



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 LGCBE 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 LGCBE 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 LGCBE 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 LGCBE 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 LGCBE 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

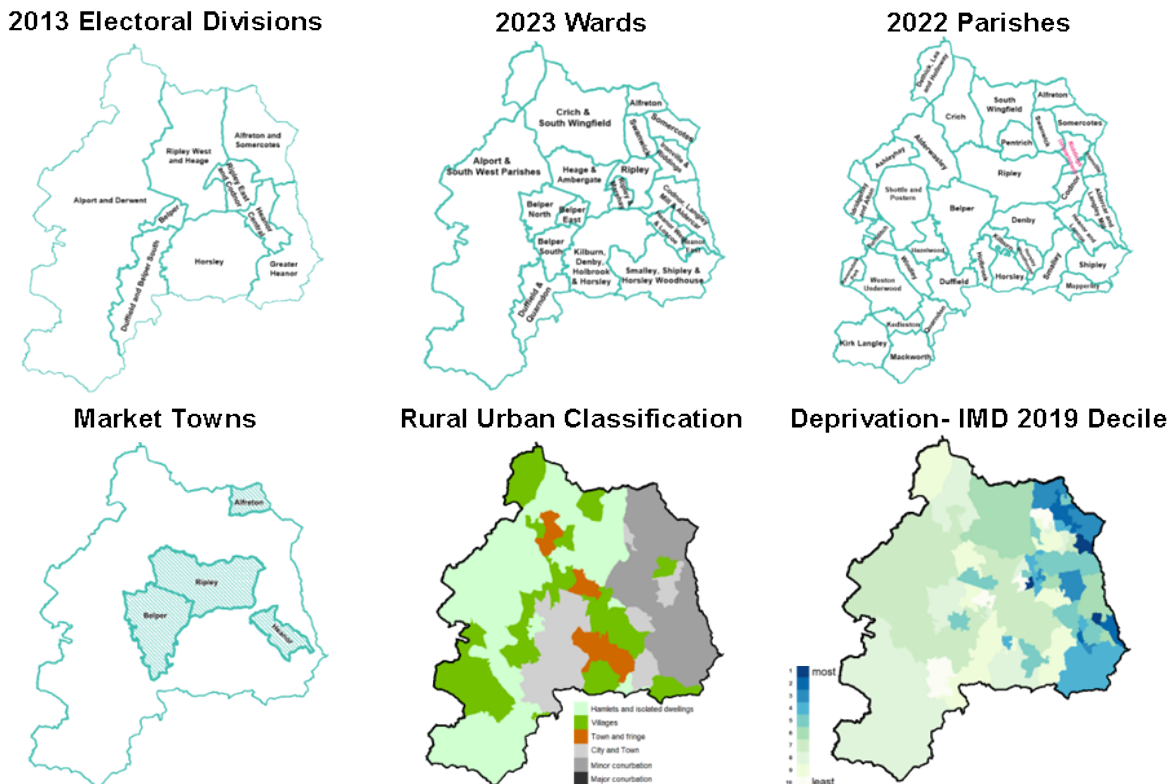
	Current Divisions					Proposed Divisions				
	EDs	Seats	Electorate	Electoral average per seat	Variance	EDs	Seats	Electorate	Electoral average per seat	Variance
Amber Valley	9	10	99,755	9,976	2.7%	10	10	109,994	10,999	3.6%
Bolsover	6	6	60,541	10,090	3.9%	6	6	66,740	11,123	4.8%
Chesterfield	9	9	78,058	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.

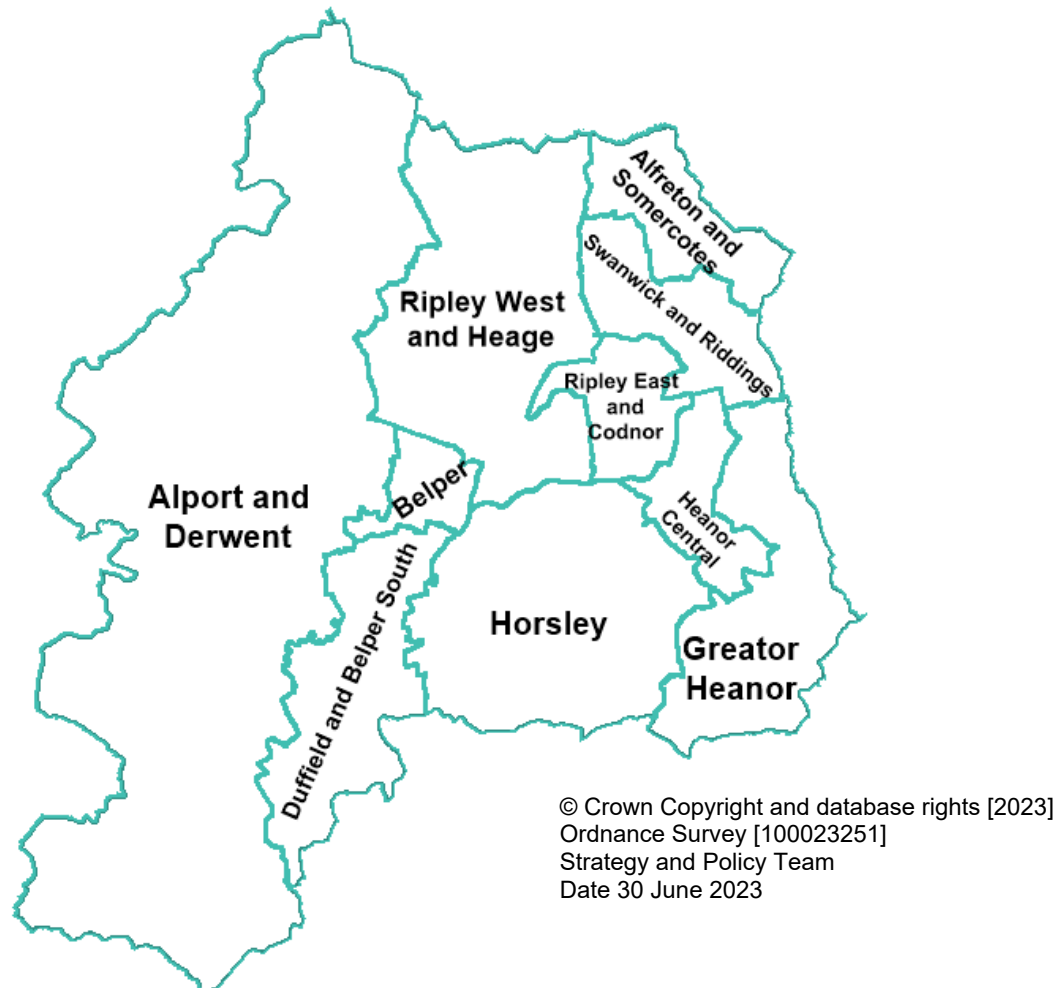
It is further proposed that the Alport and Derwent, Belper, Duffield and Belper South, Heanor Central, Ripley East and Codnor and Ripley West and Heage divisions are redrawn to balance the electoral variances across the district and to better reflect the communities which have changed since the last 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.

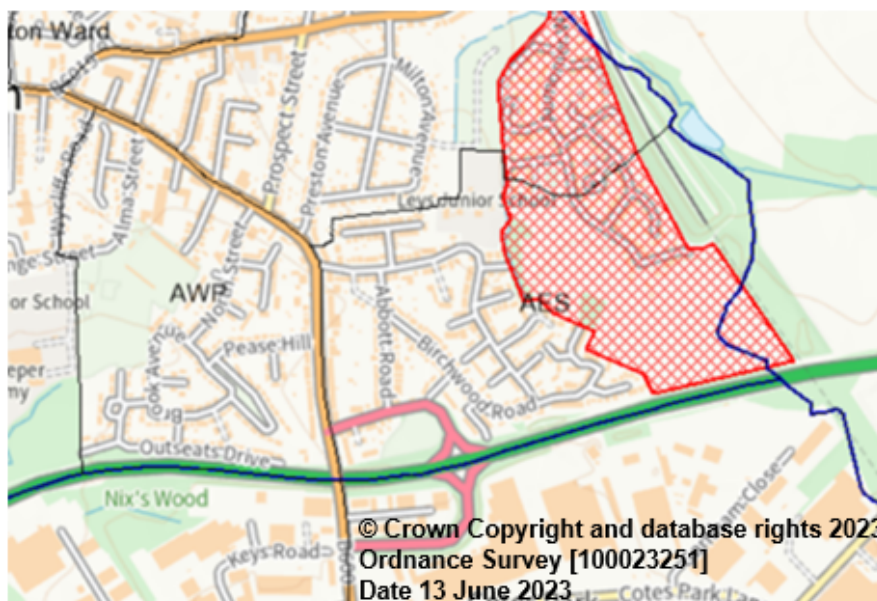
Alfreton and Somercotes division is made up of Alfreton Ward, Swanwick Ward, Somercotes Ward and Ironville and Riddings Ward, and encompasses the Alfreton, Swanwick, Somercotes and Ironville parishes and the unparished area of Riddings. All four wards are classed as 'Urban minor conurbation'⁶. It is 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.

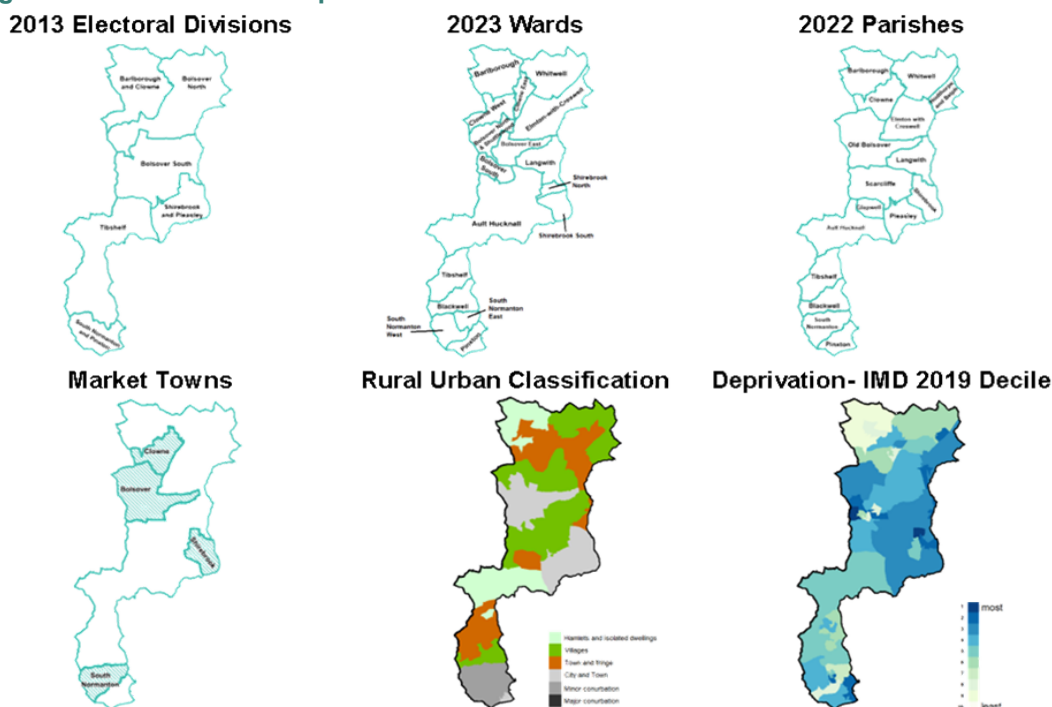
The new Swanwick and Riddings division has a forecast electorate of 10,962, a variance 3.2% from the county average but a -0.3% variance from the district average.

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

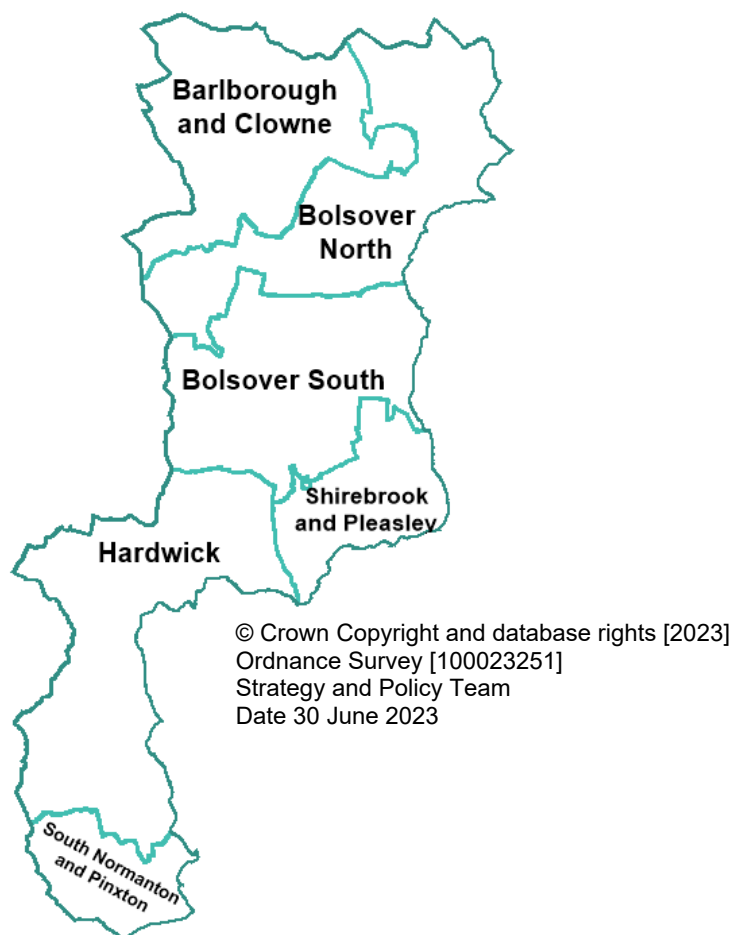


Fig 10 - Bolsover proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

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.

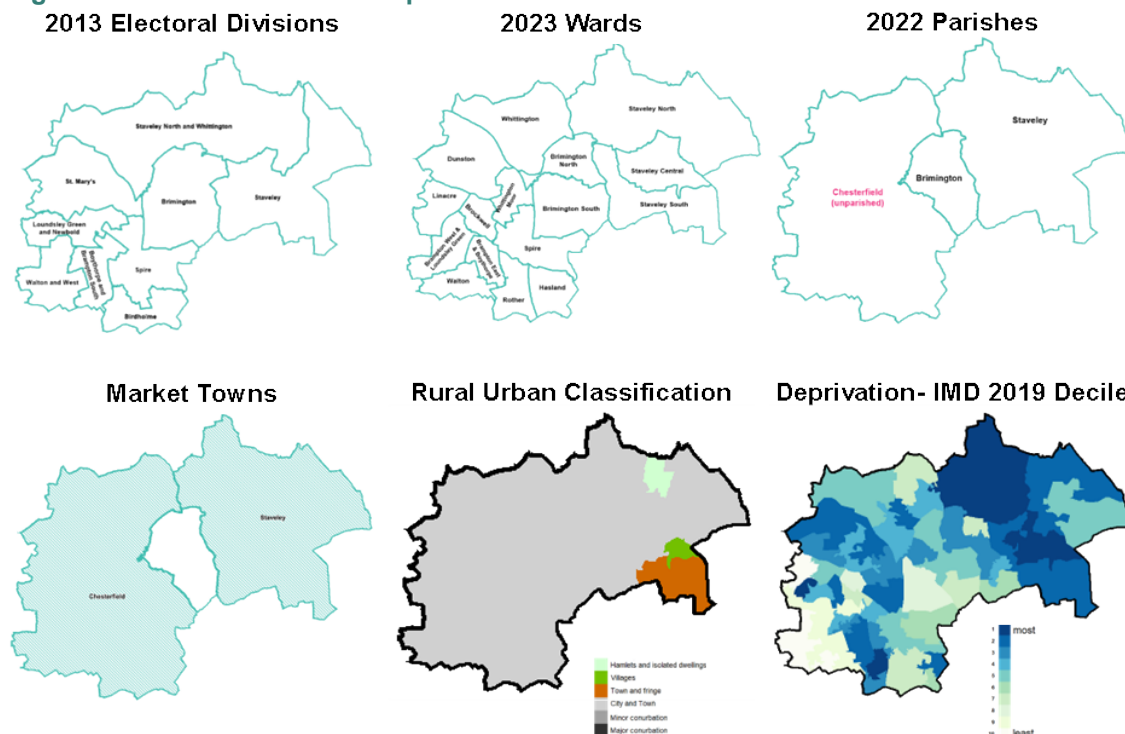
Fig 11 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

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

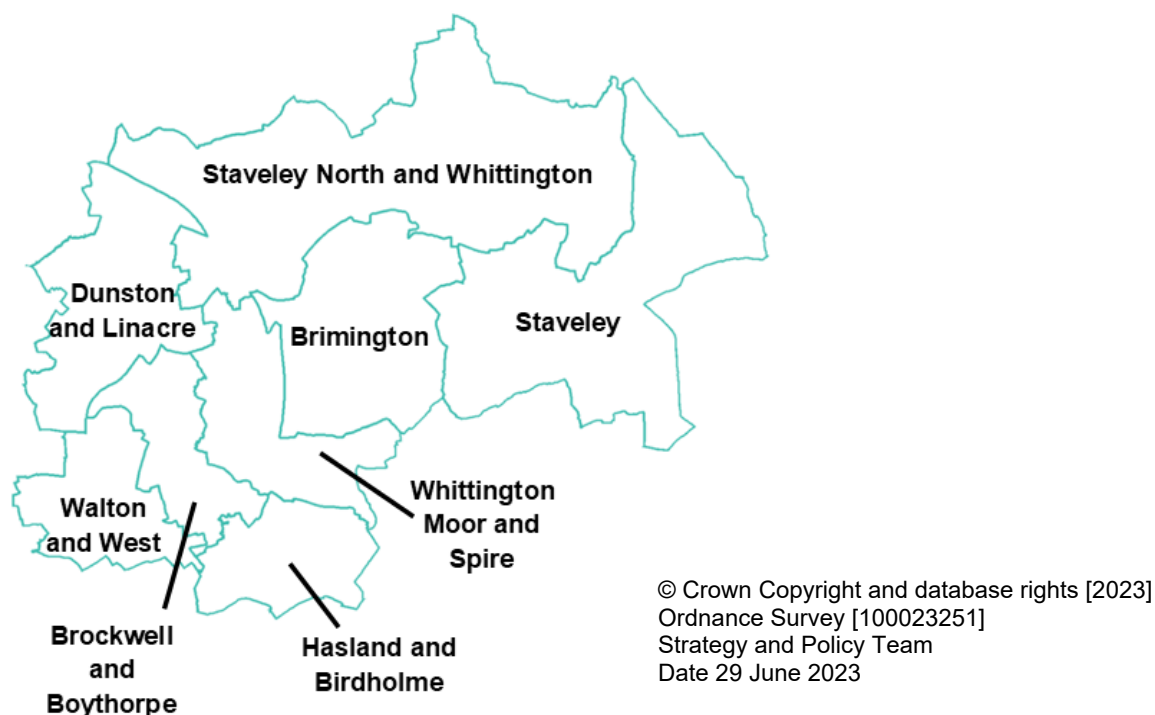


Fig 14 - Chesterfield proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

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.

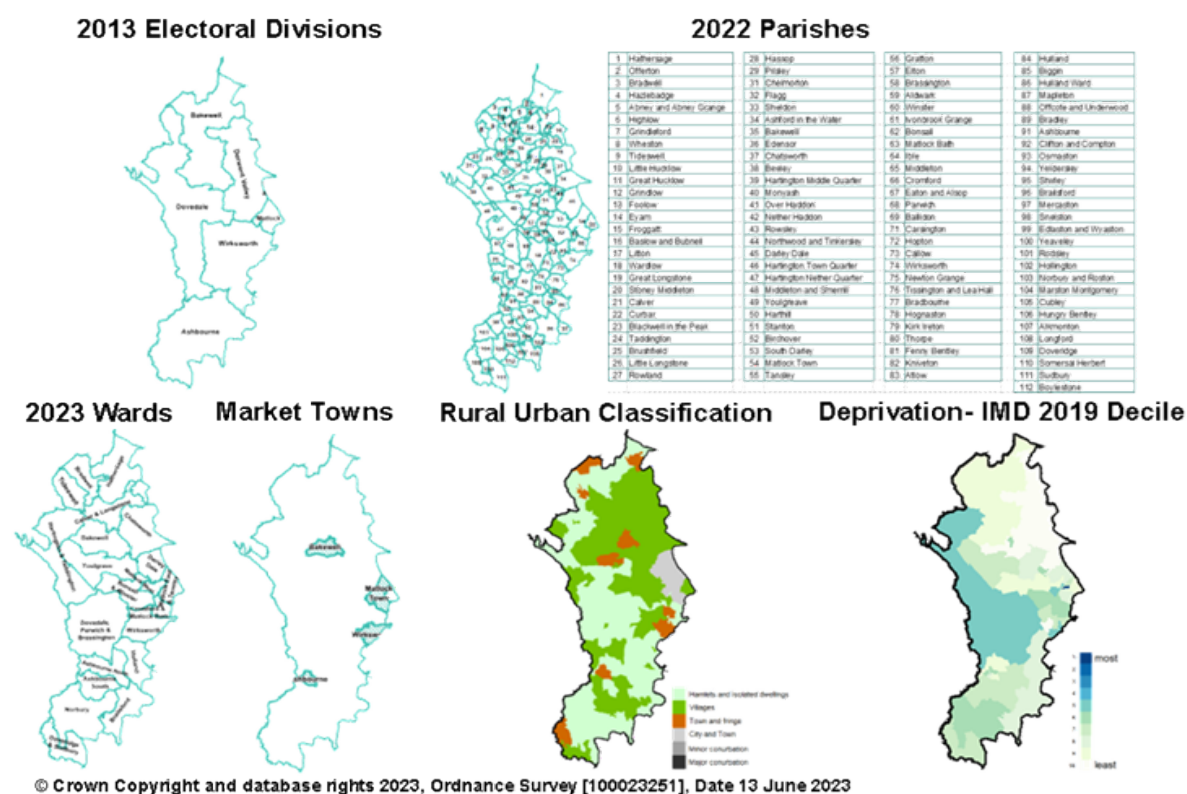
Derbyshire Dales

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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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.

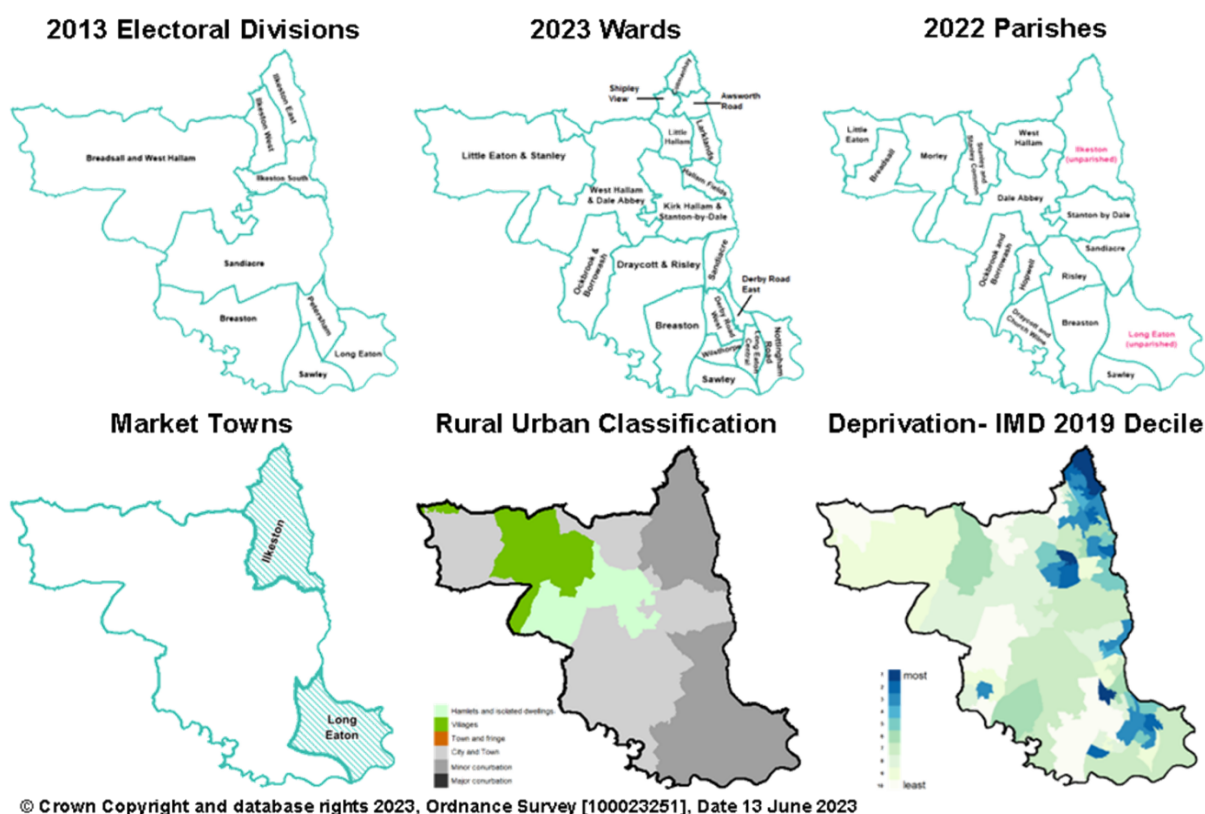
The proposed redrawing ensures a fairer level of electoral equality., The minor changes employed to this division would see a forecast electorate of 9,966, giving a variance of -6.1% from the county average and -1.8% from the district average, well within the Commission's +/-10% variance threshold.

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.

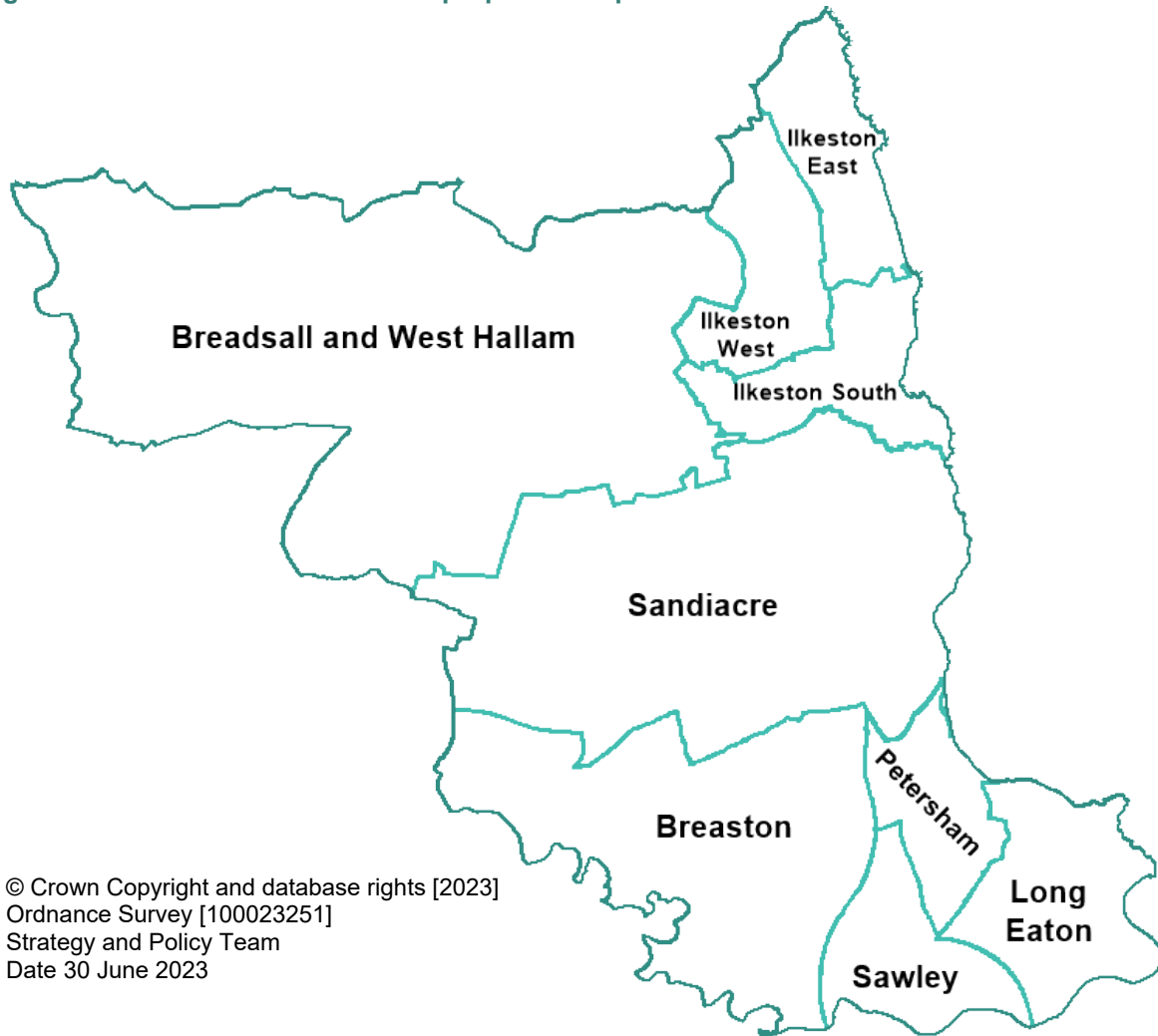
The table in Fig 21 below illustrates the proposed electorate and variance from the Derbyshire average by the nine Electoral Divisions.

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



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Date 30 June 2023

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 (Peveiril 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



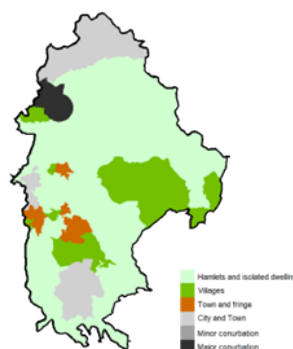
2022 Parishes



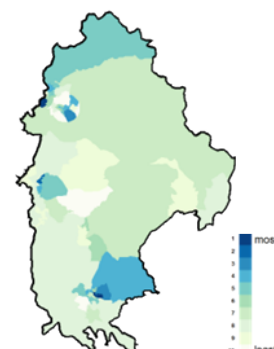
Market Towns



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

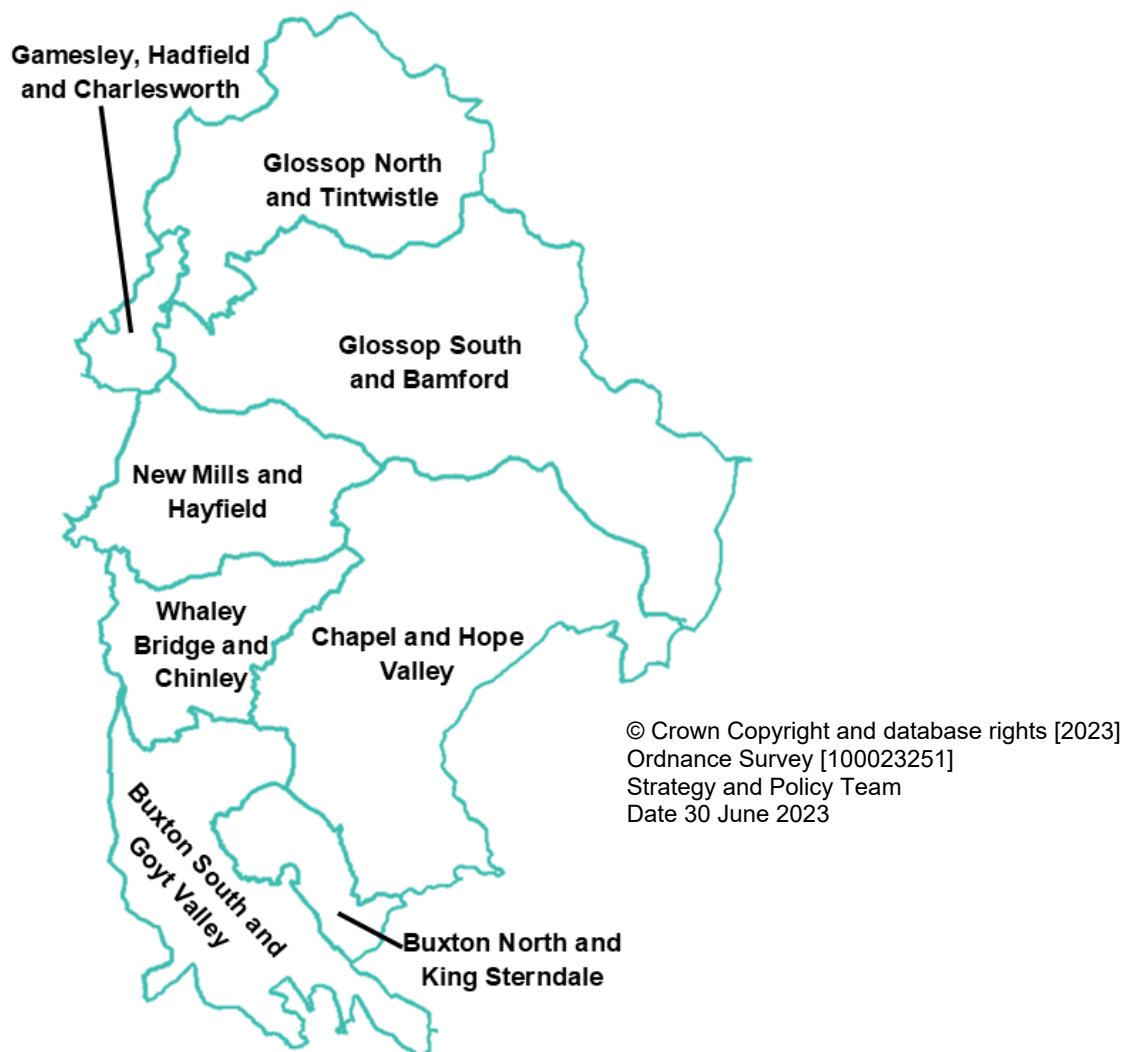
Etherow are redrawn and renamed to balance the electoral variances across the district and to better reflect the communities which have changed since the last review in 2011.

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	Cllr	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 RUC2011⁶ 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



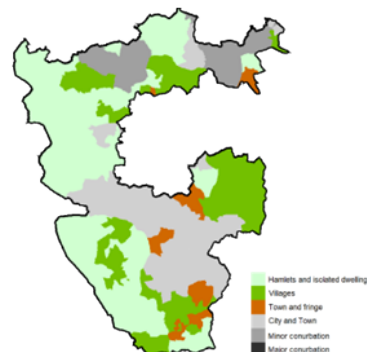
2022 Parishes



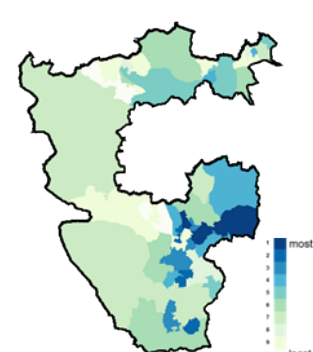
Market Towns



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

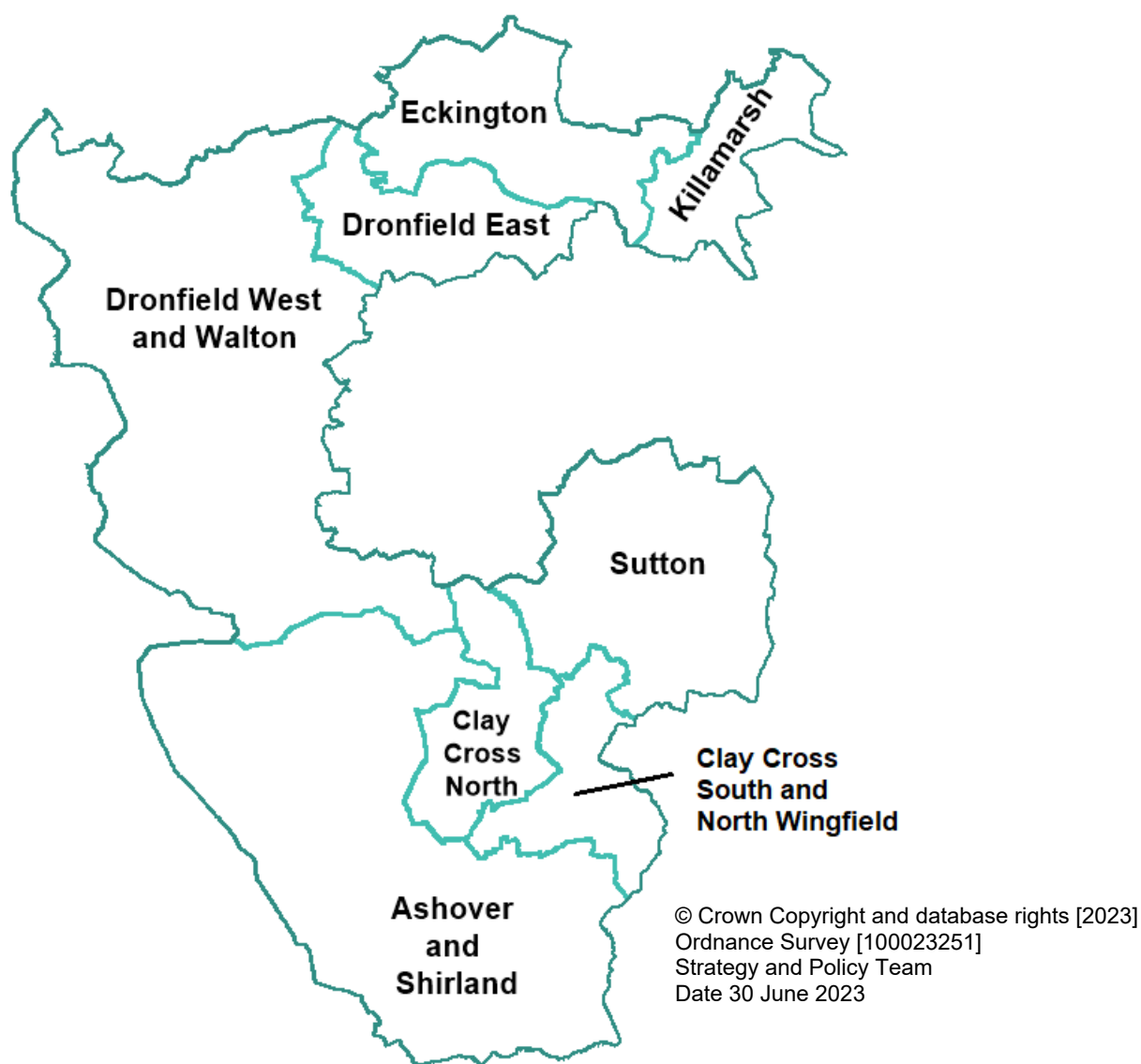
In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that the existing number of eight seats be maintained. As the Council have endorsed that the Electoral Divisions should have single member representation as part of this review, this proposal recommends that the Eckington and 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.

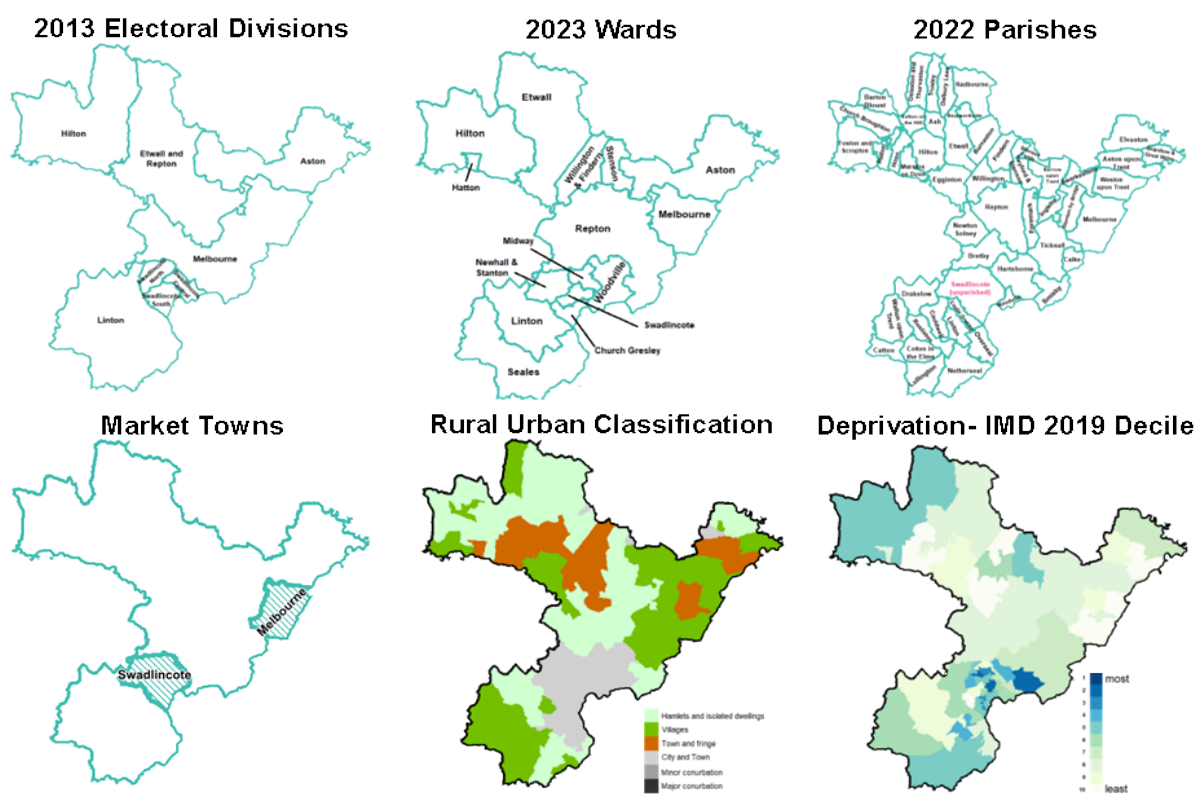
Fig 31 - Housing Projections to 2029 by Parish

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

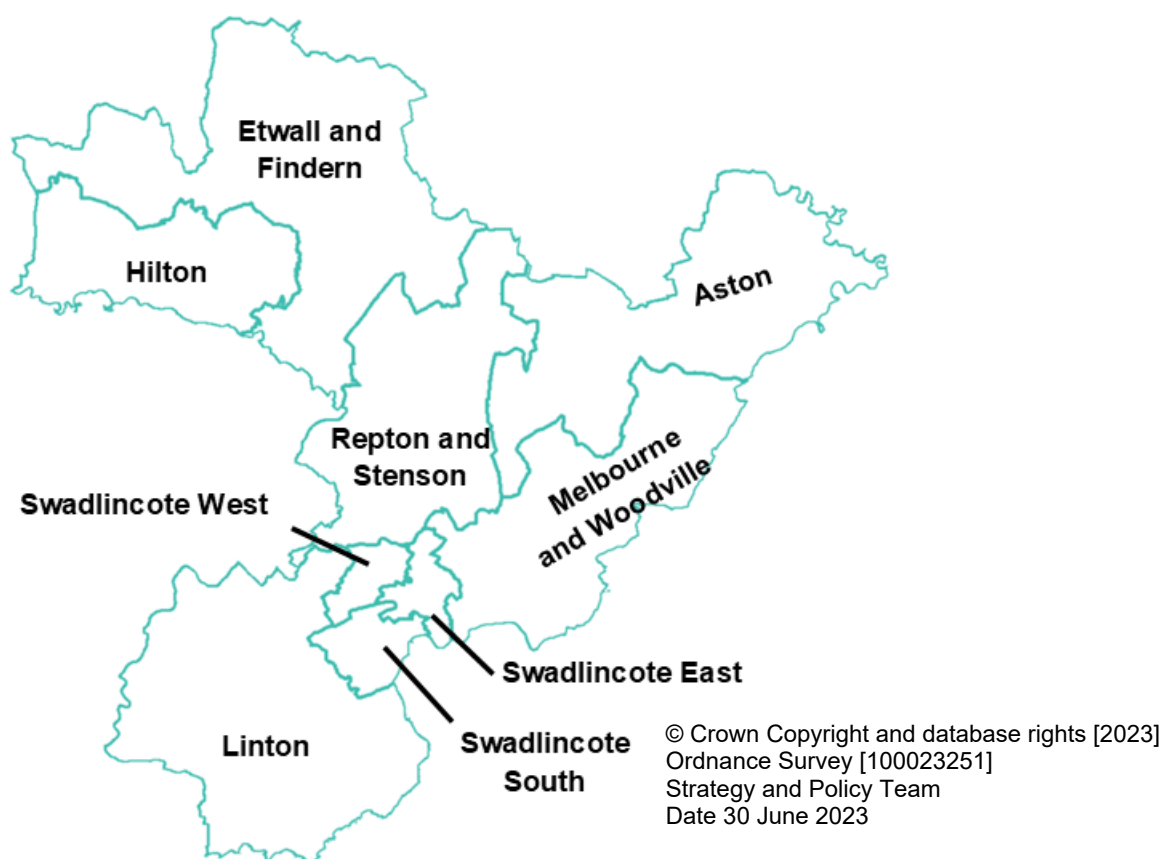
In order to achieve a reasonable degree of electoral equality, it is proposed that there is one additional member electoral division created in South Derbyshire. This would be done by removing a seat from Chesterfield District where there is a comparative overrepresentation of electors for the current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