	3,284	6%
Ashbourne	10,827	1	10,827	12%	11,515	11,515	8%	688	6%
Bakewell	9,397	1	9,397	-3%	9,754	9,754	-8%	357	4%
Derwent Valley	9,500	1	9,500	-2%	10,210	10,210	-4%	710	7%
Dovedale	9,010	1	9,010	-7%	9,360	9,360	-12%	350	4%
Matlock	8,747	1	8,747	-10%	9,514	9,514	-10%	767	9%
Wirksworth	10,143	1	10,143	4%	10,555	10,555	-1%	412	4%
Erewash	86,660	9	9,629	-1%	93,048	10,339	-3%	6,388	7%
Breadsall and West Hallam	9,117	1	9,117	-6%	11,076	11,076	4%	1,959	21%
Breaston	10,266	1	10,266	6%	10,661	10,661	0%	395	4%
Ilkeston East	9,684	1	9,684	0%	10,539	10,539	-1%	855	9%
Ilkeston South	9,864	1	9,864	2%	10,925	10,925	3%	1,061	11%
Ilkeston West	9,436	1	9,436	-3%	9,805	9,805	-8%	369	4%
Long Eaton	9,679	1	9,679	0%	10,020	10,020	-6%	341	4%
Petersham	9,955	1	9,955	3%	10,363	10,363	-2%	408	4%
Sandiacre	9,209	1	9,209	-5%	9,828	9,828	-7%	619	7%
Sawley	9,450	1	9,450	-3%	9,831	9,831	-7%	381	4%
High Peak	72,340	8	9,043	-7%	78,106	9,763	-8%	5,766	8%
Buxton North and East	8,973	1	8,973	-8%	10,448	10,448	-2%	1,475	16%
Buxton West	9,114	1	9,114	-6%	9,680	9,680	-9%	566	6%
Chapel and Hope Valley	9,580	1	9,580	-1%	10,121	10,121	-5%	541	6%
Etherow	8,237	1	8,237	-15%	9,175	9,175	-14%	938	11%
Glossop and Charlesworth	17,842	2	8,921	-8%	18,888	9,444	-11%	1,046	6%
New Mills	9,787	1	9,787	1%	10,401	10,401	-2%	614	6%
Whaley Bridge	8,807	1	8,807	-9%	9,393	9,393	-12%	586	7%
North East Derbyshire	82,325	8	10,291	6%	87,327	10,916	3%	5,002	6%
Clay Cross North	10,474	1	10,474	8%	11,730	11,730	10%	1,256	12%
Clay Cross South	9,970	1	9,970	3%	10,578	10,578	0%	608	6%
Dronfield East	9,897	1	9,897	2%	10,170	10,170	-4%	273	3%
Dronfield West and Walton	10,666	1	10,666	10%	10,967	10,967	3%	301	3%
Eckington and Killamarsh	19,286	2	9,643	-1%	19,815	9,908	-7%	529	3%
Sutton	10,378	1	10,378	7%	11,736	11,736	11%	1,358	13%
Wingerworth and Shirland	11,654	1	11,654	20%	12,331	12,331	16%	677	6%
South Derbyshire	84,055	8	10,507	8%	100,171	12,521	18%	16,116	19%
Aston	11,600	1	11,600	19%	15,289	15,289	44%	3,689	32%
Etwall and Repton	13,217	1	13,217	36%	15,769	15,769	49%	2,552	19%
Hilton	10,377	1	10,377	7%	11,739	11,739	11%	1,362	13%
Linton	9,875	1	9,875	2%	12,705	12,705	20%	2,830	29%
Melbourne	9,607	1	9,607	-1%	11,030	11,030	4%	1,423	15%
Swadlincote Central	9,996	1	9,996	3%	11,575	11,575	9%	1,579	16%
Swadlincote North	9,351	1	9,351	-4%	10,669	10,669	0%	1,318	14%
Swadlincote South	10,032	1	10,032	3%	11,395	11,395	7%	1,363	14%

* Lighter highlighted cells are greater than or equal to +/-10%, darker cells +/-30%

Electorate Forecasts by proposed Electoral Division Boundaries



Electorate Forecasts by proposed Electoral Division Boundaries

Name	2029 Electorate	CIr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District
Derbyshire	679,518	64	10,617		
Amber Valley	109,995	10	10,999	3.6%	
A01 Alfreton and Somercotes	10,974	1	10,974	3.4%	-0.2%
A02 Alport and Derwent	11,414	1	11,414	7.5%	3.8%
A03 Belper	10,848	1	10,848	2.2%	-1.4%
A04 Duffield and Belper South	10,586	1	10,586	-0.2%	-3.8%
A05 Greater Heanor	10,743	1	10,743	1.2%	-2.3%
A06 Heanor Central	10,606	1	10,606	-0.1%	-3.6%
A07 Horsley	11,208	1	11,208	5.6%	1.9%
A08 Ripley East and Codnor	11,449	1	11,449	7.8%	4.1%
A09 Ripley West and Heage	11,204	1	11,204	5.5%	1.9%
A10 Swanwick and Riddings	10,962	1	10,962	3.2%	-0.3%
Bolsover	66,740	6	11,123	4.8%	
B01 Barlborough and Clowne	11,166	1	11,166	5.2%	0.4%
B03 Bolsover North	10,708	1	10,708	0.9%	-3.7%
B04 Bolsover South	11,201	1	11,201	6.5%	1.7%
B05 Hardwick	11,429	1	11,429	7.6%	2.7%
B06 Shirebrook and Pleasley	11,267	1	11,267	5.1%	0.3%
B02 South Normanton and Pinxton	10,969	1	10,969	3.3%	-1.4%
Chesterfield	83,224	8	10,403	-2.0%	
C02 Brimington	10,296	1	10,296	-3.0%	-1.0%
C06 Brockwell and Boythorpe	10,367	1	10,367	-2.4%	-0.3%
C04 Dunston and Linacre	10,384	1	10,384	-2.2%	-0.2%
C08 Hasland and Birdholme	10,526	1	10,526	-0.9%	1.2%
C01 Staveley	10,363	1	10,363	-2.4%	-0.4%
C03 Staveley North and Whittington	10,350	1	10,350	-2.5%	-0.5%
C05 Walton and West	10,609	1	10,609	-0.1%	2.0%
C07 Whittington Moor and Spire	10,329	1	10,329	-2.7%	-0.7%
Derbyshire Dales	60,908	6	10,151	-4.4%	
D01 Ashbourne South	9,945	1	9,945	-6.3%	-2.0%
D02 Bakewell	10,181	1	10,181	-4.1%	0.3%
D03 Derwent Valley	10,640	1	10,640	0.2%	4.8%
D04 Dovedale and Ashbourne North	10,073	1	10,073	-5.1%	-0.8%
D05 Matlock	10,103	1	10,103	-4.8%	-0.5%
D06 Wirksworth	9,966	1	9,966	-6.1%	-1.8%
Erewash	93,048	9	10,339	-2.6%	
E04 Breadsall and West Hallam	10,123	1	10,123	-4.6%	-2.1%

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District
E06 Breaston	10,661	1	10,661	0.5%	3.1%
E01 Ilkeston East	10,539	1	10,539	-0.7%	1.9%
E02 Ilkeston South	10,925	1	10,925	3.0%	5.7%
E03 Ilkeston West	10,365	1	10,365	-2.3%	0.3%
E08 Long Eaton	10,020	1	10,020	-5.6%	-3.1%
E05 Petersham	10,363	1	10,363	-2.3%	0.2%
E07 Sandiacre	10,221	1	10,221	-3.7%	-1.1%
E09 Sawley	9,831	1	9,831	-7.3%	-4.9%
High Peak	78,106	8	9,763	-8.0%	
H01 Buxton North and King Sterndale	9,781	1	9,781	-7.9%	0.2%
H02 Buxton South and Goyt Valley	9,700	1	9,700	-8.6%	-0.6%
H04 Chapel and Hope Valley	9,759	1	9,759	-8.1%	0.0%
H08 Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%
H07 Glossop North and Tintwistle	9,763	1	9,763	-8.0%	0.0%
H06 Glossop South and Bamford	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%
H05 New Mills and Hayfield	9,748	1	9,748	-8.2%	-0.2%
H03 Whaley Bridge and Chinley	9,819	1	9,819	-7.5%	0.6%
North East Derbyshire	87,327	8	10,916	2.8%	
N05 Ashover and Shirland	10,710	1	10,710	0.9%	-1.9%
N07 Clay Cross North	11,532	1	11,532	8.6%	5.6%
N03 Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	11,370	1	11,370	7.1%	4.2%
N04 Dronfield East	11,199	1	11,199	5.5%	2.6%
N02 Dronfield West and Walton	10,767	1	10,767	1.4%	-1.4%
N01 Eckington	10,333	1	10,333	-2.7%	-5.3%
N08 Killamarsh	10,299	1	10,299	-3.0%	-5.7%
N06 Sutton	11,117	1	11,117	4.7%	1.8%
South Derbyshire	100,171	9	11,130	4.8%	
S05 Aston	11,124	1	11,124	4.8%	-0.1%
S03 Etwall and Findern	11,418	1	11,418	7.6%	2.6%
S02 Hilton	10,435	1	10,435	-1.7%	-6.2%
S01 Linton	11,011	1	11,011	3.8%	-1.1%
S06 Melbourne and Woodville	11,134	1	11,134	4.9%	0.0%
S04 Repton and Stenson	11,620	1	11,620	9.5%	4.4%
S07 Swadlincote East	11,101	1	11,101	4.6%	-0.3%
S08 Swadlincote South	11,121	1	11,121	4.8%	-0.1%
S09 Swadlincote West	11,207	1	11,207	5.6%	0.7%



Derbyshire County Council 2024 Boundary Review Electoral Division Arrangements

July 2023 v0.5

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1. Introduction

Electoral boundaries are in place to ensure fair and equal representation by Elected Members, reflect community ties and identities and promote effective and convenient local government.

Electoral Reviews can be initiated for several reasons:

- At the **request of the local authority**
- **Electoral imbalance**, if either:
 - One electoral division has a +/-30% variance with the local authority electorate average
 - Or, 30% or more of the electoral divisions have a +/-10% variance from the local authority average
- **Time period** since the previous review, which is normally around 12 and 16 years or every two to three electoral cycles
- As a result of **structural change** i.e. in an area where local government reorganisation is taking place

In April 2022, the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) initiated an Electoral Division Boundary Review of Derbyshire by notifying the Council that 12 years had passed since the previous Electoral Division Boundary Review and that a review was due. In addition, the LGBCE confirmed that one of the Council's 61 electoral divisions, Etwall and Repton, had reached an electoral imbalance with the rest the county in 2021, having a 33% variance above the Derbyshire average number of electorate per electoral division.

The Electoral Boundary Review process comprises a full review of all Council electoral divisions implemented in five key stages:

- **Preliminary Phase** – Information gathering and electoral forecasts
- **Phase 1 – Council size** i.e. proposals for the total number of councillors/electoral divisions
- **Phase 2 – Consultations** on draft proposals and divisional arrangements i.e. proposals for revised boundaries and names of electoral divisions
- **Phase 3 - Parliamentary approval** of recommendations
- **Phase 4 - Implement** new electoral arrangements

The Preliminary (information gathering) Phase was completed on 30 January 2023 and the Council Size Phase was approved by Full Council on 15 February 2023 the recommendations from which to delay the start of the second phase until after the Local Elections on 4 May 2023, to keep the Council Size at 64 and to hold a Single Member Review¹ have all been agreed at this stage of the Review.

Electoral Division Pattern Arrangements

The second phase of the Review started on 9 May 2023. The LGCE released its recommendation on the Council Size², marking the start of the Formal Review Process. The first of the two 10-week consultation periods on the divisional and pattern arrangements for the electoral divisions ends with a submission date of 17 July 2023.

The first consultation period asks all interested parties such as residents, community groups, Councillors, Political Groups and Councils for their views on which communities should be part of the same division asking about:

- **Shared facilities** i.e. parks, leisure centres or schools and shopping areas
- **Common issues** faced by neighbouring communities such as high numbers of visitors or heavy traffic
- **New housing or commercial developments** that have changed the focus of communities
- **Natural or manmade boundaries** such as roads, rivers, railways or other features that people believe form strong boundaries between neighbourhoods

The LGCE will use local views to help it draw up proposals for new division boundaries. All interested parties can make a submission for the whole or parts of Derbyshire and all carry equal weight. The LGCE will then release its recommended electoral boundaries on 31 October 2023, which will then start the second 10-week consultation period, running until 8 Jan 2024. During this second consultation period the LGCE will be gathering views on the proposed boundaries, names, locations and councillor numbers, with the final set of electoral division boundaries being released on 26 March 2024.

2. Guidance on proposing a pattern of divisions

The LGCE must abide by certain rules set out in law³ when drawing up proposals for new electoral division boundaries and each submissions evidence will be considered in light of these criteria before making any final recommendations. The main rules are:

- **Delivering electoral equality for local voters** - ensuring that each local councillor represents roughly the same number of people
- **Reflecting the interests and identities of local communities** – establishing electoral arrangements which, as far as possible, maintain local ties and where boundaries are easily identifiable
- **Promoting effective and convenient local government** ensuring that the new electoral divisions can be represented effectively by their elected

representative(s) and that the new electoral arrangements as a whole allow the local authority to conduct its business effectively

Occasionally, it will not be possible for the LGBCE to put forward a boundary proposal that clearly meets all these principles. In fact, the statutory criteria can sometimes contradict each other, for example where a proposed division might reflect the shape of local communities but delivers poor levels of electoral equality. In these cases, the LGBCE will use its discretion and the quality of the evidence presented in each submission to come to a conclusion. In addition to the main rules, the LGCBE makes it clear that:

- No electoral division can cross a district or borough boundary
- Parish and Ward boundaries must be adhered to wherever possible
- The electoral divisions variance from the Derbyshire average should be as close to zero as possible

However, the LGBCE recognise that co-terminosity with district and borough wards is not always possible and new parish wards can be created if the LGBCE consider the proposal viable.

The guidance provided also states that the LGCBE will not consider the following as evidence for a proposal:

- Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries
- Current County Electoral Divisions
- Local political implications of recommendations
- School catchment areas
- Postcodes or addresses
- Polling districts

Naming conventions of electoral boundaries

The LGBCE has also issued guidance on the naming conventions for the Electoral Division proposals as it is generally regarded that Councils and their communities are usually able to suggest appropriate names for wards and electoral divisions that reflect community identities and mean something to local people.

In determining names for wards and divisions, the aim is to:

- Avoid causing confusion amongst local electors by ensuring that names are distinct and easily identifiable, especially in two-tier areas
- Use the existing ward or division name when the area remains largely unchanged, supporting continuity of identification with an area and voting processes

- Alter ward or division names even where there has been little or no change to electoral boundaries when there is good reason for change. For example, where a community identity has clearly changed over time, a different name may better reflect the constituent communities of the proposed electoral area

Other considerations are to:

- Adopt compass point names when there is not a more suitable name, (usually applies in larger urban and suburban settlements), for example Swadlincote East. Compass points will normally be used only where they are relative to another compass point (i.e. Swadlincote West)
- Use short names rather than those which attempt to describe an area exhaustively, e.g., by reference to all or a number of parishes it encompasses. Excessively long electoral area names have the potential to cause confusion

3. The Council's approach

Officers from the County Council developed an initial proposal for electoral division boundaries and names using data from various sources including:

- **Current electorate** by household, polling districts, parishes, parish wards, district and borough wards, existing electoral divisions and districts (2022)⁴ see [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#)
- **Projected electorate** by polling districts, parishes, parish wards, district and borough wards, existing electoral divisions and districts (2029) see [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#)
- **Forecast housing completions**, planning applications where 17 or more dwellings are expected to be completed by 2029
- **Market towns**
- **Deprivation**⁵
- **Rural Urban Classification (RUC2011)**⁶

These officer proposals followed parish, parish ward and ward boundaries where possible, attempted to minimise the electoral variance within each district and with the county average and to reflect local communities as a basis for discussion with interested parties.

The proposals have been through an iterative process following feedback and review with officer and political groups where appropriate.

This final set of proposals was agreed at Full Council on 12 July 2023 for submission to the LGBCE on 17 July 2023.

4. The Council's proposals

In order to best meet the requirements set out by the LGBCE, achieve electoral parity, community cohesion and representation across Derbyshire, it is proposed that:

- The County should have 64 single-member divisions
- There should be one less electoral division in Chesterfield
- There should be an additional electoral division in South Derbyshire

The table in Fig 1 below, shows the current position and the proposed distribution of electoral divisions by district. These are fully outlined in the following sections which outline in detail the Council's proposals for each of the districts and boroughs in the county.

Fig 1 - District current and proposed Electoral Division arrangements

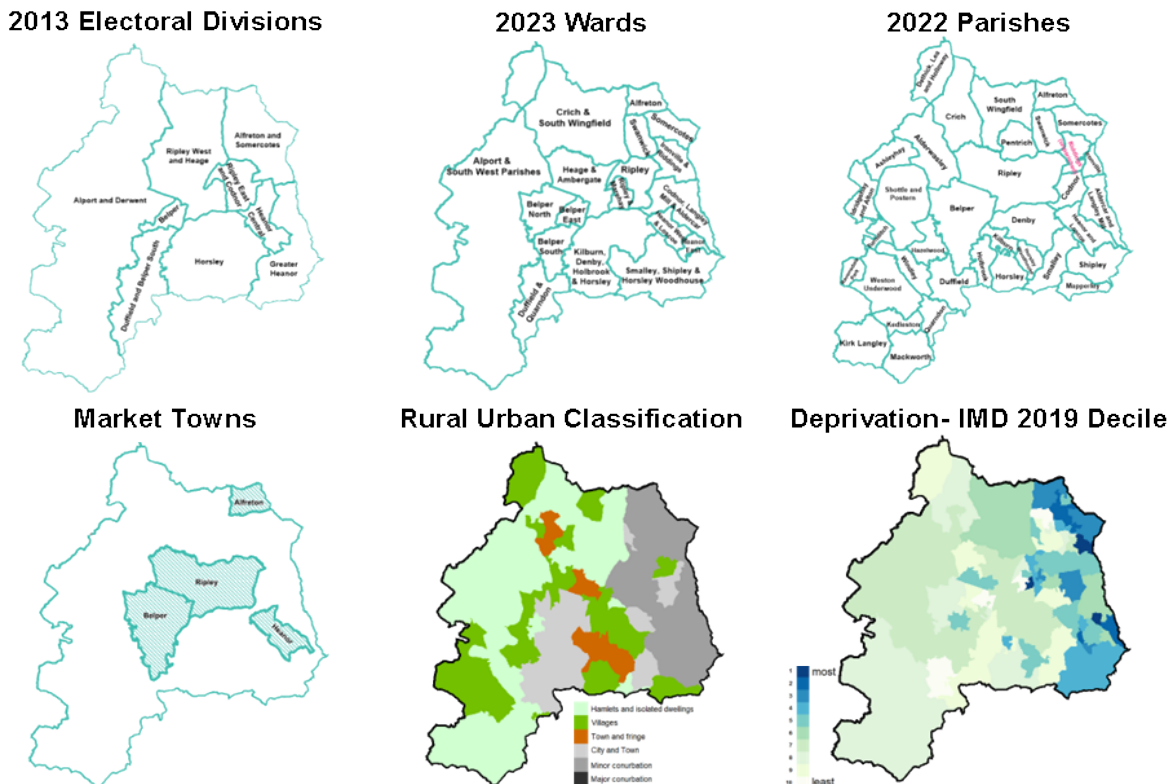
	Current Divisions					Proposed Divisions				
	EDs	Seats	Electorate	Electoral average per seat	Variance	EDs	Seats	Electorate	Electoral average per seat	Variance
Amber Valley	9	10	99,755	9,976	2.7%	10	10	109,994	10,999	3.6%
Bolsover	6	6	60,541	10,090	3.9%	6	6	66,740	11,123	4.8%
Chesterfield	9	9	78,058	8,673	-10.7%	8	8	83,224	10,403	-2.0%
Derbyshire Dales	6	6	57,624	9,604	-1.1%	6	6	60,908	10,150	-4.4%
Erewash	9	9	86,660	9,629	-0.8%	9	9	93,048	10,339	-2.6%
High Peak	7	8	72,340	9,043	-6.9%	8	8	78,106	9,763	-8.0%
North East Derbyshire	7	8	82,325	10,291	6.0%	8	8	87,327	10,916	2.8%
South Derbyshire	8	8	84,055	10,507	8.2%	9	9	100,171	11,130	4.8%
Derbyshire	61	64	621,358	9,709		64	64	679,518	10,617	

Amber Valley

In 2022, the total electorate for the ten divisions in Amber Valley was 99,755, equating to an average electorate of 9,976 per councillor and an electoral variance of 2.7% from the county average. By 2029 the district electorate is projected to increase by 10.2% to 109,986 with an average of 10,999 electors per division, higher than the county average with an electoral variance of 3.6%.

Amber Valley is characterised by having the most divisions of all Derbyshire's districts and the largest number of electorate. The district contains the four market towns of Alfreton, Heanor, Ripley and Belper which together comprise 54% of the total district forecast electorate in 2029. The 2011 Rural Urban Classification (RUC2011)⁶ shows Amber Valley to be 'Urban with Minor Conurbation' with less than 26% of the district's population in rural settlements as shown on the maps in Fig 2 below.

Fig 2 - Amber Valley Borough Maps



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Amber Valley has the highest number of households of all eight Derbyshire districts at 56,277. There are 37 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. These major planned housing developments which have a combined total of 3,541 dwellings, represent 16% of all estimated housing completions within Derbyshire by 2029 and form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in Fig 3 below.

Fig 3 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Ripley	630	18%
Mackworth	571	16%
Belper	456	13%
Quarndon	350	10%
Shipley	326	9%
Swanwick	297	8%
Somercotes	200	6%
Alfreton	161	5%
Kirk Langley	118	3%
Smalley	100	3%
Aldercar and Langley Mill	93	3%
Crich	67	2%

Parish	Forecast	%
Riddings (unparished)	66	2%
Denby	45	1%
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	22	1%
Heanor and Loscoe	20	1%
South Wingfield	19	1%
Total	3,541	

The individual divisions are projected to vary in their councillor to electorate ratio. If the current divisions remain unchanged to 2029 then the variances would be near to or exceed a +/- 10% variance with the County, particularly Alport and Derwent which is forecast to have a 15.1% variance from the county average whilst Belper would have a -8.8% variance, see [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#) for a breakdown of all the areas.

Amber Valley Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that the existing number of ten seats be maintained. As the Council have endorsed that the Electoral Divisions should have single member representation as part of this review, this proposal recommends that the Alfreton and Somercotes two-member division be split creating two new single member divisions of Alfreton and Somercotes and Swanwick and Riddings, instigating major changes to these areas.

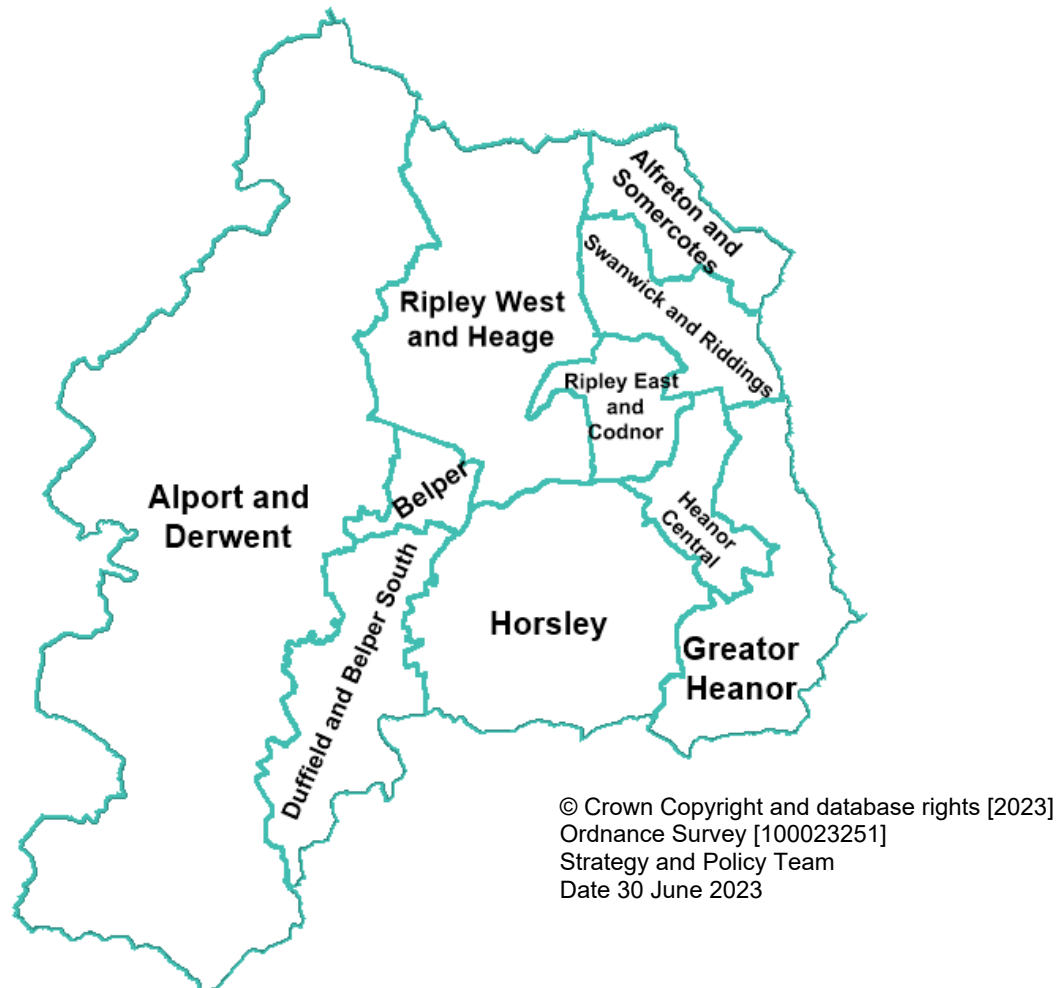
It is further proposed that the Alport and Derwent, Belper, Duffield and Belper South, Heanor Central, Ripley East and Codnor and Ripley West and Heage divisions are redrawn to balance the electoral variances across the district and to better reflect the communities which have changed since the last review in 2011. Fig 4 below illustrates the breakdown of the electorate and variance and Fig 5 shows the Council's proposed division boundaries. Details for the County as a whole can be found in [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Fig 4 - Amber Valley proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Alfreton and Somercotes	10,974	1	10,974	3.4%	-0.2%	Major Change	
Alport and Derwent	11,414	1	11,414	7.5%	3.8%	Minor Change	
Belper	10,848	1	10,848	2.2%	-1.4%	Minor Change	
Duffield and Belper South	10,586	1	10,586	-0.3%	-3.8%	No Change	
Greater Heanor	10,743	1	10,743	1.2%	-2.3%	No Change	
Heanor Central	10,353	1	10,353	-2.5%	-5.9%	Minor Change	
Horsley	11,208	1	11,208	5.6%	1.9%	No Change	
Ripley East and Codnor	11,490	1	11,490	8.2%	4.5%	Minor Change	
Ripley West and Heage	11,416	1	11,416	7.5%	3.8%	No Change	
Swanwick and Riddings	10,962	1	10,962	3.2%	-0.3%	Major Change	Yes
Amber Valley	109,994	10	10,999	3.6%			

This Council Proposal recommends that there is no change to the two existing electoral divisions of Greater Heanor and Horsley.

Fig 5 - Amber Valley Electoral Divisions proposals map



Alfreton and Somercotes

Alfreton and Somercotes is currently a two-member division with a forecast electorate of 21,929, a variance of 0.3% from the district average and 3.2% from the County. The Council's preferred option is to include only single member divisions requiring the current division to be split to achieve that aim.

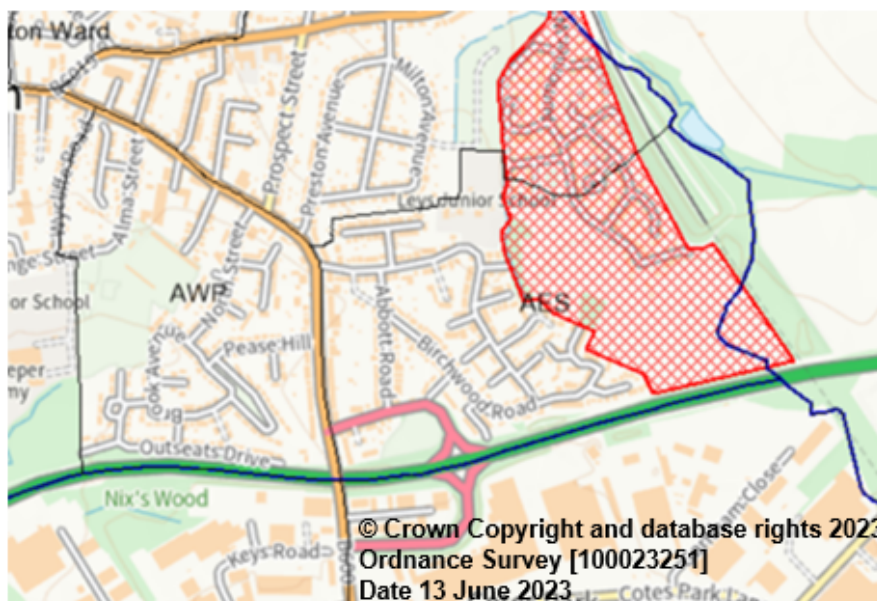
Alfreton and Somercotes division is made up of Alfreton Ward, Swanwick Ward, Somercotes Ward and Ironville and Riddings Ward, and encompasses the Alfreton, Swanwick, Somercotes and Ironville parishes and the unparished area of Riddings. All four wards are classed as 'Urban minor conurbation'⁶. It is proposed that Alfreton Ward and Somercotes Ward be paired to create a new Alfreton and Somercotes division, with a small section of Somercotes Ward separated and placed in the new Swanwick and Riddings division to balance the electorate, with Alfreton and Somercotes in their entirety containing 12,110 electors, well above the 10% variance allowed.

The decision to pair Alfreton with Somercotes, rather than any of the other possible options (chiefly, pairing Alfreton with Swanwick and Somercotes with Ironville and Riddings) is the preferred choice as whichever way the two-member division is split, a ward needs to be split to balance the electors.

Pairing Alfreton with Swanwick would require a section of Alfreton (polling district AES) to be split from the remainder of Alfreton. Splitting AES from Alfreton is not favourable for three reasons:

1. With Alfreton and Swanwick paired, the A38 would act as a clear border between the divisions, and including AES in Somercotes and Riddings would break that clear border
2. Just south of the A38 is an industrial estate, meaning the electorate in AES would be cut off from the rest of the division by this large industrial area, making it feel like a very different community
3. AES contains a major new housing development, splitting it off from the rest of Alfreton Ward splits that new development and the housing estate it joins, see Fig 6 – Polling District AES below

Fig 6- Polling District AES



The favoured alternative, of pairing Alfreton with Somercotes still requires a ward to be split, but this is a more favourable option as the border between Riddings and Somercotes is much less clearly defined, with the community of Leabrooks situated on the border between the wards and with the ward boundaries running down small residential streets.

Polling district SMS runs along the majority of the border taking in all of Somercotes west of the B600. Splitting this into two sections would allow roughly 1,150 electors to be moved from Alfreton and Somercotes into Swanwick and Riddings to create electoral parity. The split proposed would cut SMS polling district along Quarry Road and the B600. This break moves

the border from the middle of small roads such as James Street and Park Side onto the main roads, making it easier for electors to identify their division. Whilst splitting this ward may seem to compromise community identity, this has been balanced with the need for effective and convenient local government, with the preference for single member wards being a key consideration for the authority. It is also the less decisive split available as it moves a split from within a housing estate to the edge of it.

The district has a commonality of deprivation, with every section of it ranking in the top 50% nationally for deprivation based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, whereas the majority of the proposed Swanwick and Riddings division rank in the bottom 50% nationally.

Effective and convenient local governance is enhanced by the good road links within the division, with the A61, A38 and B600 providing major road access to all parts of the division.

The new Alfreton and Somercotes division has a forecast electorate of 10,974, a -0.2% variance from the district average and a 3.4% variance from the county average.

Alport and Derwent

Alport and Derwent occupies the entire western border of the district and comprises of Alport and South West Parishes Ward, Belper North Ward and half of Crich and South Wingfield Ward. Alport and South West Parishes is classified by the RUC2011⁶ as “Rural Village and Dispersed”, Crich as “Rural Town and Fringe” and Belper North as “Urban City and Town”.

The current division of Alport and Derwent is forecast to have an electorate of 12,502 in 2029, 12.0% above the district average and 15.0% above the county average meaning a reduction in electorate is required to bring the division back in line with the county average. The simplest and most obvious fix for reducing Alport and Derwent’s electorate is to increase its neighbour of Belper (currently forecast to be 12.7% below the district average).

It is proposed that Alport and Derwent lose polling district BNB into the Belper division, reuniting more of Belper within the Belper division whilst decreasing Alport and Derwent’s forecast electorate down to 11,414, a 7.5% variance from the county average but a 3.8% variance from the district average.

The proposed change moves the border between the two divisions from Far Laund to Crich Lane, maintaining the coherency of the border along a road. The division will also retain a population with low levels of deprivation based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵ which ranks every area of the division in the lowest 20% nationally.

Effective and convenient local government and community links are further enabled with the A6 and B5023 linking the north and south of the division, together with the A52, A517 and B5035 linking eastern and western parts of the division, ensuring all parts of the division can be reached.

Belper

Belper division is situated close to the centre of Amber Valley, bordering on four different Amber Valley divisions. It is currently forecast to have an electorate of 9,759 in 2029, so requires an increase in electorate to create electoral equality.

Belper division currently comprises of Belper East Ward, that being a substantial part of the Belper Parish but is split away from Belper North Ward, which is within Alport and Derwent division, and Belper South Ward, which is in Duffield and Belper South Division.

It is proposed that Belper Division be increased by adding polling district BNB from the Alport and Derwent division. This move brings more of the community of Belper into the Belper Division, uniting the two sides of Far Laund into one division.

The A609 and B6013 ensure Elected Members can travel easily for effective and convenient local government, with the district also taking in a section of the A6 in its south-west corner. The addition of polling district BNB moves the north-western border from Far Laund to Crich Lane, which acts as something of a buffer between the Urban Far Laund area and more rural area to its west. The division has low levels of deprivation, with every area barring a small section of the town centre ranked in the lowest 20% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

With this change, Belper is forecast to have an electorate of 10,848, a 2.2% variance from the county average but a -1.4% variance from the district average.

Duffield and Belper South

Duffield and Belper South is on the southern border of Amber Valley, with Derby immediately to its south, Alport and Derwent to its west, Belper to its north and Horsley to its east. Currently it comprises of Duffield and Quarndon Ward and Belper South Ward, both of which are classified as 'Urban City and Town' by the RUC2011⁶.

As Duffield and Belper South division has a forecast electorate of 10,586, a -0.3% variance from the county average, it is proposed that the division remains unchanged. This will aid convenience of local government whilst also

respecting the established communities included within and outside of the division.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained with the A6 linking the Belper South and Duffield and Quarndon district wards. The conurbations of Bargate and Milford form the boundary to the east of the division with the natural boundary of the river Derwent in the south-east.

The B5023 adds to the good internal communication links, ensuring the Elected Member for the division can travel to all parts in between. The communities in the Belper South district do identify more with being in a rural environment, hence it being warded to this electoral division rather than the Belper division.

The division has low levels of deprivation, with every area barring a small section of the town centre ranked in the lowest 20% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

With a current forecasted electoral variance of -0.3% from the county average and -3.8% from the district no changes are currently proposed to this division. Any changes made would be at the expense of either community identities or effective local government as they would further fracture the existing communities and lead to knock on changes to other divisions that are not necessary or beneficial.

Greater Heanor

Greater Heanor comprises of the southern section of Heanor and Loscoe Parish, Shipley Parish and Aldercar and Langley Mill Parish. It is the majority of Heanor East Ward and contains significant sections of both Smalley, Shipley and Horsley Woodhouse Ward and Codnor Langley Mill and Aldercar Ward, both being broken along parish lines. The entire division is classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' by the RUC2011⁶.

It is proposed that the division of Greater Heanor remains unchanged.

Coherent boundaries are maintained by the district boundary to the east of the electoral division. The district ward of Codnor, Langley Mill & Heanor contains the town of Langley Mill and uses the A610 to link these communities with the north of the district ward and the A608 for the neighbouring Heanor East. Community identities in the south of the area of Heanor, such as Marlpool are more aligned with this district ward and there are coherent boundaries to the south with the end of urban areas before the next town of Shipley.

Effective and convenient local government is enabled due to the A6007 which links this district ward with the Shipley and Mapperley civil parishes which

form part of the Shipley Park, Horsley and Horsley Woodhouse district ward. The western boundary uses the unused land before the A608 and the neighbouring town of Smalley, part of the Horsley division.

The division has high levels of deprivation, with sections of Langley Mill ranked in the top 20% nationally and all but a small section of Aldercar in the top 50% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

With a current forecasted electoral variance of -2.3% (district) and 1.2% (county) no changes are currently proposed to this division. Any changes made would be at the expense of either community identities or effective local government as they would further fracture the existing communities and lead to knock on changes to other divisions that are not necessary or beneficial.

Heanor Central

Situated to the south of Ripley East and Codnor, the north and west of Greater Heanor and the north-east of Horsley is Heanor Central. It currently comprises of the majority of Heanor and Loscoe Parish and Heanor West and Loscoe Ward, as well as the majority of Codnor Parish, a section of the Codnor, Langley Mill and Aldercar Ward. The entirety of the division is classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' by the RUC2011⁶.

Heanor Central is forecast to have an electorate of 10,353, 6.2% below the district average and 2.6% below the county average if the boundary remains unchanged. However, Heanor Central's immediate neighbour, Ripley East and Codnor is forecast to have an electorate of 11,702, a variance of 10.2% from the county average and in need of reduction, which will impact on this division.

It is therefore proposed that Heanor Central be increased by taking a small section of polling district CDR, part of the Codnor Parish, from Ripley East and Codnor. The change proposed would see the polling district split along the A610 and to the south of the High Holbourn Road industrial estate, taking in the properties on the east of the A610 to the junction with Alfreton Road.

This change, whilst rebalancing the electors between the divisions with 253 electors moved, also moved the border between them from Alfreton Road to the A610, retaining an easily identifiable boundary line. It also moves electors within a parish, a less intrusive change than would be achievable at other points on the border between the two divisions.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained by the A6007 which links all the district wards. The natural boundary of Shipley Park and the town of Langley Mill provides a coherent boundary to the east and the edge of Heanor's urban area to the west. The A608 intersects the district ward allowing for effective travel from east to west.

Levels of deprivation within the division vary, with all of Heanor ranking in the top 50% nationally, a section of Codnor ranks in the top 30% nationally and Waingroves falls in the lowest 20% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

The division is forecast to remain well within the LGCBEs +/-10% variance with -0.1% variance from the county average and -3.6% from the district with a forecast electorate of 10,606 by 2029.

Horsley

Horsley is situated on the southern border of Amber Valley, with Derby City to its south and various divisions to its north, east and west. Comprising of the entirety of the Kilburn, Denby, Holbrook and Horsley Ward and the majority of the Smalley, Shipley and Horsley Woodhouse Ward, the division contains a distinct set of communities with only Shipley Parish missing from its two wards. These wards are classified as 'Rural town and fringe' and 'Urban minor conurbation'⁶ respectively by the ONS, with both containing collections of settlements surrounded by rural areas.

Horsley is currently forecast to have an electorate of 11,208, 1.9% above the district average and 5.6% above the county average. No changes are currently proposed to this division as any changes made would be at the expense of either community identities or effective local government as they would further fracture the existing communities and lead to knock on changes to other divisions that are not necessary or beneficial.

The district wards of Kilburn, Denby, Holbrook and Horsley have coherent boundaries by using the urban areas of Loscoe and Marehay in the north and the urban developments of Belper to the west. The A608 and A609 in the east and south also provide coherent boundaries as well as providing effective transport links between the east and west of the division. The A38 ensures convenient local government by linking Coxbench in the south with Denby in the north.

Levels of deprivation in the division are generally within the lowest 20% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, with one small section of Smalley in the top 50% nationally.

Ripley East and Codnor

Ripley East and Codnor is located near the middle of the district with Ripley West and Heage to its west and north and both Horsley and Heanor Central to its south and west. Ripley East and Codnor comprises of Ripley Ward, a small section of Ripley and Marehay Ward and a section of the Codnor, Langley Mill and Aldercar Ward. In its current form it breaks both Codnor Parish and Ripley Parish, with Ripley Parish being far too populous to be within one ward. The

entirety of this division is classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban minor conurbation'.

Ripley East and Codnor is forecast to have an electorate 6.1% above the district average and 10.2% above the county average by 2029, meaning a reduction is required to better align the district division's electorate.

The simplest reduction would be to assign some of the division to the neighbouring division of Heanor Central which is forecast to have a -6.2% district variance and -2.6% county variance. It is proposed that Heanor Central be increased by taking a small section of polling district CDR, part of the Codnor Parish, from Ripley East and Codnor. The change proposed would see the polling district split along the A610 and to the south of the High Holbourn Road industrial estate, taking in the properties on the east of the A610 to the junction with Alfreton Road.

This change, whilst rebalancing the electors between the divisions with 253 electors moved, also moves the border between them from Alfreton Road to the A610, retaining an easily identifiable boundary line. It also moves electors within a parish, a less intrusive change than would be achievable at other points on the border between the two divisions.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained through effective road links with the A610 linking the south of the division at Codnor with the neighbouring district ward of Ripley, which contains the market town of Ripley with 3 parish wards – Butterley, East and North. Coherent boundaries are maintained by the district ward of Ripley to the north and west and the end of the urban conurbations of Codnor to the south-east.

Levels of deprivation within the division vary, with a section of Codnor ranking in the top 30% nationally whilst Waingroves falls in the lowest 20% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

This change would decrease Ripley East and Codnor's electorate to 11,449, a 7.8% variance from the county average and 4.1% variance from the district.

Ripley West and Heage

Ripley West and Heage is located on Amber Valley's northern border, between Alport and Derwent to its west and Alfreton and Somercotes to its east. It comprises of South Wingfield Parish and Pentrich Parish, the south-eastern corner of Crich Parish and the western side of Ripley Parish, broken to include Heage and Ambergate Ward and the majority of the Ripley and Marehay ward. All this division, minus Ripley and Marehay Ward is classed as 'Rural village and dispersed' by the ONS, with Ripley and Marehay Ward classed as 'urban minor conurbation'⁶.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained by the B6179 in the east, linking Marehay with Ripley and the A610 and A38 linking this area with the north of the division via the A615. Communication is also enabled by the B6013/B5035 which link to the A610. The proposal ensures Elected Members can travel to all parts of the electoral division effectively.

Ripley has vastly varying levels of deprivation, with one section, The Elms, ranking in the top 10% nationally and one section around West Avenue and Highfields Way ranking in the bottom 10% nationally.

Ripley West and Heage is forecast to have an electorate of 11,204, 1.9% above the district average and 5.5% above the county average. Currently no changes are proposed as all of its neighbours are also forecast to be above the county and district averages, with the exception of Belper, which is expected to gain from Alport and Derwent being reduced. Any changes made to Ripley West and Heage division would be at the expense of either community identities or effective local government as they would further fracture the existing communities and lead to knock on changes to other divisions that are not necessary or beneficial.

Swanwick and Riddings

Alfreton and Somercotes is currently a two-member division with a forecast electorate of 21,929, giving a variance of 0.3% from the district average and 3.2% from the county. The Council's preferred option is to have single member divisions requiring the division is split to achieve that aim.

Alfreton and Somercotes division is made up of the four Wards of Alfreton, Swanwick, Somercotes and Ironville and Riddings, with Alfreton, Swanwick, Somercotes and Ironville also parishes and Riddings being unparished. All four wards are classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' by the RUC2011⁶.

It is proposed that Swanwick Ward and Ironville and Riddings Ward be paired to create a new Swanwick and Riddings division, with a small section of Somercotes Ward included to balance the electorates, with Swanwick, Ironville and Riddings in their entirety containing 9,996 electors, above the - 10% variance, but well below the district average.

As detailed earlier, the pairing of Swanwick with Alfreton has been considered and dismissed, with the pairing of Swanwick with Ironville and Riddings favoured, with the inclusion of the southern section of polling district SMS to balance the electorates. The inclusion of this section of Somercotes moves the break between wards from the middle of small roads to the major roads of B600 and Quarry Road, making more easily describable border points.

Effective and convenient local governance is enhanced by the good road links within the division, with the B6179 and B6016 providing major road access to all parts of the division.

The district has a commonality of deprivation, with every section of it ranking in the least deprived 50% nationally for deprivation based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, whereas the majority of the proposed Alfreton and Somercotes division ranks in the most deprived 50% nationally.

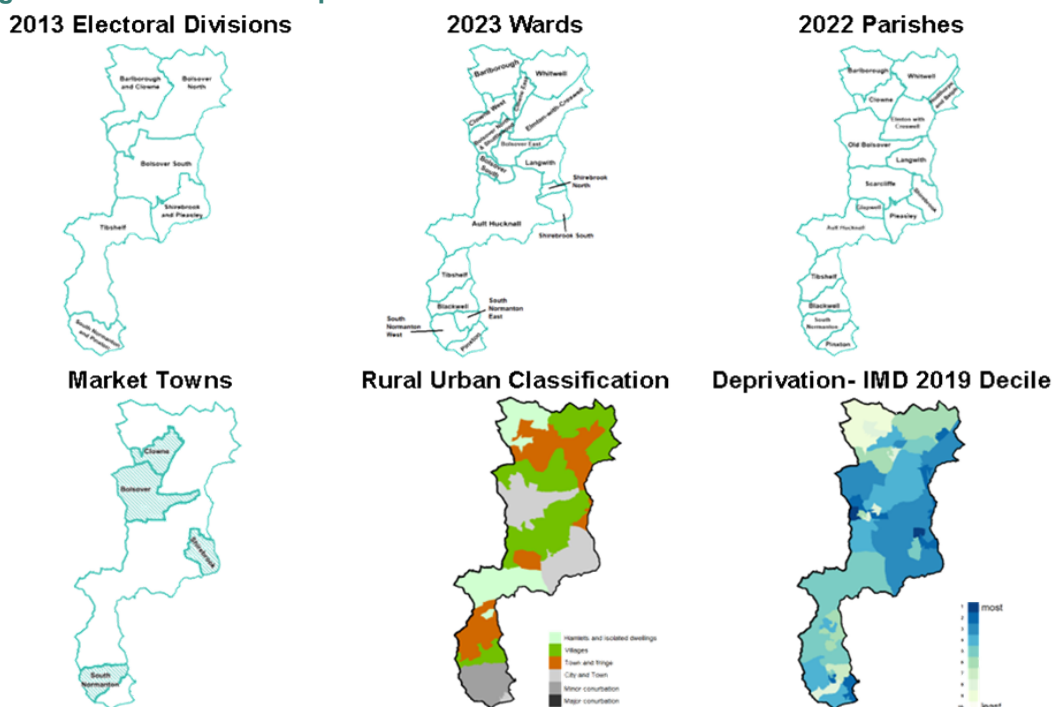
The new Swanwick and Riddings division has a forecast electorate of 10,962, a variance 3.2% from the county average but a -0.3% variance from the district average.

Bolsover

In 2022, the electorate for the six divisions in Bolsover was 60,541, equating to an average of 10,090 electorate per councillor and an electoral variance of 3.8% from the county average. By 2029, the district's electorate is projected to increase by 10% to 66,740 and with no proposed changes to the number of divisions in the district, the average number of electors per division is 11,123, higher than the county average with an electoral variance of 4.8%.

The district contains the four market towns of Clowne, Bolsover, Shirebrook and South Normanton which together comprise 52% of the total forecast electorate in 2029. The RUC2011⁶ shows Bolsover to be 'Urban with significant rural' with the district having approximately 47% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns as shown in Fig 7 below.

Fig 7 - Bolsover District Maps



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Bolsover, at the 2021 census, had the second smallest number of households of all Derbyshire's districts at 35,2627. There are 27 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. These major planned housing developments with a combined total of 2,574 planned completions represents 11% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029 and form a principal part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in Fig 8 below.

Fig 8 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Old Bolsover	967	38%
Shirebrook	342	13%
Elmton with Creswell	288	11%
Clowne	261	10%
Hodthorpe and Belph	245	10%
Barlborough	137	5%
South Normanton	131	5%
Pinxton	65	3%
Glapwell	64	2%
Whitwell	38	1%
Langwith	36	1%
Total	2,574	

The individual divisions are projected to vary in their councillor to electorate ratio. If the current divisions remain unchanged post Review then two electoral divisions will be at or near to the +/-10% variance from the Derbyshire average by 2029. In particular, Bolsover South is forecast to have a 10.1% variance from the county average and Bolsover North would have a variance of 9.6%. Whilst overall, the district has electoral equality within the Commissions +/- 10% with only one of its divisions exceeding this, some rebalancing does need to be done to achieve better electoral equality within the district, the details for all the existing divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Bolsover Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is advised that the existing number of six single member electoral divisions is retained. It is proposed that the four divisions of Barlborough and Clowne, Bolsover North, Bolsover South and Shirebrook and Pleasley are redrawn to balance the electoral variances across the district and to better reflect the communities which have changed since the last review in 2011, Fig 9 below shows the

Councils' proposed division boundaries and Fig 10 illustrates the breakdown of the electorate and variance by electoral division.

Fig 9 - Bolsover Electoral Divisions proposals map

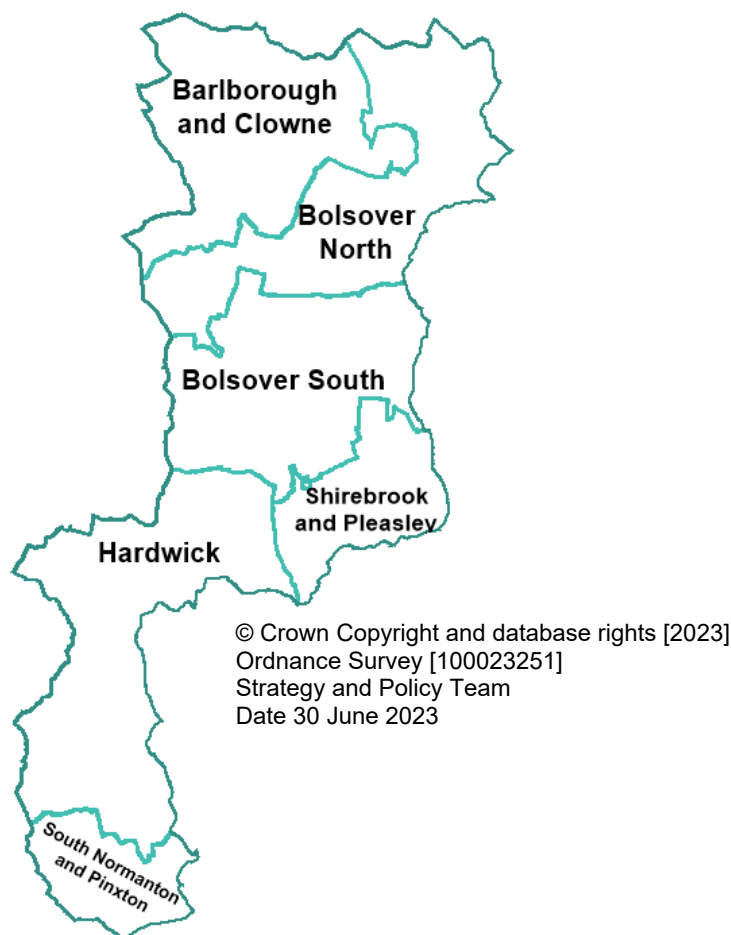


Fig 10 - Bolsover proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Barlborough and Clowne	11,166	1	11,166	5.2%	0.4%	Minor Change	
Bolsover North	10,708	1	10,708	0.9%	-3.7%	Minor Change	
Bolsover South	11,201	1	11,201	5.5%	0.7%	Minor Change	
Hardwick	11,429	1	11,429	7.6%	2.7%	No Change	Yes
Shirebrook and Pleasley	11,267	1	11,267	6.1%	1.3%	Minor Change	
South Normanton and Pinxton	10,969	1	10,969	3.3%	-1.4%	No Change	
Bolsover	66,740	6	11,123	4.8%			

This Council Proposal recommends that there is no change to the two existing electoral divisions of South Normanton and Pinxton and Tibshelf, however, to reflect the changing communities it is recommended that Tibshelf be renamed as Hardwick.

Details for the county as a whole can be found in [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Barlborough and Clowne

Located in the north-west of Bolsover District, the electoral division includes the wards of Barlborough, Clowne East and Clowne West and the Parishes of Barlborough and Clowne, with a small section of Old Bolsover Parish also included. This section of Old Bolsover Parish being part of the Clowne West Ward. All of the wards included in this division are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Rural town and fringe'.

Barlborough and Clowne Electoral Division is forecasted to be 8.7% (889 electors) below the district average and 3.7% below the county average. Two options were considered for increasing the electorate within the division.

The first was to include polling district BNS1 within the division. This would increase the electorate by 937 and bring the division closer to the county average. However, this would leave polling district BNS2 cut off from the rest of the Bolsover North division, enforcing much more significant change within the district. It would also cut Shuttlewood off from Bolsover, its near neighbour and source of much of the community's services and shops.

The second, more favourable option, is to include polling district WHT2 in its entirety and WHT1, split along Bondhay Lane and Highwood Lane. Whilst this option does split the Whitwell Ward, it is felt that residents within Whitwell will see themselves aligned with the community of Clowne to some degree, with Clowne being the location of the most local secondary school and a number of major shops and services.

Effective and convenient local government is enabled through the A619, A616 and A618 in the north of the division, linking Barlborough to Clowne and Whitwell. The B6147 and B6148 then provide north-south access between Clowne and the community of Stanfree.

The division has varying rates of deprivation, with large sections of Barlborough in the lowest 20% nationally, but with sections of Clowne in the top 30% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

This would give Barlborough and Clowne an electorate of 11,166, a 5.2% variance from the county average but a 0.4% variance from the district average.

Bolsover North

Currently, the division of Bolsover North is in the north-east of the district and contains the wards of Whitwell, Elmton-with-Creswell and part of the Bolsover North and Shuttlewood ward. It is currently forecasted to have an electorate 4.4% (515 electors) above the district average and 8.7% above the county average.

It is proposed that the boundary between Bolsover North and its neighbour Barlborough and Clowne be redrawn, with Barlborough and Clowne gaining polling district WHT2 in its entirety and WHT1, split along Bondhay Lane and Highwood Lane. Whilst this option does split the Whitwell Ward, it is felt that residents within Whitwell will see themselves aligned with the community of Clowne to some degree, with Clowne being the location of the most local secondary school and a number of major shops and services.

This change was deemed more favourable than moving polling district BNS1 into the Barlborough and Clowne division as that change would have cut BNS2 off from the rest of the Bolsover North Division and necessitated much more significant change across the district.

The revised division boundary would contain the wards of Elmton-with-Creswell and Langwith with the majority of Whitwell Ward retained, all of which are classified as 'Rural town and fringe' by the RUC2011⁶. Bolsover and Shuttlewood Ward, also retained, is more urban in nature and is classed as 'Urban city and town'. Effective and convenient local government is enabled through the A619, A615 and the B6042 running east-west and through a number of minor roads running north south to link the communities of Whitwell, Creswell, Elmton, Shuttlewood and Bolsover.

The area has some high levels of deprivation, namely around Bolsover (Town End), Creswell (Welbeck Street, Colliery Road), Shuttlewood and Whitwell (Mill Lane, Welbeck Street) with both ranking in the top 20% on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Lower levels of deprivation are found in Whitwell, around Middlegate Field Street and High Street) which ranks in the lowest 50% nationally.

The division would contain an electorate of 10,708, a variance of 0.9% from the county average but a -3.7% variance from the district average.

Bolsover South

The current division of Bolsover South is situated to the south Barlborough and Clowne and Bolsover North divisions and comprises of most of Old Bolsover Parish, all of Langwith Parish and Scarcliffe Parish. It contains Bolsover East Ward, Bolsover South Ward, most of Langwith Ward and some of Ault Hucknall ward, with the breaks made along Parish lines.

The division is currently forecast to have an electorate of 11,686, 10.1% above the county average meaning some reduction is required.

It is proposed that Bolsover South's border with Shirebrook and Pleasley division be redrawn around the Langwith Junction community to better reflect the layout of the roads as they currently stand. The divisions in their current

format cut down the middle of small roads such as Alandale Avenue and The Close. It is proposed that the border between the divisions be moved north to Albine Road and Langwith Road, with Bolsover South retaining the northern side of the roads between The Bassett and St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School.

The newly shaped division would contain the Bolsover South Ward and Bolsover East Ward in their entirety, the Parish of Scarcliffe, part of the Ault Hucknall Ward, with Langwith Ward remaining split with Shirebrook and Pleasley Division.

The Bolsover East and South Wards and Langwith Ward are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban city and town', with Scarcliffe classed as 'Rural town and fringe'. The communities of Scarcliffe and Palterton, whilst being different in rurality from Bolsover, do have strong community links to Bolsover, with most of their services and amenities available in Bolsover.

Effective and convenient local government is enabled through the A632 (east-west), B6417 and Losk Lane (both north-south). Coherent boundaries are maintained to the south via the rural area between Scarcliffe and Glapwell, to the east and west by the district borders and to the north along ward lines.

Several sections of Bolsover, most notably Carr Vale and New Bolsover have very high levels of deprivation based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, ranking in the top 10% nationally. Other areas of Bolsover, around the Sandhills Estate and around Langwith Road West and Conduit Road rank in the bottom 20% nationally showing a large variance in deprivation within the community.

This would give Bolsover South an electorate of 11,201, a 5.5% variance from the county average but a 0.7% variance from the district average.

Hardwick

The division of Tibshelf is located directly to the south of Bolsover South, the west of Shirebrook and Pleasley and to the north of South Normanton and Pinxton.

Being very long and thin, Tibshelf is comprised of the wards of Tibshelf, Blackwell and South Normanton East, with the parishes of Glapwell and Ault Hucknall included from the Ault Hucknall Ward. All of the wards and parishes included are classed as 'Rural town and fringe' by the ONS, with the exception of South Normanton East Ward, which is classed as 'Urban minor conurbation'. The division contains large rural sections broken by small, densely populated urban areas.

Effective local government is enabled through the many roads that run north-south in the division, with the major roads of the A617, B6039, B6026 and B6406 proving access from the northern end to the southern end of the division.

Tibshelf is currently forecast to have an electorate of 11,429, 7.6% above the county average.

Reducing Tibshelf's electorate is difficult as Tibshelf is made up of multiple small settlements often with many miles between them, but with both of Tibshelf's neighbouring divisions (Bolsover South and South Normanton and Pinxton) having electorates below the district average, some alterations must be considered.

At the north of Tibshelf divisions is Glapwell Parish, forecast to contain 1,343 electors by 2029. Moving this between Tibshelf and Bolsover South would destabilise the electorates within the district negatively, with Tibshelf dropping too far below the district average of 11,123.

Directly to the west of Glapwell Parish is Doe Lea Parish, moving this between Tibshelf and Bolsover South is not an option as there is no road link between Bolsover South and Doe Lea. Access from Bolsover District is only possible into Doe Lea from Glapwell meaning the two parishes must be retained in one division. The only option for transferring electorate from Tibshelf into Bolsover South would be to break up the parish of Glapwell to remove roughly 300 electors, which is not beneficial on community grounds.

It is, then, considered best that the Tibshelf and the South Normanton and Pinxton divisions remain unaltered. This decision ensures all divisions remain within +/-10% variance with the county average, with Tibshelf maintaining an electorate of 11,429, 7.6% above the county average but only 2.7% above the district average, however, is it recommended that Tibshelf be renamed as Hardwick to reflect the local community with a recognisable identity.

Shirebrook and Pleasley

Shirebrook and Pleasley makes up the eastern corner directly below Bolsover South Division and east of the northern end of Tibshelf Division. Made up of the Wards of Shirebrook North and Shirebrook South with Pleasley Parish included from Ault Hucknall Ward. Shirebrook and Pleasley are both distinct communities, with Shirebrook blending into Langwith Junction to its immediate north.

The wards of Shirebrook and the parish of Pleasley are all classed as 'Urban city and town' by the ONS, giving a commonality of electors.

Shirebrook and Pleasley is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,782, a 1.5% variance from the county average, but a -3.2% variance from the district average, meaning a slight increase is required to balance the electorate district wide.

The change proposed would see Shirebrook and Pleasley's border with Bolsover South division be redrawn around the Langwith Junction community to better reflect the layout of the roads as they currently stand. The divisions in their current format cut down the middle of small roads such as Alandale Avenue and The Close. It is proposed that the border between the divisions be moved north to Albine Road and Langwith Road, with Bolsover South retaining the northern side of the roads between The Bassett and St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School.

Effective local governance is enabled by Common Lane, linking Pleasley to Shirebrook, with road links within the two respective communities also good.

Deprivation levels are generally high in the division, with every area in the top 50% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Shirebrook, around Pear Tree Drive and Albine Road is within the top 10% nationally.

This new division would contain 11,267 electors, a 6.1% variance from the county average but a 1.3% variance from the district average.

South Normanton and Pinxton

Directly south of Tibshelf is the South Normanton and Pinxton division comprising the wards of Pinxton and South Normanton West Ward, including the entirety of Pinxton Parish and the majority of South Normanton Parish. All of the wards included are classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' by the RUC2011⁶.

South Normanton is forecast to have an above county average electorate but be below the district average. Options for balancing South Normanton and Pinxton with Tibshelf are limited. South Normanton East Ward, currently within Tibshelf Division contains 1857 electors, so moving it from Tibshelf to South Normanton and Pinxton in its entirety is not an option as it would leave Tibshelf too small and South Normanton and Pinxton too large.

It is possible to split the ward, along the line of the M1, retaining the western portion (containing 1,251 electors in 2029) in Tibshelf and moving the eastern portion (606 electors in 2029) back in with the remainder of South Normanton and Pinxton. This move, though, further imbalances the divisions, with South Normanton and Pinxton increasing to 11,557 electors and Tibshelf falling to

10,823, giving a larger variance between the two divisions than currently exists.

Other options for splitting South Normanton East Ward have been considered and adjudged to be counter to the aim of maintaining communities as the ward would need to split streets in half to achieve complete electoral parity.

Coherent boundaries and community links are maintained by the district boundary to the east and south and district ward of Blackwell to the north. The B6019 links Pinxton in the south with South Normanton via the A38, enabling effective and convenient local government.

It is, then, considered best that the Tibshelf and the South Normanton and Pinxton divisions remain unaltered. This decision ensures all divisions remain within +/-10% variance with the county average, with South Normanton and Pinxton maintaining an electorate of 10,969, 3.3% above the county average but only -1.4% from the district average.

Levels of deprivation within the division are variable, with all of Pinxton in the top 50% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. South Normanton has some areas of high deprivation around Leamington Drive but also some areas of low deprivation around Clover Nook and Red Lane.

Chesterfield

In 2022, the total electorate for the nine divisions in Chesterfield was 78,058, with an electorate/councillor average of 8,673 and an electoral variance of -10.7% from the county average. By 2029, the electorate are projected to increase by 7% to 83,224 and with no proposed changes to the number of divisions in the district the average number of electors per division would be 9,247, lower than the county average with an electoral variance of -12.9%. Based on this forecast variance it is proposed that Chesterfield have its number of councillors and divisions reduced to 8, thus providing an average of 10,403 electors per division, -2.0% from the county average.

Chesterfield has the lowest ratio of electorate per population aged 17 years and over at 92.2, it is 2.5 percentage points lower than the Derbyshire average of 94.7.

Chesterfield is the largest town in Derbyshire and comprises the parishes of Brimington and Staveley Town and the unparished area of Chesterfield. The district also has the two Market towns of Staveley and Chesterfield, which together comprise 91% of the total forecast electorate in 2029. The RUC2011⁶ shows Chesterfield to be 'Urban with City and Town' with the district having fewer than 2,000 people or less than 2% of their population in rural settlements and larger rural market towns.

Chesterfield has the third largest number of households of all Derbyshire districts at 48,058 as of 2021 Census⁷. There are 26 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. These major planned housing developments with a combined total of 2,560 planned completions represents 11% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029 and form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in Fig 11 below.

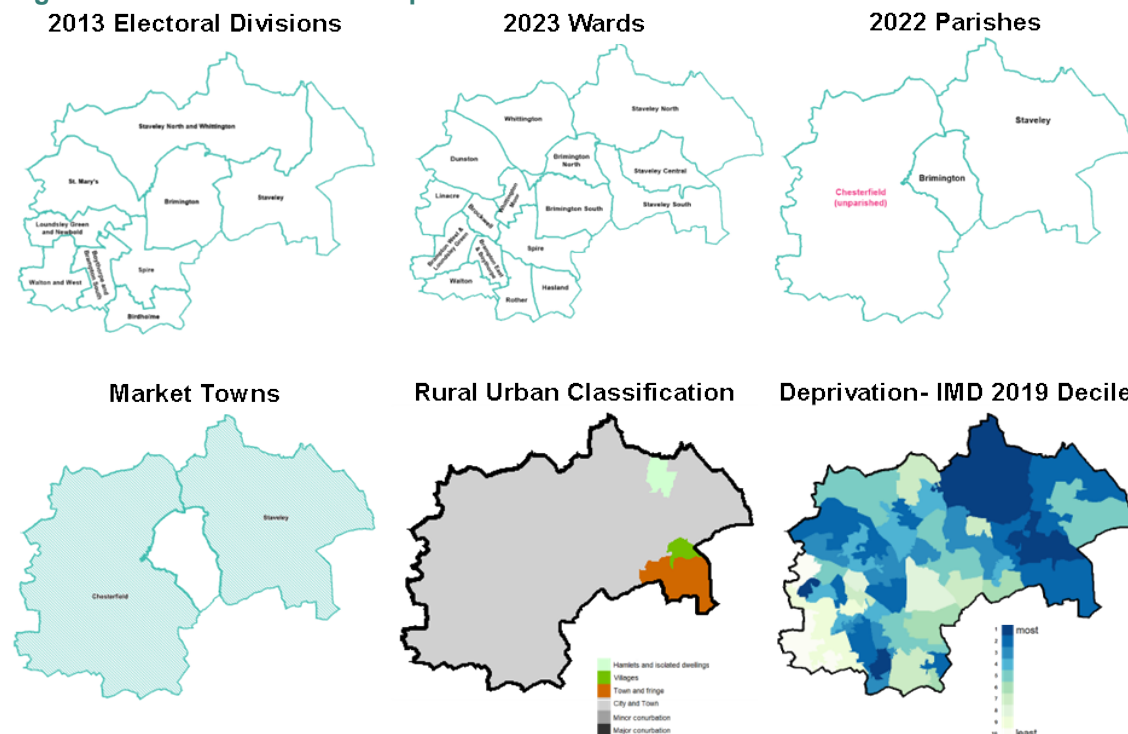
Fig 11 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Chesterfield (unparished)	1,466	57%
Staveley	934	36%
Brimington	160	6%
Total	2,560	

The individual divisions are projected to have an electorate to councillor ratio below the county average if the current division boundaries remain unchanged to 2029 with five divisions projected to have a variance between -13% to -27% from the county average. For example, Boythorpe and Brampton South is forecast to have a -27.4% variance from the county average whilst St. Mary's would have a -1.7% variance, the details for all the existing divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

This shows a clear need to induce major changes across the majority of Chesterfields divisions by reducing the number of divisions within the district by one to bring the average electorate in-line with the county.

Fig 12 - Chesterfield District Maps



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Chesterfield Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that the existing number of nine single member electoral divisions be reduced to eight. The current variance with the county average is -10.7% which is expected to increase to -12.9% if nine divisions remain.

All of Chesterfield's wards are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban city and town' so the urban or rural nature of each ward has not been a main consideration in creating Chesterfield's new electoral divisions.

It is proposed that there is a complete redrawing of the electoral divisions to remove the ninth division with only Staveley Electoral Division remaining unchanged. The map in Fig 13 below shows the proposed boundaries and the table in Fig 14 below illustrates the new breakdown by electoral division.

Fig 13 - Chesterfield's Electoral Divisions proposals map

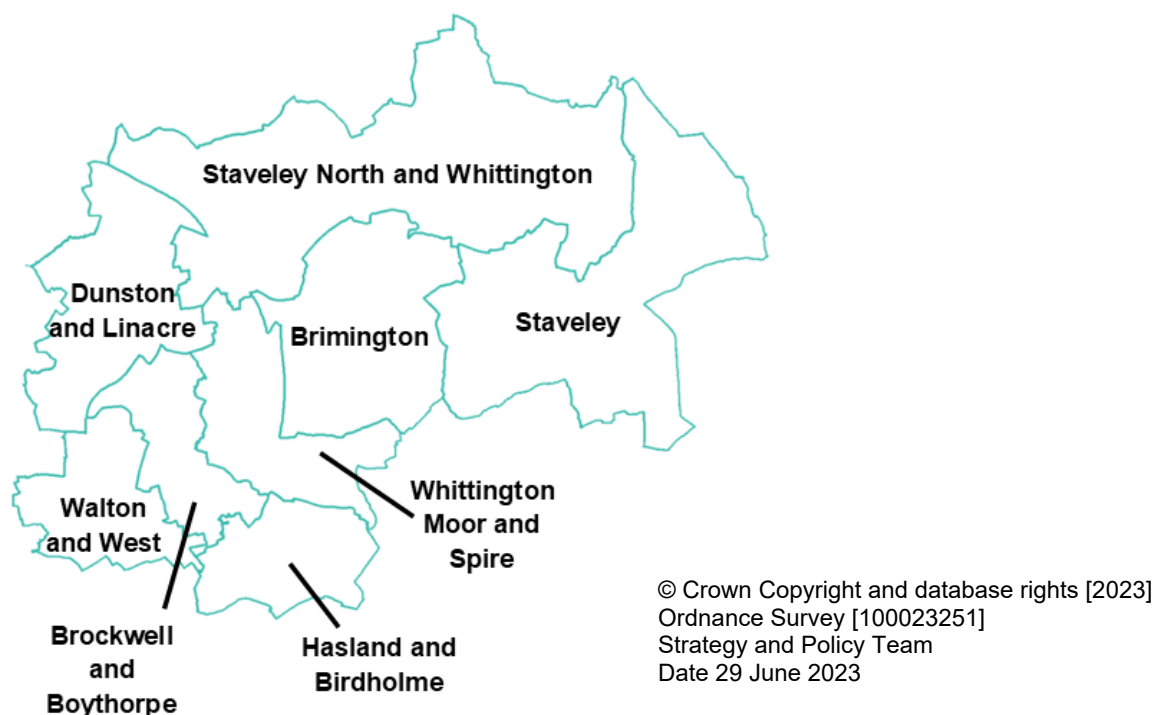


Fig 14 - Chesterfield proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Brimington	10,296	1	10,296	-3.0%	-1.0%	Minor Change	
Brockwell and Boythorpe	10,367	1	10,367	-2.4%	-0.3%	Minor Change	Yes
Dunston and Linacre	10,384	1	10,384	-2.2%	-0.2%	Major Change	Yes
Hasland and Birdholme	10,526	1	10,526	-0.9%	1.2%	Major Change	Yes
Staveley	10,363	1	10,363	-2.4%	-0.4%	No Change	
Staveley North and Whittington	10,350	1	10,350	-2.5%	-0.5%	Minor Change	
Walton and West	10,609	1	10,609	-0.1%	2.0%	Minor Change	
Whittington Moor and Spire	10,329	1	10,329	-2.7%	-0.7%	Major Change	Yes
Chesterfield	83,224	8	10,403	-2.0%			

Details for the county as a whole can be found in [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Brimington

The current division of Brimington contains the entirety of the parish of Brimington with the additions of Tapton (part of Brimington South Ward) and Hollingwood (Part of Staveley Parish and Staveley Central Ward). The addition of Hollingwood being one of necessity to keep the electorate in line with the county average and to maintain community identity, with Hollingwood and Brimington much more closely linked geographically than Hollingwood and the rest of Staveley Parish.

Brimington is forecast to have an electorate of 10,238, 1.6% below the new district average and 3.7% below the county average. It is proposed that Brimington have a minor amendment, with the polling district CA5 moved into the new division, this being the only part of Brimington North Ward not currently included in the division.

Coherent boundaries are maintained by the river Rother to the north, the end of the urban area of Brimington to the east and the railway line and A61 to the south and west. Effective and convenient local government is maintained through the transport links of the A619 from Tapton in the west and Hollingwood in the east.

Deprivation within the division is generally not too varied, with no areas in either the top 20% or bottom 20% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

This change would see the division have an electorate of 10,296, -1.0% below the district average and -3.0% below the county average but with a strong community identity as the entirety of Brimington Parish, Brimington North Ward and Brimington South Ward are included in one division.

Brockwell and Boythorpe

Following changes to St. Mary's and Walton and West divisions, the existing divisions of Boythorpe and Brampton South and Loundsley Green and Newbold no longer exist in any meaningful way. The two divisions were forecast to have electorates of 7,704 (37.8% below the county average) and 10,011 (6.1% below the county average) respectively.

It is proposed that a new division be drawn to include the majority of the wards of Brockwell and Brampton East and Boythorpe. To be known as Brockwell and Boythorpe, the division would include all of Brampton East and Boythorpe Ward and all of Brockwell ward, minus polling district EA1, which is currently separated from the rest of the ward by electoral division lines. This would

create a division with an electorate of 7,662, well below the required variance. In order to increase the electorate within the new division and to better balance the surrounding divisions, it is proposed polling districts BA4, BA5 and BA6 from Brampton West and Loundsley Green Ward and polling districts IA1 and IA7 from the Rother Ward are also included to balance the electorate.

Deprivation varies in the division, with the area around Ashgate Road ranking in the bottom 20% nationally and large sections of Boythorpe in the top 20% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. It is generally difficult to structure the district so as to keep areas of low and high deprivation apart as small pockets of high deprivation exist throughout the district.

Coherent borders are established largely along the ward boundaries, using the B6051 and B6150 in the north-west, the A619 and A61 in the south-east and other main roads such as Old Hall Road, Cuttholme Road and Boythorpe Road to create border lines. Effective and convenient local government is achieved by using the number of main roads in the division, including Boythorpe Road, the A619, Ashgate Road and the B6051.

The new division has an electorate of 10,367, a -0.3% district variance and a -2.4% county variance.

Dunston and Linacre

As an effect of both removing an electoral division and moving the border of Staveley North and Whittington division further west, the existing division of St. Mary's is to be heavily altered.

It is proposed that a new division be created to include the vast majority of Dunston Ward, the entirety of Linacre Ward and a small section of Brockwell Ward to balance the electorate. This small section of Brockwell ward, polling district EA1, currently being part of St. Mary's division, thus maintaining some of the current boundary and better representing the community of Newbold of which EA1 and much of Dunston Ward are made up.

Coherent boundaries are maintained for the most part by using the A61 and B6150 as borders. Convenient and effective local government is achieved by use of the B6050, B6051 and B6150 linking Dunson, Newbold and Linacre together.

The proposed division has some extreme variances in deprivation, with Loundsley Green Holme Hall ranking in the top 10% nationally and Linacre around Bushfield Road in the lowest 10% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. It is generally difficult to structure the district so as to keep areas of low and high deprivation apart as small pockets of high deprivation exist throughout the district.

This new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,384, a -0.2% variance from the district average and -2.2% variance from the county average.

Hasland and Birdholme

The current division of Birdholme is forecast to have an electorate of 8,609, a -23.3% variance from the county. This shows a clear need to increase the electorate within the division which currently includes the majority of the Rother and Hasland Wards.

Increasing the division to include the entirety of the Hasland Ward and all but IA1 and IA7 polling districts from Rother Ward provides an electorate of 10,526, a -0.9% variance from the district average. This also contains strong community identity as the vast majority of two wards and the entirety of the old division have been maintained. Polling Districts IA1 and IA7 are both currently separated from the rest of Rother Ward by electoral divisions, so their remaining separated is a continuation of current electoral arrangements.

Coherent borders are established by the district border to the south, the A61 and Whitecotes Lane to the north-west and Spital Lane to the north-east, with the border often taking in both sides of the roads and occurring behind properties to ensure a balanced electorate and full ward inclusion. Effective and convenient local government is achieved using the A61, A617, Storforth Lane and Mansfield Road, plus the number of smaller branch roads to give complete access across the division.

Within the division there are high levels of deprivation to the west of the A61 within St Augustines and Grangewood with areas in the top 10% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Hasland has generally lower levels of deprivation, with rankings in the lower 50% nationally.

The new division's electorate of 10,526 is a variance of -0.9% from the county average and 1.2% above the district average.

Staveley

Alongside Brimington, Staveley is the only other area of Chesterfield to have a parish, however Staveley Parish is a geographically and electorally large area meaning it is not possible to maintain the parish in one division.

Staveley Division includes the southern and eastern sections of Staveley Parish, also including the majority of Staveley South Ward (all but Hollingwood), Staveley Central Ward and some of Staveley North Ward. It is proposed that no change is made to Staveley Division, with its forecast electorate of 10,363, just -0.4% away from the district average variance meaning there is no clear need to change the division.

Coherent boundaries are established using the A619, the Chesterfield Canal and river Doe Lea further north. The district boundary continues the coherency down the east and south of the division. Effective and convenient local government is maintained through the A619 which links the division together.

There are some high areas of deprivation within Staveley, most notably around Poolsbrook and Middlecroft ranking in the top 10% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Only one section of the division, around Inkersall, is in the lowest 50% nationally, showing generally high levels of deprivation district wide.

The unaltered division maintains a -2.4% variance from the county average with a forecast electorate of 10,363.

Staveley North and Whittington

Staveley North and Whittington currently includes the section of Staveley Parish not included in Staveley division, that being a small section of Staveley Central Ward and the majority of Staveley north Ward. It also includes Whittington Ward.

Staveley North and Whittington is forecast to have an electorate of 9,203, a -13% variance from the district average meaning some increase in electorate is required. Because of where the division is situated geographically, the only way to achieve this is to move the divisions border further west, taking in some of either Dunston or Whittington Moor Ward.

It is proposed that the division should now include the polling district FA1, the western side of PA1 and a northern section of PA2 from Dunston and Whittington Moor Wards respectively. Although this appears to break two wards it is the simplest way of balancing the electorate without a wholesale redrawing of polling districts and also includes two parts of what is one large built up area around Whittington Moor roundabout, with residents likely to travel in many different directions for services, education and employment. PA1 has been split into two using the allotments off St John's Road and Avenue Road as the starting point for the barrier. It is then split so that Avenue Road and all the roads that branch off it are within Staveley North and Whittington, with those to the south-west excluded. PA2 is split to ensure all residents on St Chad's Way and High Grove Close are within the same division, with their only access via Avenue Road.

Coherent boundaries are maintained by the district boundary to the north with the natural boundary of the river Rother providing further coherency to the south of the division, linking to the river Doe Lea in the east. Effective and convenient local government is maintained by the B6052 linking Old

Whittington and New Whittington, and the A619 from the west of the division all the way to the east to the division.

Deprivation is generally high within the division, with all but one section of New Whittington ranked in the top 50% nationally in the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The area around Barrow Hill is within the top 10% nationally showing pockets of very high deprivation within the division.

The new division will have an electorate of 10,350, a -0.5% variance from the district average and a -2.5% variance from the county average.

Walton and West

Situated in the south-western corner of Chesterfield is the current division of Walton and West, this including the majority of Walton and Brampton West and Loundsley Green Wards.

Walton and West was forecast to have an electorate of just 8,283, -28.2% below the district average and -25.6% below the county average. To increase this, it is proposed that the borders be extended to include the entirety of Walton Ward and more of Brampton West and Loundsley Green ward, the polling districts of NA1, BA3 and BA7.

Coherent boundaries are maintained in the west and south by the district boundary, with Whitecotes Lane, Old Hall Road and Cuttholme Road acting as other major border points. Convenient and efficient local government is maintained in particular by the A619, A632 and Ashgate Road, with a number of smaller roads also creating an easy of travel within the division.

Walton and West contains the lowest levels of deprivation within the district, with Brookside, Somersall and Walton Central all in the lowest 10% of areas nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The proposed division contains one small section of high deprivation around Whitecotes Lane ranking in the top 20% nationally.

These changes, as well as bringing more of the two wards together into the division, also increase the electorate to 10,609, 1.9% above the district average and 0.1% below the county average.

Whittington Moor and Spire

The current division of Spire is forecast to have an electorate of 8,276, a -28.3% county variance showing a clear need to increase the electorate.

As a result of changes all the divisions around it, Spire division as it currently stands is due to change substantially. Spire Ward and Whittington Moor ward have been left largely untouched by the creation of the other 7 new divisions,

with only part of polling districts PA1 and PA2 from Whittington Moor Ward included in any other division.

This allows the creation of the new Whittington Moor and Spire division, containing the entirety of Spire ward and the vast majority of Whittington Moor Ward, with the new division boundary coming north of Sub Station Lane and High Grove Close.

Coherent boundaries are largely established along ward boundary lines to the south, east and west, with a small section of Whittington Moor ward lost to the northern tip, around Whittington Moor roundabout. Effective and convenient local government is maintained via the A61 running north-south through the division, with various major roads branching off this in east-west directions. Deprivation within the division is generally high, with areas around Stonegravels, Sheepbridge Industrial Estate, St Helens and Stand Road in the top 20% based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Hady, around Markham Quay, is the only section in the division with deprivation in the lowest 50% nationally.

This new division has a forecast electorate of 10,329, a variance of -0.7% from the district average and a -2.7% variance from the county average.

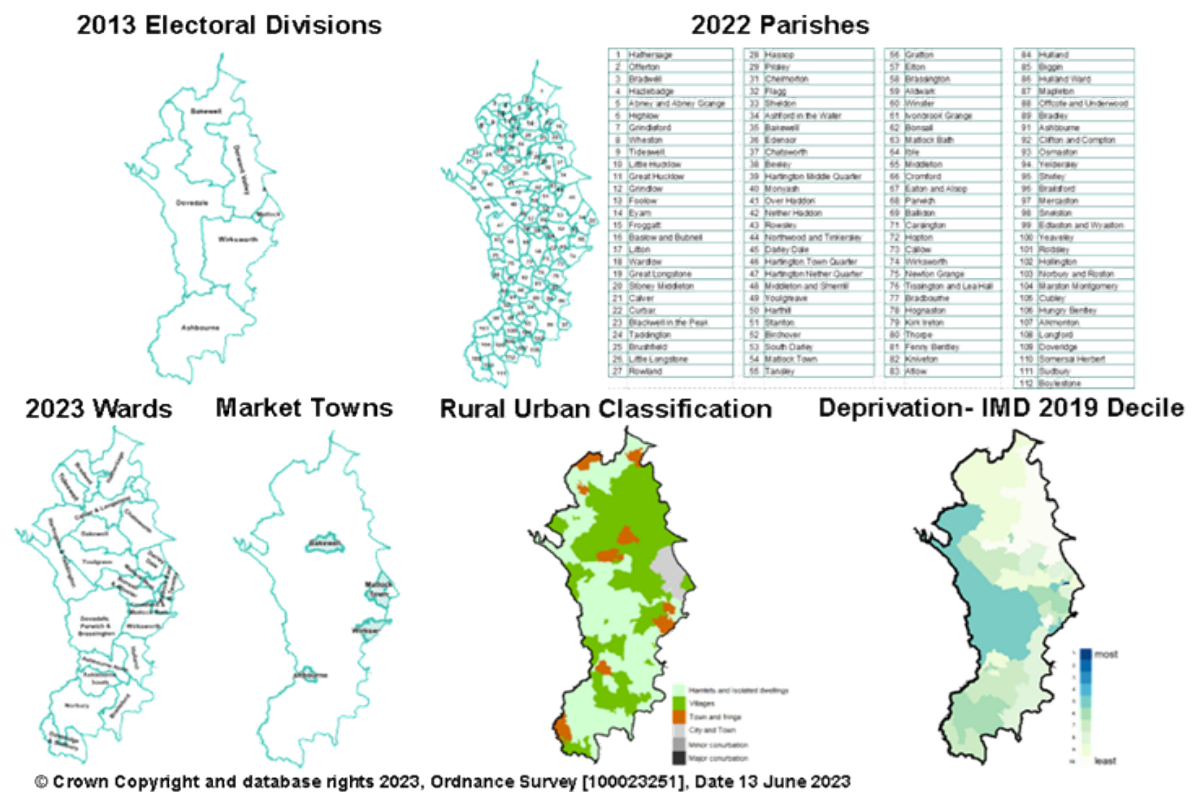
Derbyshire Dales

In 2022, the electorate aged 17 years and over for the six Electoral Divisions in Derbyshire Dales was 57,624 with an average of 9,604 electorate per councillor and an electoral variance of 1.1% from the county average. By 2029, this is projected to increase by 6% to 60,908 and with no proposed changes to the number of divisions in the district the average number of electors is 10,151 per division, lower than the county average with a variance of -4.4%.

The division is characterised by having one of the smallest number of divisions, with just six (the same as Bolsover) and despite having the lowest electorate of the districts has an electoral representation of 95.3% of the population aged 17 years and over, 0.6% points above the Derbyshire average of 94.7%.

Derbyshire Dales is the largest district in terms of size at 79,245 hectares, of which 76,113 is rural and the RUC2011⁶ classifies the district to be 'Mainly rural', with the district having at least 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns. The district contains the four market towns of Bakewell, Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne which together comprise 37.6% of the districts total forecast electorate in 2029, see Fig 15 below.

Fig 15 – Derbyshire Dales District Maps



The district fairs well in terms of levels of deprivation, with only one Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the Ward of Matlock St. Giles in the most deprived decile in the country based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, with the remaining areas within the top 50% least deprived nationally.

Derbyshire Dales has lowest number of households of all eight Derbyshire districts at 32,238 as of 2021 Census⁷. There are 22 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029, these major planned housing developments form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in Fig 16 below.

Fig 16 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Matlock Town	429	31%
Darley Dale	260	19%
Wirksworth	210	15%
Yeldersley	185	14%
Ashbourne	109	8%
South Darley	101	7%
Brailsford	23	2%
Tansley	22	2%
Doveridge	19	1%
Bradley	12	1%
Total	1,370	

The combined total of 1,370 planned completions (the lowest district forecast housing growth) represents 6% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029.

Across the current electoral divisions, five are projected to have an electorate to councillor ratio below the county average if the boundaries remain unchanged to 2029; with two divisions, Dovedale and Matlock projected to have a variance greater than +/-10% from the county average and a further two divisions being -8% below the county average, showing that only minor changes are required across the district in order to increase electoral parity. The details for all the existing divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Derbyshire Dales Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that Derbyshire Dales retains its current level of six electoral divisions but to rebalance the forecast electorate and reflect the changing communities since the last Review in 2011, minor changes should be employed across the divisions with the two divisions of Ashbourne and Dovedale being renamed to Dovedale and Ashbourne North and Ashbourne South to better reflect the split required.

The table in Fig 17 below illustrates the proposed electorate and variance from the Derbyshire average by the six Electoral Divisions and Fig 18 shows the proposed boundaries.

Fig 17 - Derbyshire Dales proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Ashbourne South	9,945	1	9,945	-6.3%	-2.0%	Minor Change	Yes
Bakewell	10,181	1	10,181	-4.1%	0.3%	Minor Change	
Derwent Valley	10,640	1	10,640	0.2%	4.8%	Minor Change	
Dovedale and Ashbourne North	10,073	1	10,073	-5.1%	-0.8%	Minor Change	Yes
Matlock	10,103	1	10,103	-4.8%	-0.5%	Minor Change	
Wirksworth	9,966	1	9,966	-6.1%	-1.8%	Minor Change	
Derbyshire Dales	60,908	6	10,151	-4.4%			

Details for the county as a whole can be found in [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#)

Fig 18 - Derbyshire Dales Electoral Divisions proposals map



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Strategy and Policy Team
Date 29 June 2023

Ashbourne South

Ashbourne Division, as it is currently known, is in the south-west of Derbyshire Dales and is made up of four coterminous district wards: Doveridge and Sudbury, Norbury, Ashbourne South and Brailsford, with a section of Hulland Ward included around Attlow. Ashbourne South is classified by the RUC2011⁶ as being 'Rural town and fringe' with the rest as 'Rural village, and dispersed.

The division is currently forecast to have an electorate of 11,515 in 2029, a county variance of 8%, meaning some reduction is required to best balance the electorate within the district.

It is proposed that the existing division's boundary be redrawn, with polling district BAS moving from Ashbourne to Dovedale division. This change, moving 1,570 electors substantially changes the proportion of Ashbourne retained within the Ashbourne division. It is therefore also proposed that the division be renamed Ashbourne South, with Dovedale renamed as Dovedale and Ashbourne North to reflect this change.

Coherent boundaries are maintained by the district boundaries to the west, south and east and the district ward boundaries of Brailsford and Clifton and Bradley to the north and north-east.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained by the A50 and A515 connecting Doveridge in the south of the division to Ashbourne in the north-west. The A52 further enables efficient travel by connecting this area to the eastern parts of the division, ensuring all parts of the division can be reached.

The proposed redrawing ensures a fairer level of electoral equality. In the current electoral division of Ashbourne, there are 10,827 electors in 2022 with an electoral variance of 11.5%, higher than the average for Derbyshire. There are 320 planned dwellings in the Bradley, Yeldersely and Brailsford parishes in the north and east of the division and Doveridge parish in the south. This is forecast to increase the population to 11,515 in 2029, or 8.5%, higher than the average for Derbyshire if no boundaries were to be redrawn. However the proposed division falls within the Commission's +/- 10% variance criteria, with an electorate of 9,945 and an electoral variance of -6.3% from the county average and -2.0% from the district.

Bakewell

Bakewell, in the north of Derbyshire Dales is made up of three coterminous district wards – Hathersage, Bradwell and Bakewell with a large section of Calver and Longstone Ward and a small section of Tideswell Ward also included. The RUC2011 classes Bakewell, Bradwell and Tideswell as 'Rural town and fringe' with Hathersage and Calver and Longstone classed as 'Rural village and dispersed'.

The division is currently forecast to have an electorate of 9,754 in 2029, a 8% variance from the district average meaning an increase in electorate is required.

It is proposed that to ensure a fairer level of electoral equality the Bakewell division boundary be redrawn, and 427 electorate of Stoney Middleton Parish be transferred into the Bakewell Division.

The division maintains much of its current boundaries, aiding ease of local government, with the changes proposed providing new coherent borders between the settlements of Stoney Middleton and Calver in the north-east. Effective and convenient local government is enhanced by a strong major road network of the A623, A625, A619 and A6.

The electoral forecast shows an increase from 9,397 in 2022 to 10,181 in 2029. This means the electoral variance decrease from -8% to -4.1%, well within the Commission's +/-10% variance threshold.

Derwent Valley

Derwent Valley, in the north-east of the division is made up of two coterminous district wards – Chatworth and Darley Dale, with sections of Bonsall and Winster, Calver and Longstone Matlock West and Youlgrave Wards also included. The RUC2011⁶ classifies the majority of the area as ‘Rural village and disperse’, with Darley Dale and Matlock West classed as ‘Urban city and town’.

There are 260 planned dwellings in the Darley Dale parish and 230 dwellings spanning the South Darley parish and Matlock Town parish in the Matlock division. The electoral forecast shows an increase from 9,500 in 2022 to 10,210 in 2029 if there was no change to the current boundary. This means the electoral variance increases from -2.1% to -4.3%, well within the LGCBE +/-10% variance threshold.

However, to balance the electorate it is proposed that the division of Derwent Valley be redrawn, with 47 electorate in Harthill, 331 electorate in Elton and 479 electors in Winster Parishes transferring into the Derwent Valley Division. The electorate of Stoney Middleton moves to the Bakewell division to rebalance the electorate further north.

Effective and convenient local government is maintained by the A6 corridor through Darley Dale. The tributary roads of the B5056, B5057 to the west of the division link Stanton and South Darley to Darley Dale, Harthill links to Elton via Cliff Lane, and the B6012 and A623 link Calver and Chatsworth to the A6. The A623 runs east to west across the division and again links to the A6 at Bakewell.

These changes increase the electorate to 10,640, 0.2% above the county average and 4.8% above the district average, remaining within the LGCBE +/- 10% variance threshold.

Dovedale and Ashbourne North

Dovedale, as it is currently known, is in the west of the Derbyshire Dales, and is made up of three coterminous district wards – Ashbourne North and Hartington and Taddington - in their entirety and the majority of the Dovedale, Parwich and Brassington, Tideswell and Youlgrave Wards. The RUC2011⁶ classifies Ashbourne North and Tideswell as ‘Rural town and fringe’, with the other three wards classed as ‘Rural village and dispersed’.

It is proposed that the division of Dovedale be redrawn to transfer out the parishes of Harthill, Elton and Winster to the Derwent Valley Division and transfers in 1570 electorate from Ashbourne Parish. This will bring together those communities previously divided by the A515.

A coherent boundary in the west is maintained by the district boundary, which also forms part of the county boundary with Staffordshire. Convenient local government in the division is established by the A515 running north to south, and also forming the north-west boundary of the Hartington and Taddington district ward. Linkages are enhanced through road arteries running east to west including the A5270, Hartington and Taddington district ward, the B5055, Lathkill and Bradford, and the A5012 Dovedale and Parwich.

To reflect the nature of the Division it is further proposed to rename the Division Dovedale and Ashbourne North.

There are 28 planned dwellings to be completed in Ashbourne parish by 2029. The electoral forecast shows an increase from 9,010 in 2022 to 10,073 in 2029. This means the electoral variance decreases from -7.2% to -5.1%, well within the Commission's +/-10% variance threshold.

Matlock

Matlock, in the east of the division is made up Matlock East and Tansley Ward and half of Matlock West Ward. The RUC2011⁶ classes both district wards as 'Urban city and town.

It is proposed that the existing division of Matlock be redrawn to transfer in the 589 electorate of Matlock Bath parish from the Wirksworth division into the Matlock division. The use of the district boundary to the east and the south provides a coherent boundary. In the west the wards are separated by a wooded ridge which forms part of the Matlock Bath civil parish.

Convenient local government is maintained through strong road strong road linkages radiating from the A6, A632 and A615. These roads meet in Matlock Green. The market town of Matlock has a widespread bus network and main rail link to Derby.

The electoral forecast shows an increase from 8,747 in 2022 to 10,103 in 2029. There are 322 planned dwellings in the Matlock and Tansley parishes, and a development of 230 dwellings spanning the Matlock Town and South Darley parishes. This means the electoral variance changes from -9.9% in 2022 to -4.9%, well within the Commission's +/-10% variance threshold.

Wirksworth

Wirksworth in the east of the Derbyshire Dales is made up of Cromford and Matlock Bath Ward, Wirksworth Ward and substantial portions of Hulland Ward, Dovedale, Parwich and Brassington Ward and Bonsall and Winster Ward. The RUC2011⁶ classifies Wirksworth as 'Rural town and fringe' with the others classes as 'Rural village and dispersed'.

In the current electoral division of Wirksworth, there are 10,143 electors in 2022, or 4.5%, lower than the average for Derbyshire. There are 220 planned dwellings in the Wirksworth parish. This is forecast to increase 10,555 in 2029, or -1.0% variance from the county average if the boundary remains unchanged.

It is proposed that the existing division of Wirksworth is redrawn, with the parish of Matlock Bath transferring to Matlock to balance the electorate within that division. Otherwise the division remains unchanged.

Coherent boundaries are maintained largely by preserving the boundaries of the current division which is well established in the area. The only change to these boundaries, between Matlock Bath and Cromford, sees a new border created between the two settlements.

Efficient and convenient local government is enabled by the A5012, B5023, B5035, B5036 and B5056 linking the communities of Brassington, Bradbourne, Carsington, Cromford, Kirk Ireton, Kniveton, Hlland and Wirksworth, and is further enhanced in the north of the division by the strong road connections running west to east, particularly the A5012 and the main B5023, that from Wirksworth runs south through the division. Joining this is the B5036, which runs from its junction with the A6 in the neighbouring Cromford civil parish.

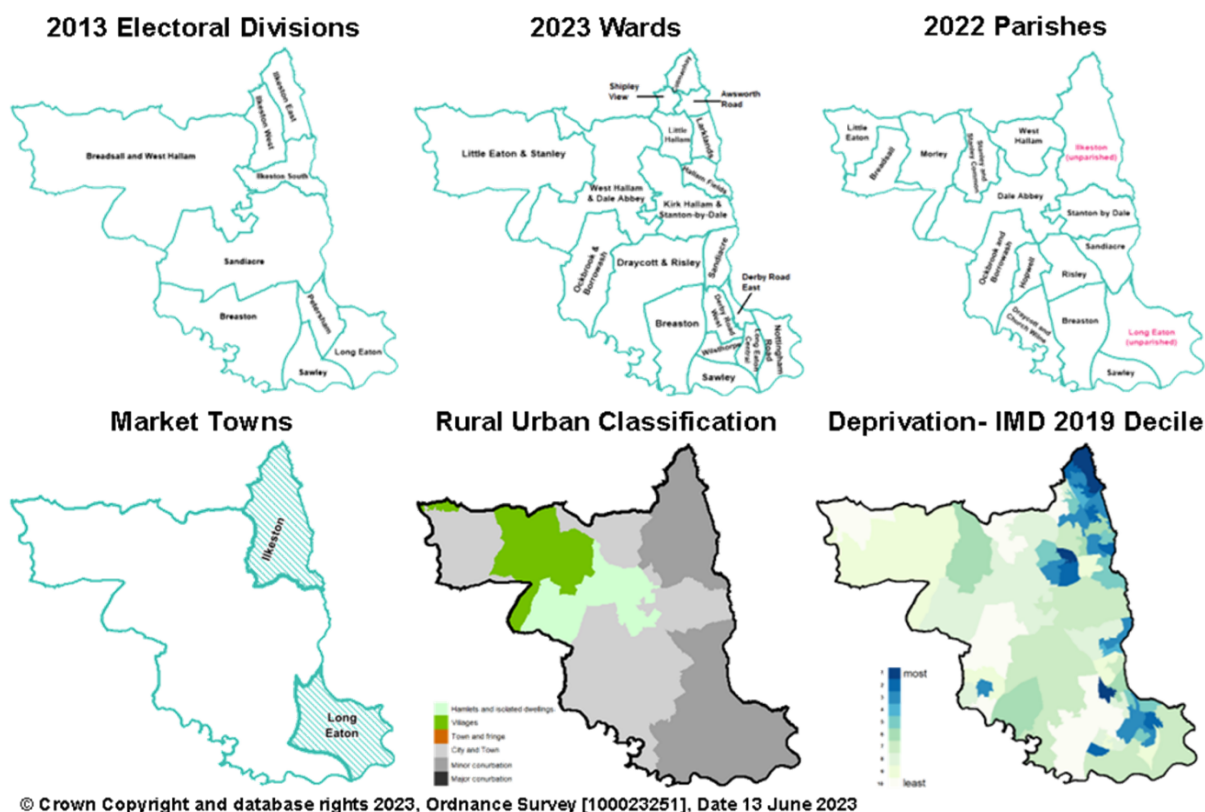
The proposed redrawing ensures a fairer level of electoral equality., The minor changes employed to this division would see a forecast electorate of 9,966, giving a variance of -6.1% from the county average and -1.8% from the district average, well within the Commission's +/-10% variance threshold.

Erewash

In 2022, the total electorate for the eight divisions in the district of Erewash was 86,660⁴, with an average electorate of 9,629 per councillor and an electoral variance of -0.8% from the county average. By 2029 this is projected to increase by 7% to 93,048 and with no proposed changes to the number of seats in the district the average number of electors per division would be 10,339, lower than the county average with an electoral variance of -2.6%. Erewash contains the two market towns of Ilkeston and Long Eaton which together comprise 59% or 55,324 of the districts' total forecast electorate in 2029.

The RUC2011⁶ shows Erewash to be Urban with Minor Conurbation with the district having almost greater than 74% of its resident population residing in minor conurbations and cities and towns as shown on the map in Fig 19 below.

Fig 19 - Erewash Valley Borough Maps



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Erewash has the second highest number of households across the eight districts at 50,334 as of 2021 Census⁷. The pattern of housing development in the district has meant that three divisions are forecast to have an electorate in 2029 well above the forecast district average. These are Ilkeston South, with a large development to the west of Kirk Hallam, Breadsall and West Hallam, with two developments in the south of the division on the border with Derby, and also to a lesser degree the current Breaston division.

There are 18 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. These major planned housing developments form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in the table in Fig 20 below.

Fig 20 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Ilkeston (unparished)	618	29%
Dale Abbey	607	28%
Morley	450	21%
Long Eaton (unparished)	218	10%
Stanton by Dale	200	9%
Sandiacre	53	2%
Risley	22	1%
Total	2,168	

The combined total of 2,168 planned completions represents 10% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029.

Across the current electoral divisions, all divisions are projected to have an electorate to councillor ratio within +/- 10% of the county average, however, three divisions will have a variance of almost 8% with Derbyshire's average. The details for all the existing divisions can be found in in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Erewash Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that Erewash retains its current level of nine electoral divisions but to rebalance the forecast electorate and reflect the changing communities since the last Review in 2011, minor changes should be employed across some of the divisions with Breadsall and West Hallam, Ilkeston West and Sandiacre receiving minor amendments.

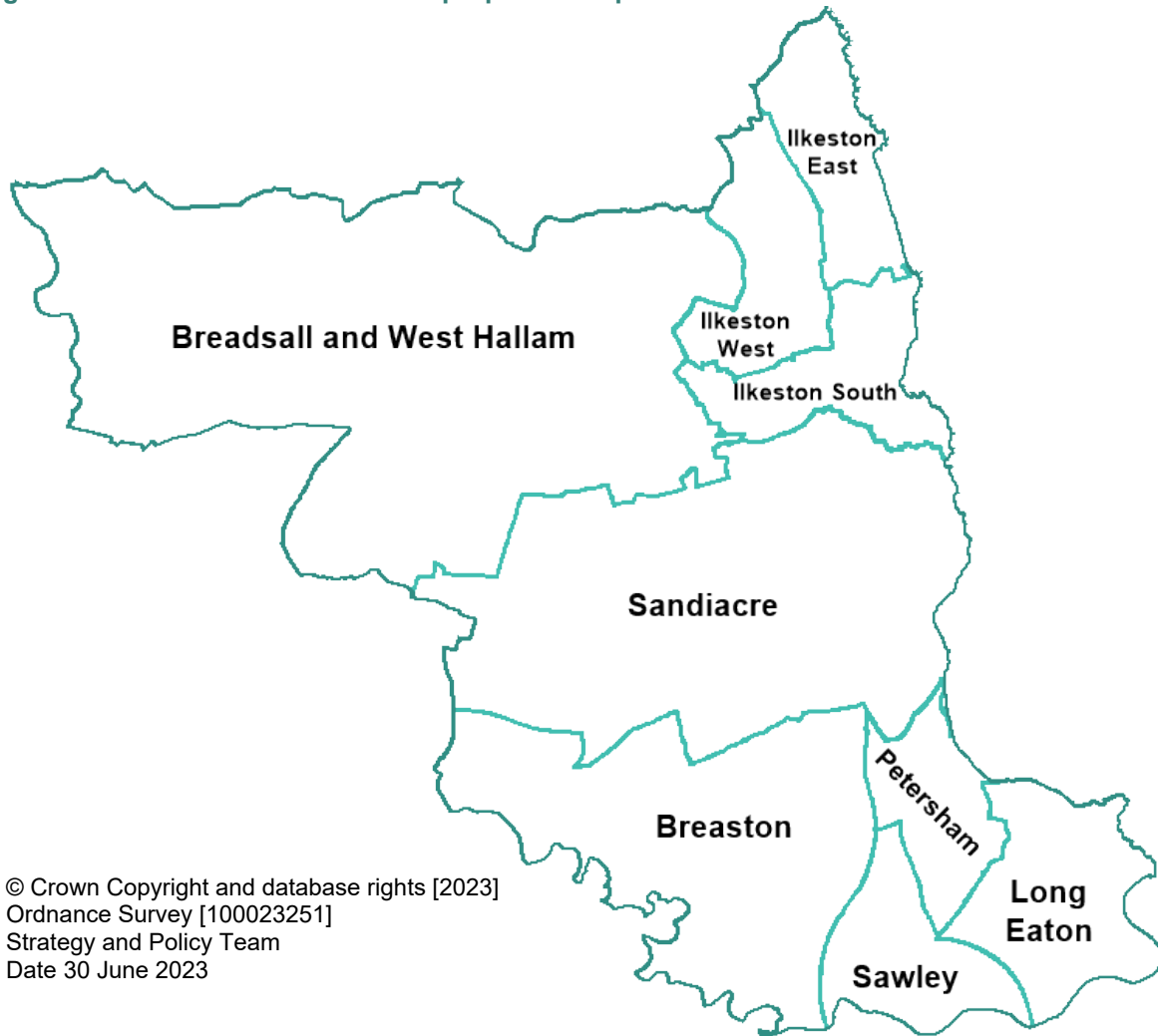
The table in Fig 21 below illustrates the proposed electorate and variance from the Derbyshire average by the nine Electoral Divisions.

Details for the county as a whole can be found in [Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions](#)

Fig 21 - Erewash proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Breadsall and West Hallam	10,123	1	10,123	-4.7%	-2.1%	Minor Change	
Breaston	10,661	1	10,661	0.4%	3.1%	No Change	
Ilkeston East	10,539	1	10,539	-0.7%	1.9%	No Change	
Ilkeston South	10,925	1	10,925	2.9%	5.7%	No Change	
Ilkeston West	10,365	1	10,365	-2.4%	0.3%	Minor Change	
Long Eaton	10,020	1	10,020	-5.6%	-3.1%	No Change	
Petersham	10,363	1	10,363	-2.4%	0.2%	No Change	
Sandiacre	10,221	1	10,221	-3.7%	-1.1%	Minor Change	
Sawley	9,831	1	9,831	-7.4%	-4.9%	No Change	
Erewash	93,048	9	10,339	-2.6%			

Fig 22 - Erewash Electoral Divisions proposals map



Breadsall and West Hallam

Breadsall and West Hallam Electoral Division is currently forecast to contain 11,076 electors in 2029, an electoral variance of 4.2% from the county average and 6.4% from the district average, meaning some reduction is required. Much of this growth is driven by the major developments expected at Acorn Way and land north of Spondon.

As a means of reducing the electorate within the division and to better reflect community identities it is proposed that Breadsall and West Hallam see three changes.

The first is to move polling district KHS2 into the neighbouring Ilkeston West division. This reunites two sections of Kirk Hallam currently split in the middle of a housing estate along Wyndale Drive and Abbot Road. This move would see 560 electors moved into Ilkeston West Division which is currently forecast to be 7.7% below the county average in 2029.

The second change sees a split in the Dale Abbey Parish, with polling district WHD3 split south of Dale Abbey to the immediate south of Ockbrook Wood and Hermit's Wood. This change only sees 15 electors move from Breadsall and West Hallam Division into Sandiacre Division, but is made to provide a clearer boundary along the small Ockbrook and Hermit's woods

The third change sees a second split in the WHD3 polling district, this time in the south-west, with Spondon Wood and the new housing development at land north of Spondon removed from the Breadsall and West Hallam division and placed in the Sandiacre division. This move reflects that the new development will in essence be an extension of the Spondon area of Derby which will likely have much stronger ties with Ockbrook to its south than the Breadsall and West Hallam division to its north, which is separated by several miles of rural land.

Effective and convenient local government is enabled via the A608, A609, A6096 and B6179 allowing travel between the settlements of Little Eaton, Breadsall, West Hallam, Dale Abbey and the new development near Spondon without leaving the division. The division also has coherent borders, with large parts bordering on the edge of the district and the south-eastern border of the division falling within rural spaces between the settlements of West Hallam and Kirk Hallam and south of Dale Abbey.

The division will contain Little Eaton and Stanley Ward and the majority of West Hallam and Dale Abbey Ward, both classed as 'Urban city and town' by the RUC2011⁶

Generally, the division is closely aligned on deprivation scores from the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵ with all of the division in the least deprived 50% nationally.

The newly reshaped division has an electorate of 10,123, a variance of -2.1% from the district average and a -4.7% variance from the county average

Breaston

Breaston contains the parishes of Breaston, Draycott and Church Wilne and the southern section of Ockbrook and Borrowash Parish, that being the community of Borrowash. The division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,661, a 0.4% variance from the county average but a 2.8% variance from the district average.

As the division is so close to the district average variance and as any changes would fracture the communities within the division, it is proposed that no changes be made.

The division will continue to retain the wards of Breaston, Draycott and Risley and the southern section of Ockbrook and Borrowwash, with the two former classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' and the latter as 'Urban city and town'⁶.

Coherent borders are achieved with the district border to the south and west of the division, the M1 to the east and the A52 to the north.

Deprivation is generally low in the division, with much of Breaston in the 10% least deprived in the country on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. There is one area of Borrowwash, around Hawthorne and Ashbrook Avenues in the top 30% most deprived nationally, but otherwise the entire division is in the lowest 50%.

Ilkeston East

Ilkeston East division is situated in the north-east of the district and contains the wards of Cotmanhay, Awsworth Road and Larklands, those being sections of the unparished area of Ilkeston. Ilkeston East is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,539 in 2029, a 0.7% variance from the county average and a 1.9% variance from the district average.

Due to these low variances, it is proposed that no change be made to the division of Ilkeston East, which any changes seen as contrary to community identities and ease of local governance due to the knock-on effects they would have to neighbouring divisions.

All of the wards within the Ilkeston area are classed a "Urban minor conurbation" by the ONS⁶, reflecting the urban, densely populated nature of the area and community.

Effective and convenient local government is easily achieved in the geographically small area with the A6007 connecting the north and south of the division and a multitude of branching roads connecting east to west. The A6007 also forms a large portion of the divisions western border, with the north and east bordering on the district boundary creating coherent borders in all directions.

Generally, deprivation is high in the division, with Cotmanhay in particular scoring highly on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Much of the division is in the top 4 most deprived deciles nationally, with only one small section of Awsworth Road Ward within the least deprived 50% nationally.

Ilkeston South

Ilkeston South is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,925 in 2029, a variance of 2.9% from the county average and 5.7% from the district average.

As the division is well within the required variance of +/-10% from the county average, it is proposed that no changes be made to the division with any alterations seen as contrary to community identities and ease of local governance due to the ripple effects on to neighbouring divisions.

The division retains its access to the A609 and A9096, making efficient and convenient local government easy to achieve and with divisions borders unchanged, they retain their coherency and are easy to identify.

Deprivation within the division varies, with some sections of Kirk Hallam in the top 10% most deprived nationally and some LSOAs in the bottom 20% based on the deprivation scores from the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. However, generally scores within the division are within the 50% most deprived giving some commonality of electors.

Ilkeston West

Ilkeston West is forecast to be the smallest division in the district in 2029, containing just 9,805 electors, a -7.7% variance from the county average. This means that some increase is essential to better balance the district.

Increasing the division is proposed to be achieved through the reuniting of the northern section of Kirk Hallam, with polling district KHS2 moved from Breadsall and West Hallam into the division. This moves the border between the two divisions from the middle of an estate to the rural edge of the Kirk Hallam settlement.

Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A6007, A609, A6096 and B6007 which allow travel across the division without the need to leave it. These major roads also provide for much of the division's coherent borders, with the A6007 and A6096 making up large sections of the eastern and southern borders. To the west the border runs along the Nutbrook Canal and at the edge of the Kirk Hallam settlement.

Deprivation scores from the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵ vary in the division, with parts of Shipley View Ward in the 10% most deprived nationally and parts Little Hallam Ward within the 30% least deprived of areas.

The newly reshaped division has an electorate of 10,365, a variance of 0.3% from the district average and a -2.4% variance from the county average.

Long Eaton

The division of Long Eaton is situated in the south-eastern corner of the district and covers the eastern and southern parts of the market town of Long Eaton. The division is currently forecast to contain 10,020 electors in 2029, 3.1% below the district average and 5.6% below the county average.

The location of the division, bordered largely by the county boundary to the north, south and east gives only limited options for increases to the division's electorate. Compounding that is the fact that neighbouring Sawley division is forecast to have an electorate of 9,831, a -7.4% variance from the county meaning any increase to Long Eaton would have significant impact on Sawley and Petersham division to the north and beyond.

It is, then, proposed that Long Eaton see no change to its borders. This will enable the division to retain its current, well established community identities and ease of local government.

The division will contain the entirety of Nottingham Road Ward, the majority of Long Eaton Central Ward and a small section of Derby Road East Ward, East of the Erewash Canal. This creates a division entirely classed as "Urban minor conurbation" by the RUC2011⁶.

Efficient and convenient local government is possible via the A6005 and B6540 which creates much of the divisions western border with Sawley.

Deprivation within the division has a geographical split, with the east and south of the division scoring within the 20% least deprived of areas based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵, whilst the majority of the north-west of the division is in the 50% most deprived with one section of Long Eaton Central scoring in the 20% most deprived nationally.

Petersham

Petersham division is located in the south-east of the division, north of Sawley and Long Eaton divisions, east of Breaston division and south of Sandiacre division, it contains a large section of Long Eaton market town containing the majority of Derby Road West, and East Wards plus a small section of Wilsthorpe Ward East of the B6002 and north of the Long Eaton School.

The division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,363 in 2029, -2.4% below the county average but 0.2% above the district average. Due to the divisions close proximity to the county and district averages it is proposed that no change be made to the division.

Whilst changes to increase the electorates within Long Eaton and Sawley divisions would be optimal, it would cause Petersham to drop below the +/- 10% variance and lead to a further fracturing of Sandiacre or Breaston communities. Therefore, it is in the best interests of community identities and ease of local government to retain the division in its current form.

The division, entirely classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' by the RUC2011⁶, has good road connections via the A6005, B6002 and the B6540. Coherent borders are achieved along the M1 and B6002 to the west, B6540 and Erewash Canal to the south and east and the B6002 to the north, providing coherent and easy to identify borders.

Deprivation is varied within the division, with parts of Wilsthorpe and Derby Road West around the A6005 within the least deprived 10% in the country on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. At the other end of the scale, Derby Road West, around Petersgate and Windermere Road is in the most deprived 10% in the country, showing a real mixture of deprivation within the division.

Sandiacre

Sandiacre division is located in the centre of the division, running the entire width of the division and taking in the Sandiacre Ward alongside sections of Derby Road West Ward, Ockbrook and Borrowash Ward, (Ockbrook), Draycott and Risley Ward (Risley) and Kirk Hallam and Stanton-by-Dale Ward (Stanton-by-Dale and New Stanton).

The division is forecast to have an electorate of 9,828 by 2029, 7.4% below the county average and requiring of an increase in electorate.

It is proposed that the division remain largely unchanged, to preserve the community ties that exist within it and the easy to identify boundaries it currently has. The only changes proposed see two sections of polling district WHD3 moved into the division from Breadsall and West Hallam division.

The first of these changes sees a small rural area south of Ockbrook Wood and Hermit's Wood moved into the division to create a more coherent border south of Dale Abbey.

The second sees Spondon Wood and the new housing development at land north of Spondon moved into the division. This change reflects the fact that the new development will act as an extension to the Spondon area of Derby and will likely have closer ties with the neighbouring Ockbrook, rather than the smaller settlements to the north from which it is separated by several miles of rural land.

All of the wards proposed to be included within the division have a degree of urbanicity, with Sandiacre and Derby Road West classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' and the remaining wards as 'Urban city and town' according to the RUC2011⁶.

Coherent borders for the division run around the A52 in the south and along district borders to the east and west, with a large rural space between the divisions settlements and its neighbours to the north.

Deprivation within the division is generally low with the areas of Ockbrook (around Green Lane, The Riddings, Collier Lane and Cole Lane) Springfield Park (Springfield Avenue, Kensington Drive) and Sandiacre (York Avenue and Hayworth Road) within the least deprived 20% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The highest levels of deprivation in the division are found around Travers Road and Lenton Street in Sandiacre, which comes in the top 30% nationally.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,221, a -3.7% variance from the county average and a -1.1% variance from the district average.

Sawley

Sawley division is currently forecast to have an electorate of 9,831, 7.4% below the county average and ideally in need of an increase in electorate.

Increasing the division of Sawley is difficult, with it cut off to the south by the district border and to the west by the M1, its only options are to look north into Petersham or east into Long Eaton, both of which also have lower than average electorates.

In order to maintain coherent borders, community identities and an ease of local governance, it is proposed that no changes be made to the division of Sawley.

The division has coherent and easily identifiable boundaries along the M1, A6005, B6002 and railway lines in the south-east. The division contains all of the Ward and Parish of Sawley, a convenient split of the Ward of Wilsthorpe down the B6002 and a neat split of Derby Road West Ward south of the A6005. All three of the wards included are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban minor conurbation'.

Deprivation within the division is generally low, with almost all of the division within the least deprived 30% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. One section of Sawley Parish (Peeveril Street and Wilmost Street West) bucks this trend though, scoring in the most deprived 10% nationally giving something of a split within the Parish of Sawley and therefore the division. This slight imbalance being something that would only be increased were the division to move further north or east.

High Peak

In 2022, the total electorate for the eight divisions in the borough of High Peak was 72,340⁴, with an average electorate of 9,043 per councillor and an electoral variance of -6.9% from the county average. By 2029 this is projected to increase by 8% to 78,106 and with no proposed changes to the number of divisions in the district the average number of electors per division would be 9,763, lower than the county average with an electoral variance of -8.0%.

High Peak has the highest ratio of electorate per population aged 17 years and over at 97.5, it is 2.8 percentage points higher than the Derbyshire average of 94.7.

High Peak contains the five market towns of Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Whaley Bridge, New Mills and Glossop which together comprise 84% or 65,497 of the districts' total forecast electorate in 2029.

The RUC2011⁶ shows High Peak to be Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%) with the district having almost 80% of its population residing in the rural settings of Town & Fringe, Villages and Hamlets & Isolated Dwellings as shown in the map in Fig 23. The map also shows the unparished area of Glossop to be the most densely populated, being classified as a Major Conurbation, it is the most densely populated area within Derbyshire.

Fig 23 High Peak Borough Maps

2013 Electoral Divisions



2023 Wards



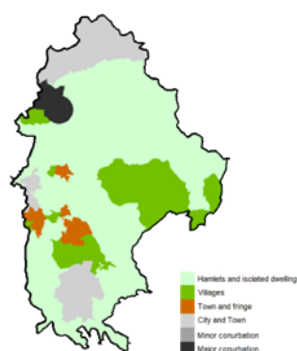
2022 Parishes



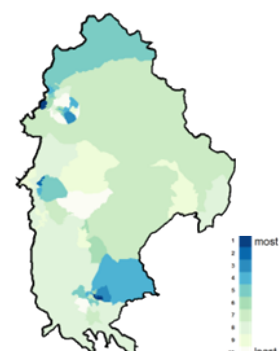
Market Towns



Rural Urban Classification



Deprivation- IMD 2019 Decile



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High Peak has the third smallest number of households across the eight districts at 40,772 as of 2021 Census⁷, however, 2,161 new dwellings are expected to be completed by 2029, with over 50% of the new dwellings completions in Buxton. There are 34 local planning applications which are projected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. These major planned housing developments with a combined total of 2,161 planned completions represents 12% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029 and form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed by Parish in Fig 24 below.

Fig 24 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Buxton (unparished)	1,135	53%
Glossop (unparished)	515	24%
Chapel-en-le-Frith	197	9%
Whaley Bridge	144	7%
New Mills	96	4%
Tintwistle	40	2%
Chinley, Buxworth and Brownside	27	1%
Hartington Upper Quarter	5	0%
Charlesworth	2	0%
Total	2,161	

Across the current electoral divisions, all divisions are projected to have an electorate to councillor ratio below the county average, but the three divisions of Etherow -13.6%, Glossop and Charlesworth -11.1% and Whaley Bridge - 11.5% have variances greater than +/-10% if the boundaries remain unchanged to 2029.

Whilst four divisions across the district have electoral parity with Derbyshire's forecasts, to reach electoral equality across the district, impacts on the majority of divisions in High Peak are unavoidable. The details for all the existing divisions can be found in in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

High Peak Proposed Electoral Divisions

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that the existing number of eight seats be maintained. As the Council have endorsed that the Electoral Divisions should have single member representation as part of this review, this proposal recommends that the Glossop and Charlesworth two-member division be split creating two new single member divisions of Glossop North and Tintwistle and Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth, instigating major changes to these areas.

It is further proposed that all the remaining six divisions of New Mills, Whaley Bridge, Buxton North and East, Buxton West, Chapel and Hope Valley and

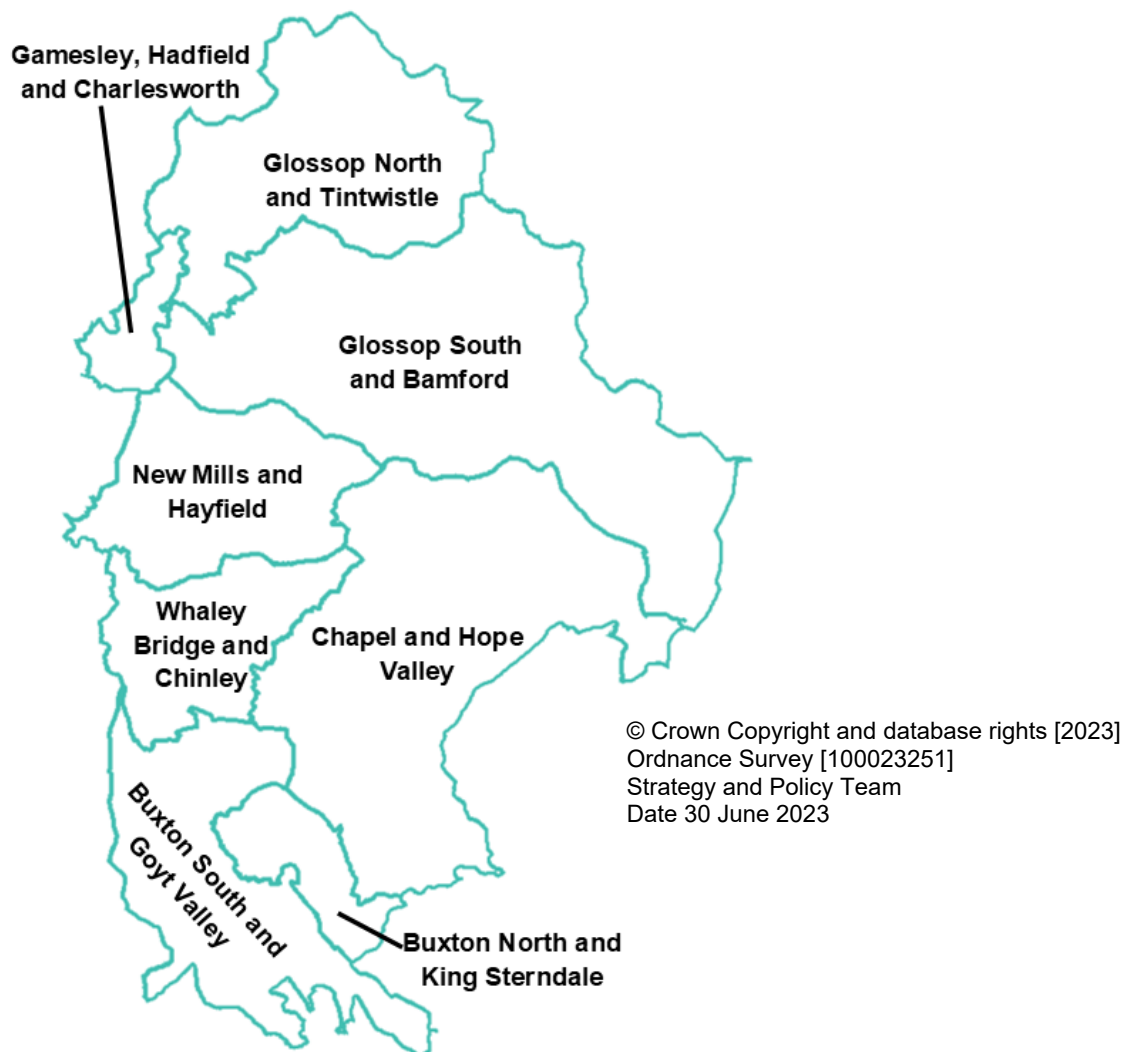
Etherow are redrawn and renamed to balance the electoral variances across the district and to better reflect the communities which have changed since the last review in 2011.

The table in Fig 25 below illustrates the proposed electorate and variance by from the Derbyshire average by the proposed eight Electoral Divisions and the map in Fig 26 shows the Councils proposed division boundaries.

Fig 25 - High Peak proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	CIr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Buxton North and King Sterndale	9,781	1	9,781	-7.9%	0.2%	Major Change	Yes
Buxton South and Goyt Valley	9,700	1	9,700	-8.6%	-0.6%	Major Change	Yes
Chapel and Hope Valley	9,759	1	9,759	-8.1%	0.0%	Major Change	Yes
Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%	Major Change	Yes
Glossop North and Tintwistle	9,763	1	9,763	-8.0%	0.0%	Major Change	Yes
Glossop South and Bamford	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%	Major Change	Yes
New Mills and Hayfield	9,748	1	9,748	-8.2%	-0.2%	Minor Change	Yes
Whaley Bridge and Chinley	9,819	1	9,819	-7.5%	0.6%	Minor Change	Yes
High Peak	78,106	8	9,763	-8.0%			

Fig 26 - High Peak Electoral Divisions proposals map



Buxton North and King Sterndale

Currently Buxton and its surrounding areas are divided into two divisions, 'Buxton West' and 'Buxton North and East'. The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of 'Buxton West' is 9,680, a -9% variance from the county average. And for the current division of 'Buxton North and East' the forecast electorate is 10,448, a -2% variance from the county average. Based on the 2029 Forecasted Electorate, the average electorate for the proposed 8 divisions will result in an average electorate per division of 9,762. This means reduction in electorate is required for 'Buxton North and East' and a slight increase for 'Buxton West'.

Keeping these two divisions as currently defined, would result in an average electorate of 10,064 which is too high. Therefore, this proposal is to redefine these two Electoral Divisions, redistributing the electorate to three new Electoral Divisions, 'Buxton North and King Sterndale', 'Buxton South and Goyt Valley' and 'Chapel and Hope Valley South'

The new division of 'Buxton North and King Sterndale' will comprise of the entirety of King Sterndale Parish (currently within Buxton North and East Division) and the northern and eastern polling districts of Buxton – polling districts BA1, BA2, CH2N, CO1, CO2, CO3, CT1A, CT1B, CT1D, CT2E, CT3, SB1 and SB2.

The new division has coherent boundaries largely along parish lines and within rural spaces between urban centres. Within Buxton it uses the major roads of the A53 and A6 as border points. Convenient and efficient local government is made possible via the A6, A53, A54 and A515 linking Buxton to King Sterndale.

The Buxton North and King Sterndale division will be made up of Corbar Ward, Barms Ward and Stone Bench Ward in their entirety, the eastern section of Cote Heath Ward, and the northern, eastern and western sections of Buxton Central Ward. All are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Urban city and town', giving a commonality of communities with the new division.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Buxton North and King Sterndale. This Electoral Division will be 1,876 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,781, an variance from the district average of 0.2% and from the county average of -7.9%.

Buxton South and Goyt Valley

The new division of 'Buxton South and Goyt Valley' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Hartington Upper Quarter Parish (currently within Buxton West Division). The south-western polling district of Chapel-en-le-Frith

Parish – polling district BL5S (inc Combs and surrounding farms). And the south-western polling districts of Buxton (unparished) area – polling districts BU1A, BU1B, BU1C, CH2S, CH3, CH4, TE1S, TE1N, CT1C, CT2W.

The new division has coherent boundaries largely along parish lines and within rural spaces between urban centres. Within Buxton it uses the major roads of the A53 and A6 as border points. Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A54 (Macclesfield Road) running south-west from Burbage and the A53 running south from Buxton. The A515 (Ashbourne Road) links Buxton with the south-east of the Electoral Division. The A5004 connects Buxton to Fernilee in the Whaley Bridge Electoral Division, with Goyts Lane and the Street providing road access from Buxton to the Goyt Valley in the west of the Electoral Division.

The Buxton South and Goyt Valley division will be made up of Burbage ward and Temple Ward in their entirety and the western section of Cote Heath Ward, the central section of Buxton Central Ward and the southern section of Blackbrook Ward. All are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Urban city and town', except Blackbrook Ward which is classified as 'Rural town and fringe', giving a commonality of communities with the new division.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Buxton South and Goyt Valley. This division will have be 6,728 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,700, variances of -0.6% from the district average and -8.6% from the county average.

Chapel and Hope Valley

The new division of 'Chapel and Hope Valley' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Green Fairfield, Wormhill, Peak Forest, Castleton, Hope, Aston, Edale, Brough and Shatton Parishes, the eastern polling districts of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish – polling districts CE1, CE2, CW1 and LP2, and the northern polling district of the Buxton (unparished area) – LP5.

The new division has coherent boundaries largely along parish lines and within rural spaces between urban centres. Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A6 running from Buxton to Chapel Milton and the A623 which connects the A6 to Peak Forest in the east of the Electoral Division. Brough, Hope and Castleton are all connected via the A6187 and Winnats Road into Sparrow Pit where it is easy to link with Chapel-en-le-Frith via the A623. There is also access to the rail network at Hope, Edale, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Dove Holes train stations.

The Chapel and Hope Valley division will be made up of Limestone Peak, Chapel East and Chapel West Wards in their entirety, and the southern

section of Hope Valley Ward. Hope Valley and Limestone Peak Wards are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Rural village and dispersed', Chapel East and Chapel West Wards are classified as 'Rural town and fringe'. The rural areas of Limestone Peak Ward may look towards Buxton for their shops and key services but the other wards are likely to travel into Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Chapel and Hope Valley. This Electoral Division will be 12,726 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,759 , variances of -0.0% from the district average and -8.1% average.

Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth

Currently Glossop and its surrounding areas are divided into two divisions, 'Glossop and Charlesworth' and 'Etherow', with Glossop and Charlesworth a two-member division. As it is the Council's preference to have only single member divisions it is proposed that the division be split into two, each with a single member.

The new division of 'Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth' will comprise the following areas: the entirety of Chisworth Parish, the western polling district of Charlesworth Parish SJ1 and the western polling districts of the Glossop unparished area DI4, GA1, HN1, HN2, HS1, HS2, HS3, HS4, PA1S1 and SJ5.

Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A626 and A57 connecting Chisworth, Charlesworth, Higher Gamesley and Gamesley then leading up into Hadfield. The borders largely run along parish and ward boundaries, with main roads such as Station Road and Brosscroft offering some borders within the built up areas of Hadfield and Padfield.

The Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth division will be made up of Gamesley Ward, Hadfield South Ward and Hadfield North Ward in their entirety, the western section of St John's Ward and a small section to the south of Tintwistle Ward. All are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Urban major conurbation', giving a commonality of communities with the new division, with residents looking predominantly to Gamesley or Hadfield for shops and services.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth. This proposed new Electoral Division reunites Lower and Higher Gamesley into a single Electoral Division which will be 1,194 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,768, a variance of 0.0% from the district average and -8.0% from the county average.

Glossop South and Bamford

The new division of 'Glossop South and Hope Valley North' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Thornhill, Bamford, Derwent and Hope Woodlands Parishes, the eastern polling districts of Charlesworth Parish – S11 and SJ2 and the southern polling districts of the Glossop (unparished area) – OG2, OG3, OG4, SI2, SI3, SI4 and WH1S.

Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the Snake Pass Road (A57) which runs east to west through the Electoral Division. Additionally the A6013 connects the A57 south to Bamford and the A624 linking south from Glossop towards New Mills. The A57 and A624 are easily linked via the Derbyshire Level. There is also access to the rail network at Bamford train station.

The Glossop South and Bamford division will be made up of Simmondley Ward in its entirety, the south-eastern section of St John's Ward, the majority of the Whitfield Ward, the southern section of old Glossop Ward and the northern section of Hope Valley Ward. Hope Valley and St John's Wards are classed as 'Rural village and dispersed', Old Glossop, Simmondley and Whitfield are classified as 'Urban major conurbation by RUC2011⁶'. As the main transport link is the A57 with few linking roads from here, the majority of residents will look towards Glossop for their key services and shops.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Glossop South and Bamford.

This Electoral Division will be 14,384 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,768, a variance of 0.0% from the district average and -8.0% from the county average.

Glossop North and Tintwistle

The new division of 'Glossop North and Tintwistle' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Tintwistle Parish, the northern polling district of Charlesworth Parish –SJ3 and the Northern polling districts of the Glossop (unparished area) – DI1, DI2, DI3, HT1, HT2, HT3, HT4, OG1, PA1N, PA1S2, PA2 and PA3.

Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A57, A628, A6024 and B6105. There is also access to the rail network via Glossop and Dinting train stations.

The Glossop North and Tintwistle division will be made up of Tintwistle Ward and Howard Town Ward in their entirety, the northern section of St John's Ward, the northern section of Old Glossop Ward, the majority of the Padfield Ward and Dinting Ward and a small section from the north of Whitfield Ward.

All are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Urban major conurbation', except St John's which is classified as 'Rural village and dispersed' although residents will likely look towards Glossop for their key services and shops, which will give a commonality of communities with the new division.

Due to the significant change to the existing Electoral Division, it is proposed the new Electoral Division be named Glossop North and Tintwistle. This Electoral Division will be 7,880 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,763, a variance of 0.0% from the district average and -8.0% from the county average.

New Mills and Hayfield

The new division of 'New Mills and Hayfield' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Hayfield Parish and the majority of New Mills Parish, except the southern polling district NW1 which is proposed to be incorporated with Whaley Bridge Electoral Division in order to maintain parity of electorate numbers.

Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A6015 linking New Mills in the west with Hayfield towards the centre. From Hayfield the A624 (Chapel Road) links southward towards Whaley Bridge Electoral Division and the A624 (Glossop Road) links northward towards Glossop.

There is also access to the rail network at New Mills Central train station. The New Mills division will be made up of Sett Ward, Hayfield Ward and New Mills East Ward in their entirety and the northern section of New Mills West Ward. New Mills East and New Mills West Wards are classed by RUC20116⁶ as 'Urban City and Town', Sett Ward is classified as 'Rural village and dispersed' and Hayfield Ward is classified as 'Rural town and fringe'. Although these RUC20116⁶ classifications are quite varied, residents will likely look towards New Mills (via the A6016) for their key services and shops, which will give a commonality of communities with the new division.

Whilst the Electoral Division boundary is remaining mostly intact, it is proposed that the division be renamed to better reflect the communities within to New Mills and Hayfield. The New Mills and Hayfield Electoral Division will be 5,222 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,748, a variance of -0.2% from the district average and -8.2% from the county average.

Whaley Bridge and Chinley

The new division of 'Whaley Bridge and Chinley' will comprise the following areas. The entirety of Whaley Bridge Parish and Chinley, Buxworth and Brownside Parish, the north-western polling districts of Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish – BL5N, BL6 and BL7 and the south-western polling district of Whaley Bridge Parish – NW1.

Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A6, running east (Chapel Milton) to north-west (Newtown). The B6062 runs east-west linking New Smithy to Chinley and into Bridgemont. The A624 links Chapel Milton with New Mills Electoral Division via New Smithy. Buxton road links the A6 southward towards Fernilee and the B5470 (Manchester Road) links Lower Crossings in the east to Horwich End in the west. There is also access to the rail network at Chinley, Whaley Bridge, Furness Vale and New Mills Newtown train stations.

The Whaley Bridge and Chinley division will be made up of Whaley Bridge Ward in its entirety and the northern section of Blackbrook Ward. All are classed by RUC2011⁶ as 'Rural town and fringe', which will give a commonality of communities with the new division.

Whilst the Electoral Division's boundary is remaining mostly intact it is proposed that the division is renamed to better reflect the communities within the division to Whaley Bridge and Chinley. The Whaley Bridge and Chinley Electoral Division will be 3,842 hectares in area, with a forecasted electorate of 9,819, a variance of 6% from the district average and -7.5% from the county average.

North East Derbyshire

In 2022, the total electorate for the eight divisions in the district of North East Derbyshire was 82,325⁴, with an average electorate of 10,290 per councillor and an electoral variance of 5.65% from the county average. By 2029 this is projected to increase by 6% to 87,327 and with no proposed changes to the number of divisions in the district the average number of electors per division would be 10,916, higher than the county average with a variance of 2.8%.

The district contains the four market towns of Dronfield, Clay Cross, Eckington and Killamarsh which together comprise 50% of the districts total forecast electorate in 2029. The RUC2011⁶ shows North East Derbyshire to be 'Urban with City and Town' with the district having only 20% of its population in rural settlements or hub towns.

North East Derbyshire has the fifth largest number of households at 45,987 in 2021⁷. There are 34 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029. The combined total of 2,650 planned completions represents 12% of all estimated housing completions in Derbyshire by 2029. These major planned housing developments form a principle part of the electorate projections and are detailed in Fig 27 below.

Fig 27 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
North Wingfield	684	26%
Wingerworth	497	19%
Clay Cross	436	16%
Shirland and Higham	220	8%
Tupton	208	8%
Pilsley	181	7%
Calow	122	5%
Morton	100	4%
Grassmoor, Hasland and Winswick	93	4%
Ashover	26	1%
Sutton cum Duckmanton	26	1%
Eckington	20	1%
Heath and Holmewood	19	1%
Killamarsh	18	1%
Total	2,650	

Across the current electoral divisions, three are projected to have an electorate to councillor ratio above the county average with variances greater than +/-10% if the boundaries remain unchanged to 2029; for example, Wingerworth and Shirland is forecast to have a 16.1% variance from the county average whilst Eckington and Killamarsh would have a -6.7% variance from the county average by 2029.

Fig 28 - North East Derbyshire District Maps

2013 Electoral Divisions



2023 Wards



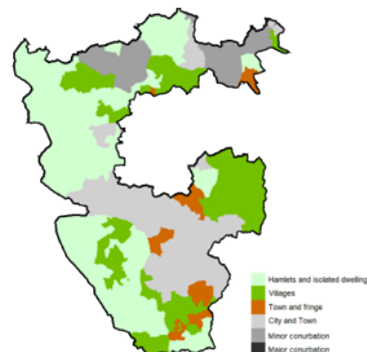
2022 Parishes



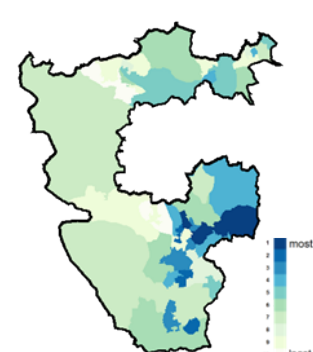
Market Towns



Rural Urban Classification



Deprivation- IMD 2019 Decile



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Whilst four divisions across the district have electoral equality with Derbyshire's forecasts, to reach electoral equality across the district, impacts on the majority of divisions in North East Derbyshire are unavoidable. The details for all the existing divisions can be found in in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

North East Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions

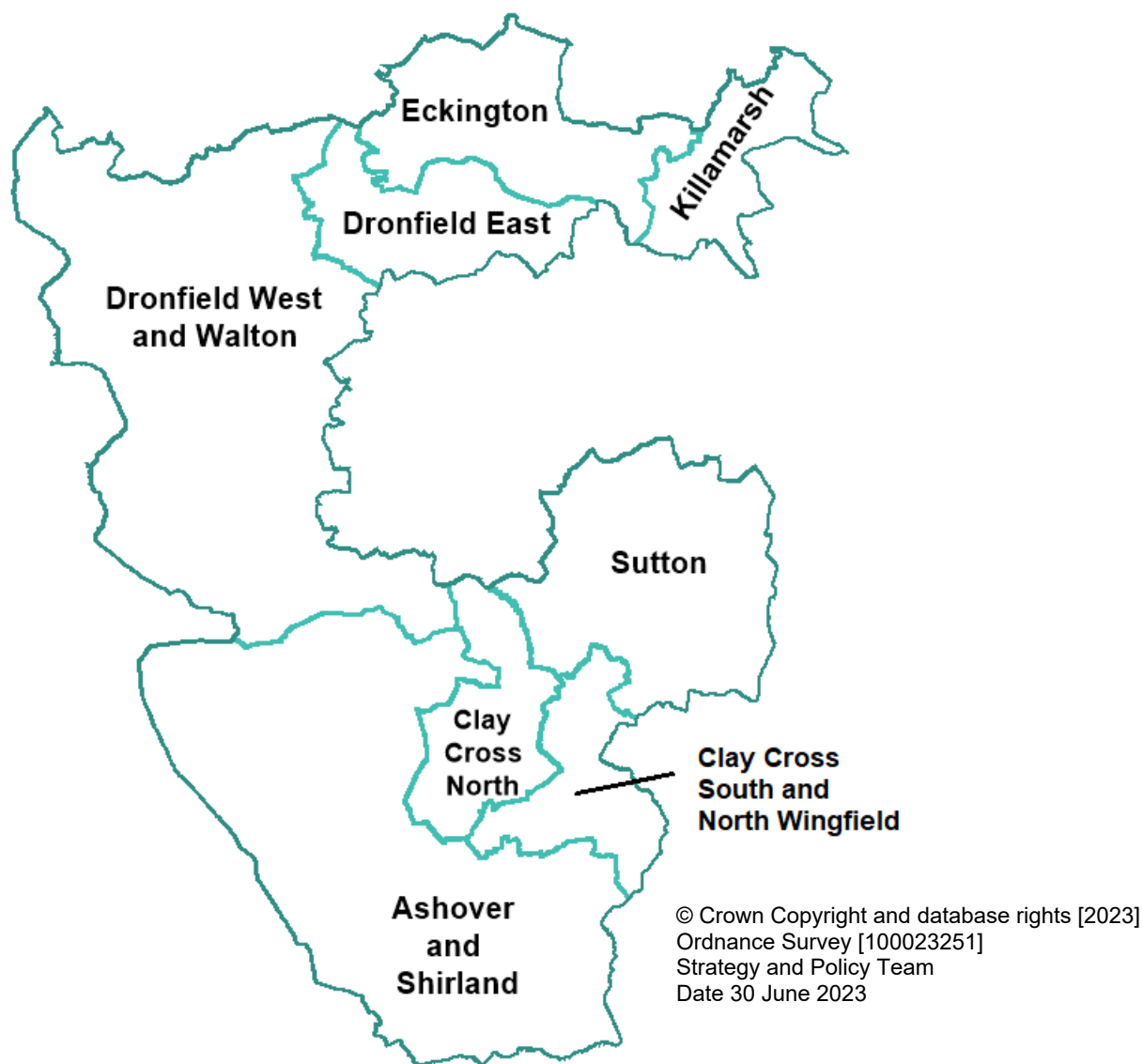
In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that the existing number of eight seats be maintained. As the Council have endorsed that the Electoral Divisions should have single member representation as part of this review, this proposal recommends that the Eckington and Killamarsh two-member division be split creating two new single member divisions of Eckington and Killamarsh trying to maintain the market town identities as far as possible.

It is further proposed that the boundaries of Clay Cross North, Dronfield East, Dronfield West and Walton and Sutton are redrawn, the boundaries of Clay Cross South and Wingerworth and Shirland are redrawn and renamed. Fig 29 below illustrates the breakdown of the electorate and variance by the proposed electoral divisions and Fig 30 shows the Councils proposed division boundaries.

Fig 29 - North East Derbyshire proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Ashover and Shirland	10,710	1	10,710	0.9%	-1.9%	Major Change	Yes
Clay Cross North	11,532	1	11,532	8.6%	5.6%	Minor Change	
Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	11,370	1	11,370	7.1%	4.2%	Minor Change	Yes
Dronfield East	11,199	1	11,199	5.5%	2.6%	Minor Change	
Dronfield West and Walton	10,767	1	10,767	1.4%	-1.4%	Minor Change	
Eckington	10,333	1	10,333	-2.7%	-5.3%	Major Change	Yes
Killamarsh	10,299	1	10,299	-3.0%	-5.7%	Major Change	Yes
Sutton	11,117	1	11,117	4.7%	1.8%	Minor Change	
North East Derbyshire	87,327	8	10,916	2.8%			

Fig 30 - North East Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions



Ashover and Shirland

Ashover and Shirland Wards currently make up part of the Wingerworth and Shirland division. Due to the imbalanced way the electorate has been forecast to grow in North East Derbyshire, with housing growth disproportionately occurring in the south of the district, it has been necessary to include some of Wingerworth Ward in the Dronfield West and Walton division to balance the districts electorate. This change means that Ashover and Shirland Ward can no longer be paired with the entirety of the Wingerworth Ward, meaning a change in division boundaries is required.

It is proposed that Ashover Ward, Shirland Ward, polling districts QA, QD and QE from the Pilsley and Morton Ward (containing Morton, Stretton and Woolley Moor) and the southern sections of polling districts ZC (south of

Harper Hill) and ZA (south of Longedge Lane) from the Wingerworth Ward being joined to create the new Ashover and Shirland division.

This would create a division of a very rural nature, with Ashover and Shirland Wards both classed as 'Rural village and dispersed' by the ONS⁶. While Pilsley and Morton Ward and Wingerworth Ward are both classed as 'Urban city and town'. Despite this classification, Pilsley and Morton Ward does contain vast rural areas between the villages in keeping with the other wards and the majority of Wingerworth's urban area has been excluded from the division.

The division would maintain coherent borders largely along ward lines, with rural areas separating the division from urban centres in neighbouring divisions. Within the Wingerworth Ward the boundary would run along Swathick Lane and Longedge Lane and within the Pilsley and Morton Ward it would run between the villages of Morton and Pilsley where there is a very definitive rural break around Pewit Lane.

Efficient and convenient local government is enabled via the A61 running through the southern centre of the division with the A615, A632, B6014 and B6036 creating coherent routes across the division.

Deprivation is generally low within the division, with only the areas around Stonebroom and Mickley ranking in the most deprived 50% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,710, a 0.9% variance from the county average and a -1.9% variance from the district average.

Clay Cross North

Clay Cross North division is currently forecast to contain 11,730 electors in 2029, 10.5% above the county average and in need of some change.

Due to the significant housing growth in both Clay Cross and Wingerworth and the imbalance this has caused within the district, it has been necessary to split the Wingerworth Ward. Wingerworth's nearest neighbour is Tupton, currently part of the Clay Cross North division. It has therefore been proposed that the eastern side of Wingerworth Ward (polling districts ZB and XD) be included within the Clay Cross North division.

In order to achieve the required electoral balance, it has been proposed that the division lose polling district MC into Sutton division, thus restoring the parish and community of Grassmoor into one division. The division will also lose polling district DC and the southern portion of polling district DB into the Clay Cross South and North Wingfield division, with DB split between

Worcester Close and Ashton Road to create a clearer boundary than the current boundary running through the middle of Bloomery Way.

The newly proposed division would contain all of the Ward of Tupton, the majority of Clay Cross North Ward and a significant section of Wingerworth Ward. All three of these wards are classed as 'Urban city and town' in the (RUC2011)⁶, reflecting the densely populated nature of the villages and towns included following the intense house building which has occurred.

Efficient and convenient local government is maintained via the A61 and A6175, allowing travel from all corners of the division along main roads. The division has a mix of border types, often they occur at the end of built-up areas, such as between Wingerworth's estates, or along railway lines such as between Tupton and Grassmoor and North Wingfield. To the south they run along ward lines between Clay Cross North and South.

Deprivation within the division is mixed, with Wingerworth and Tupton (around Pond Lane and Ankerbold Road) in the least deprived 20% in the county on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Tupton, around Wingfield Road and North Side is within the most deprived 20% of the country for deprivation, showing a real mixture within just the Ward of Tupton.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 11,532, an 8.6% variance from the county average and a 5.6% variance from the district average.

Clay Cross South and North Wingfield

Clay Cross South is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,578 in 2029, a -0.2% variance from the county average. Despite this small variance from the county average, change is essential in the division due to extreme changes seen in the divisions neighbouring areas.

It is proposed that the division lose a large portion of the Pilsley and Morton Ward to allow for the creation of the Ashover and Shirland division. It retains the villages of Pilsley and Lower Pilsley, but loses Stretton, Morton and Woolley Moor. To rebalance the division, it is proposed that it gains polling districts DC and the southern section of DB from Clay Cross North division. It also gains RA and RC from Sutton, uniting the vast majority of North Wingfield into one division. This change prompting the name change to include North Wingfield in the title.

The new division would contain all of Clay Cross South Ward, all but polling district RE from North Wingfield Central Ward and polling districts QB and QC from the Pilsley and Morton Ward. All three wards are classed as 'Urban city and town' in the (RUC2011)⁶, reflecting their common status as communities.

Efficient and convenient local government is aided by the A6175, Church Lane, Parkhouse Road, Rupert Street and Thanet Street amongst others, which make travel possible by road without leaving the division.

Deprivation is generally high within the division, with only Upper Pilsley (Back Lane, Forest Drive) and North Wingfield (St Lawrence Road, Church Lane) outside of the most deprived 10% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. North Wingfield (Alma Estate) and Clay Cross (Penncroft Lane, Springvale Avenue), is in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.

The newly reshaped division is forecast to have an electorate of 11,370, 7.1% above the county variance and 4.2% above the district variance.

Dronfield East

Dronfield is a market town in the north of the district, bordered by South Yorkshire to its immediate north, Chesterfield District to its immediate south and with rural areas to its east and west. The town is made up of five Wards, Coal Aston, Dronfield North and South, Dronfield Woodhouse and Gosforth Valley. The current Dronfield East division contains Dronfield North and South wards and Unstone Ward in their entirety, plus a small section of Coal Aston Ward.

Dronfield East division is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,170 in 2029, a -4% variance from the county average and a -5.9% variance from the district average. In addition to this, changes to Eckington and Killamarsh division further reduce the electorate within the division, meaning a move west of the A61 is required.

It is proposed that Dronfield East division lose the section of Coal Aston Ward it contains (polling districts FB and FD) as well as the northern section of polling district GC, north of Callywhite Lane, to better balance the electorate in the new Eckington Division. This reduces the electorate within the below the -10% threshold.

In order to increase the electorate within the division it is proposed that polling district LB from the Gosforth Valley Ward be included within the division, thus increasing the electorate to 11,199.

Most of the division is classed by the ONS⁶ as 'Urban minor conurbation' with the exception of Unstone Ward, which is classed as 'Rural village and dispersed'. Whilst this creates a mix of rurality within the division, Unstone is currently paired with much of Dronfield, and residents likely use the town for many of their services and secondary school.

Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A61 and B6057 which offers transport links from Dronfield to Unstone. The division moving to cross the A61 is made possible via a number of different roads crossing over or under the dual carriageway. This loss of the A61 as the western border for the division has been deemed essential to better balance the electorates across the division and the division does maintain coherent boundaries to its north, east and south largely using the district border and Unstone Ward border to achieve this.

Deprivation within the division is generally low, with sections of Dronfield and Gosforth Valley having deprivation levels in the lowest 10% nationally on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The highest levels of deprivation in the division are around Unstone and Snape Hill, just making the top 50% nationally.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 11,199, a 5.5% variance from the county average and a 2.6% variance from the district average.

Dronfield West and Walton

Dronfield West and Walton is currently forecast to have an electorate of 10,666, a 0.5% variance from the county average, meaning little change is required to the division numerically. However, due to the disproportionate way housing growth has occurred within the district Dronfield West and Walton's northern neighbours have seen their electorates fall considerably below the average. This means that Dronfield West and Walton needs to lose polling district LB into its neighbouring division of Dronfield East. This change reduces the electorate within the division to 8,820, well below the -10% threshold.

With that reduction in mind, two options are possible for increasing the electorate with the division. The first is to extend the division southwards along the districts western border. This largely rural area including Ashover Ward and Shirland Ward is in keeping with the rurality of much of the division, but due to its sparsely populated nature it would create a division running the entire length of the district, a journey of over 20 miles from top to bottom along rural roads.

The second and preferable option is to extend the division into the ward of Wingerworth. Whilst this option breaks Wingerworth Ward and Parish up between divisions, it is the best balance of electoral equality, community identities and efficient and convenient local government. The split proposed within Wingerworth would see polling district ZC split along Swathick Lane and polling district ZA split along Longedge Lane, with everything north of these roads included in the Dronfield West and Walton division.

The new division retains an urban/rural split, with Dronfield Woodhouse Ward and Gosforth Valley Ward both classed as 'Urban minor conurbation', Brampton and Walton Ward and Wingerworth Ward as 'Urban city and town' and Barlow and Holmesfield Ward classed as 'Rural village and dispersed'⁶. This is in keeping with the current division and also impossible to avoid as Barlow and Holmesfield Ward is only neighboured by more urban areas so has to be paired with them.

Efficient and convenient local government is enabled via the A632, A619, A61 and B6056. The divisions borders are less well defined than the current division, with the A61 no longer acting as the border to the north-east and the A632 no longer acting as the border to the south. This loss of clear borders has been weighed up against electoral equality and been deemed essential to provide the necessarily levels of equality across the district. Borders now exists along Longedge Lane within Wingerworth with Stubble Lane and the A61 creating much of the border in the north.

The entirety of the division ranks within the 50% least deprived nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The areas of Dronfield Woodhouse West, Swathick and Gosforth Valley rank in the 10% least deprived nationally.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,767, a 1.4% variance from the county average and a -1.4% variance from the district average.

Eckington

Eckington and Killamarsh currently make up the two-member Eckington and Killamarsh division. As it is the Council's preference to have only single member divisions it is proposed that the division be split into two, each with a single member.

Eckington is a market town in the north-east of the district, situated between Killamarsh to its east and Dronfield to its west, its is bordered northwards by South Yorkshire and to the south by Chesterfield.

Due to a need to create a Killamarsh division with sufficient electorate it has been necessary to split and Eckington South and Renishaw Ward, with polling districts KC, KD and KE lost to Killamarsh division. Whilst this splits the wards, it does leave the majority of Eckington town centre together within the new Eckington division along side Eckington North Ward.

The new division also takes in the wards of Ridgeway and Marsh Lane and Coal Aston, both in their entirety. This is something of a continuation of the current situation, with polling districts FB and FD from Coal Aston Ward added to the division to create a more coherent border. Also moved into the division

is the northern section of polling district GC, split north of Callywhite Lane to better reflect the community on Stonelow Road.

Of the wards included within the division, all are considered by the RUC2011⁶ to be somewhat Urban. With Coal Aston, Eckington North and Eckington South and Renishaw classed as 'Urban minor conurbation' and Ridgeway and Marsh Lane classed as 'Urban city and town'.

The division maintains coherent boundaries long Ward lines to the north-west and south. The A6135, B6052 and Market Street within Eckington provide for the eastern border points. Efficient and convenient local government is enabled via the B6056 linking Coal Aston to Marsh Lane and Eckington.

The division has generally low levels of deprivation, with only the area of Eckington around Ash Crescent and Fanshaw Road ranking in the most deprived 50% on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,333, a -2.7% variance from the county average and a -5.3% variance from the district average.

Killamarsh

Killamarsh and Eckington currently make up the two-member Eckington and Killamarsh division. As it is the Council's preference to have only single member divisions it is proposed that the division be split into two, each with a single member.

Killamarsh is a market town in the north-eastern corner of the division, border to north, east and west by south Derbyshire, it is somewhat removed from the rest of the district. Killamarsh West and East Wards contain a combined electorate of 7,523, far below the -10% variance threshold, this makes it essential to include some of the neighbouring Eckington South and Renishaw Ward with this being the only neighbour of Killamarsh West Ward.

It is proposed that polling districts KC, KD and KE from Eckington South and Renishaw ward being included in the division to balance the electorates. All of the wards proposed for total or partial inclusion are classed as 'Urban minor conurbation'⁶ giving a commonality of communities.

This would mean Renishaw and Spinkhill's inclusion within the division, as well as the Eckington to its south-east. The borders would run along the A6135, B6052 and Market Street creating identifiable borders.

Efficient and convenient local government would be maintained via the A6135 linking the north of Eckington to Renishaw, but with road transport not possible to Killamarsh from any area of the county without leaving it.

The division has generally low levels of deprivation, with only the area of Killamarsh around Sheepcote Road and Delves Road ranking in the top 50% on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The area of Killamarsh around Redwood Avenue and Rowan Tree Road ranks in the lowest 20% nationally.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 10,299, a -3.0% variance from the county average and a -5.7% variance from the district average.

Sutton

Sutton is proposed to see the least change of any of the divisions within North East Derbyshire. Sutton currently has a forecast electorate of 11,736, a variance of -10.5% from the county average, meaning some decrease is required.

Sutton contains Sutton Ward and Holmewood and Heath Ward in their entirety with sections of Grassmoor and North Wingfield Central Wards also included. It is proposed that Sutton move to include all the Grassmoor Ward, removing a break which runs down residents back gardens to the edge of the village of Grassmoor. As a balance it is also proposed that Sutton lose all but a small section of North Wingfield Central Ward, that being polling district RE, which is a section of North Wingfield where many residents likely look to Holmewood for the community assets.

These new divisional borders take in Grassmoor, Sutton and Holmewood and Heath Wards in their entirety as well as polling district RE from North Wingfield Central Ward. All four wards are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban city and town', giving a commonality of communities.

Boundaries for the division are strong, with the district border running most of the length of the boundary. The railway line between Grassmoor and Tupton acts as another border point, with the border between Holmewood and North Wingfield slightly less well defined.

Efficient and convenient local government is enabled via the A6175 and the A617 ensuring all areas of the division can be reached, through the connection to Calow via the B6425 and Arkwright Town and Sutton Cum Duckmanton via the A632.

The division has generally high levels of deprivation, with only the areas of Calow around Blacksmith Lane and Top Road and Hasland around Churchside ranking in the lowest 50% on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. The areas of Grassmoor around Mill Lane and Shakespeare Street and Holmewood around Park Road and Shakespeare Street are ranked in the top 10% nationally.

The new division is forecast to have an electorate of 11,117, a 4.7% variance from the county average and a 1.8% variance from the district average.

South Derbyshire

In 2022, the total electorate for the eight divisions in South Derbyshire was 84,055, equating to an average electorate of 10,507 per Councillor and an electoral variance of 8.2% from the county average. By 2029 the district electorate is projected to increase by 19% to 100,171 with an average of 12,521 electors per division, higher than the county average with an electoral variance of 17.9%.

The district contains the two market towns of Melbourne and Swadlincote which together comprise 34% of the total forecast electorate in 2029. The RUC2011⁶ shows South Derbyshire to be 'Urban with Significant Rural' where the district has at least 26% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns.

Housing growth since the last Boundary Review in 2011 has been substantial, despite South Derbyshire having a relatively low number of households compared to the other districts at 45,240 in 2021⁷, over the last ten years 10,610 dwellings have been completed⁸, representing 31% of the growth seen across Derbyshire during that time. There are 37 local planning applications which are expected to have a minimum of 17 dwellings completed by 2029 and are detailed by Parish in Fig 31 below.

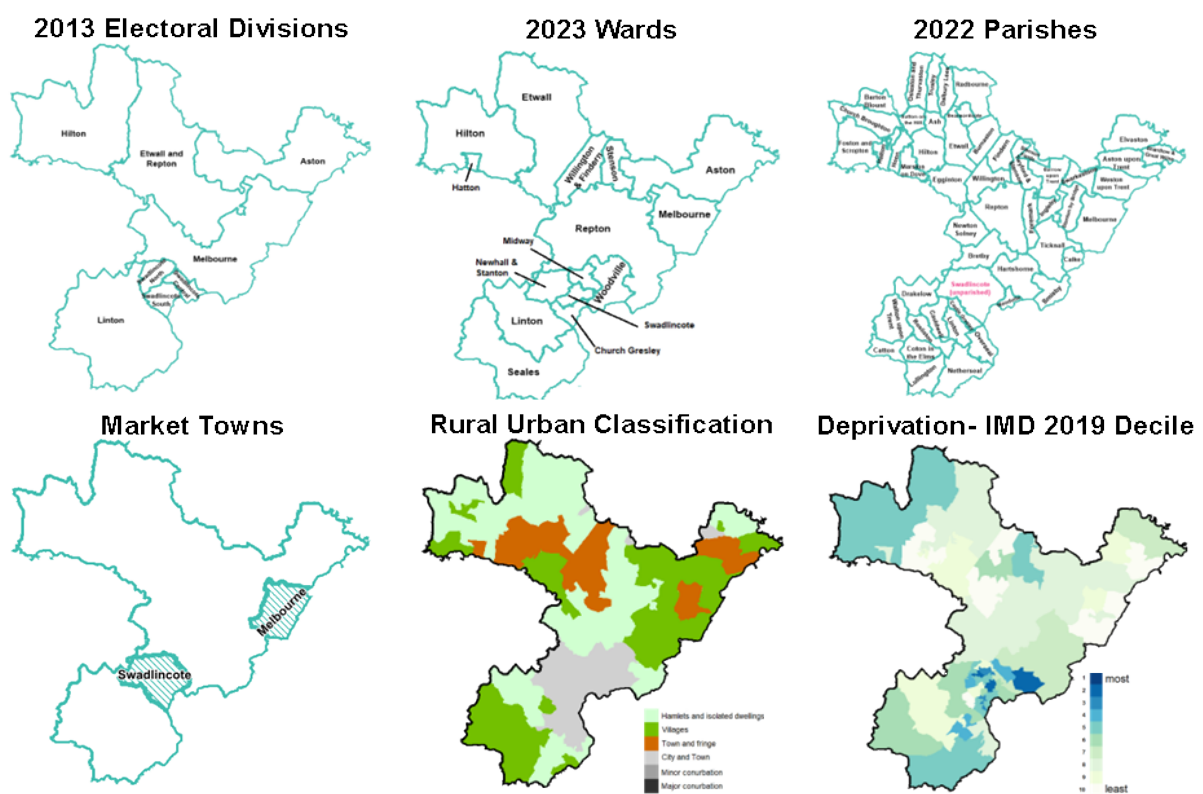
Fig 31 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

Parish	Forecast	%
Radbourne	1,071	19%
Drakelow	1,059	18%
Elvaston	842	15%
Stenson Fields	637	11%
Swadlincote (unparished)	610	11%
Woodville	418	7%
Hartshorne	292	5%
Hatton	291	5%
Hilton	160	3%
Swarkestone	74	1%
Barrow upon Trent	70	1%
Castle Gresley	55	1%
Willington	51	1%
Etwall	50	1%
Melbourne	46	1%
Findern	24	0%
Twyford and Stenson	13	0%
Egginton	5	0%
Total	5,768	

These major planned housing developments which have a combined total of 5,768 dwellings, the highest expected growth of all districts, represents 25% of all estimated housing completions within Derbyshire by 2029 and form a principle part of the electorate projections.

The individual divisions are projected to vary in their councillor to electorate ratio, if the current divisions remain unchanged to 2029 then the variances would be near to or exceed +/- 10% within four divisions, two of which, Aston and Etwall and Repton would exceed 40% whilst Swadlincote North would have a 0.5% variance from the county average by 2029 if there were no changes. The details for all the existing divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Fig 32 - South Derbyshire District Maps



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South Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions

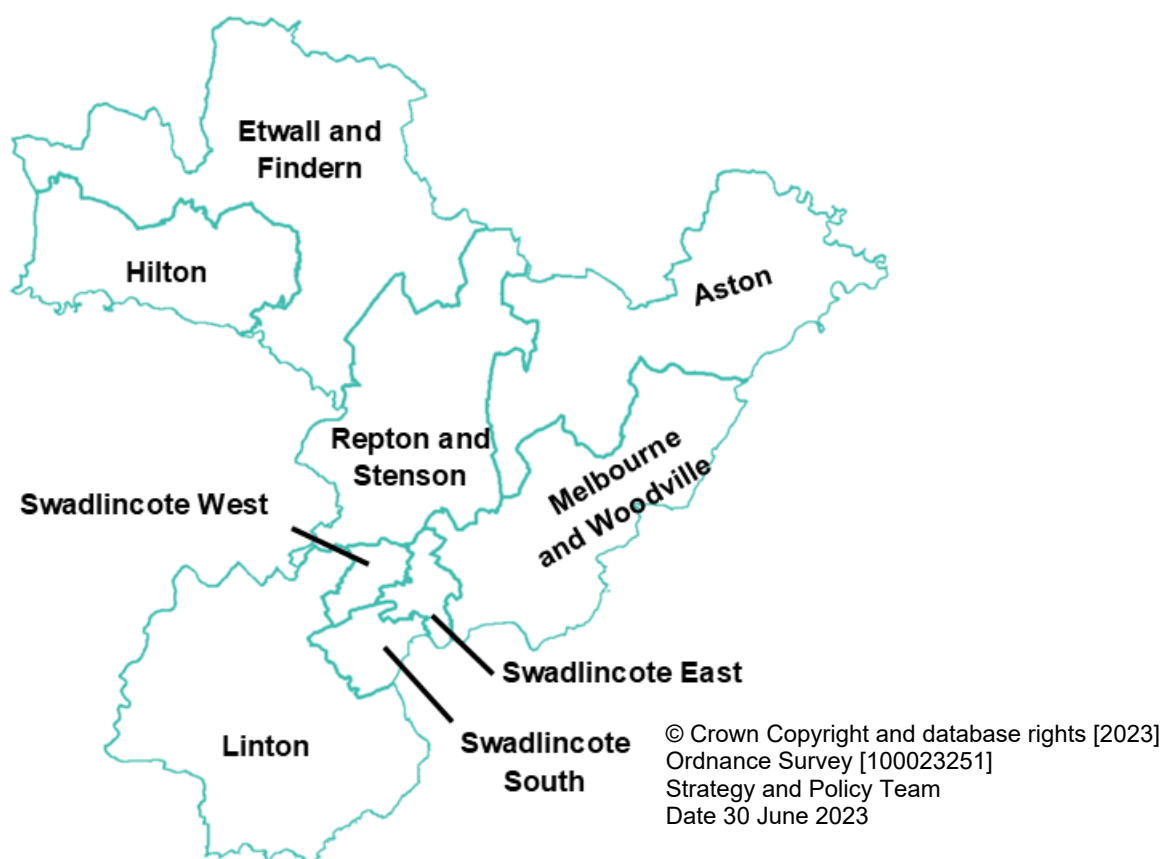
In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that there is one additional member electoral division created in South Derbyshire. This would be done by removing a seat from Chesterfield District where there is a comparative overrepresentation of electors for the current nine members.

The table in Fig 33 below illustrates the proposed electorate and variance from the Derbyshire average by the proposed nine Electoral Divisions.

Fig 33 - South Derbyshire proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average	Change	Name Change
Aston	11,124	1	11,124	4.8%	-0.1%	Major Change	
Etwall and Findern	11,418	1	11,418	7.5%	2.6%	Major Change	Yes
Hilton	10,435	1	10,435	-1.7%	-6.2%	Minor Change	
Linton	11,011	1	11,011	3.7%	-1.1%	Minor Change	
Melbourne and Woodville	11,134	1	11,134	4.9%	0.0%	Major Change	Yes
Repton and Stenson	11,620	1	11,620	9.4%	4.4%	Major Change	Yes
Swadlincote East	11,101	1	11,101	4.6%	-0.3%	Major Change	Yes
Swadlincote South	11,121	1	11,121	4.7%	-0.1%	Minor Change	Yes
Swadlincote West	11,207	1	11,207	5.6%	0.7%	Minor Change	
South Derbyshire	100,171	9	11,130	4.8%			

Fig 34 - South Derbyshire Electoral Divisions proposals map



Aston

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Aston is 15,289, a 44% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required. The division of Aston currently contains the parishes of Aston-on-Trent, Barrow Upon Trent, Elvaston, Shardlow and Great Wilne Parish, Stenson Fields Parish, Swakestone Parish and Twyford and Stenson Parish.

Stenson Fields Parish has seen significant housing development since 2013, with even more expected up to and beyond 2029. This, alongside its positioning on the outskirts of Derby City and surrounded to the south by small rural settlements makes it very difficult to maintain all of the Parish within one division.

It is therefore proposed that polling district STA be split along Arleston Lane, with the eastern portion retained within the new Aston division. Twyford and Stenson Parish is also proposed to be removed from the division to retain its ties and travel links with the remainder of Stenson Fields Parish.

To make up the electorate in the new Aston division, it is proposed that Stanton by Bridge Parish, Ingleby Parish and Foremark Parish are added and that polling district RTH be taken from Repton Parish and included in Aston Division.

This creates a division spanning from Elvaston in the north to Foremark Reservoir in the south. Coherent boundaries are achieved by the district's borders to the north, River Trent to the south and through large rural areas to the east and west. Effective and convenient local government is achieved via the A50 to the north and the A5132 and A514 further south.

This new division will contain all of Aston ward and small section of Repton Ward, Stenson Ward and Melbourne Ward. Aston and Repton are both classed by ONS⁶ as 'Rural village and dispersed', Melbourne as 'Rural town and fringe' and Stenson as 'Urban city and town'. The section of Melbourne included in the division, Stanton-by-bridge, is much more rural than Melbourne itself, making it in keeping with the rural nature of Aston and Repton wards. Deprivation within the division is generally low, with no section ranking in the top 50% nationally based on the English Indices of Deprivation for 2019⁵. Aston on Trent ranks in the lowest 10% nationally.

The new division contains 11,124 electors a variance of 4.8% from the county average but a -0.1% variance from the district average.

Etwall and Findern

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Etwall and Repton is 15,770, a 48.5% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

Etwall Parish and its neighbouring parishes of Radbourne, Bearwardcote, Burnaston, Findern, Egginton and Willington are all currently part of the Etwall and Repton division. Following significant housing growth both within the division and its neighbours of Aston and Hilton, it is necessary to split the division.

The new division of Etwall and Findern will retain the parishes of Etwall, Radbourne, Bearwardcote, Burnaston, Findern and Egginton, it will also gain the parishes of Ash, Barton Blount, Church Broughton, Dalbury Lees, Trusley and Osleston, Thurvaston and Sutton on the Hill all in their entirety from the Hilton division.

The new division has coherent boundaries largely along parish lines and within rural spaces between urban centres. Convenient and efficient local government is achieved via the A50, A516 and a variety of branching roads which allow from travel across the division.

The division will be made up of Etwall ward in its entirety and a large sections of Hilton and Willington and Findern Wards, all classed by ONS⁶ as 'Rural town and fringe', giving a commonality of communities with the new division.

This new division contains a forecast electorate of 11,418, a 7.5% variance from the county average and a 2.6% variance from the district average.

Hilton

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Hilton is 11,739, a 10.6% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

It is proposed that the parishes of Ash, Barton Blount, Church Broughton, Dalbury Lees, Trusley and Osleston, Thurvaston and Sutton on the Hill are all removed from the division and placed in the new Etwall division to balance the electorates.

The new division boundary will take in Hatton Ward and most of Hilton Ward ending after the urban areas north of the A50. This gives the division both a coherent border and also a commonality of community with the wards both classed by ONS⁶ as 'Rural town and fringe'. Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A50, running east-west across the division. The A511 also offers convenient road access into Hatton.

This reduction would give Hilton an electorate of 10,435, a -1.7% variance from the county average and a -6.2% variance from the district average.

Linton

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Linton is 12,705, a 19.7% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

Linton division currently contains the parishes of Castle Gresley, Catton, Caudwell, Coton in the Elms, Drakelow, Linton, Lullington, Netherseal, Overseal and Rosliston. It also contains most of polling district NSE1 from Swadlincote, which is unparished.

As a means of reducing the electorate, it is proposed that most of Castle Gresley Parish be moved into Swadlincote South division, with a small section in the north of the parish, split at Cadley Lane and the A444, included in Linton to provide road access into Stanton. It is also proposed that polling district NSE1 be united in one division, with its north-eastern corner being added to Linton.

The new division boundaries contain Seales Ward, the majority of Linton Ward (broken at the Castle Gresley Parish boundary) and half of Newhall and Stanton Ward (broken at the parish boundary). Seales ward is classes by ONS⁶ as 'Rural village and dispersed'. Both Linton and Newhall and Stanton wards are classed as 'Urban city and town', but with much of their Urban sections split into other divisions the new division contains a very rural feel, with small urban settlements scattered across the division.

Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A444, which runs across the northern border of the division, various other smaller roads link the centre and south of the division, with travel possible without leaving the division.

These changes give Linton's new division a forecast electorate of 11,011, a 3.7% variance from the county average and a -1.1% variance from the district average.

Melbourne and Woodville

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Melbourne is 11,031, a 3.9% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

Melbourne division is expected to be changed substantially by the need to split up Etwall and Repton division to balance the electorate and create the new division in South Derbyshire. Due to the creation of the new Repton division Melbourne division as it currently stands will lose the parishes of Bretby and Newton Solney.

In order to balance the electorates, it will also need to swap polling districts with Swadlincote Central, with polling district MWE moved into Swadlincote central to unite Lower Midway into one division. Joining it is a section of polling district MVC, called MVC3, this making up part of the new housing development at Broomy Farm. This polling district has been split along a small river which forms a natural barrier within the Broomy Farm development.

Moved out of Swadlincote Central and into Melbourne is the northern half of Woodville Parish, namely the polling districts of WVD and WVC1, a section of WVC split just north of the A511. This change to split Woodville is a necessity to balance the electorate in the three Swadlincote Divisions.

The new division will be made up of most of Melbourne Ward (Stanton-by-Bridge Parish being removed), a large section of Repton Ward (the ward remaining broken along the same boundary as the 2013 division) and the majority of Woodville Ward, broken south of the A511 within Woodville. Both Melbourne (Rural town and fringe) and Repton (rural village and dispersed) are classed as having rurality by ONS⁶. Woodville Ward is classed as 'Urban city and town' but does contain a vast rural area in its north, giving a commonality of division, with the towns of Melbourne and Woodville split by rural areas in the centre of the division.

Coherent borders are maintained to the north by the River Trent, to the east by the district border and to the west by rural areas. To the south the division borders along ward lines largely, with the border in Woodville along the A511 and Moira Road.

Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A514, running from Woodville to Stanton-by-Bridge, with a branch road heading into Melbourne before the division border line.

This new division will contain an electorate of 11,134, a 4.9% variance from the county average but a 0.0% variance from the district average.

Repton and Stenson

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Etwall and Repton is 15,770, a 48.5% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

Following the creation of the new Etwall, Aston and Melbourne and Woodville divisions, Repton is able to form its own new division, comprising of Bretby Parish, Newton Solney Parish, Twyford and Stenson Parish and Willington Parish in their entirety and then including polling districts RTG1 and RTG2 from Repton Parish and STB1 and STAW from Stenson Fields Parish.

This new division accounts for the central belt of the district, running north-south from Stenson Fields in the north to Stanhope Bretby in the south and containing the neighbouring communities of Repton and Willington. The division will contain almost all of Stenson Ward, Willington from the Willington and Findern Ward and most of Repton Ward. Both Willington and Findern (Rural town and fringe) and Repton (Rural village and dispersed) are classed by ONS⁶ as having rurality. Stenson is more urban, being classed as 'Urban

city and town', but as all of Stenson's neighbouring wards are rural in nature there is no option but to pair it with a more rural area.

The new division has coherent boundaries largely along parish lines, with efficient and convenient local government achieved via the A5132, B5008 and Stenson Road, linking Stenson with Repton, Willington and Newton Solney.

The forecast electorate for the division is 11,620, an 9.4% variance from the county average and a 4.4% variance from the district average. This appears to be a high variance, but the division accounts for the vast majority of the major development at Stenson Fields, with the later stages of the Infinity Garden Village development falling outside of the proposed division.

Swadlincote East

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Swadlincote Central is 11,575, a 9% variance from the county average, meaning a reduction in electorate is required.

Swadlincote Central has seen some essential changes to its boundaries. Firstly, following changes to Linton and Swadlincote South divisions (Castle Gresley Parish moving from Linton into Swadlincote South), it is necessary to move some of Swadlincote South division northwards into Swadlincote Central to balance the electorates. These changes also prompt a name change, from Swadlincote Central to Swadlincote East, to better reflect the geographical split of the town.

Secondly, changes to the Melbourne division, seeing Lower Midway united in Swadlincote East but Woodville split between the divisions, also necessitate change to what was Swadlincote Central.

The final changes see Swadlincote East take polling districts SWC, SWD1 and SWF from Swadlincote South and sees polling district SWA1 move into Swadlincote West, all changes made are to balance the electorate. The new division will contain most of Midway Ward, Swadlincote Ward and a sizable section of Woodville Ward, all classed as 'Urban city and town' by ONS⁶, giving a commonality of community.

Efficient and convenient local government is achieved via the A511, A514 and B586 which run across the division from all corners. Coherent borders are difficult to achieve in the urban area, with the northern border running largely along the ward line of Midway Ward and the A511. To the south and west main roads have been used when possible, such as William Nadin Way, Heathcote Road and Newhall Road. But balancing the electors within Swadlincote would not be possible without the use of some smaller roads as border points.

These changes leave the division with a forecast electorate of 11,101, a 4.6% variance from the county average but a 0.3% variance from the district average.

Swadlincote South

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Swadlincote South is 11,393, a 7.3% variance from the county average, meaning reduction in electorate is required.

Due to Linton's need to reduce its electorate, Swadlincote South has gained the parish of Castle Gresley. To balance its electorate, it then needs to lose polling districts SWC, SWD1, SWF and the southern corner of SWBW to Swadlincote Central to better balance the electorates.

The majority of the division is made up of Church Gresley Ward, with a section of Swadlincote ward and Castle Gresley Parish from the Linton Ward completing the division. All three wards are classed as 'Urban city and town' by ONS⁶, giving a commonality of urban communities.

The division's borders are largely coherent, with the east bordering on the district border, the south along the parish border of Castle Gresley and the west along William Nadin Way. As the division enters Swadlincote Ward it becomes more difficult to create a coherent border whilst balancing the electorate. Heathcote Road and Hastings Road have been used to some extent, with the border placed so as to ensure road access within all Swadlincote divisions without having to leave them.

Efficient and convenient local government is maintained via the A444 in the south, William Nadin Way to the west and a variety of larger roads to the south and east of the division.

Swadlincote South has a forecast electorate of 11,121, a 4.7% variance from the county average but a -0.1% variance from the district average.

Swadlincote West

The 2029 forecast electorate for the current division of Swadlincote North is 10,669, a 0.5% variance from the county average, meaning no change is required, however changes to other divisions will likely necessitate change here.

Swadlincote North has seen the least change of any division in South Derbyshire. It has lost the north-eastern corner of Stanton Parish to Linton, lost a corner of polling district MWD to Swadlincote Central but gained polling district SWA1 from Swadlincote central to give it a forecast electorate of

11,207, a 5.6% variance from the county average but a 0.7% variance from the district average.

The biggest proposed change to the division is a change from the name of Swadlincote North to Swadlincote West to better reflect the geography of the town.

The division will be made up of half of Newhall and Stanton-Ward (broken along parish lines), and sections of both Midway and Swadlincote Wards. All three wards are classed by the RUC2011⁶ as 'Urban city and town'⁶, giving a commonality of communities.

Coherent borders are difficult to achieve in the urban area, to the north the division uses the vacant land north of the A511 as its main border, to the west it breaks along parish lines, taking in all of Oversetts community, to the south William Nadin Way is the main border, with smaller roads used to the east where the division borders upon Swadlincote and Midway wards.

Efficient and convenient local government is made possible via the B5353 which runs through the centre of the division. The A511 and William Nadin Way offer major roads to the north and south of the division.

5. Conclusions

The Council believe that the arrangements outlined within this Electoral Divisional Arrangements proposal meet the criteria outlined by the LGBCE and substantially address the issues of electoral inequality across the county that have necessitated the Review.

These proposals ensure that the value of individual elector votes in Derbyshire will be more equally weighted following the Review, whilst strongly reflecting the distinct identities, local ties and linkages of Derbyshire's communities. The Council has kept the representation for a single member review paramount in the creation of these divisional proposals and as such have recommended 64 single member divisions, proposing the removal and reconfiguration of the three two-member divisions.

The divisional arrangements and names have been developed with input from officers, planning experts and Elected Members, whose knowledge of the local area have been used to shape arrangements to best reflect the communities represented.

As a result, the Council submits these proposals with the view that they represent the most effective and convenient arrangements for future local government electoral representation in Derbyshire.

Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions

Electoral Division	2022				2029 Forecast			Difference	
	2022 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	2029 Electorate	Electorate Ratio (based on existing council size)	% variance from Derbyshire	Count	% Change
Derbyshire	621,358	64	9,709		679,518	10,617		58,160	9%
Amber Valley	99,755	10	9,976	3%	109,994	10,999	4%	10,239	10%
Alfreton and Somercotes	20,224	2	10,112	4%	21,936	10,968	3%	1,712	8%
Alport and Derwent	10,704	1	10,704	10%	12,502	12,502	18%	1,798	17%
Belper	9,028	1	9,028	-7%	9,760	9,760	-8%	732	8%
Duffield and Belper South	9,213	1	9,213	-5%	10,586	10,586	0%	1,373	15%
Greater Heanor	9,637	1	9,637	-1%	10,743	10,743	1%	1,106	11%
Heanor Central	9,704	1	9,704	0%	10,353	10,353	-2%	649	7%
Horsley	10,556	1	10,556	9%	11,208	11,208	6%	652	6%
Ripley East and Codnor	10,361	1	10,361	7%	11,702	11,702	10%	1,341	13%
Ripley West and Heage	10,328	1	10,328	6%	11,204	11,204	6%	876	8%
Bolsover	60,541	6	10,090	4%	66,740	11,123	5%	6,199	10%
Barlborough and Clowne	9,509	1	9,509	-2%	10,234	10,234	-4%	725	8%
Bolsover North	10,500	1	10,500	8%	11,640	11,640	10%	1,140	11%
Bolsover South	10,136	1	10,136	4%	11,686	11,686	10%	1,550	15%
Shirebrook and Pleasley	9,619	1	9,619	-1%	10,782	10,782	2%	1,163	12%
South Normanton and Pinxton	10,198	1	10,198	5%	10,969	10,969	3%	771	8%
Tibshelf	10,579	1	10,579	9%	11,429	11,429	8%	850	8%
Chesterfield	78,058	9	8,673	-11%	83,224	9,247	-13%	5,166	7%
Birdholme	8,386	1	8,386	-14%	8,609	8,609	-19%	223	3%
Boythorpe and Brampton South	7,355	1	7,355	-24%	7,704	7,704	-27%	349	5%
Brimington	9,825	1	9,825	1%	10,237	10,237	-4%	412	4%
Loundsley Green and Newbold	9,430	1	9,430	-3%	10,111	10,111	-5%	681	7%
Spire	7,613	1	7,613	-22%	8,276	8,276	-22%	663	9%
St. Mary's	9,419	1	9,419	-3%	10,440	10,440	-2%	1,021	11%
Staveley	9,079	1	9,079	-6%	10,363	10,363	-2%	1,284	14%
Staveley North and Whittington	8,894	1	8,894	-8%	9,202	9,202	-13%	308	3%
Walton and West	8,057	1	8,057	-17%	8,282	8,282	-22%	225	3%
Derbyshire Dales	57,624	6	9,604	-1%	60,908	10,151	-4%	3,284	6%
Ashbourne	10,827	1	10,827	12%	11,515	11,515	8%	688	6%
Bakewell	9,397	1	9,397	-3%	9,754	9,754	-8%	357	4%
Derwent Valley	9,500	1	9,500	-2%	10,210	10,210	-4%	710	7%
Dovedale	9,010	1	9,010	-7%	9,360	9,360	-12%	350	4%
Matlock	8,747	1	8,747	-10%	9,514	9,514	-10%	767	9%
Wirksworth	10,143	1	10,143	4%	10,555	10,555	-1%	412	4%
Erewash	86,660	9	9,629	-1%	93,048	10,339	-3%	6,388	7%
Breadsall and West Hallam	9,117	1	9,117	-6%	11,076	11,076	4%	1,959	21%
Breaston	10,266	1	10,266	6%	10,661	10,661	0%	395	4%
Ilkeston East	9,684	1	9,684	0%	10,539	10,539	-1%	855	9%
Ilkeston South	9,864	1	9,864	2%	10,925	10,925	3%	1,061	11%
Ilkeston West	9,436	1	9,436	-3%	9,805	9,805	-8%	369	4%
Long Eaton	9,679	1	9,679	0%	10,020	10,020	-6%	341	4%
Petersham	9,955	1	9,955	3%	10,363	10,363	-2%	408	4%
Sandiacre	9,209	1	9,209	-5%	9,828	9,828	-7%	619	7%
Sawley	9,450	1	9,450	-3%	9,831	9,831	-7%	381	4%
High Peak	72,340	8	9,043	-7%	78,106	9,763	-8%	5,766	8%
Buxton North and East	8,973	1	8,973	-8%	10,448	10,448	-2%	1,475	16%
Buxton West	9,114	1	9,114	-6%	9,680	9,680	-9%	566	6%
Chapel and Hope Valley	9,580	1	9,580	-1%	10,121	10,121	-5%	541	6%
Etherow	8,237	1	8,237	-15%	9,175	9,175	-14%	938	11%
Glossop and Charlesworth	17,842	2	8,921	-8%	18,888	9,444	-11%	1,046	6%
New Mills	9,787	1	9,787	1%	10,401	10,401	-2%	614	6%
Whaley Bridge	8,807	1	8,807	-9%	9,393	9,393	-12%	586	7%
North East Derbyshire	82,325	8	10,291	6%	87,327	10,916	3%	5,002	6%
Clay Cross North	10,474	1	10,474	8%	11,730	11,730	10%	1,256	12%
Clay Cross South	9,970	1	9,970	3%	10,578	10,578	0%	608	6%
Dronfield East	9,897	1	9,897	2%	10,170	10,170	-4%	273	3%
Dronfield West and Walton	10,666	1	10,666	10%	10,967	10,967	3%	301	3%
Eckington and Killamarsh	19,286	2	9,643	-1%	19,815	9,908	-7%	529	3%
Sutton	10,378	1	10,378	7%	11,736	11,736	11%	1,358	13%
Wingerworth and Shirland	11,654	1	11,654	20%	12,331	12,331	16%	677	6%
South Derbyshire	84,055	8	10,507	8%	100,171	12,521	18%	16,116	19%
Aston	11,600	1	11,600	19%	15,289	15,289	44%	3,689	32%
Etwell and Repton	13,217	1	13,217	36%	15,769	15,769	49%	2,552	19%
Hilton	10,377	1	10,377	7%	11,739	11,739	11%	1,362	13%
Linton	9,875	1	9,875	2%	12,705	12,705	20%	2,830	29%
Melbourne	9,607	1	9,607	-1%	11,030	11,030	4%	1,423	15%
Swadlincote Central	9,996	1	9,996	3%	11,575	11,575	9%	1,579	16%
Swadlincote North	9,351	1	9,351	-4%	10,669	10,669	0%	1,318	14%
Swadlincote South	10,032	1	10,032	3%	11,395	11,395	7%	1,363	14%

* Lighter highlighted cells are greater than or equal to +/-10%, darker cells +/-30%

Appendix B – Proposed Electoral Divisions



Electorate Forecasts by proposed Electoral Division Boundaries

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average
Derbyshire	679,518	64	10,617		
Amber Valley	109,995	10	10,999	3.6%	
A01 Alfreton and Somercotes	10,974	1	10,974	3.4%	-0.2%
A02 Alport and Derwent	11,414	1	11,414	7.5%	3.8%
A03 Belper	10,848	1	10,848	2.2%	-1.4%
A04 Duffield and Belper South	10,586	1	10,586	-0.3%	-3.8%
A05 Greater Heanor	10,743	1	10,743	1.2%	-2.3%
A06 Heanor Central	10,606	1	10,606	-0.1%	-3.6%
A07 Horsley	11,208	1	11,208	5.6%	1.9%
A08 Ripley East and Codnor	11,449	1	11,449	7.8%	4.1%
A09 Ripley West and Heage	11,204	1	11,204	5.5%	1.9%
A10 Swanwick and Riddings	10,962	1	10,962	3.2%	-0.3%
Bolsover	66,740	6	11,123	4.8%	
B01 Barlborough and Clowne	11,166	1	11,166	5.2%	0.4%
B03 Bolsover North	10,708	1	10,708	0.9%	-3.7%
B04 Bolsover South	11,201	1	11,201	5.5%	0.7%
B05 Hardwick	11,429	1	11,429	7.6%	2.7%
B06 Shirebrook and Pleasley	11,267	1	11,267	6.1%	1.3%
B02 South Normanton and Pinxton	10,969	1	10,969	3.3%	-1.4%
Chesterfield	83,224	8	10,403	-2.0%	
C02 Brimington	10,296	1	10,296	-3.0%	-1.0%
C06 Brockwell and Boythorpe	10,367	1	10,367	-2.4%	-0.3%
C04 Dunston and Linacre	10,384	1	10,384	-2.2%	-0.2%
C08 Hasland and Birdholme	10,526	1	10,526	-0.9%	1.2%
C01 Staveley	10,363	1	10,363	-2.4%	-0.4%
C03 Staveley North and Whittington	10,350	1	10,350	-2.5%	-0.5%
C05 Walton and West	10,609	1	10,609	-0.1%	2.0%
C07 Whittington Moor and Spire	10,329	1	10,329	-2.7%	-0.7%
Derbyshire Dales	60,908	6	10,151	-4.4%	
D01 Ashbourne South	9,945	1	9,945	-6.3%	-2.0%
D02 Bakewell	10,181	1	10,181	-4.1%	0.3%
D03 Derwent Valley	10,640	1	10,640	0.2%	4.8%
D04 Dovedale and Ashbourne North	10,073	1	10,073	-5.1%	-0.8%
D05 Matlock	10,103	1	10,103	-4.8%	-0.5%
D06 Wirksworth	9,966	1	9,966	-6.1%	-1.8%
Erewash	93,048	9	10,339	-2.6%	

Name	2029 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	% variance from District average
E04 Breadsall and West Hallam	10,123	1	10,123	-4.7%	-2.1%
E06 Breaston	10,661	1	10,661	0.4%	3.1%
E01 Ilkeston East	10,539	1	10,539	-0.7%	1.9%
E02 Ilkeston South	10,925	1	10,925	2.9%	5.7%
E03 Ilkeston West	10,365	1	10,365	-2.4%	0.3%
E08 Long Eaton	10,020	1	10,020	-5.6%	-3.1%
E05 Petersham	10,363	1	10,363	-2.4%	0.2%
E07 Sandiacre	10,221	1	10,221	-3.7%	-1.1%
E09 Sawley	9,831	1	9,831	-7.4%	-4.9%
High Peak	78,106	8	9,763	-8.0%	
H01 Buxton North and King Sterndale	9,781	1	9,781	-7.9%	0.2%
H02 Buxton South and Goyt Valley	9,700	1	9,700	-8.6%	-0.6%
H04 Chapel and Hope Valley	9,759	1	9,759	-8.1%	0.0%
H08 Gamesley, Hadfield and Charlesworth	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%
H07 Glossop North and Tintwistle	9,763	1	9,763	-8.0%	0.0%
H06 Glossop South and Bamford	9,768	1	9,768	-8.0%	0.0%
H05 New Mills and Hayfield	9,748	1	9,748	-8.2%	-0.2%
H03 Whaley Bridge and Chinley	9,819	1	9,819	-7.5%	0.6%
North East Derbyshire	87,327	8	10,916	2.8%	
N05 Ashover and Shirland	10,710	1	10,710	0.9%	-1.9%
N07 Clay Cross North	11,532	1	11,532	8.6%	5.6%
N03 Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	11,370	1	11,370	7.1%	4.2%
N04 Dronfield East	11,199	1	11,199	5.5%	2.6%
N02 Dronfield West and Walton	10,767	1	10,767	1.4%	-1.4%
N01 Eckington	10,333	1	10,333	-2.7%	-5.3%
N08 Killamarsh	10,299	1	10,299	-3.0%	-5.7%
N06 Sutton	11,117	1	11,117	4.7%	1.8%
South Derbyshire	100,171	9	11,130	4.8%	
S05 Aston	11,124	1	11,124	4.8%	-0.1%
S03 Etwall and Findern	11,418	1	11,418	7.5%	2.6%
S02 Hilton	10,435	1	10,435	-1.7%	-6.2%
S01 Linton	11,011	1	11,011	3.7%	-1.1%
S06 Melbourne and Woodville	11,134	1	11,134	4.9%	0.0%
S04 Repton and Stenson	11,620	1	11,620	9.4%	4.4%
S07 Swadlincote East	11,101	1	11,101	4.6%	-0.3%
S08 Swadlincote South	11,121	1	11,121	4.7%	-0.1%
S09 Swadlincote West	11,207	1	11,207	5.6%	0.7%

End Notes

¹ Single-member ward review - councils which elect the whole council every four years can ask the LGCBE to carry out a single-member ward or division review. Meaning, the LGCBE will seek to deliver a pattern of wards or divisions across the district or county which are represented by one councillor.

² [Derbyshire | LGCBE \(https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/derbyshire\)](https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/derbyshire)

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

⁴ Electoral Registers provided by the district and borough councils between July 2022 and February 2023

⁵ Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England. Source: 2019 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Output Area level, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019

⁶ 2011 Rural Urban Classification of Local Authorities (RUC2011), Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2016 [2011 rural/urban classification - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/methods/classifications-and-codes/ruc2011)

⁷ All households, TS041 Number of Households, 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2023 © Crown Copyright

⁸ Q3 2012 to Q2 2022, Live tables on housing supply: indicators of new supply - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), August 2022

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ELECTED MEMBER QUESTIONS TO COUNCIL – 12 July 2023

1) Question from Councillor R George to Councillor N Hoy, Cabinet Member for Adult Care

“Why have carers of people with learning disability who receive much-needed respite breaks been told that the homes where their loved ones have received short-term breaks will shortly be closing?”

2) Question from Councillor R George to Councillor N Hoy, Cabinet Member for Adult Care

“What measures are being considered besides home care charging to reduce the cost of Adult Social Care to the county council, including support for permanent staff such as flexible working options, to reduce reliance on agency staff, increased training opportunities both for potential recruits to care and to enable existing staff to upskill, and streamlining the lengthy recruitment processes for Adult Social Care?”

3) Question from Councillor R George to Councillor N Hoy, Cabinet Member for Adult Care

“What resources have been planned to enable the necessary financial assessments and assessments of Disability Related Expenditure for the thousands of residents due to be impacted by all of the options proposed for home care charging?”

4) Question from Councillor R George to Councillor N Hoy, Cabinet Member for Adult Care

“What assessment has been made of the financial impact on affected residents of the 3 proposals for home care charging, and what measures considered to support residents who will not have planned for such sudden and potentially high expenditure, and who may have financial commitments that make such payments unviable?”

5) Question from Councillor R George to Councillor N Hoy, Cabinet Member for Adult Care

“What measures are being proposed as part of the home care charging proposals to ensure couples’ income does not fall below the Minimum Income Guarantee if the partner with the highest income is assessed for care charges and potentially charged all of their excess income above their half of the Minimum Income Guarantee, whilst their partner’s income falls below half of the Minimum Income Guarantee?”

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Motion One	
Title:	Assisted Dying
Proposer of motion:	Councillor Simon Spencer
Background/supporting information:	
<p>Ahead of the next General Election, Dame Prue Leith is to write an open letter asking party leaders to listen to the strength of support for choice at the end of life and bring forward a debate on assisted dying in the next Parliament.</p> <p>It is noted in the letter on The Campaign for Dying with Dignity website that for every day that passes until the law is reformed, 17 people will suffer as they die. According to the CfDWD the British public overwhelmingly supports assisted dying, yet terminally ill people are still being forced to choose between suffering, suicide and Switzerland.</p>	
Motion to be proposed:	
<p>To raise awareness of this letter this motion asks that this Council engages in a sensible debate on this matter and where its elected members, staff and the public of Derbyshire support the content, they should be encouraged to add their signatures to it to ask that the government bring forward a debate on assisted dying in the next Parliament.</p>	
Date and time received: <i>(for completion by Democratic Services)</i>	28/6 10:05

Motion Two

Title:	Diverse Council Declaration
Proposer of motion:	Councillor Ludwig Ramsey
Background/supporting information:	
In 2022, the Council adopted the corporate strategy for Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion which states:	
<i>Derbyshire is a place where equality, diversity and inclusion is recognised, valued, and celebrated, a place where our residents and communities can achieve their potential and make a positive contribution to their local communities, Derbyshire and beyond.</i>	
<i>The Council is committed to advancing equality, diversity, and inclusion activity by proactively ensuring that:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• equality, diversity, and inclusion, becomes everyone's business in our organisation</i><i>• equality, diversity, and inclusion, is embedded across all our work, across all our plans and strategies, and is a key consideration in assessing our progress against our priorities</i><i>• we create a positive environment so our employees can be themselves at work and we can benefit from the talents and skills which a diverse workforce provides</i><i>• when we listen, engage, and involve local people, we will seek a wide range of views and opinions as possible and ensure that communities feel they can influence what we do and help co-design services if possible</i><i>• we are agile and confident in our approach to equality, diversity, and inclusion, learning and improving all the time</i><i>• we lead by example, and champion the values associated with equality, diversity, and inclusion with our partners, and within communities</i>	
Our priorities	
<i>During 2022 to 2025 we will rapidly accelerate our approach, being more ambitious and challenging. We'll focus our attention on the following 5 priorities:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• a diverse and confident workforce</i><i>• employment, skills, and business support for people experiencing inequality and exclusion</i><i>• engage communities able to influence decisions</i><i>• healthy and supported people</i>	

- *safe and inclusive places for everyone*

The strategy also includes a commitment to seek to broaden and improve diversity amongst those participating in public life.

In order, to deliver this commitment that equality, diversity, and inclusion becomes everyone's business. This will ensure that it is embedded in all our work.

The Co-operative Party involved a wide range of diverse Councillors from many different authorities to produce a Diverse Councils Declaration as a road map for councils to create a more diverse and inclusive democracy. This declaration is being adopted with cross-party support by Councils.

Adopting the Diverse Councils Declaration in Derbyshire will enable us to further the aims of our Statement of Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion, and send a strong message to communities and to people across Derbyshire that we welcome active participation in democracy by everyone.

Motion to be proposed:

That this Council commits to being a Diverse Council. That we agree to:

1. Provide a clear public commitment to improving diversity in democracy and benchmark our current position in line with established good practice.
2. Demonstrate an open and welcoming culture to all, promoting the highest standards of behaviour and conduct.
3. Set out a local Diverse Council Action Plan ahead of the next local elections. Including:
 - Appoint Diversity Ambassadors for each political group on the council to work with each other and local party associations to encourage recruitment of candidates from under-represented groups.
 - Encourage and enable people from under-represented groups to stand for office through the provision of activities such as mentoring and shadowing programmes and information and learning events for people interested in standing as official candidates.
 - Proactive engagement and involvement with local community groups and partner organisations supporting and representing under-represented groups
 - Ensure that all members and candidates complete a candidates' and Councillors' survey distributed at election time.
 - Set ambitious targets for candidates from under-represented groups at the next local elections.
4. Work towards the standards for member support and development as set out in the LGA Councillor Development Charter and/or Charter Plus.
5. Demonstrate a commitment to a duty of care for Councillors by:

- providing access to counselling services for all Councillors having regard for the safety and wellbeing of Councillors whenever they are performing their role as Councillors.
 - taking a zero-tolerance approach to bullying and harassment of members including through social networks.
6. Provide flexibility in council business by:
- regularly reviewing and staggering meeting times
 - encouraging and supporting remote attendance at meetings
 - agreeing recess periods to support Councillors with caring or work commitments.
7. Ensure that all members take up the allowances and salaries to which they are entitled, particularly any reimbursement for costs of care, so that all members receive fair remuneration for their work and that the role of member is not limited to those who can afford it.
8. Ensure that the council adopts a parental leave policy setting out members' entitlement to maternity, paternity, shared parental and adoption leave and relevant allowances.
9. Ensure that Councillors from under-represented groups are represented whenever possible in high profile, high influence roles.

Date and time received:
(for completion by Democratic Services)

28/06 11:20