

Derbyshire County Council
2024 Boundary Review:
Response to the Local Government
Boundary Commission for England Draft
Proposals for Derbyshire

March 2024

Contents

1. Introduction	1
Electoral Division Pattern Arrangements	2
Naming conventions of electoral boundaries	3
2. LGBCE proposed divisional arrangements	4
Submissions received by LGBCE	4
Council size	4
Electorate forecasting	5
LGCBE recommendations for Derbyshire	5
3. The council's approach	6
4. The council's proposals	7
Amber Valley	7
Amber Valley Proposed Electoral Divisions	8
Alfreton and Somercotes	9
Alport and Duffield	9
North Belper	9
South Belper and Holbrook	9
Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill and Loscoe	10
Heanor	10
Horsley	10
Ripley East	10
Ripley West and Crich	10
Swanwick and Riddings	11
Bolsover	11
Bolsover Proposed Electoral Divisions	11
Barlborough and Clowne	12
Bolsover	12
Elmton with Creswell and Whitwell	13
Shirebrook and Pleasley	13
South Normanton and Pinxton	13
Hardwick	13
Chesterfield	13
Chesterfield Proposed Electoral Divisions	14
Hasland and Rother	15
Walton, Brampton and Boythorpe	15
Brimington	15
Linacre and Loundsley Green	16

Spire	16
Dunston	16
Staveley	16
Staveley North and Whittington	16
Derbyshire Dales	17
Derbyshire Dales Proposed Electoral Divisions	17
Ashbourne South	18
Bakewell	19
Derwent Valley	19
Dovedale and Ashbourne North	20
Matlock	20
Wirksworth	21
Erewash	21
Erewash Proposed Electoral Divisions	21
Breadsall and West Hallam	22
Breaston	23
Ilkeston East, Ilkeston West and Ilkeston South divisions	23
Long Eaton	24
Petersham	24
Sandiacre	24
Sawley	24
High Peak	24
High Peak Proposed Electoral Divisions	25
Buxton North and East	26
Buxton South and West	27
Chapel and Hope Valley	27
Etherow	27
Glossop North and Bamford	28
Glossop South	28
New Mills and Hayfield	28
Whaley Bridge	28
North East Derbyshire	29
North East Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions	29
Clay Cross North and Tupton	31
Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	32
Dronfield and Unstone	32
Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton	32

Eckington and Coal Aston	33
Killamarsh and Renishaw	33
Sutton	33
Shirland and Wingerworth South	34
South Derbyshire	35
South Derbyshire LGBCE Proposed Electoral Divisions	35
Aston	36
Etwall and Findern	36
Hilton	36
Linton	37
Melbourne and Woodville	37
Repton and Stenson	37
Swadlincote East	37
Swadlincote South	37
Swadlincote West	38
5. Conclusions	39
Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions	40
Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions	41
Amber Valley LGCBE proposals	41
Bolsover LGCBE proposals	42
Chesterfield LGCBE proposals	43
Derbyshire Dales LGCBE proposals	44
Erewash LGCBE proposals	45
High Peak LGCBE proposals	46
North East Derbyshire LGCBE proposals	47
South Derbyshire LGCBE proposals	48
Appendix C – councils response to the LGCBEs proposed Electoral Divisions	49
Amber Valley Council proposals	49
Bolsover Council proposals	49
Chesterfield Council proposals	49
Derbyshire Dales Council proposals	50
Erewash Council proposals	51
High Peak Council proposals	52
North East Derbyshire Council proposals	53
South Derbyshire Council proposals	54
Appendix D – Full county map of councils response to the LGCBEs proposed Electoral Divisions	55

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 table in [Appendix A](#) shows the current and forecast electorate ratio and variance for the current electoral divisions which were identified through the 2011 Electoral Review.

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, to hold a Single member review¹ were all agreed at this stage of the Review.

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 ended with a submission date of 17 July 2023.

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

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

The LGCE used these local views to help it draw up proposals for new division boundaries with the draft proposals being released at the start of the second round of consultation on 23 January 2024, see the tables in [Appendix B](#) for the LGCE proposed electoral divisions.

During the second consultation period the LGCE are gathering views on their proposed boundaries, names, locations and councillor numbers, with the final set of electoral division boundaries due to be released on 2 July 2024 unless further rounds of consultation are required following representations made during this consultation period. Whilst this has not been required in previous Derbyshire Reviews it is not uncommon for county councils to have additional consultation on specific areas.

All submissions made during the consultation periods, whether for the whole or parts of Derbyshire carry equal weight and are duly considered.

Electoral Division Pattern Arrangements

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

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

The LGCE have stated in their guidance that it is not always possible 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 LGCE will use its discretion and the quality of the evidence presented in each submission to come to a conclusion. As part of the draft

recommendations the LGCE has proposed seven areas which are forecast to result in poor electoral equality by 2029, outweighing the criteria of existing boundaries and community interests above electoral parity, these LGCE proposals for each electoral division are available in [Appendix B](#).

In addition to the main rules, the LGCE 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 LGCE recognise that coterminosity with district and borough wards is not always possible and new parish wards can be created if the LGCE consider the proposal viable.

The guidance provided also states that the LGCE 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 LGCE 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

2. LGBCE proposed divisional arrangements

On 23rd January 2024, The LGCBE published their Draft Recommendations for Derbyshire. Their report contains details on council size, divisional arrangements and representations received during the first round of consultation.

The proposals agree to the council's recommendation for a council size of 64 and the council's request for a single-member review, with the LGBCE draft recommendations including 64 single-member divisions.

The LGBCE, like the council in their own proposals which were agreed at full council on 12th July 2023, have proposed Chesterfield lose one councillor and South Derbyshire gain one, with this change necessary to remove significant electoral imbalance in both areas.

The commission's proposals see change to all but six of the existing divisions, with major changes occurring to split existing two-member divisions, remove a division from Chesterfield, add a division to South Derbyshire and rebalance electorates in every district.

Submissions received by LGBCE

All interested parties could make a submission for council size and again for the divisional pattern arrangements on whole or parts of Derbyshire and all proposals made carried equal weight. The LGCBE received no significant comments on council size other than the council submission and 74 representations relating to pattern arrangements, eight from Political groups, one from an MP, five individual responses from councillors, eight from Parish and Town councils, one from a local organisation and 50 proposals sent by members of the public. Only two submissions covered the whole of the county, the council and Labour Group submissions, the remaining covering parts of divisions, districts, parishes or wards, with only those relating to the electoral divisions being considered.

The proposals provided by the LGCBE, which are the subject of this consultation period, have been devised solely by the LGCBE after considering all of the relevant representations made. These proposals have used elements of the submissions in conjunction with each other, in their entirety for some areas or have rejected all submissions in favour of their own recommendations. In some cases, adopting a few division boundaries within a district from one submission means having to adopt the majority if not all of the boundaries within that district from the same submission in order to balance the electorate and adhere to the statutory criteria as set out above.

Council size

Following a review of committee membership, Member workload and consultation with Elected members, it was agreed at Full council on 15 February 2023 that the council should recommend no change to the current council size of 64 but should formally seek a Single Member Review to increase the number of Electoral Divisions from 61 to 64. The LGBCE agreed to these proposals and recommended that the council Size remain at 64 Elected Members and has adhered to the request for single member divisions throughout their draft recommendations following no significant comments from any interested parties to the contrary.

Electorate forecasting

The council provided electorate forecasts which are projected for five years post review to 2029, along with the evidence to support it as part of the Preliminary Phase. These draft forecasts were revised following discussions with and updates to the tools provided by the LGBCE and revisions to the polling districts for Amber Valley, Chesterfield and Derbyshire Dales. These forecasts have been used by the LGCE to prepare their recommendations. However, it should be noted that there are now questions over the Spondon Wood development in Erewash breaking ground and there has been recent approval for a large site in Killamarsh in North East Derbyshire. The forecasts cannot be revisited and proposals are based on the information available during the Information gathering phase which completed in January 2023.

The revised Polling District forecasts have been aggregated to the existing Electoral Divisions, see [Appendix A](#), and show what the electoral position would be if there was no change to the current divisions or council size. In total, 20 electoral divisions have a variance +/- 10% from the Derbyshire average with Aston and Etwell & Repton in South Derbyshire both forecast to have electorate at over 40% variance from Derbyshire's average, one of the triggers for a review being any electoral division reaching a variance of +/-30%. The LGBCE made it clear that no change is not an option.

The current 2029 forecast electorate stands at 679,518, a 9% rise from the 2022 electorate which will give an average of 10,617 electorate per councillor and a variance range of -27% to 44% if the status quo were to be maintained.

The LGBCE draft proposals for Derbyshire, included in [Appendix B](#) provide 64 single-member divisions with improved electoral variance when compared to the current divisions. However, the LGBCE draft proposals do contain 7 divisions with a variance above the +/-10% variance threshold, with a further 9 of their proposed divisions at +/-9% variance and close to the 10% threshold.

LGCE recommendations for Derbyshire

Overall, based on the recommendations from the LGCE, the county's divisional landscape would see significant changes with only six of the current 61 electoral divisions having no change to their boundaries, 17 electoral divisions will see a minor change and 38 will see a major change, particularly where the current two-member divisions have been split and with the removal of one division from Chesterfield and the increase of one division in South Derbyshire, calling for significant reconfiguration in those areas. Overall, a total of 41 of the newly recommended 64 electoral divisions will be proposed as a result of major changes based on the LGCEs recommendations at this stage.

3. The council's approach

Officers from the County council reviewed the LGBCE's draft proposals for Derbyshire and developed new proposals 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)
- **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)**Error! Bookmark not defined.

These officer proposals follow 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 regular reviews with officer and political groups.

This final response document was agreed at Full council on 27 March 2024 for submission to the LGBCE on 1 April 2024.

4. The council's proposals

Having reviewed the LGBCE's draft recommendations for Derbyshire, the council feel that 50 of the proposed divisions represent a good balance of the commissions criteria, creating 64 single-member divisions with improved electoral equality, reasonable coterminosity to parishes and district wards and good representations of the communities they contain. However, the LGCBEs proposals for the 14 remaining divisions, in the council's opinion, do not represent the best possible balance of those criteria, with some proposed divisions still containing high levels of electoral inequality and others not offering the best representation of the distinct communities within the county.

In order to better meet the LGBCE's criteria, the council has proposed alternative arrangements for those 14 divisions within this report. The council feel that these new proposals offer better reflections of the communities they contain whilst often offering improved electoral equality and coterminosity to parishes and/or district wards.

The table in Fig 1 below, shows the current position, the proposed distribution of electoral divisions by district, and the number of proposals the council have accepted or rejected as part of its response. these are fully discussed in the following sections which outline in detail the County council's proposals for each of the districts and boroughs in the county.

Fig 1 - District current and proposed Electoral Division arrangements

	Current Divisions					LGCBE Proposed Divisions					Council's Response		
	EDs	Seats	Electrate	Electoral average per seat	Variance	EDs	Seats	Electrate	Electoral average per seat	Variance	Accepted	Rejected	Name Change
Amber Valley	9	10	99,755	9,976	2.7%	10	10	109,985	10,999	3.6%	10	-	-
Bolsover	6	6	60,541	10,090	3.9%	6	6	66,738	11,123	4.8%	6	-	-
Chesterfield	9	9	78,058	8,673	-10.7%	8	8	83,238	10,405	-2.0%	8	-	-
Derbyshire Dales	6	6	57,624	9,604	-1.1%	6	6	60,904	10,151	-4.4%	2	4	-
Erewash	9	9	86,660	9,629	-0.8%	9	9	93,045	10,338	-2.6%	6	3	3
High Peak	7	8	72,340	9,043	-6.9%	8	8	78,102	9,763	-8.0%	4	4	-
North East Derbyshire	7	8	82,325	10,291	6.0%	8	8	87,327	10,916	2.8%	5	3	2
South Derbyshire	8	8	84,055	10,507	8.2%	9	9	100,171	11,130	4.8%	9	-	-
Derbyshire	61	64	621,358	9,709		64	64	679,510	10,617		50	14	5

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%. Detailed figures for the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

As the average variance within Amber Valley is relatively low, it is proposed by the LGBCE that Amber Valley retain its ten seats, but that it sees its current two-member division (Alfreton and Somercotes) split to leave the district with ten single-member divisions. This position is one that was shared by the council in its own submission

during the first round of consultation. The LGBCE’s proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Where the two sets of proposals differ is in the level of change required elsewhere in the district, with the council initially proposing to leave three divisions unchanged, carry out minor changes to five divisions with the only major change being the splitting of the two member Alfreton and Somercotes division. The LGBCE, however, are proposing change in every division in the district, with much higher levels of change than the council initially proposed.

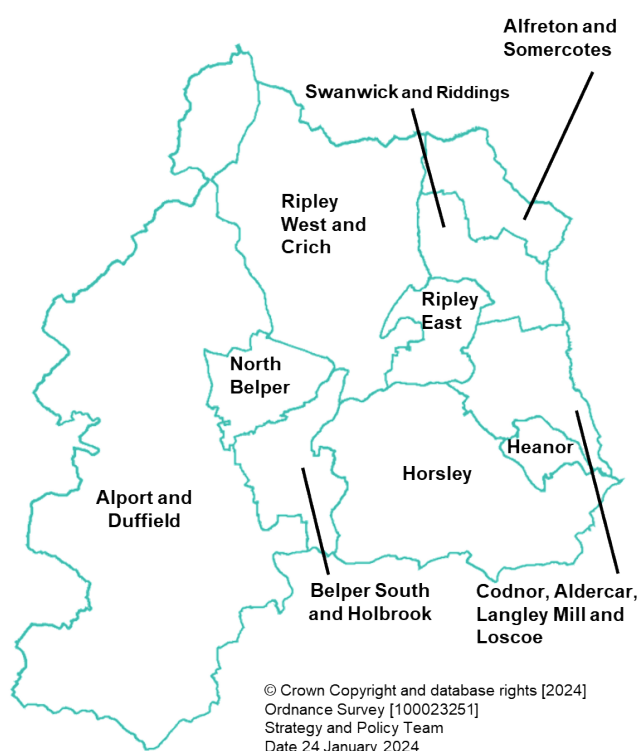
Having reviewed the proposed changes, detailed below, the council accepts the LGBCE’s proposals for Amber Valley district and proposes that these divisional arrangements be carried forward to the LGBCE’s final proposals.

Amber Valley Proposed Electoral Divisions

Fig 4 - Amber Valley proposed Electoral Division electorate variances

	Amber Valley	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
A01	Alfreton and Somercotes	10,211	5%	10,967	3%	No	No
A08	Alport and Duffield	9,358	-4%	11,461	8%	No	No
A03	Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill and Loscoe	10,273	6%	11,046	4%	No	No
A04	Heanor	10,530	8%	11,220	6%	No	No
A05	Horsley	10,055	4%	11,157	5%	No	No
A06	North Belper	9,356	-4%	10,221	-4%	No	No
A10	Ripley East	10,056	4%	11,379	7%	No	No
A09	Ripley West and Crich	10,543	9%	11,352	7%	No	No
A07	South Belper and Holbrook	9,356	-4%	10,219	-4%	No	No
A02	Swanwick and Riddings	10,013	3%	10,963	3%	No	No

Fig 5 - Amber Valley Electoral Divisions proposals map



Alfreton and Somercotes

The council initially proposed that the two-member Alfreton and Somercotes division be split into two single-member divisions. The first of those divisions would be of the same name, Alfreton and Somercotes, as it would contain Alfreton ward and the majority of Somercotes ward, split along Nottingham Road and Quarry Road to best balance the electorate in this area.

The LGBCE proposes that the council's submission be accepted in this area, so the council is in favour of the LGBCE's proposed Alfreton and Somercotes division and accepts this proposal.

Alport and Duffield

The council and the LGBCE have proposed different configurations in the Alport, Duffield and Belper areas, with the council proposing that the existing Alport and Derwent division remain almost the same, losing a small section of Belper into Belper division and Hazelwood Parish into Belper South and Duffield division to best balance the electorate.

The LGBCE, however, propose that Belper be separated from Alport and Duffield, with Alport ward be paired with Duffield and Quarndon ward to create the new Alport and Duffield division, a division more rural in nature and allowing Belper to be split between two rather than three divisions.

After some consideration, the council accepts the LGBCE's recommendation in this area, with the split in Belper between two rather than three divisions being more favourable.

North Belper

As detailed above, the council and the LGBCE differ in their proposals for the Belper area, with the council initially proposing that the existing Belper division be changed only by the addition of the Far Laund area.

The LGBCE, however, propose a new North Belper division, containing some of what was the old Belper division, but including all of Belper North ward and much of Belper East ward.

The council accepts this proposal as a sensible split of Belper between two rather than three divisions.

South Belper and Holbrook

The council initially proposed that South Belper continue in its shared division with Duffield, with Holbrook Parish remaining with its ward of Horsley.

The LGBCE, however, propose that South Belper and Duffield be split, with the new South Belper and Holbrook division containing Belper South ward, half of Belper East ward and the parish of Holbrook.

The council accepts this proposal as a logical split of the Belper area into two rather than three divisions.

Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill and Loscoe

The council and the LGBCE again differ in their proposals for the Codnor, Heanor, Aldercar and Langley Mill areas, the council proposed that the existing Greater Heanor division remains unchanged and Codnor remained paired with Ripley East, however, the LGBCE proposals see the entire Codnor, Langley Mill and Aldercar ward paired with the Loscoe area from the Heanor West and Loscoe ward.

The council accepts this proposal as a sensible configuration in this area allowing more coterminosity with wards.

Heanor

The council had proposed that the existing Heanor Central division remain largely unchanged, the LGBCE however, have proposed that the division see some significant change. Their proposal sees the split within Heanor Central removed and creates a division containing Heanor East ward and most of the densely populated area from Heanor West and Loscoe ward.

The council accepts this proposal as a sensible configuration of Heanor town.

Horsley

The council proposed that Horsley division remain unchanged.

The LGBCE, however, have proposed two changes to this division, which loses Holbrook parish but gains Shipley and Mapperley to give it the entirety of the Smalley, Shipley and Horsley Woodhouse ward as well as most of the Kilburn, Denby, Holbrook and Horsley ward (minus Holbrook Parish).

The council accepts the commission's proposal for this division, which creates a better urban/rural split with Shipley and Mapperley split from Heanor.

Ripley East

The council proposed a Ripley East and Codnor division almost identical to the current division of that name.

The LGBCE have proposed that Ripley East and Codnor be split, with the new Ripley East division containing Ripley ward and the better part of Ripley and Marehay ward.

The council accepts this proposal as a largely coterminous boundary with Codnor removed along ward lines.

Ripley West and Crich

The council had proposed an unchanged division, however the LGBCE have opted to add Crich to the division, removing a split in the Crich and South Wingfield ward. This move necessitates a split in the Ripley and Marehay ward to better balance the electorates.

The council accepts this proposal as a largely coterminous boundary.

Swanwick and Riddings

The wards of Swanwick and Ironville and Riddings currently make up part of the two member Alfreton and Somercotes division. As this division is set to be split into two single-member divisions, the council proposed that the two wards be paired and take a small section of Somercotes ward in order to create electorally balanced divisions.

The LGBCE agree with the council in this proposal, meaning the council supports the LGBCE's proposed Swanwick and Riddings division.

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 districts 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%. Detailed figures for the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

The council's initial proposals for Bolsover saw only minor change to four of the divisions, with small boundaries changes proposed to even out electorates and clean up confusing boundaries. The LGBCE, though, have opted to propose fairly significant change to three of Bolsover divisions, minor change to one division and two divisions remaining unchanged. The LGBCE's proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

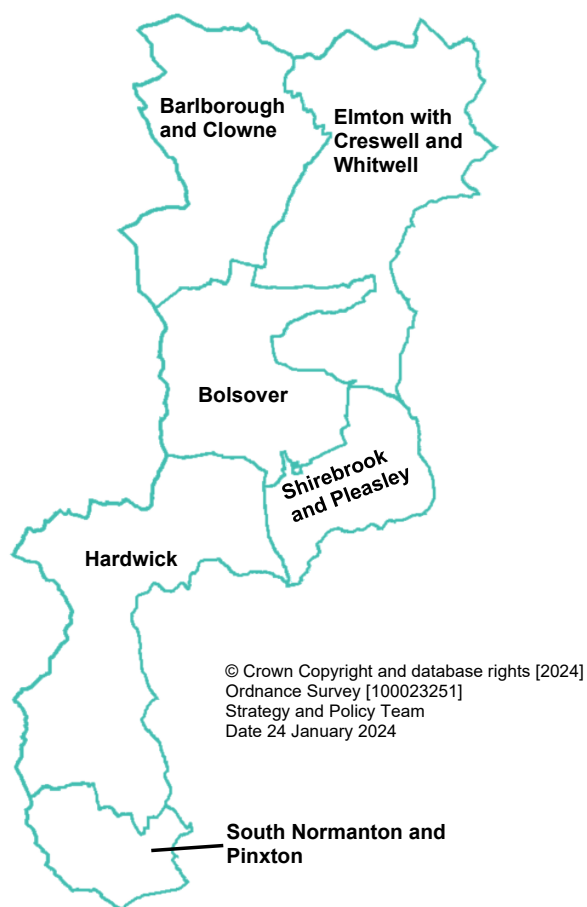
Having reviewed the proposed changes, detailed below, the council accepts the LGBCE's proposed divisions for Bolsover district.

Bolsover Proposed Electoral Divisions

Fig 9 - Bolsover proposed Electoral Division electorate variances

Bolsover		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
B01	Barlborough and Clowne	10,412	7%	11,170	5%	No	No
B02	Bolsover	9,242	-5%	10,939	3%	No	No
B03	Elmton with Creswell and Whitwell	9,541	-2%	10,431	-2%	No	No
B05	Hardwick	10,579	9%	11,430	8%	No	No
B04	Shirebrook and Pleasley	10,569	9%	11,799	11%	No	No
B06	South Normanton and Pinxton	10,198	5%	10,969	3%	No	No

Fig 10 - Bolsover Electoral Divisions proposals map



Barlborough and Clowne

The council proposed that Barlborough and Clowne see a small increase in its electorate, gaining a small section of the current Bolsover North division to the west of Whitwell.

The LGBCE have also proposed an increase to the electorate in Barlborough and Clowne but have done so by the addition of Shuttlewood. This change sees Barlborough and Clowne extend slightly further south and reunites Shuttlewood and Oxcroft with their neighbouring Stanfree.

The council accepts this proposal as a necessary increase in Barlborough and Clowne's electorate which was forecast to be somewhat smaller than its neighbouring divisions in 2029 (10,234 electors, compared to 11,640 and 11,686 in Bolsover North and South divisions).

Bolsover

The council had proposed divisional boundaries in Bolsover similar to the current divisions, with the split between Bolsover North and Shuttlewood ward, Bolsover East ward and Bolsover South ward remaining.

The LGBCE's proposal, however, with Shuttlewood split from its ward, sees a Bolsover division comprised of the entire Bolsover Parish and the entire Scarcliffe Parish.

The council accepts this proposal as a reasonable representation of the communities of the two parishes it contains.

Elmton with Creswell and Whitwell

As detailed previously, the council's proposal for the division currently known as Bolsover North was that it loses a small section to the west of Whitwell into Barlborough and Clowne division to better balance the electorate.

The LGBCE's proposals are much more radical in this area, with the division losing all its Bolsover North ward section but gaining the villages of Whaley Thorns and Langwith, with most of Langwith Parish included in the division, save from the Langwith Junction area which is included in the Shirebrook and Pleasley division.

The council accepts the LGBCE's proposals in this area as a necessity to better balance the electorates whilst also allowing all of Bolsover Parish to be represented in one division.

Shirebrook and Pleasley

Both the council and LGBCE proposed minimal change for the Shirebrook and Pleasley division, with the council proposing a small change to how Langwith Junction was divided and the LGBCE proposing the entirety of Langwith Junction be included within the division to create the most obvious border available.

The council accepts the LGBCE's proposal in this area as they create the most coherent and identifiable border possible whilst also reflecting the communities of Shirebrook, Pleasley and Langwith Junction.

South Normanton and Pinxton

Neither the council nor LGBCE proposed change in this division, with changes to the boundary being difficult due to the geography of the division, bordered on three sides by the county/district border.

The council accepts the LGBCE's decision to leave this division unchanged.

Hardwick

Neither the council nor LGBCE proposed boundary changes to the division currently known as Tibshelf.

The only change proposed in this area is a change in name to Hardwick, which it is felt better reflects the whole division, rather than one part. The council supports and accepts the LGBCE's decision in this name change, which the council initially proposed.

Chesterfield

In 2022, the total electorate for the nine divisions in Chesterfield is 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 eight, thus providing an average of 10,403 electors per division, -2.0% from the county average. More details on the electorates of the current Chesterfield divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

The LGBCE and council proposals for Chesterfield differ, often significantly, with the council proposing divisions with variances from the county average of between -0.1% and -3.0%. The LGBCE have opted to propose boundaries with a much higher level of variance from the county average, ranging from 3.5% to -9.3%, but with slightly more coterminosity to ward boundaries. The LGBCE’s proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

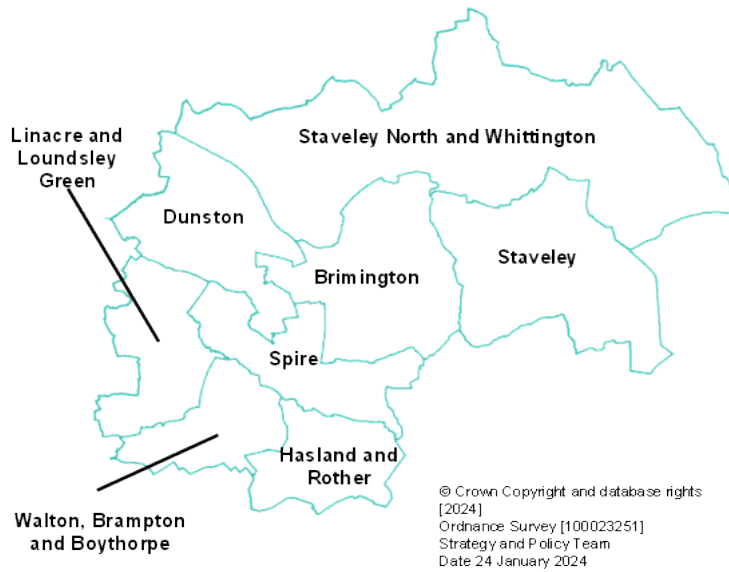
Having reviewed the LGBCE’s proposals, the council accepts them as reasonable representations of the borough’s communities due to the improved coterminosity with ward boundaries the LGBCE’s proposals offer.

Chesterfield Proposed Electoral Divisions

Fig 13 - Chesterfield proposed Electoral Division electorate variances

Chesterfield		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
C03	Brimington	9,226	-5%	9,627	-9%	No	No
C04	Dunston	9,066	-7%	10,145	-4%	No	No
C08	Hasland and Rother	10,696	10%	10,991	4%	No	No
C05	Linacre and Loundsley Green	9,917	2%	10,472	-1%	No	No
C07	Spire	9,335	-4%	10,192	-4%	No	No
C01	Staveley	9,560	-2%	10,411	-2%	No	No
C02	Staveley North and Whittington	10,179	5%	10,902	3%	No	No
C06	Walton, Brampton and Boythorpe	10,074	4%	10,498	-1%	No	No

Fig 14 - Chesterfield’s Electoral Divisions proposals map



Hasland and Rother

The council and LGBCE proposed very similar boundaries for the Hasland and Rother division, with both containing all of Hasland ward and the majority of Rother ward. Where they differ is in the split applied to Rother ward.

The LGBCE's proposal sees a smaller split to the Rother ward, with the ward split in its north-western corner along Baden Powell Road, St Augustine's Avenue and St Augustine's Road.

The council accepts the LGBCE's proposal for this division, which is very similar to that initially proposed by the council.

Walton, Brampton and Boythorpe

The council had proposed a Walton division with very similar boundaries to the current Walton and West division, with minor additions made to better balance the electorate in the borough.

The LGBCE have opted for a proposal for Walton ward that sees it paired with Brampton East and Boythorpe ward the small section of Rother ward split away from that division.

The council accepts this proposed division as a reasonably coterminous proposal.

Brimington

The newly proposed Brimington division in the LGBCE's draft proposals is somewhat different to that proposed by the council. The council had opted for as little change as possible in the east of the borough due to the significant changes required in the west to remove a seat from the borough.

The council had proposed that the division move slightly west to take in the entirety of the two Brimington wards whilst maintaining the longstanding relationship with Hollingwood. The LGBCE, however, have opted to remove Hollingwood from the

division along ward lines and pair Brimington with the section of Whittington Moor ward around the Tesco and Football Stadium roundabout.

The council accepts this proposal as a reasonable representation of the ward boundaries.

Linacre and Loundsley Green

The LGBCE's proposals for Linacre and Loundsley Green see the two wards paired in their entirety to create an entirely coterminous division. The council accepts this proposal as a sensible option, although it does differ significantly from the council's proposals that opted to leave much of the Brampton West and Loundsley Green ward in its current division with Walton ward. But with that option offering less coterminosity, the council can understand and accept the LGBCE's proposal.

Spire

The council had proposed a Spire division containing the entire Spire ward and the vast majority of the Whittington Moor ward, removing a split from the Stonegravels area included in the ward boundaries.

The LGBCE has opted for a different approach, with Whittington Moor ward split between the Brimington and Dunston divisions and Spire ward paired with Brockwell ward. This option retains the split in Stonegravels, but creates a reasonably coterminous division.

The council accepts this proposal due to its reasonable coterminosity.

Dunston

The council and LGBCE differ in their proposals for the Dunston area, with the LGBCE opting to pair Dunston ward with the majority of Whittington Moor ward and the council opting to pair the majority of the ward with Linacre ward and a small section of Brockwell ward with which it currently shares a county council division.

The council accepts the LGBCE's proposal in this area, though, as a coterminous proposal that sees Dunston ward maintained in one division and Whittington Moor ward largely maintained also.

Staveley

The council had proposed that Staveley division remain unchanged, with its electorate having a low variance from the county average in 2029 (-2.4%) and with significant changes required elsewhere in the division it was felt no change in this division would simplify other changes.

The LGBCE, however, have opted for several changes in the Staveley area which see the new Staveley division representing Staveley Central ward and Staveley South ward in their entirety.

The council accepts this proposal as a coterminous proposal which allows for improved road connections in the Staveley North and Whittington division.

Staveley North and Whittington

The council had proposed that Staveley North and Whittington see only minor change to balance the electorates in the borough, with a small section of Dunston and Whittington Moor included in the division.

The LGBCE have opted for a proposal that sees the division retain its western boundary on the A61 but move eastwards to take in the areas of Woodthorpe and Mastin Moor. The division would now contain Staveley North ward and Whittington ward in their entirety.

The council accepts this proposal as a sensible change which improves road connections and has good coterminosity.

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 per division is 10,151, lower than the county average with an electoral variance of -4.4%. More details on the electorates of the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Change in the district was made inevitable by the significant variances between divisions, with two divisions forecast to have electorates more than -10% away from the county average by 2029. Because of this, both the LGBCE and council proposed changes increase the electorate with these alterations causing small changes to be required to each division in the district. The changes proposed by the council and the LGBCE do differ though, with details provided below. The LGBCE's proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGBCE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Having reviewed the LGBCE's proposals for the Derbyshire Dales the council accepts two divisions, Ashbourne South and Dovedale and Ashbourne North, but has provided alternative proposals for the other four divisions in the district, with details and maps below. Full details of the council's proposals for the district can be found in [Appendix C](#).

Derbyshire Dales Proposed Electoral Divisions

Whilst the council accepts the LGBCE's proposals for Ashbourne South and Dovedale and Ashbourne North divisions as reasonable proposals, it takes issue with the proposals for the other four divisions and has detailed its own proposals below.

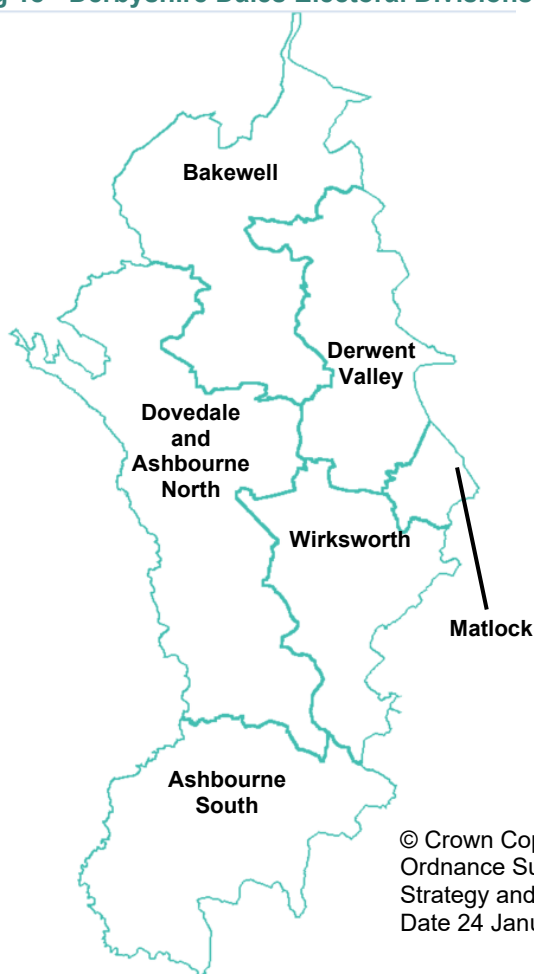
The council feel that their new proposals for the remaining divisions provide a better balance of the LGBCE's legal factors with high variances reduced and communities better reflected, with coterminosity to wards having perhaps been overvalued in the LGBCE's own proposals.

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

Fig 17 - Derbyshire Dales proposed Electoral Division electorate variances

Derbyshire Dales		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
D01	Ashbourne South	9,065	-7%	9,674	-9%	No	No
D06	Bakewell	11,208	15%	11,190	5%	Yes	No
D05	Derwent Valley	9,164	-6%	9,639	-9%	Yes	No
D02	Dovedale and Ashbourne North	9,455	-3%	9,848	-7%	No	No
D04	Matlock	9,132	-6%	10,674	1%	Yes	No
D03	Wirksworth	9,600	-1%	9,883	-7%	Yes	No

Fig 18 - Derbyshire Dales Electoral Divisions proposals map



Ashbourne South

The council's proposal for Ashbourne South saw only minor change made to the original Ashbourne division, with an area around The Leys removed from the division to better balance the electorate.

The LGBCE instead propose that Bradley parish be passed north. The council accepts this proposal as a reasonable option for reducing the high electorate within the division.

Bakewell

The LGBCE's proposed Bakewell division, at 11,621 electors in 2029, is electorally much larger than the average division within Derbyshire Dales, with a 14.5% variance from the district average and a 9.5% variance from the county average.

Whilst the council understands the desire to increase coterminosity in this area by including Stoney Middleton within the division along ward lines, this is done at the heavy expense of electoral equality, with Stoney Middleton's current division, Derwent Valley, reduced to a -8.8% variance with 936 fewer electors than Bakewell.

The council feel that this level of electoral imbalance is too large and seems contrary to the commissions own legal framework, with coterminosity to wards too heavily favoured in this instance. Therefore, the council propose that Stoney Middleton (polling district FSM) remain within the Derwent Valley division, reducing Bakewell to 11,190 electors, a 5% variance from the county average.

The council feel that the splitting of the newly implemented Hathersage ward in this instance would be preferable to the considerable electoral imbalance within the division and by including Stoney Middleton within the same division as it is currently situated, electors and councillors would be less likely to be confused than if other possible splits within the Bakewell division were employed to reduce its high electorate.

This change is also made essential by the council's other proposed changes within the district that see Derwent Valley lose another area into the Wirksworth division and fall below a -10% variance from the county average.

Derwent Valley

The LGBCE's proposals for Derwent Valley see it lose Stoney Middleton which contains around 392 electors, taking it from a county variance of -5.1% to -8.8%, making it electorally further away from the county average. This low electorate is exacerbated by Derwent Valley's neighbour, Bakewell, having an electorate 936 electors higher than Derwent Valley's in the LGBCE's proposals.

The council feel that this level of electoral imbalance is contrary to the commissions own legal framework which states that each division should contain "roughly the same number of electors".

It is therefore proposed that Derwent Valley division retain the village of Stoney Middleton (polling district FSM) and its 427 electors.

Due to changes required elsewhere in the division, the council also proposes that Derwent Valley lose the village of Winster. Winster being part of the Bonsall and Winster ward that the commissions own proposals split three ways with three of the ward's villages (Bonsall, Elton and Winster) split between three separate divisions – contrary to the commissions own legal framework stating that coterminosity with ward boundaries is a key consideration for the county's electoral divisions.

The council's proposal would see Winster reunited with Bonsall in the Wirksworth division, with polling district WWI moving between divisions. Whilst this move does retain a three-way split in the ward, it sees two of the ward's villages reunited in one division and leaves the areas of Wensley and Darley Bridge in the same division as

their neighbouring Darley Dale, with which they both share a strong community connection.

Dovedale and Ashbourne North

The council and LGBCE proposed different changes to the Dovedale division, with the council proposing it gain a section of Ashbourne around The Leys and lose the villages of Elton and Winster.

The LGBCE have opted for a higher degree of change to the division, with it losing Tideswell and Winster but gaining Ballidon, Bradley, Bradbourne and Kniveton parishes.

The council accepts this proposal due to its increased coterminosity with the recently adopted ward boundaries.

Matlock

The LGBCE's proposals for Matlock, to include Cawdor Quarry and the Moreledge Estate are understandable and the council accepts these proposals. However, the council would ask the commission to look again at including Matlock Bath within the division as the council initially proposed during the first round of consultation.

The council firmly believe that residents in Matlock Bath share a strong community connection with Matlock and look to the town for many of their services, amenities and community assets. Whilst the council acknowledges that this proposal splits the Cromford and Matlock Bath ward the council would contest that Matlock Bath has much more community connection with Matlock than with Cromford whose residents look to Wirksworth for their own services, amenities and community connections.

Matlock Bath and Matlock are easily connected via the A6, River Derwent and by train. They have interconnected tourist offerings and are often actively promoted together online and in brochures. These tourist offerings give the two communities common issues which have been intertwined for a long time. This sets Matlock Bath apart from its neighbour of Cromford whose major industry is quarrying, giving that community a different set of issues than to the Matlock's.

Matlock Bath, whilst it has its own primary school, looks to Matlock for its secondary school at Highfields. This also sets it apart from Cromford, where secondary pupils attend the Wirksworth based Anthony Gell after attending Cromford's own primary school.

In addition to this, Matlock Bath's residents look to Matlock for their banks, post office, leisure centre, medical and dental services and much of their retail needs. None of these services are available in Cromford and residents from Cromford often look toward Wirksworth for many of the same needs, further evidencing the divide between the two communities.

Matlock Bath and Matlock have affinities which are historic, economic and geographic, with Matlock Bath's dependence on Matlock quite stark. There is no such level of relationship between Matlock Bath and Cromford, with Cromford looking south to Wirksworth rather than into Matlock Bath or Matlock. It is therefore appropriate that, with all things considered, Matlock Bath and Matlock be

represented by the same voice at county level, so we would ask that the LGBCE reconsider this proposal.

Wirksworth

As previously detailed, the council proposes that Wirksworth division loses Matlock Bath but gain Winster. The council firmly believe that Matlock Bath shares a much stronger community connection with Matlock than with the rest of the Wirksworth division and that by pairing Matlock Bath with Matlock you would create a much more cohesive community which is better represented by one voice at county.

In order to both balance the electorate in Wirksworth and better represent the communities of the area, the council proposes that Winster be added to the division. This move would see Winster and its ward companion of Bonsall united in one division, reducing the severity of the split within the Bonsall and Winster ward and allowing the two neighbours to be represented together at county level.

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%. More details on the electorates of the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Change to Erewash's divisions was not necessarily essential, with all eight divisions within a +/-10% variance of the county average. However, both the council and LGBCE proposed some degree of change within the division to better balance the electorate and reflect changing communities. The level of change proposed differs though, with the council proposing only minor changes to three divisions and the commission proposing major changes to all but 2 divisions in the district. The LGBCE's proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Having reviewed these proposals, the council accepts six of the proposed LGBCE divisions, but would ask them to look again at the council's original proposals for the Ilkeston area, with reasoning for this request detailed below. Full details of the council's proposals for the district can be found in [Appendix C](#).

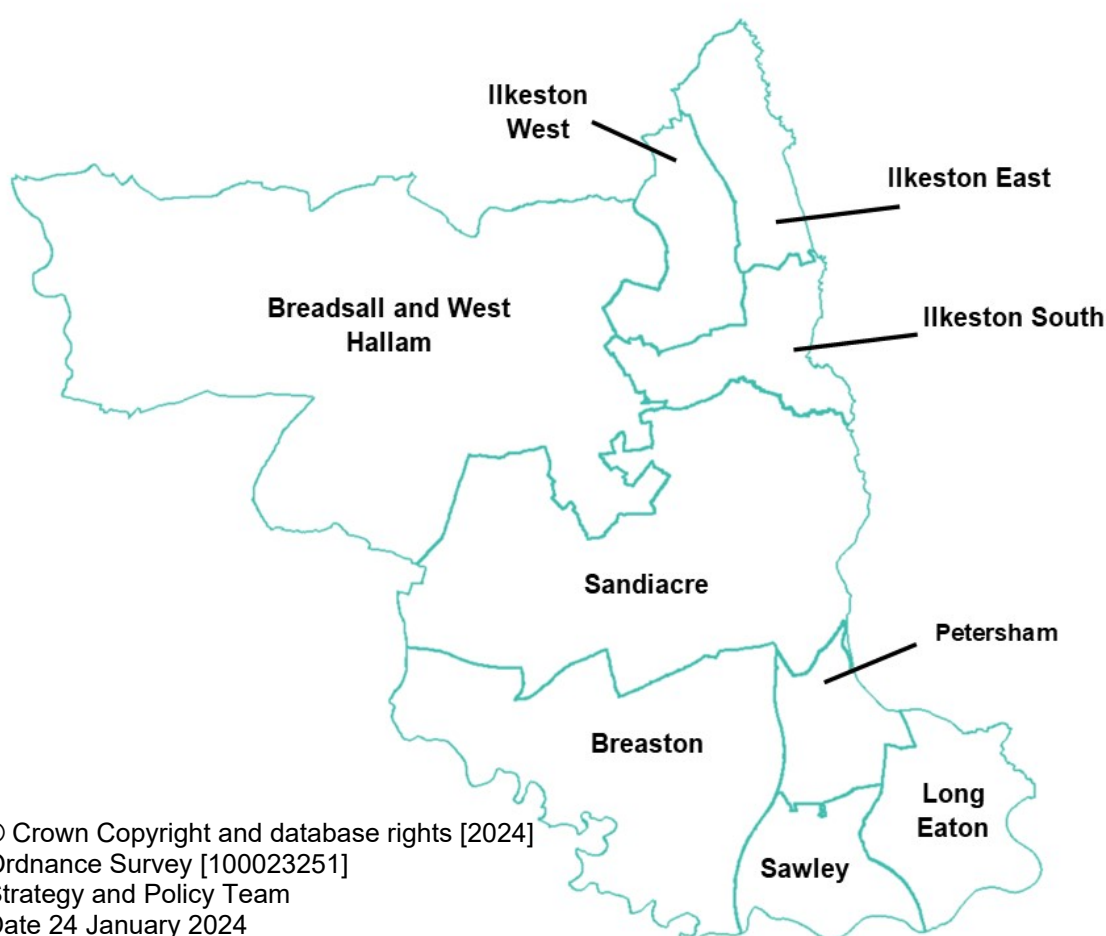
Erewash Proposed Electoral Divisions

Whilst the council accepts the LGBCE's proposals for Breadsall and West Hallam, Breaston, Long Eaton, Petersham, Sandiacre and Sawley divisions, it would ask the LGBCE to reconsider the council's original proposals for Ilkeston's three divisions which see a much smaller degree of change and offer a better geographical split in the north of the town.

Fig 21 - Erewash proposed Electoral Division electorate variances

Erewash		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
E05	Breadsall and West Hallam	8,585	-12%	10,515	-1%	No	No
E07	Breaston	10,266	6%	10,661	0%	No	No
E01	Ilkeston East	9,684	0%	10,539	-1%	Yes	Yes
E02	Ilkeston South	9,864	2%	10,925	3%	Yes	Yes
E03	Ilkeston West	9,436	-3%	10,365	-2%	Yes	Yes
E06	Long Eaton	9,260	-5%	9,586	-10%	No	No
E09	Petersham	10,023	3%	10,429	-2%	No	No
E04	Sandiacre	9,209	-5%	9,828	-7%	No	No
E08	Sawley	9,801	1%	10,200	-4%	No	No

Fig 22 - Erewash Electoral Divisions proposals map



Breadsall and West Hallam

The council and LGBCE both propose similar changes to Breadsall and West Hallam, with polling district KHS2 removed. The council had also proposed minor changes around the proposed Spondon Wood housing development and Hermit's Wood areas but understands the LGBCE's position in those two areas being that they have populations too small to currently create viable parish wards. Based on this, the council will accept the LGBCE's proposals for this division.

Breaston

Neither the council nor LGBCE propose any changes to this division, so the council supports the LGBCE's proposal for this division to remain unchanged.

Ilkeston East, Ilkeston West and Ilkeston South divisions

Whilst the council acknowledges that the LGBCE's proposals for Ilkeston provide a set of divisions with good coterminosity with the district wards, it strongly contests that this is the best divisional layout for the town and its very different communities.

The geography of Ilkeston more naturally lends itself to an east/west split, with the communities of Cotmanhay and Larklands in the east being similar in both population density and age of properties. Both areas contain predominantly terraced housing with some newer estates and a sizable amount of social housing. Seven of the nine output areas in the proposed division are classed by the IMD (2019)⁵ as being in the top 30% of most deprived areas in England, giving a commonality of issues in a division of high deprivation.

Conversely, the western part of the town, containing Shipley View Estate and areas of Little Hallam are predominantly privately owned housing. Of the nine output areas in the proposed division, 5 are in the bottom 50% of most deprived areas in England, with two in the bottom 10% based on the IMD (2019)⁵. This stark contrast between east and west in terms of levels of deprivation means the types of issues an elected member would therefore be dealing with are vastly different.

The LGBCE's proposals, to mix up these areas, would create divisions comprised of communities with very different demographics, with the proposed Ilkeston North containing 3 areas classed in the bottom 30% nationally for deprivation⁵ and 6 in the top 30%. This would give the division a collection of vastly different communities with vastly different needs.

The councils proposed divisions also offer easily recognisable and long-standing boundaries, especially between the east and west divisions. Heanor Road in the north of the town is a particularly clear boundary, separating the very different communities in Cotmanhay and Shipley View. Further south, the use of Bath Street as a boundary is also sensible, with the division along this road allowing the centre of the town to be represented and championed by two voices – allowing for collaboration between members on issues affecting the town centre.

Whilst the council acknowledges that its proposed division of the Kirk Hallam estate between west and south divisions may be seen as a compromise in community, we would argue that there is sense in this division as it allows an area of high deprivation to receive representation by two members which would better support the higher workload and more complex cases coming from that community.

The council's proposals also have the benefit of better balancing the electorate in the town, with our proposed East, West and South divisions having electorates of 10,539 (-1%), 10,925 (3%) and 10,365 (-2%) respectively. In comparison, the LGBCE's own proposals include an Ilkeston South and Kirk Hallam division of only 9,701 electors, a -9% variance from the county average and an Ilkeston North of 11,168 electors, a 5% variance. This imbalance of electors having an unfair impact on both the electors and member representing the proposed North division.

In summary, whilst we accept that the LGBCE's proposals have better coterminosity to the district wards, we feel that it is heavily compromised in terms of both community and electoral variance and would ask that the LGBCE reconsider their proposals for Ilkeston and base them on the council's own proposals which offer the best community interest and electoral variance options available to the town.

Long Eaton

The council had proposed that Long Eaton division remain unchanged due to its reasonable level of electoral variance. The LGBCE, however, are proposing that the division lose polling districts WIL5 and DRE1 but gain LEC4. These changes see the division move to contain Nottingham Road ward and Long Eaton Central ward in their entirety.

The council accepts this proposal based on its improved coterminosity.

Petersham

The council had proposed that Petersham division remain unchanged due to its reasonable level of electoral variance. The LGBCE, however, propose that the division lose polling districts LEC4 and WIL3, but gain DRE1. DRW4 and WIL1. These changes see the division contain Derby Road East ward, almost all of Derby Road West ward and a small section of Wilsthorpe ward, the Pennyfields Estate.

The council accepts this proposal based on its improved coterminosity.

Sandiacre

The council proposed only minor change to the Sandiacre division, with it gaining the Spondon Wood development and neatening up the border south of Dale Abbey. The LGBCE have opted against those two changes due to the uncertainty around the Spondon Wood development meaning neither area would be populous enough to be a parish ward. This means that the LGBCE is proposing no change to the Sandiacre division.

The council supports this proposal as a sensible choice in maintaining the identifiability of the division.

Sawley

The council had proposed that Sawley division remain unchanged due to its reasonable level of electoral variance. The LGBCE, however, propose that the division lose polling districts DRW4 and WIL1, but gains WIL3 and WIL5. This created a division comprising of Sawley ward and the better part of Wilsthorpe ward (minus the Pennyfields estate).

The council accepts this proposal as a reasonably coterminous division.

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%.

Variances across the district are generally high, with the three divisions of Etherow (-13.6%), Glossop and Charlesworth (-11.1%) and Whaley Bridge (-11.5%) having variances greater than +/-10% if the boundaries remain unchanged to 2029. More details on the electorates of the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

The council initially proposed changes to all eight divisions in the district, with the splitting of the two-member Glossop and Charlesworth division and rebalancing of the electorate to bring the smaller divisions within +/-10% variance seen as essential. The LGBCE differ in their view, with two divisions remaining unchanged. The LGBCE have provided a proposal for the splitting of the two-member division which the council welcomes. The LGBCE’s proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

The council accepts four of the boundaries proposed for High Peak by the commission but is proposing changes to the remaining four divisions which the council feel create boundaries which better reflect the communities represented in the district. Full details of the council’s proposals for the district can be found in [Appendix C](#).

High Peak Proposed Electoral Divisions

The LGBCE have proposed that Whaley Bridge division and New Mills and Hayfield division remain unchanged, minus the addition of Hayfield to the New Mills and Hayfield division name. This the council supports as the best reflection of those communities whilst attempting to reach electoral parity. The council also accepts the proposed Etherow and Glossop South divisions, which provide understandable splits in the wider Glossop area.

The council does not, however, accept the proposals for the Buxton divisions, Chapel and Hope Valley division and Glossop North and Bamford division, with new proposals for those divisions detailed below.

Fig 25 - High Peak proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

High Peak		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
H01	Buxton North and East	8,722	-10%	9,646	-9%	Yes	No
H02	Buxton South and West	8,544	-12%	9,608	-10%	Yes	No
H05	Chapel and Hope Valley	9,367	-4%	9,748	-8%	Yes	No
H08	Etherow	9,180	-6%	9,833	-7%	No	No
H07	Glossop North and Bamford	9,090	-6%	9,857	-7%	Yes	No
H06	Glossop South	8,915	-8%	9,621	-9%	No	No
H04	New Mills and Hayfield	9,787	1%	10,401	-2%	No	No
H03	Whaley Bridge	8,807	-9%	9,392	-12%	No	No

Fig 26 - High Peak Electoral Divisions proposals map



© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
Ordnance Survey [100023251]
Strategy and Policy Team
Date 5 March 2024

Buxton North and East

The LGBCE's proposal for the Buxton North and East division groups Buxton Central ward, Barms ward and Stone Bench ward with small sections of Corbar ward. The proposal creates a division marginally too small at 9,534 electors (-10.2% variance).

As well as being electorally too small, the division separates Corbar Ward creating a division with an oddly shaped boundary that forces the other South and East division to wrap around the centre of the town, joining areas that share little community connection.

The council propose that all of polling district CO1 be placed into the Buxton South and East division, with a small divide included in CO2 instead, running up the remainder of Lascelles Road (which is already partially divided), behind Sycamore Close and placing all of Lightwood Road into the North and East division.

Geographically, the council's proposals are more coherent, with the Corbar Road/Sheraton Way estate (the most northern part of the town) moving to be in the North and East division. It also has strong links to the Lightwood Road and Brown Edge Road area, which the commission proposes dividing it from.

The council also feel that Pavilion Gardens is the most clear and obvious logical border between east and west in the town, moving the border to run east of Pavilion Gardens creates a more clearly identifiable boundary and avoids effectively orphaning Lismore Road as the only part of the North and East division to the west of the park.

The newly proposed division also has the benefit of increasing the low variance within the North and East division to 9,646 electors, putting it within the +/-10% variance threshold.

Buxton South and West

The LGBCE proposal for Buxton South and West sees Burbage ward, Cote Heath ward and Temple ward grouped with a large section of Corbar ward. It creates a split within Corbar ward in such a way as to create a confused border between the divisions, with small roads around Corbar Road/Sheraton Way split from their neighbours and included in the South division despite being the most northern parts of the town.

The inclusion of a section of polling district CO1 in the North and East division adds to the confusing layout of this border, with Lismore Road included in the North and East division despite being separated from those parts of the town by Pavilion Gardens, which creates the most natural boundary within the town.

The council propose that the split to polling district CO1 be reversed, with all of the polling district placed in the South and West division to allow for a more coherent border between divisions. As an alternative, the council propose that polling district CO2 be split instead to allow the roads north of Lascelles Road to be re-joined to their neighbouring area.

The council's new proposal for Buxton South and West has the added advantage of increasing the undersized North and East division to within a +/-10% variance.

Chapel and Hope Valley

The council is largely in favour of the commission's proposal for the Chapel and Hope Valley division, with one caveat, that being the splitting of the Bamford with Thornhill Parish council area. Whilst this may appear on a map to be two separate communities with their own parish areas, the two villages do, in fact, share a parish council. The council feel that the community interests of these villages would be best served by them remaining together in one division – especially since Bamford is to be paired with the geographically distant Glossop area with which it shares no community ties.

It is therefore proposed that Thornhill be moved into Glossop North and Bamford division, reuniting the parish within that one division and improving coterminosity in this area.

This change has a small impact on the electorates of the Chapel and Hope Valley division and the Glossop North and Bamford division, with Chapel and Hope Valley reduced from 9,892 electors (-6.8% variance) to 9,748 electors (-8.2% variance) while Glossop North and Bamford increases from 9,713 electors (-8.5% variance) to 9,857 electors (-7.2% variance).

Etherow

The council initially proposed that much of the area contained in the current Etherow division be contained within a new Glossop North and Tintwistle division, pairing Tintwistle ward with the northern sections of central Glossop.

The LGBCE have opted for a different proposal which sees the current Etherow division largely maintained, but with small additions around the Hadfield and Gamesley area to increase the low electorate in the division.

The council accepts this proposal as a reasonable compromise of electoral variance, coterminosity and avoiding unnecessary changes.

Glossop North and Bamford

The council is largely in favour of the commission's proposal for the Glossop North and Bamford division, with one caveat, that being the splitting of the Bamford with Thornhill Parish council area. Whilst this may appear on a map to be two separate communities with their own parish areas, the two villages do, in fact, share a parish council. The council feel that the community interests of these villages would be best served by them remaining together in one division – especially since Bamford is to be paired with the geographically distant Glossop area with which it shares no community ties.

It is therefore proposed that Thornhill be moved into Glossop North and Bamford division, reuniting the parish within that one division and improving coterminosity in this area.

This change has a small impact on the electorates of the Chapel and Hope Valley division and the Glossop North and Bamford division, with Chapel and Hope Valley reduced from 9,892 electors (-6.8% variance) to 9,748 electors (-8.2% variance) while Glossop North and Bamford increases from 9,713 electors (-8.5% variance) to 9,857 electors (-7.2% variance).

Glossop South

The council proposed that Gamesley be paired with Higher Gamesley, Charlesworth, Chisworth and most of the Hadfield area. The southern parts of Glossop town centre would then be paired with the northern Hope Valley ward, running down the Snake Pass to Bamford and Thornhill Parish.

The LGBCE have proposed a much smaller Glossop South division including Chisworth, Charlesworth, Simmondley ward, Whitfield ward and the south of Howard Town ward, split along the A57. The LGBCE propose that St John's ward be split along the A624 to give the division identifiable boundaries.

The council accepts this proposal as a reasonable means of splitting the Glossop area with identifiable boundaries.

New Mills and Hayfield

The council proposed a small change to the New Mills division as it currently stands, with a split being applied between New Mills and Newtown to balance the electorate and increase the electorally small Whaley Bridge division. The LGBCE have proposed that New Mills boundaries remain unchanged, but that its name be changed to include Hayfield to better reflect the communities included in the division.

The council supports this proposal.

Whaley Bridge

The council proposed that Whaley Bridge see two small changes, with Combs moving into the Buxton area and Newtown moving into Whaley Bridge, these

changes being done to balance the electorate in Whaley Bridge division which is electorally small at 9,392 electors in 2029, a -12% variance from the county average.

The LGBCE, with perhaps greater licence to prioritise between its legal frameworks has opted for no change to the Whaley Bridge division, meaning it remains electorally small, but does not create fractures in long standing communities.

The council supports this proposal as the best balance of the commissions legal factors.

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 an electoral variance of 2.8%.

North East Derbyshire has three divisions forecast to have electoral variances outside +/-10% of the Derbyshire average, with Wingerworth and Shirland (16.1%), Clay Cross North and Sutton (both 10.5%) all above 10%. Meanwhile, Eckington and Killamarsh would have a -6.7% variance from the county average by 2029. More details on the electorates of the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Both the council and LGBCE initially proposed change to all eight of the North East Derbyshire divisions, with the splitting of the two-member Eckington and Killamarsh division included in both sets of proposals. However, both proposals differed in how they split that two-member division and how the other six divisions should be configured. The LGBCE's proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

Having reviewed the LGBCE's proposals the council accepts five of the commission's recommended divisions but is proposing change in three. Details of the council's proposals can be found both below and in [Appendix C](#).

North East Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions

The LGBCE's proposals for the single-member Eckington and Coal Aston division and Killamarsh and Renishaw division, splitting the two member Eckington and Killamarsh division are acceptable to the council. As are the changes to the two Dronfield divisions and Sutton.

The council feel, however, that the LGBCE's proposed divisions for the south of the district are suboptimal, with three electorally imbalanced divisions creating avoidable splits to three wards and separating connected communities. The LGBCE's proposed Clay Cross and Tupton Division (11,613 electors, 9.6% variance) and Shirland and Wingerworth South division (11,575 electors, 9.0% variance) are much larger than its proposed North Wingfield, Pilsley and Morton division (10,443 electors, -2% variance) and are created at the expense of Clay Cross North ward, Tupton ward and Shirland ward.

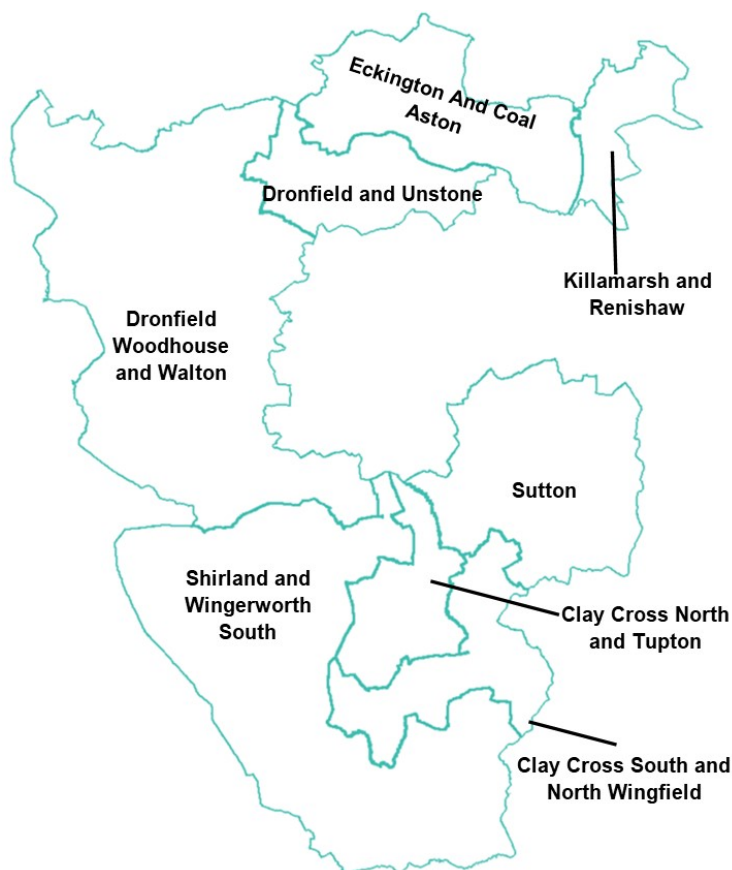
The council feel that these proposals do not represent a good balance of the commission’s factors, with electoral imbalances and ease of local government not well achieved and with communities also poorly represented by splits particularly in the Mickley and Mill Lane areas.

The council would instead propose the divisions of Clay Cross North and Tupton (10,857 electors, 2.3% variance), Clay Cross South and North Wingfield (11,407 electors, 7.4% variance) and Wingerworth South and Shirland (11,348 electors, 6.9% variance). The council’s proposals both reduce the levels of electoral imbalance and increase coterminosity to district wards, with splits removed from Clay Cross North, Tupton and Shirland wards and only Pilsley and Morton ward split, but split between distinct communities and parishes, rather than cutting through them as proposed by the LGBCE.

Fig 29 - North East Derbyshire proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

North East Derbyshire		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
N06	Clay Cross North and Tupton	10,474	8%	10,857	2%	Yes	Yes
N07	Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	9,970	3%	11,407	7%	Yes	Yes
N03	Dronfield and Unstone	9,897	2%	11,521	9%	No	No
N04	Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton	10,666	10%	10,800	2%	No	No
N02	Eckington and Coal Aston	9,643	-1%	10,729	1%	No	No
N01	Killamarsh and Renishaw	9,643	-1%	9,550	-10%	No	No
N05	Shirland and Wingerworth South	11,654	20%	11,348	7%	Yes	No
N08	Sutton	10,378	7%	11,116	5%	No	No

Fig 30 - North East Derbyshire Proposed Electoral Divisions



© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 5 March 2024

Clay Cross North and Tupton

The LGBCE's proposed Clay Cross and Tupton division is a slightly odd configuration, splitting both the Clay Cross North Ward and Tupton Ward to create a division of 11,631 electors, a 9.6% variance above the county average. As well as being electorally very large, the division also separates polling district DF from the rest of the Clay Cross North Ward, isolating the small communities on Mill Lane from the rest of their near neighbours.

The electoral size of this division is further exacerbated by its near neighbour, the proposed North Wingfield, Pilsley and Morton division containing only 10,443 electors (-2% variance), some 1,200 electors below the proposed Clay Cross and Tupton division.

As a means of both reducing the high electoral imbalance in the near area and increasing coterminosity to the district wards, the council proposes a Clay Cross North and Tupton division comprising of Clay Cross North Ward and Tupton Ward in their entireties. This division would have complete coterminosity to the district ward boundaries, reunite the Mill Lane area and create a division of 10,857 electors, thus reducing the high imbalance between divisions and creating a division better aligned to all of the commissions key factors.

Whilst the LGBCE's proposal to include all of Clay Cross Parish in the same division is understandable, in practice it does not produce a set of divisions with good electoral variance, good coterminosity or even the best reflection of communities in the surrounding area. As covered above, the split of polling district DF from the ward leaves a small community cut off from their neighbours and linked with an area to which they have no real link except a historic parish boundary line. The communities on Mill Lane have much more affinity to Holmgate and Old Tupton, their nearest neighbours, than to Wingerworth, and would be most likely to use Clay Cross for all of their services and amenities and the council feels that the grouping polling district DF with Wingerworth does not reflect the community.

The council also believe that, whilst keeping the town together would be desirable, the geography and spread of population do not make this possible. The division of the town into north and south is a long-standing division at both district and parish level with wards already in place and well established and recognised, so retaining the identical split is hardly a new or undesirable division. As there is precedent across the county for towns being split where the numbers and geography do not allow for them to remain as one division, retaining this split in Clay Cross would not be a break from the norm and would actually produce divisions better reflecting the wider community as a whole.

One argument in favour of the commissions proposed Clay Cross and Tupton division is that, with so much development in the north of the town it makes sense to consolidate it in one division to better reflect the new and changing community. In actual fact, the residents on the new Biwaters estate will have a direct link to the Avenue development in Wingerworth parish which will be the location of their normal area primary school. This, as well as the location of the secondary school is further argument for the council's proposal to include all of Tupton Ward in a division with Clay Cross North ward, to better reflect the link between the new communities at the Biwaters and Avenue sites.

Clay Cross South and North Wingfield

The LGBCE's proposed North Wingfield, Pilsley and Morton division is electorally much smaller than its neighbours, with 10,443 electors (-2% variance) compared to 11,631 electors in the proposed Clay Cross and Tupton division and 11,575 electors in the proposed Shirland and Wingerworth South division, variances of 9.6% and 9.0%.

Additionally, the proposed division is also at the expense of coterminosity to district wards, with Mickley separated from both the Shirland ward and also its parish in order to rebalance the electorate in this area.

The council would instead propose a division in this area which rebalances electoral variance, with Clay Cross South Ward paired with North Wingfield Central Ward (minus polling district RE already proposed to be included in Sutton division) and the majority of the Pilsley and Morton Ward to create a Clay Cross South and North Wingfield division of 11,407 electors. This electorate being reduced by the omission of polling district QA, containing the village of Morton.

The council feel that whilst the omission of Morton does break coterminosity with the district ward, it is still favourable to the LGBCE's proposals which break Shirland ward, Clay Cross North ward and Tupton ward. A break in Pilsley and Morton ward is seen as favourable to the other proposed breaks in that it occurs between the communities of Pilsley and Morton which are separate villages with separate parish councils, primary schools and communities. This break allows both Mill Lane to remain unbroken and Mickley to remain with its parish, whilst pairing Morton with the villages of Stonebroom and Mickley, its nearest neighbours.

As previously stated, the desire to retain Clay Cross parish within one division is understandable, but the knock on affects to all of the surrounding communities, the poor coterminosity to district and parish wards and the electoral imbalance make this proposal impractical. The council feel that by maintaining the split to the parish along the current Parish, District and County split of north-south would allow for the communities surrounding Clay Cross to be better reflected and more equitably represented at a county level.

Dronfield and Unstone

The council's proposals for Dronfield and Unstone division saw it contain Dronfield South ward and Unstone ward in their entirety, the majority of Dronfield North ward and sections of Dronfield Woodhouse ward and Gosforth Valley ward.

The LGBCE proposals are similar to the councils, but with several small differences. The division, as proposed by the commission contains Dronfield North ward, Dronfield South ward, Unstone ward and a section of Gosforth Valley ward.

The council accepts these proposals with their increased coterminosity.

Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton

Both the council and LGBCE had similar proposals for Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton, with small differences at the northern border. Both proposals contain identical splits to the Wingerworth ward, but with minor differences in Gosforth Valley.

The LGBCE have noted that they accepted the Labour Group's submission for this division, including their proposed split to the Wingerworth polling district ZC. This is not correct though, with Labour having proposed a slightly larger split to the polling district than the council and commission's maps show. Due to this, the LGBCE's forecast electorate for this division is slightly incorrect, with the council calculating 10,800 electors in this division in 2029, compared to the commission's calculation of 10,762.

The council accepts the commission's proposals for this division which strike a reasonable balance between coterminosity and electoral variance and match the council's proposals for the split in the north of Wingerworth.

Eckington and Coal Aston

Both the LGBCE and the council proposed divisions pairing Eckington with Coal Aston, with the two proposals differing slightly at both the east and west ends of the division. The council had proposed a small split within Eckington town, to increase the low numbers in the neighbouring Killamarsh and Renishaw division. It also proposed slightly more of the Dronfield area be included in the division to rebalance the electorates.

The LGBCE have proposed that all of Eckington be included within a division containing Coal Aston ward, Ridgeway and Marsh Lane ward and Eckington North ward in their entirety. Eckington South and Renishaw ward is split along the railway line between the two communities.

The council accepts this proposal as a coterminous and community focused boundary, albeit one that creates an electorally small neighbouring division.

Killamarsh and Renishaw

The council proposed a Killamarsh and Renishaw division comprising of Killamarsh East and West wards and with a substantial portion of Eckington South and Renishaw ward. This split within the Eckington South and Renishaw ward being proposed to increase the low electorate in the division.

The LGBCE have proposed a similar configuration to the council, but with it ending between Renishaw and Eckington, avoiding any split to the town. The council accepts this proposal as a better representation of the communities in the area albeit with a worse electoral variance to the division proposed by the council.

Sutton

The council proposed that Sutton's boundaries be altered to exclude the majority of the North Wingfield ward area it currently includes, but that it gains the parts of Grassmoor ward it currently excludes.

The LGBCE has proposed the same boundaries as the council for Sutton, with the division including Holmewood and Heath ward, Grassmoor ward and Sutton ward all in their entirety and with a small section of North Wingfield ward (polling district RE) included to balance the electorate.

The council accepts this proposal from the LGBCE which matches the council's original proposals.

Shirland and Wingerworth South

Both the council in its original submission and the LGBCE have proposed to split Wingerworth Ward, with some of polling districts ZA and ZC included in the Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton division to better balance the electorate of the whole district. The council accept that this is unavoidable due to the unique geography of the district.

The LGBCE, however, have proposed a Shirland and Wingerworth South division that also splits Clay Cross North Ward, Shirland Ward and Tupton Ward, creating a division containing parts of five different wards, with all but Ashover Ward split. The division is also electorally imbalanced, containing 11,575 electors (a 9% variance) compared to its immediate neighbours North Wingfield Pilsley and Morton which has only 10,443 electors, 1,100 electors short of the proposed division.

The LGCBEs proposed inclusion of polling district DF, along parish lines, seems at odds to the community identity as the small, sparsely populated area on Mill Lane has little connection to Wingerworth, with residents much more likely to look into Holmgate, Old Tupton and Clay Cross for their community, services and amenities. The area is separated from Wingerworth by a large rural area and has poor road links without leaving the parish.

Whilst it is again understandable to propose divisional boundaries that adhere to the parish boundaries of Wingerworth, as with that proposal for Clay Cross it creates electorally imbalanced divisions with poor ward coterminosity and poorer reflections of the communities in the wider area. Wingerworth parish has long been split into different parish and district wards, with these divisions long established and well understood.

The communities on The Avenue and the Addlington estate are also separate from Wingerworth and both have links to Tupton, where their secondary school is based, and to Clay Cross where they are most likely to travel for their more regular retail and leisure needs. The Avenue will also have a long-standing relationship with the Biwaters development in Clay Cross North ward as the children from that estate will be expected to attend the new school on the Avenue which will act as their normal area school.

The council propose a Shirland and Wingerworth South division which, whilst maintaining the unavoidable split in Wingerworth Ward to the north, is otherwise more coterminous to district wards. The division would include Ashover Ward, Shirland Ward, all of Wingerworth Ward south of the LGBCE's proposed split on Longedge Lane as well as the village of Morton (polling district QA).

The council's proposed division contains 11,348 electors, reducing the variance from 9.0% to 6.9% and removes splits to three wards, replacing them with just one ward split between the villages and parishes of Pilsley and Morton which have separate communities, parishes and schools thus creating a favourable split.

The council oppose the LGCBEs proposal for this division as it separates connected communities, connects communities with little in common and provides divisions with higher levels of electoral variance than is desirable and would ask the LGCBE to reconsider their proposals.

South Derbyshire

South Derbyshire is projected to see a significant increase to its electorate between 2022 and 2029, increasing from 84,055 to 100,171, a 19% increase. This increase means the average electoral division within South Derbyshire would have an electorate of 12,521, a 17.9% variance from the county average. More details on the electorates of the current divisions can be found in [Appendix A – Current Electoral Divisions](#).

Due to this sizable variance, both the council and the LGBCE propose that South Derbyshire increase from eight single member divisions to nine, with the additional seat being taken from Chesterfield which has a comparative overrepresentation of electors for the current nine members.

As well as increasing the number of seats within the division, the LGBCE proposals include minor changes to three of the current divisions and major changes to the other five to better balance the electorate in order to make space for the additional new seat. The LGBCE proposals are largely the same as those proposed by the council during the first round of consultation with minor changes made to create boundaries which are more coterminous with the district wards. The LGBCE's proposals can be found in [Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions](#).

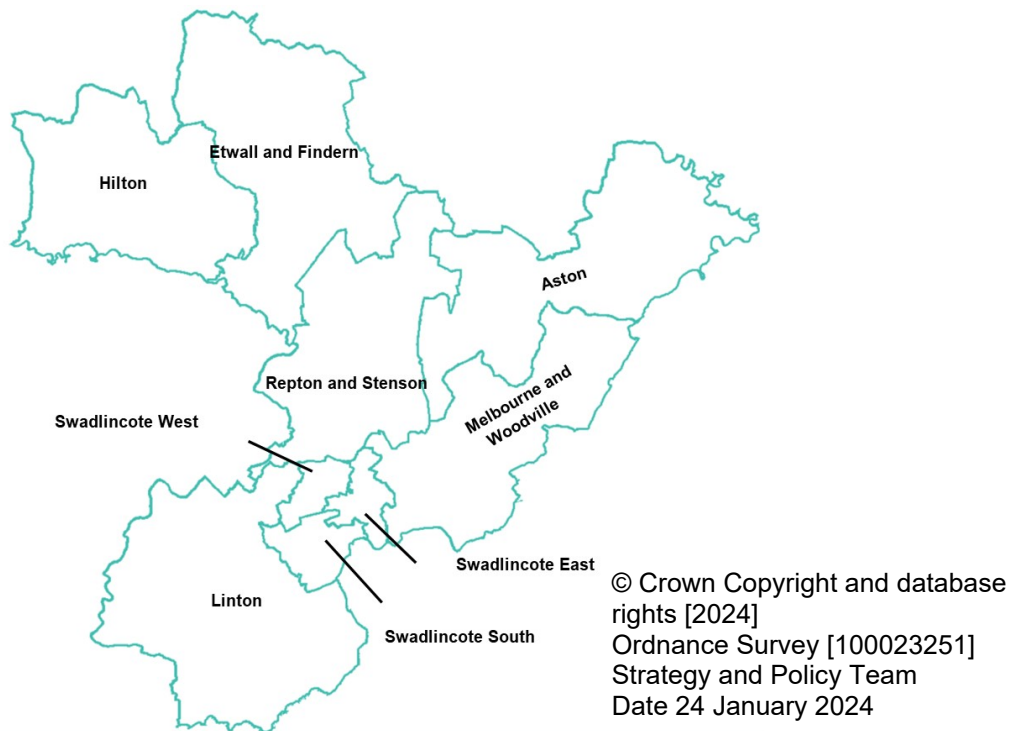
The council is accepting of all of the proposed LGBCE changes in this district and supports the LGBCE's proposals.

South Derbyshire LGBCE Proposed Electoral Divisions

Fig 33 - South Derbyshire proposed Electoral Divisions electorate variances

South Derbyshire		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
S08	Aston	7,854	-19%	10,773	1%	No	No
S07	Etwall and Findern	8,714	-10%	10,738	1%	No	No
S06	Hilton	9,804	1%	11,115	5%	No	No
S01	Linton	8,344	-14%	10,992	4%	No	No
S09	Melbourne and Woodville	9,779	1%	10,979	3%	No	No
S05	Repton and Stenson	10,441	8%	11,972	13%	No	No
S04	Swadlincote East	9,482	-2%	11,254	6%	No	No
S02	Swadlincote South	9,811	1%	11,139	5%	No	No
S03	Swadlincote West	9,826	1%	11,209	6%	No	No

Fig 34 - South Derbyshire Electoral Divisions proposals map



Aston

The LGBCE proposals for this division see only a minor change from the council's initial proposal, with the border between the proposed Aston and Repton and Stenson divisions moved eastwards from Arleston Lane (as proposed by the council) to run along the ward boundary behind Jarvis Road and Outram Way.

The council accepts this minor change due to its improved coterminosity.

Etwall and Findern

The council had proposed an Etwall and Findern division comprising of the entire Etwall ward, Findern parish and the parishes of Barton Blount, Church Broughton and Sutton on the Hill from Hilton ward.

The LGBCE largely accepted this proposal, with the exception of the Hilton ward parishes, which are proposed to be included in the Hilton division. This leaves the LGBCE's proposed Etwall and Findern division containing Etwall ward and Findern Parish in their entirety.

The council accepts these proposals due to their improved coterminosity.

Hilton

The council had proposed a Hilton division containing Hatton ward and the parishes of Foston and Scrompton, Hatton, Hoon and Hilton.

The LGBCE's proposal sees the parishes of Barton Blount, Church Broughton and Sutton on the Hill added to the Hilton division to see it contain Hatton ward and Hilton ward in their entirety.

The council accepts these proposals due to their improved coterminosity.

Linton

The council proposed a Linton division comprised of Seales ward in its entirety, the village of Stanton from the Newhall and Stanton ward and all of Linton ward minus the majority of Castle Gresley Parish, split along the A444 and Cadley Lane to provide road access between Linton ward and Stanton.

The LGBCE has proposed a Linton division which is almost identical to that proposed by the council, save the small section of Castle Gresley Parish which is excluded so as to avoid creating a small parish ward.

The council accepts these proposals due to their increased coterminosity with the ward boundary of Castle Gresley.

Melbourne and Woodville

The council proposed a division containing Melbourne ward (minus Stanton by Bridge Parish), Calke Parish, Ticknall Parish, Smisby Parish and the majorities of Hartshorne Parish and Woodville Parish.

The LGBCE has proposed that the council's divisional arrangement be accepted in for this division, which the council supports and accepts.

Repton and Stenson

The council proposed a Repton and Stenson division containing the parishes of Bretby, Newton Solney and Repton from the Repton ward, Willington Parish and almost the entirety of Stenson ward, with a small split along Arleston Lane to create a more identifiable boundary.

The LGBCE's proposals accept the council's proposals for this division, minus a small amendment which sees all of Stenson ward included in the division.

The council accepts these proposals due to their increased coterminosity.

Swadlincote East

The council proposed a Swadlincote East division made up of large sections of Midway ward, Swadlincote ward and Woodville ward.

The LGBCE proposals accept the council's divisional arrangement in this area meaning the council supports and accepts the LGBCE proposal for this division.

Swadlincote South

The council proposed a Swadlincote South division containing Church Gresley ward, Castle Gresley Parish, minus a small section included in the proposed Linton division, and a significant section of Swadlincote ward.

The LGBCE's proposals see Swadlincote South are almost identical to that proposed by the council, with the removal of the split in Castle Gresley Parish being the only change.

Therefore, the council accepts and supports the LGBCE's proposal for this division.

Swadlincote West

The council's proposed Swadlincote West division was made up of large sections of Newhall and Stanton ward and Midway ward, with Newhall and Stanton ward split to exclude Stanton and Midway ward split largely along the main roads of the A511 and Newhall Road.

The LGBCE's proposals for this division are identical to those proposed by the council, so the council accepts and supports the LGBCE's proposals for this division.

5. Conclusions

Having reviewed the LGBCE's proposals for Derbyshire, the council feel that 50 of the 64 proposed divisions represent a good balance of the criteria outlined by the LGBCE. The proposals create 64 single-member divisions with improved electoral equality, reasonable coterminosity with parishes and district wards and represent communities fairly well.

The council feel, however, that 14 of the proposed divisions do not represent the best possible balance of the commissions criteria, with some having higher levels of variance than would be optimal and others not representing communities as well as could be achieved. With this in mind the council has made alternative proposals for those 14 divisions.

The council believe that these new proposals offer a better balance of the commissions criteria, with some council proposals reducing electoral inequality between divisions and others aimed at better representing the distinct communities they cover.

Both the LGBCE and council's new proposals have kept the representation for a single member review paramount in the creation of their 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 County council submits these proposals in response to the LGCBEs consultation 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

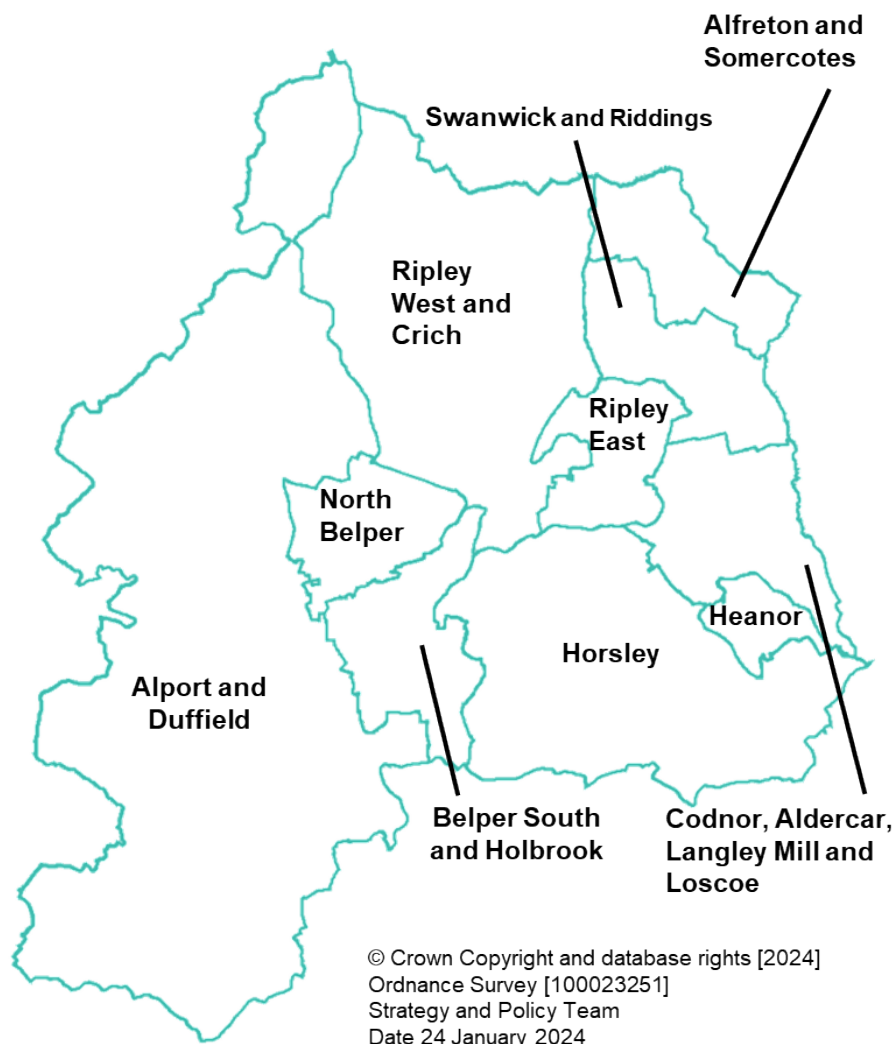
Electoral Division	2022				2029 Forecast			Difference	
	2022 Electorate	Cllr	Electorate Ratio	% variance from Derbyshire	2029 Electorate	Electorate Ratio (based on existing council size)	% variance from Derbyshire	Count	% Change
Derbyshire	621,358	64	9,709		679,518	10,617		58,160	9%
Amber Valley	99,755	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%
Etwall and Repton	13,217	1	13,217	36%	15,769	15,769	49%	2,552	19%
Hilton	10,377	1	10,377	7%	11,739	11,739	11%	1,362	13%
Linton	9,875	1	9,875	2%	12,705	12,705	20%	2,830	29%
Melbourne	9,607	1	9,607	-1%	11,030	11,030	4%	1,423	15%
Swadlincote Central	9,996	1	9,996	3%	11,575	11,575	9%	1,579	16%
Swadlincote North	9,351	1	9,351	-4%	10,669	10,669	0%	1,318	14%
Swadlincote South	10,032	1	10,032	3%	11,395	11,395	7%	1,363	14%

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

Appendix B – LGCBE proposed Electoral Divisions

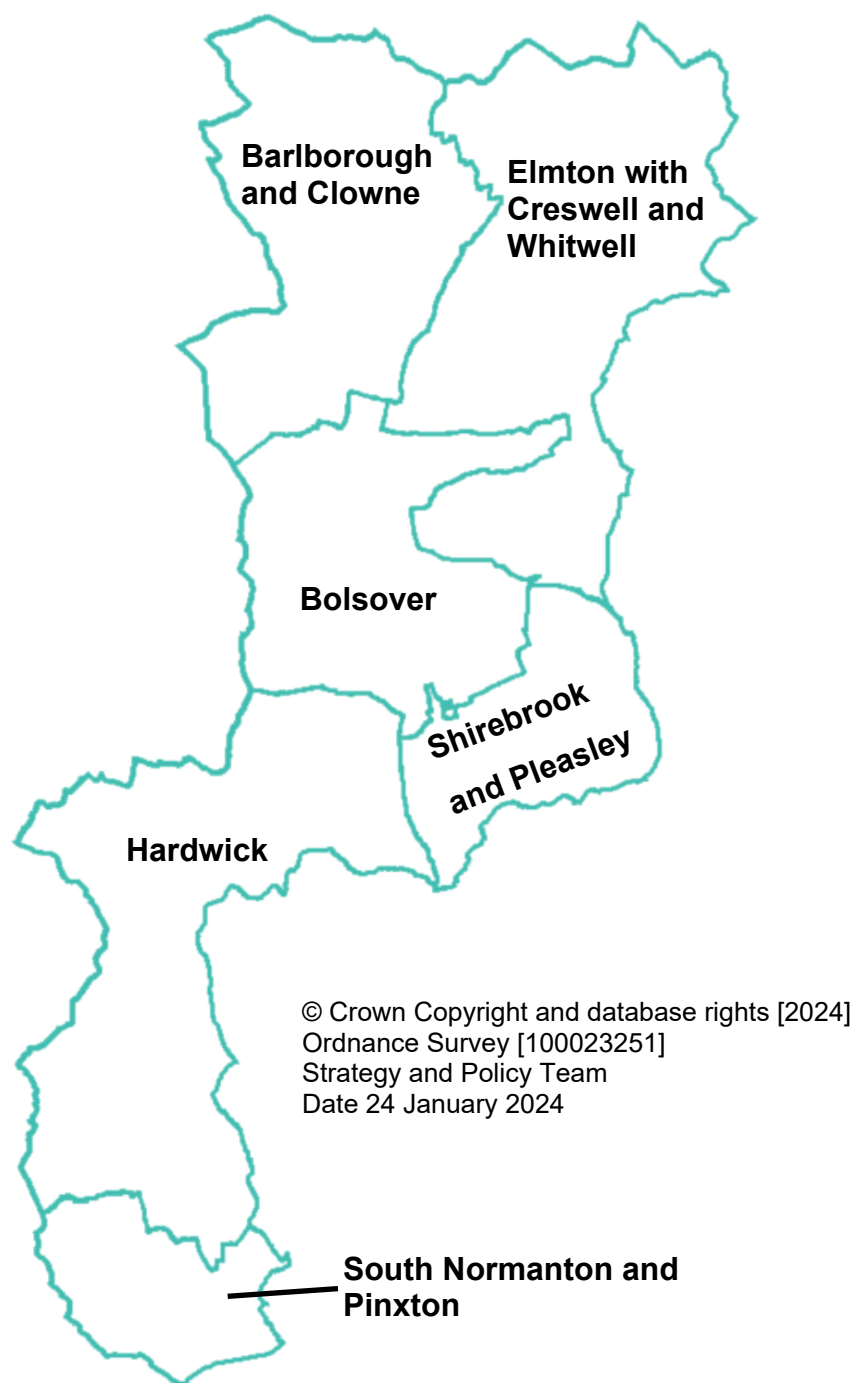
The numbers included within this appendix are taken from the LGCBE's Draft Recommendations report. Due to this, there may be discrepancies between the figures included within this appendix and other sections of this report which have been calculated by the council.

Amber Valley LGCBE proposals



Amber Valley		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
1	Alfreton and Somercotes	1	10,211	5%	10,967	3%	Major	
2	Alport and Duffield	1	9,358	-4%	11,461	8%	Major	Yes
3	Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill and Loscoe	1	10,273	6%	11,046	4%	Major	Yes
4	Heanor	1	10,530	8%	11,220	6%	Major	Yes
5	Horsley	1	10,055	4%	11,157	5%	Major	
6	North Belper	1	9,356	-4%	10,221	-4%	Major	Yes
7	Ripley East	1	10,056	4%	11,379	7%	Minor	Yes
8	Ripley West and Crich	1	10,543	9%	11,352	7%	Minor	Yes
9	South Belper and Holbrook	1	9,356	-4%	10,219	-4%	Major	Yes
10	Swanwick and Riddings	1	10,013	3%	10,963	3%	Major	Yes

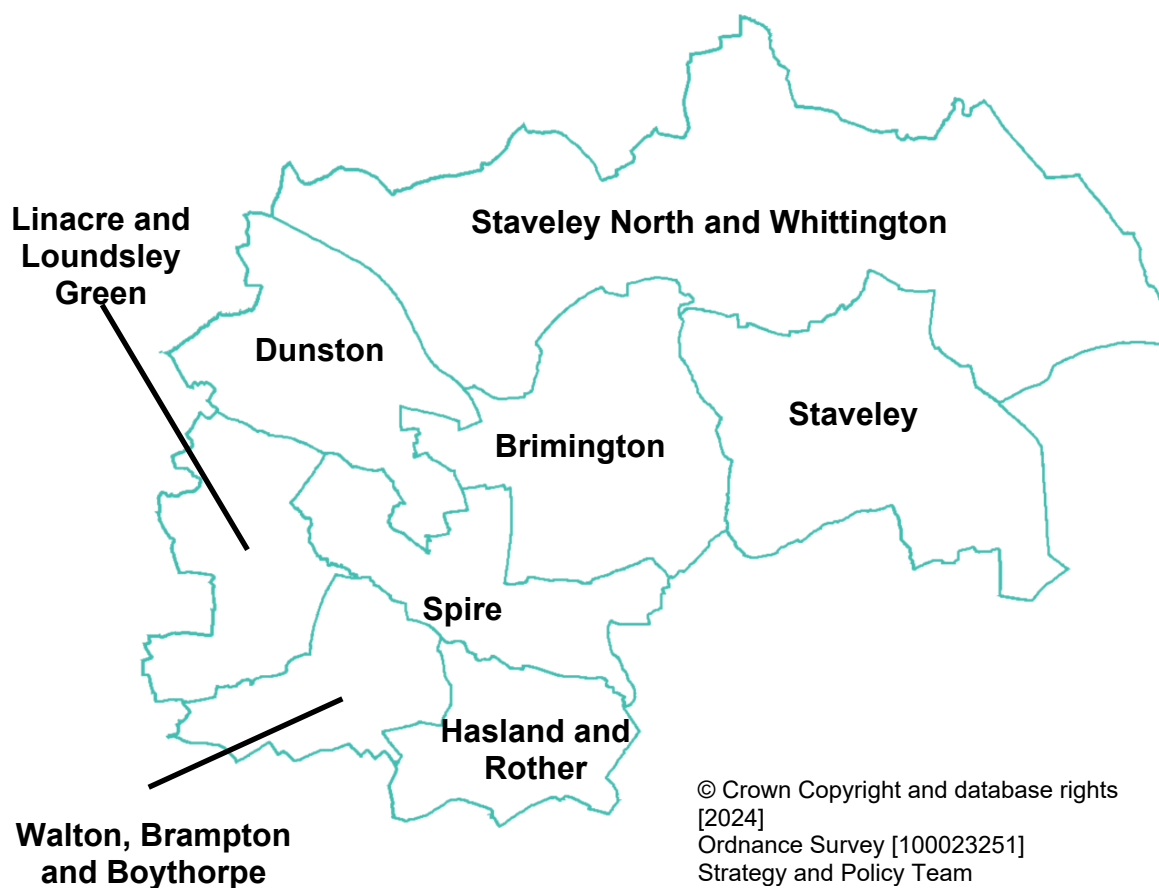
Bolsover LGCBE proposals



Bolsover		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
11	Barlborough and Clowne	1	10,412	7%	11,170	5%	Minor	
12	Bolsover	1	9,242	-5%	10,939	3%	Major	Yes
13	Elmton with Creswell and Whitwell	1	9,541	-2%	10,431	-2%	Major	Yes
14	Hardwick	1	10,579	9%	11,430	8%	No	Yes
15	Shirebrook and Pleasley	1	10,569	9%	11,799	11%	Minor	
16	South Normanton and Pinxton	1	10,198	5%	10,969	3%	No	

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

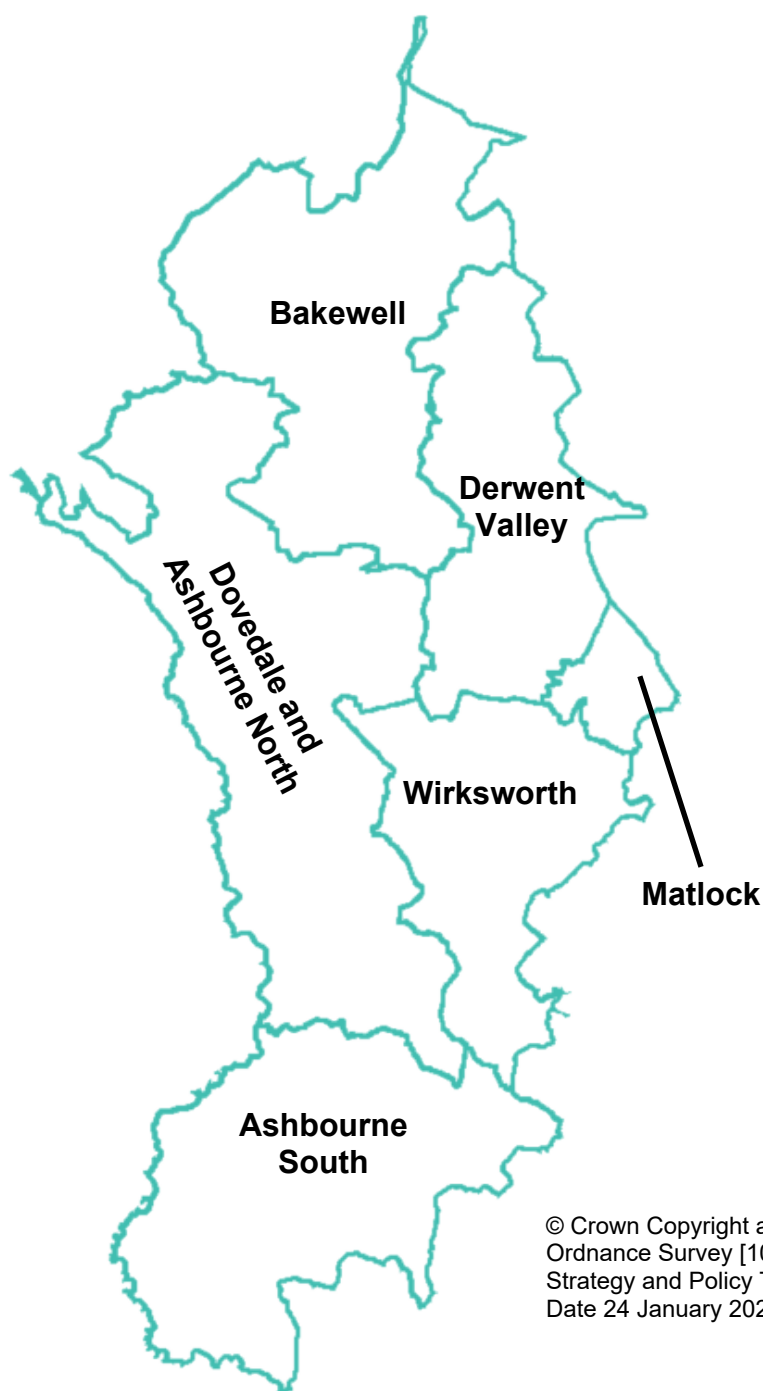
Chesterfield LGCBE proposals



Chesterfield		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
17	Brimington	1	9,226	-5%	9,627	-9%	Minor	
18	Dunston	1	9,066	-7%	10,145	-4%	Major	Yes
19	Hasland and Rother	1	10,696	10%	10,991	4%	Major	Yes
20	Linacre and Loundsley Green	1	9,917	2%	10,472	-1%	Major	Yes
21	Spire	1	9,335	-4%	10,192	-4%	Major	
22	Staveley	1	9,560	-2%	10,411	-2%	Minor	
23	Staveley North and Whittington	1	10,179	5%	10,902	3%	Minor	
24	Walton, Brampton and Boythorpe	1	10,074	4%	10,498	-1%	Major	Yes

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

Derbyshire Dales LGCBE proposals



© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 24 January 2024

Derbyshire Dales		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
25	Ashbourne South	1	9,065	-7%	9,674	-9%	Major	Yes
26	Bakewell	1	11,208	15%	11,621	9%	Major	
27	Derwent Valley	1	9,164	-6%	9,685	-9%	Major	
28	Dovedale and Ashbourne North	1	9,455	-3%	9,848	-7%	Major	Yes
29	Matlock	1	9,132	-6%	10,085	-5%	Minor	
30	Wirksworth	1	9,600	-1%	9,991	-6%	Minor	

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

Erewash LGCBE proposals

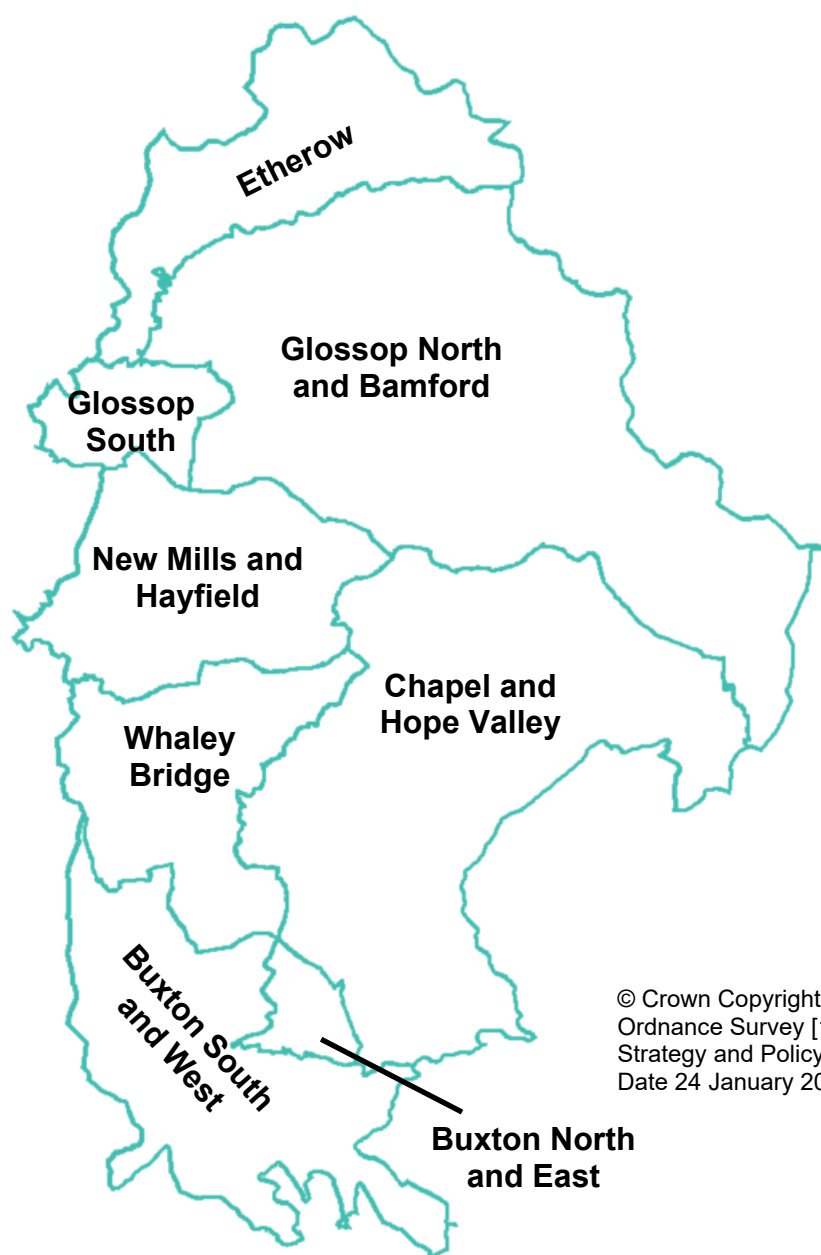


© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 24 January 2024

Erewash		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
31	Breadsall and West Hallam	1	8,585	-12%	10,515	-1%	Minor	
32	Breaston	1	10,266	6%	10,661	0%	No	
33	Ilkeston Central	1	10,543	9%	10,957	3%	Major	Yes
34	Ilkeston North	1	10,302	6%	11,168	5%	Major	Yes
35	Ilkeston South and Kirk Hallam	1	8,674	-11%	9,701	-9%	Major	Yes
36	Long Eaton	1	9,260	-5%	9,586	-10%	Minor	
37	Petersham	1	10,023	3%	10,429	-2%	Minor	
38	Sandiacre	1	9,209	-5%	9,828	-7%	No	
39	Sawley	1	9,801	1%	10,200	-4%	Minor	

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

High Peak LGCBE proposals

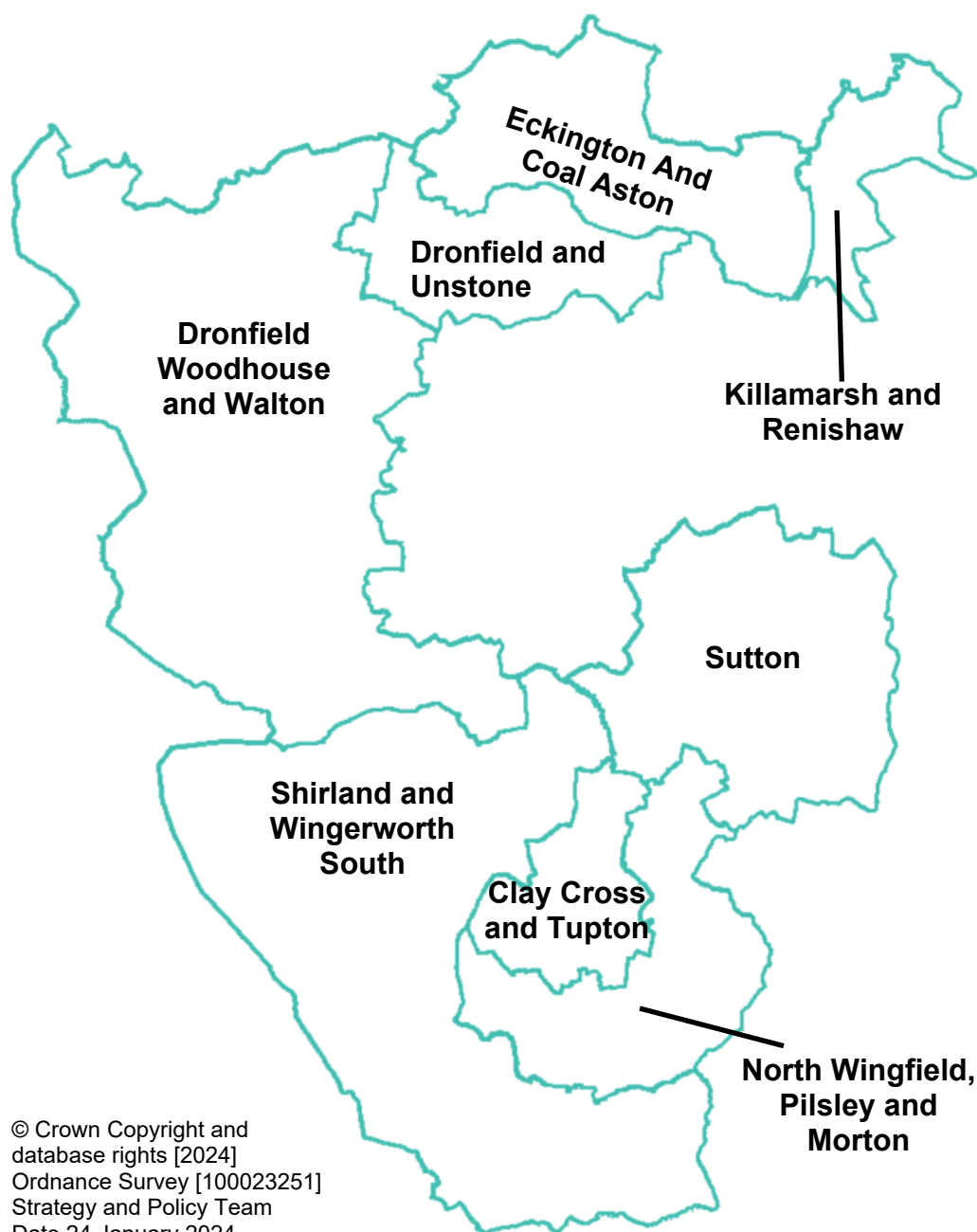


© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
Ordnance Survey [100023251]
Strategy and Policy Team
Date 24 January 2024

High Peak	Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
40 Buxton North and East	1	8,722	-10%	9,534	-10%	Major	
41 Buxton South and West	1	8,544	-12%	9,716	-8%	Major	Yes
42 Chapel and Hope Valley	1	9,367	-4%	9,892	-7%	Major	
43 Etherow	1	9,180	-6%	9,833	-7%	Minor	
44 Glossop North and Bamford	1	9,090	-6%	9,713	-9%	Major	Yes
45 Glossop South	1	8,915	-8%	9,621	-9%	Major	Yes
46 New Mills and Hayfield	1	9,787	1%	10,401	-2%	No	Yes
47 Whaley Bridge	1	8,807	-9%	9,392	-12%	No	

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

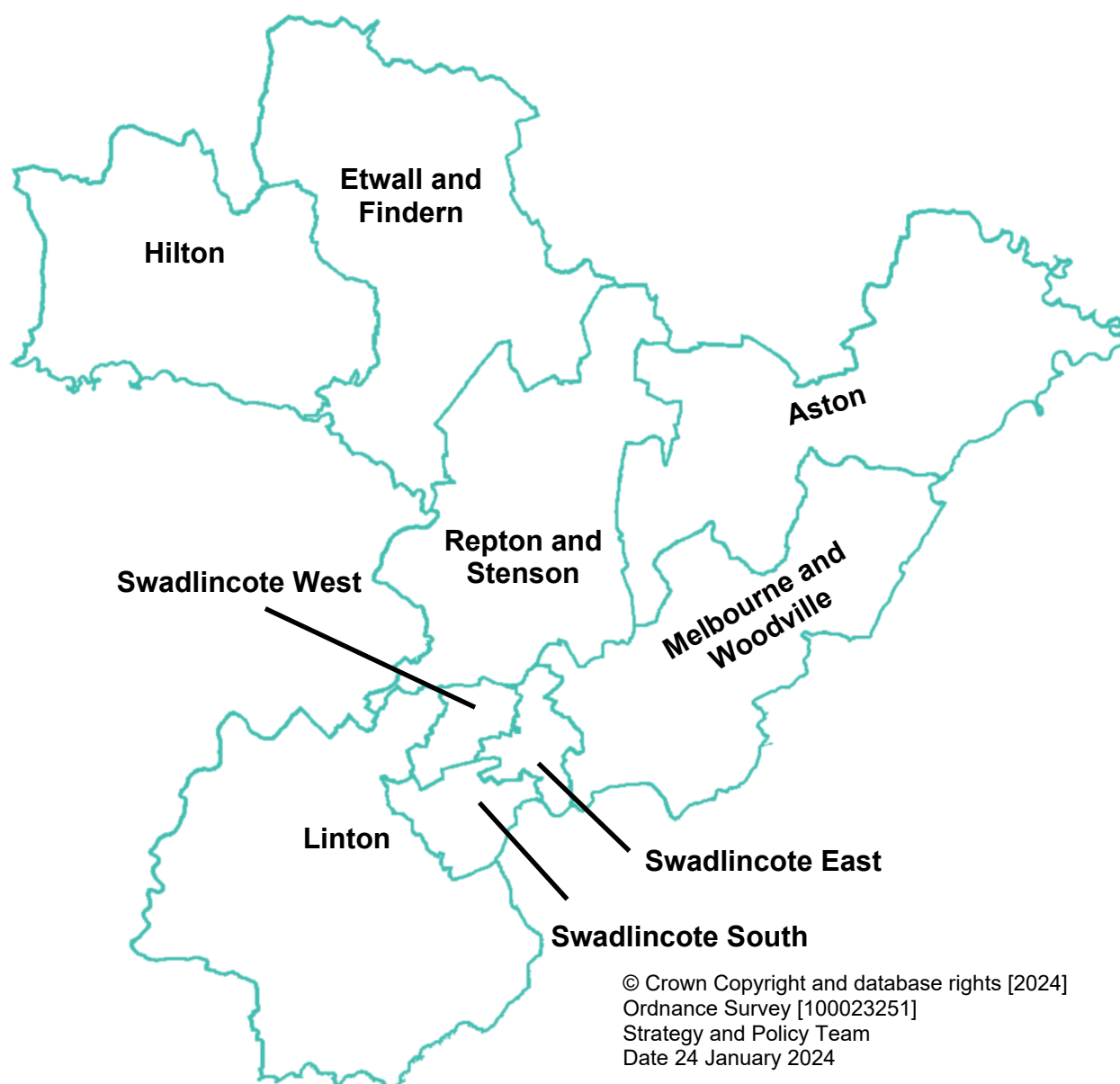
North East Derbyshire LGCBE proposals



North East Derbyshire		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
48	Clay Cross and Tupton	1	10,638	10%	11,631	10%	Major	Yes
49	Dronfield and Unstone	1	11,206	16%	11,521	9%	Major	Yes
50	Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton	1	10,509	8%	10,800	2%	Major	Yes
51	Eckington and Coal Aston	1	10,445	8%	10,729	1%	Major	Yes
52	Killamarsh and Renishaw	1	9,288	-4%	9,550	-10%	Major	Yes
53	North Wingfield, Pilsley and Morton	1	9,600	-1%	10,443	-2%	Major	Yes
54	Shirland and Wingerworth South	1	10,651	10%	11,537	9%	Major	Yes
55	Sutton	1	9,978	3%	11,116	5%	Major	

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

South Derbyshire LGCBE proposals



South Derbyshire		Cllr	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change	Name Change
56	Aston	1	7,854	-19%	10,773	1%	Major	
57	Etwall and Findern	1	8,714	-10%	10,738	1%	Major	Yes
58	Hilton	1	9,804	1%	11,115	5%	Minor	
59	Linton	1	8,344	-14%	10,992	4%	Minor	
60	Melbourne and Woodville	1	9,779	1%	10,979	3%	Major	Yes
61	Repton and Stenson	1	10,441	8%	11,972	13%	Major	Yes
92	Swadlincote East	1	9,482	-2%	11,254	6%	Major	Yes
63	Swadlincote South	1	9,811	1%	11,139	5%	Minor	
64	Swadlincote West	1	9,826	1%	11,209	6%	Major	Yes

Highlighted cells show where the electoral parity is 10% +/- from the Derbyshire average ratio of electorate to councillor numbers.

Appendix C – councils response to the LGCBEs proposed Electoral Divisions

Amber Valley Council proposals

No changes are proposed for this district.

	Amber Valley	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
A01	Alfreton and Somercotes	10,211	5%	10,967	3%	No	No
A08	Alport and Duffield	9,358	-4%	11,461	8%	No	No
A03	Codnor, Aldercar, Langley Mill and Loscoe	10,273	6%	11,046	4%	No	No
A04	Heanor	10,530	8%	11,220	6%	No	No
A05	Horsley	10,055	4%	11,157	5%	No	No
A06	North Belper	9,356	-4%	10,221	-4%	No	No
A10	Ripley East	10,056	4%	11,379	7%	No	No
A09	Ripley West and Crich	10,543	9%	11,352	7%	No	No
A07	South Belper and Holbrook	9,356	-4%	10,219	-4%	No	No
A02	Swanwick and Riddings	10,013	3%	10,963	3%	No	No

Bolsover Council proposals

No changes are proposed for this district.

	Bolsover	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
B01	Barlborough and Clowne	10,412	7%	11,170	5%	No	No
B02	Bolsover	9,242	-5%	10,939	3%	No	No
B03	Elmton with Creswell and Whitwell	9,541	-2%	10,431	-2%	No	No
B05	Hardwick	10,579	9%	11,430	8%	No	No
B04	Shirebrook and Pleasley	10,569	9%	11,799	11%	No	No
B06	South Normanton and Pinxton	10,198	5%	10,969	3%	No	No

Chesterfield Council proposals

No changes are proposed for this district.

	Chesterfield	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
C03	Brimington	9,226	-5%	9,627	-9%	No	No
C04	Dunston	9,066	-7%	10,145	-4%	No	No
C08	Hasland and Rother	10,696	10%	10,991	4%	No	No
C05	Linacre and Loundsley Green	9,917	2%	10,472	-1%	No	No
C07	Spire	9,335	-4%	10,192	-4%	No	No
C01	Staveley	9,560	-2%	10,411	-2%	No	No
C02	Staveley North and Whittington	10,179	5%	10,902	3%	No	No
C06	Walton, Brampton and Boythorpe	10,074	4%	10,498	-1%	No	No

Derbyshire Dales Council proposals

The council is proposing change to 4 divisions in this district.

Derbyshire Dales		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
D01	Ashbourne South	9,065	-7%	9,674	-9%	No	No
D06	Bakewell	11,208	15%	11,190	5%	Yes	No
D05	Derwent Valley	9,164	-6%	9,639	-9%	Yes	No
D02	Dovedale and Ashbourne North	9,455	-3%	9,848	-7%	No	No
D04	Matlock	9,132	-6%	10,674	1%	Yes	No
D03	Wirksworth	9,600	-1%	9,883	-7%	Yes	No

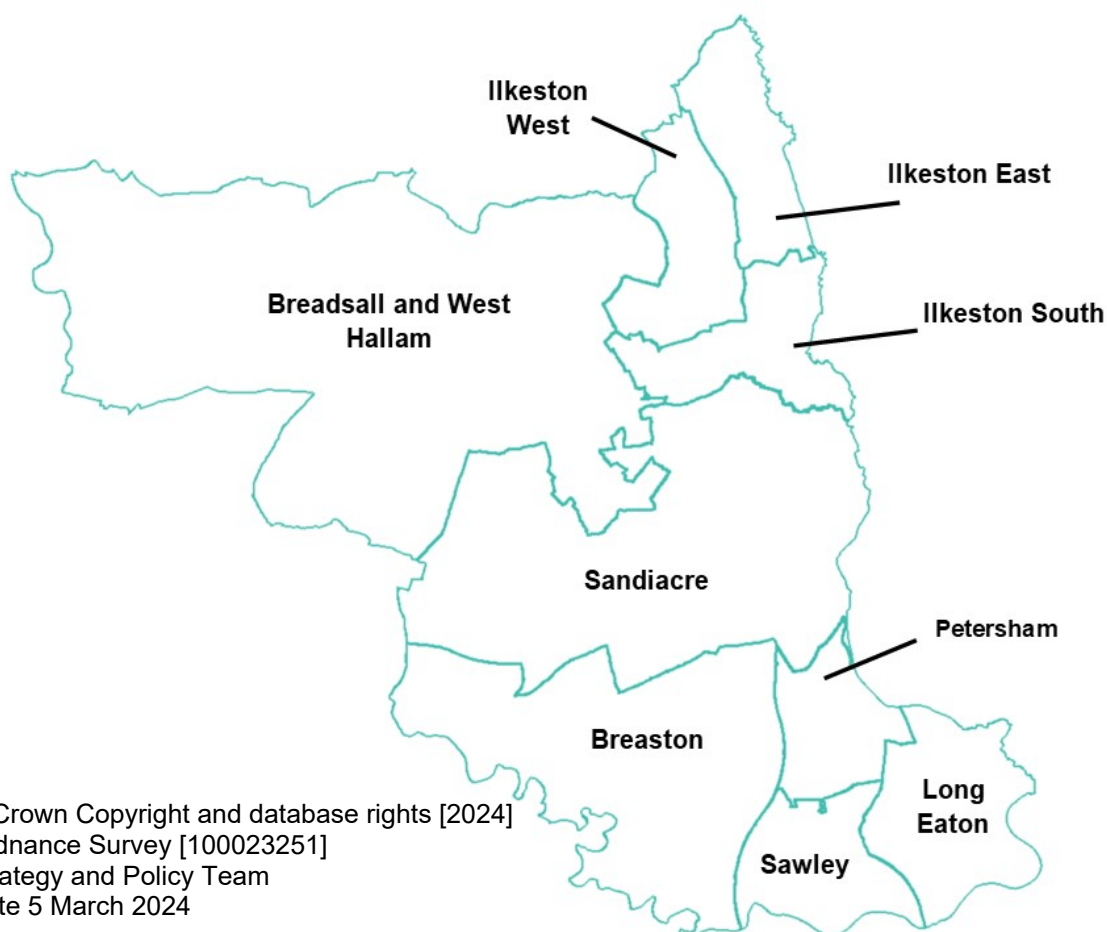


© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 24 January 2024

Erewash Council proposals

The council is proposing change to 3 divisions in this district.

Erewash		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
E05	Breadsall and West Hallam	8,585	-12%	10,515	-1%	No	No
E07	Breaston	10,266	6%	10,661	0%	No	No
E01	Ilkeston East	9,684	0%	10,539	-1%	Yes	Yes
E02	Ilkeston South	9,864	2%	10,925	3%	Yes	Yes
E03	Ilkeston West	9,436	-3%	10,365	-2%	Yes	Yes
E06	Long Eaton	9,260	-5%	9,586	-10%	No	No
E09	Petersham	10,023	3%	10,429	-2%	No	No
E04	Sandiacre	9,209	-5%	9,828	-7%	No	No
E08	Sawley	9,801	1%	10,200	-4%	No	No

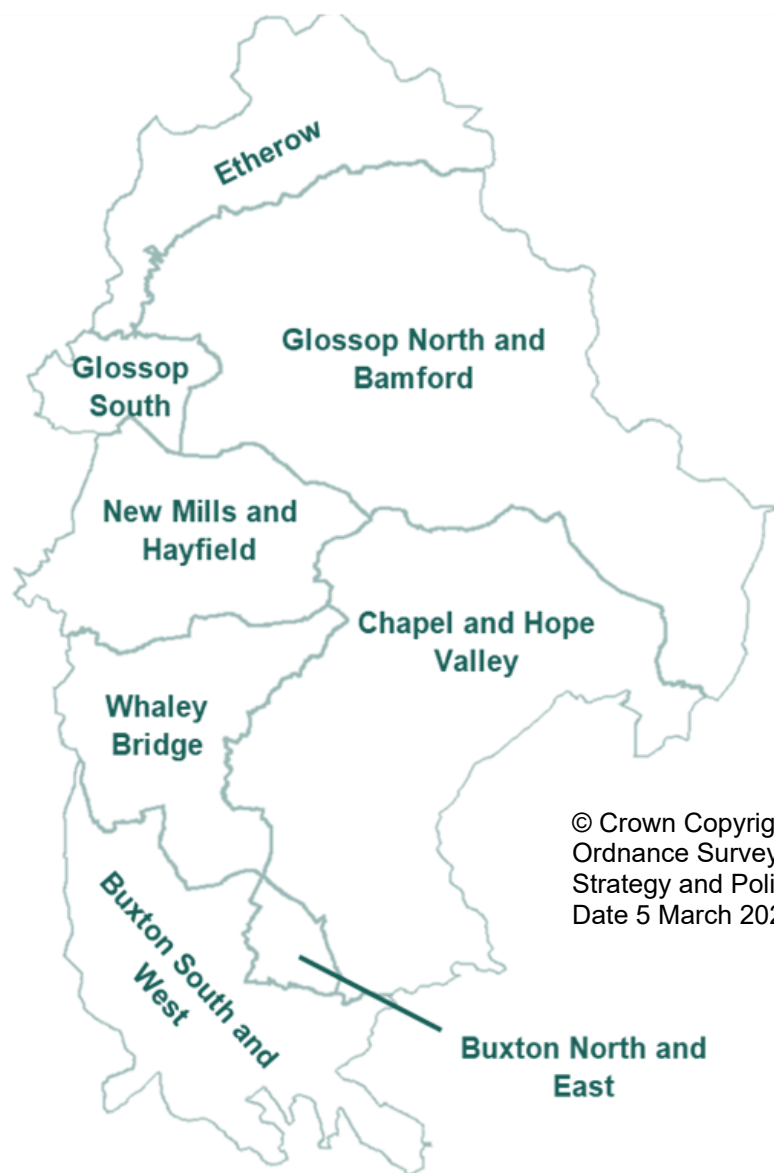


© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 5 March 2024

High Peak Council proposals

The council is proposing change to four divisions in this district.

High Peak		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
H01	Buxton North and East	8,722	-10%	9,646	-9%	Yes	No
H02	Buxton South and West	8,544	-12%	9,608	-10%	Yes	No
H05	Chapel and Hope Valley	9,367	-4%	9,748	-8%	Yes	No
H08	Etherow	9,180	-6%	9,833	-7%	No	No
H07	Glossop North and Bamford	9,090	-6%	9,857	-7%	Yes	No
H06	Glossop South	8,915	-8%	9,621	-9%	No	No
H04	New Mills and Hayfield	9,787	1%	10,401	-2%	No	No
H03	Whaley Bridge	8,807	-9%	9,392	-12%	No	No

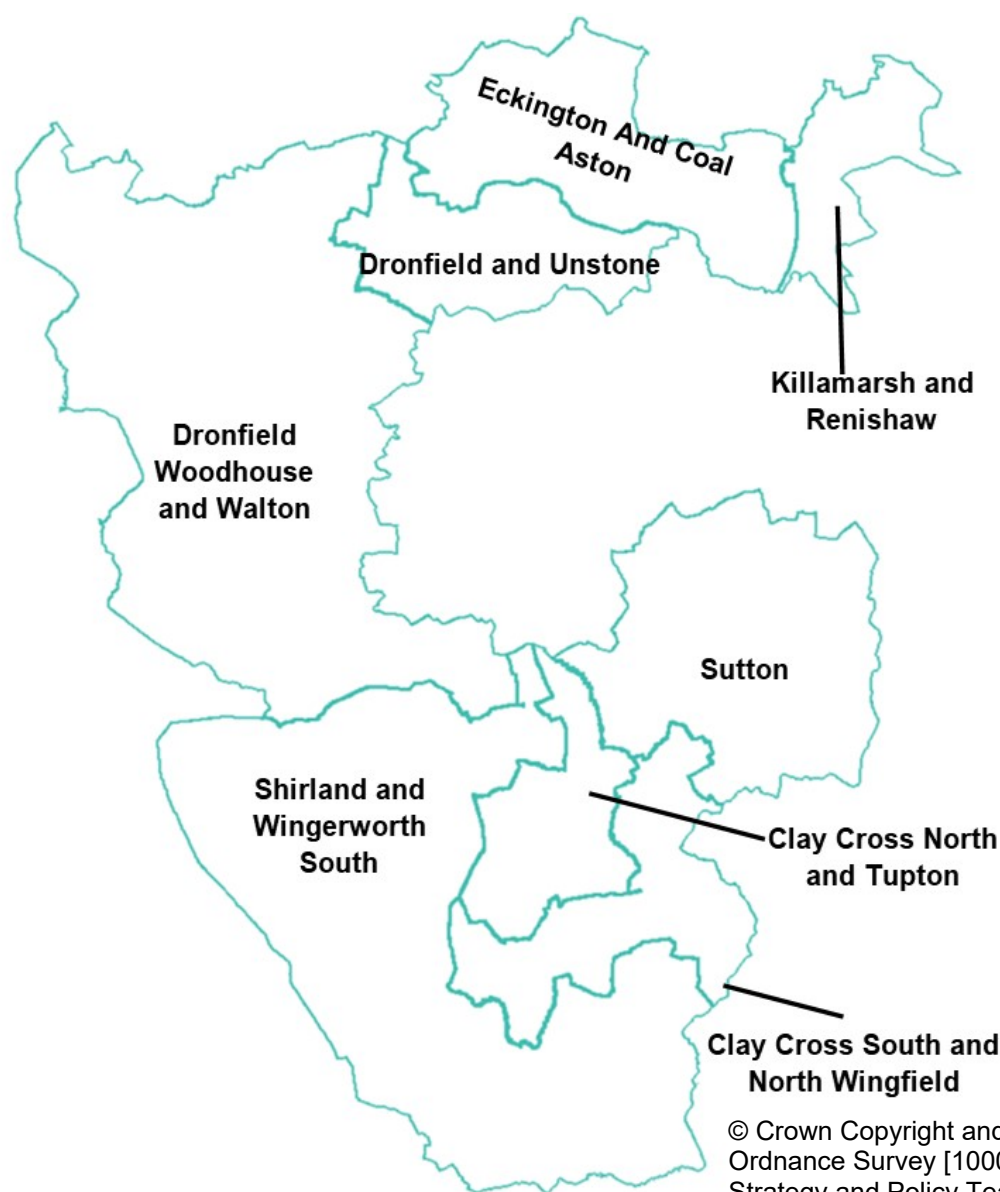


© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 5 March 2024

North East Derbyshire Council proposals

The council is proposing change to three divisions in this district.

	North East Derbyshire	2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
N06	Clay Cross North and Tupton	10,474	8%	10,857	2%	Yes	Yes
N07	Clay Cross South and North Wingfield	9,970	3%	11,407	7%	Yes	Yes
N03	Dronfield and Unstone	9,897	2%	11,521	9%	No	No
N04	Dronfield Woodhouse and Walton	10,666	10%	10,800	2%	No	No
N02	Eckington and Coal Aston	9,643	-1%	10,729	1%	No	No
N01	Killamarsh and Renishaw	9,643	-1%	9,550	-10%	No	No
N05	Shirland and Wingerworth South	11,654	20%	11,348	7%	Yes	No
N08	Sutton	10,378	7%	11,116	5%	No	No



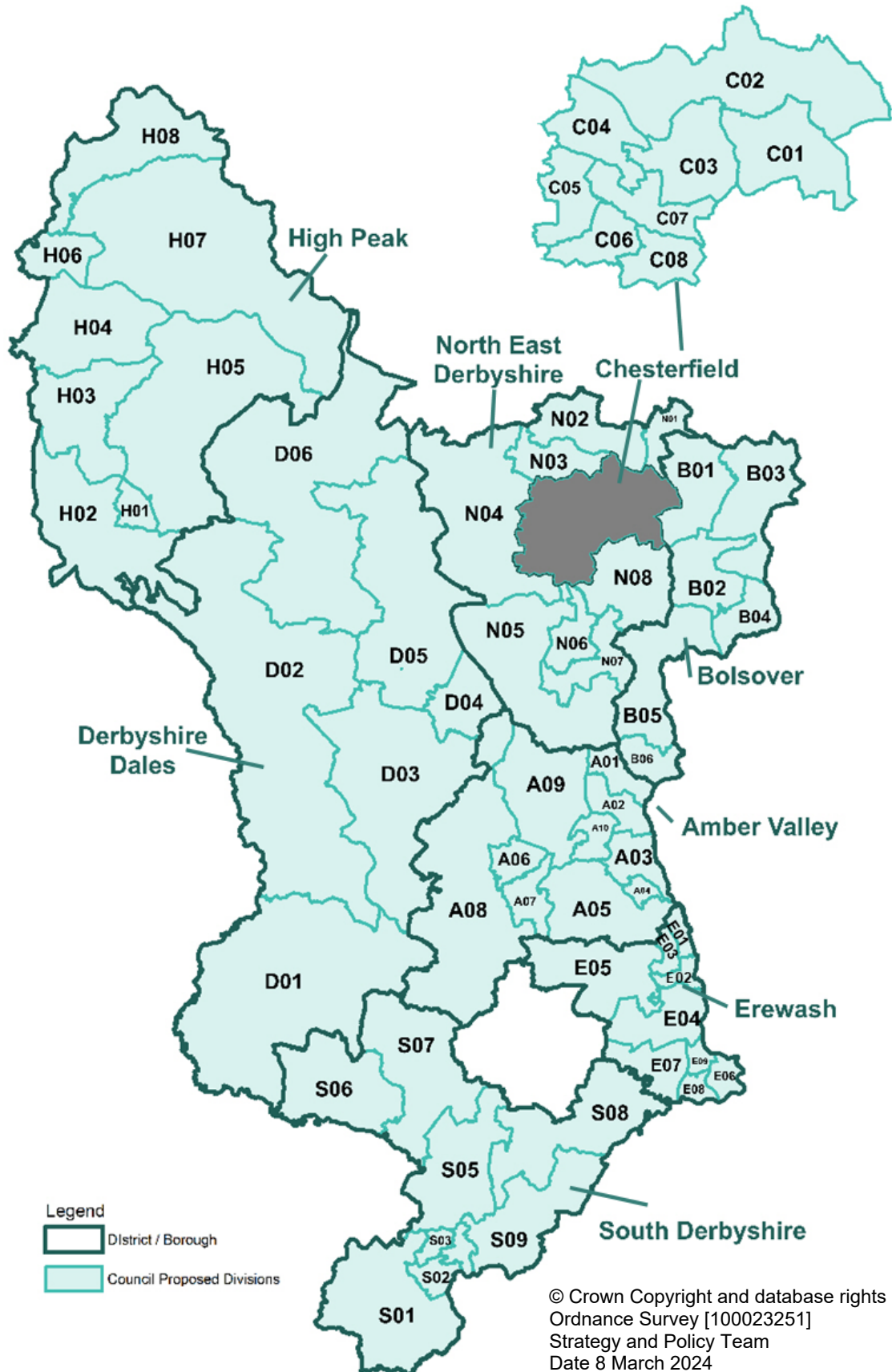
© Crown Copyright and database rights [2024]
 Ordnance Survey [100023251]
 Strategy and Policy Team
 Date 5 March 2024

South Derbyshire Council proposals

No changes are proposed for this district.

South Derbyshire		2022 Electorate	2022 % variance from average	2029 Electorate	2029 % variance from average	Change from LGBCE proposal	Name Change
S08	Aston	7,854	-19%	10,773	1%	No	No
S07	Etwall and Findern	8,714	-10%	10,738	1%	No	No
S06	Hilton	9,804	1%	11,115	5%	No	No
S01	Linton	8,344	-14%	10,992	4%	No	No
S09	Melbourne and Woodville	9,779	1%	10,979	3%	No	No
S05	Repton and Stenson	10,441	8%	11,972	13%	No	No
S04	Swadlincote East	9,482	-2%	11,254	6%	No	No
S02	Swadlincote South	9,811	1%	11,139	5%	No	No
S03	Swadlincote West	9,826	1%	11,209	6%	No	No

Appendix D – Council’s response to LGCBEs proposed Electoral Divisions – county map



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 | LGBCE \(https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/derbyshire\)](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