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A note on our mapping:

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

Contents

Introduction	1
Who we are and what we do	1
What is an electoral review?	1
Why Derby?	2
Our proposals for Derby	2
How will the recommendations affect you?	2
Review timetable	3
Analysis and final recommendations	5
Submissions received	5
Electorate figures	5
Number of councillors	6
Ward boundaries consultation	6
Draft recommendations consultation	7
Final recommendations	7
North-East Derby	8
South-East Derby	10
South-West Derby	13
Central Derby	15
North-West Derby	18
Conclusions	21
Summary of electoral arrangements	21
What happens next?	22
Equalities	24
Appendices	26
Appendix A	26
Final recommendations for Derby City Council	26
Appendix B	28
Outline map	28
Appendix C	30
Submissions received	30
Appendix D	32
Glossary and abbreviations	32

Introduction

Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament¹. We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Susan Johnson OBE
- Peter Maddison QPM
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Jolyon Jackson CBE (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why Derby?

7 We are conducting a review of Derby City Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2001, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.² Additionally, some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. We describe this as 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

- The wards in Derby are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.
- The number of electors represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the city.

Our proposals for Derby

9 Derby should be represented by 51 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 Derby should have 18 wards, one more than there are now.

11 The boundaries of all wards but four will change.

12 We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements for Derby.

How will the recommendations affect you?

13 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in, which other communities are in that ward, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your ward name may also change.

14 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the city or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house

² Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

Review timetable

15 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for Derby. We then held two periods of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the city. The submissions received during consultation have informed our final recommendations.

16 The review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
18 October 2021	Number of councillors decided
26 October 2021	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
1 February 2022	Consultation re-launched
29 March 2022	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
31 May 2022	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
8 August 2022	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
4 October 2022	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and final recommendations

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

18 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create wards with exactly the same number of electors in each; we have to be flexible. However, we try to keep the number of electors represented by each councillor as close to the average for the council as possible.

19 We work out the average number of electors per councillor for each individual local authority by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors, as shown on the table below.

	2021	2027
Electorate of Derby	181,972	190,904
Number of councillors	51	51
Average number of electors per councillor	3,568	3,743

20 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All but one of our proposed wards for Derby will have good electoral equality by 2027.

Submissions received

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

Electorate figures

22 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2027, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2022. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 5% by 2027.

23 We considered the information provided by the Council and are satisfied that the projected figures are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our final recommendations.

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

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

Number of councillors

24 Derby City Council currently has 51 councillors. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

25 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 51 councillors – for example, 51 one-councillor wards, 17 three-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

26 We received several submissions about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on our draft recommendations. However, these were made on the understanding that the number of councillors was being increased, when it is in fact remaining the same. We have therefore maintained 51 councillors for our final recommendations.

Ward boundaries consultation

27 We received 89 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included two city-wide proposals from the Council and the Derby Labour Group ('Labour'). The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for wards arrangements in particular areas of the city.

28 The Council scheme provided a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards for Derby while the Labour scheme provided a mixed pattern of two- and three-councillor wards. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

29 Our draft recommendations also took into account local evidence that we received, which provided further evidence of community links and locally recognised boundaries. In some areas we considered that the proposals did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

30 We visited the area in order to look at the various different proposals on the ground. This tour of Derby helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

31 Our draft recommendations were for 14 three-councillor wards, four two-councillor wards and one single-councillor ward. We considered that our draft recommendations would provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

Draft recommendations consultation

32 We received 179 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included three city-wide proposals from the Council, Labour and the Derby Liberal Democrat Group ('Liberal Democrats'). The majority of the other submissions focused on specific areas, particularly our proposals in the south-east and north-west of the city.

33 Our final recommendations are based on the draft recommendations with modifications to the wards in the south-east of the city, based on the submissions received. We also make minor modifications to the boundaries between Abbey, Arboretum and Mackworth & New Zealand wards, Arboretum and Normanton wards, and Chaddesden East and Chaddesden West wards.

Final recommendations

34 Our final recommendations are for 15 three-councillor wards and three two-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

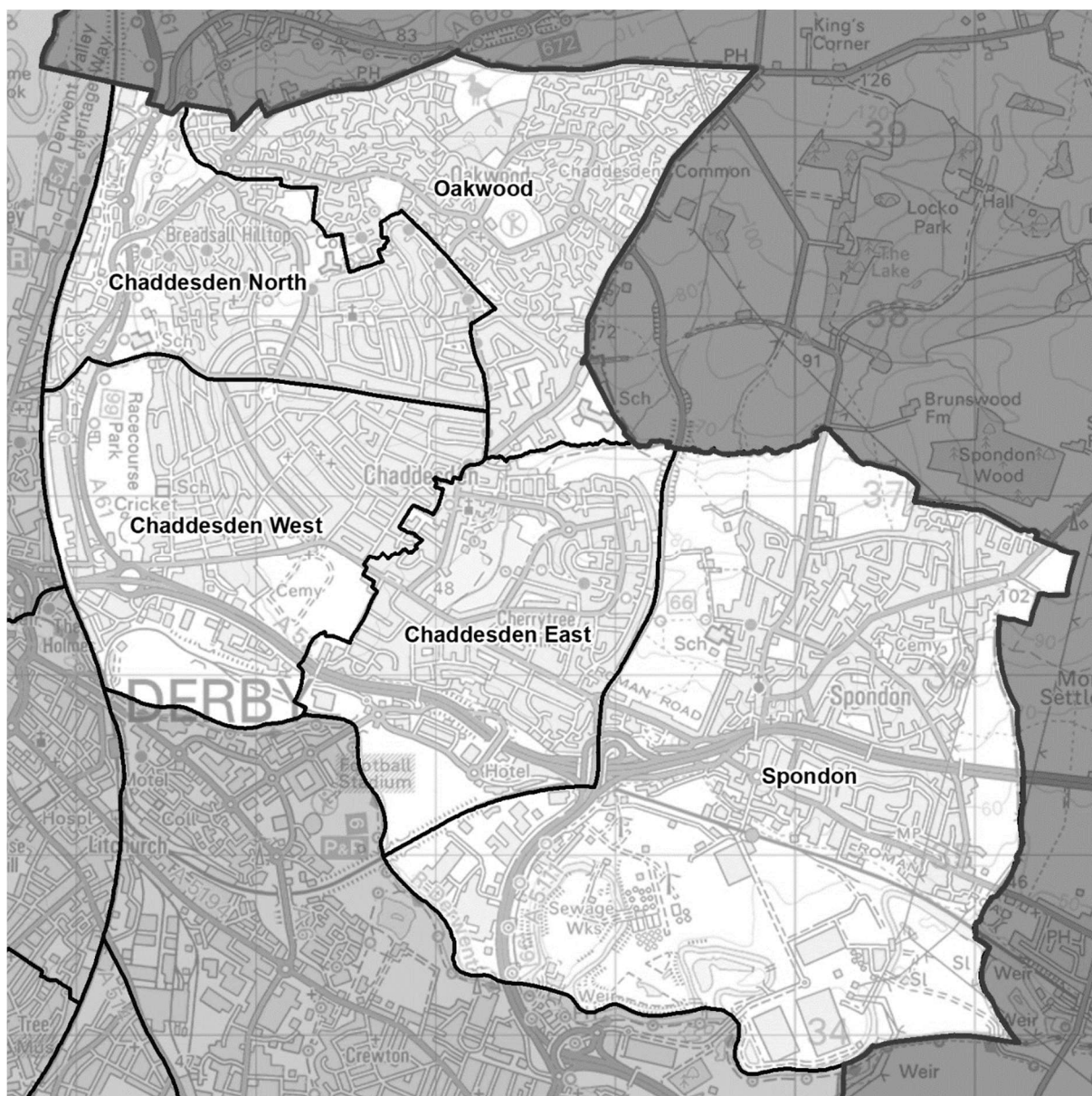
35 The tables and maps on pages 8–19 detail our final recommendations for each area of Derby. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁵ criteria of:

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

36 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 27 and on the large map accompanying this report.

⁵ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

North-East Derby



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Chaddesden East	2	-6%
Chaddesden North	2	-7%
Chaddesden West	2	-6%
Oakwood	3	-7%
Spondon	3	-10%

Chaddesden East, Chaddesden North, Chaddesden West, Oakwood and Spondon

37 We received 54 submissions in response to our draft recommendations for north-east Derby, a great many of which were supportive of our proposed Oakwood ward. This was largely on the basis that it united the various areas of Oakwood outside the existing ward while also maintaining all the established areas of

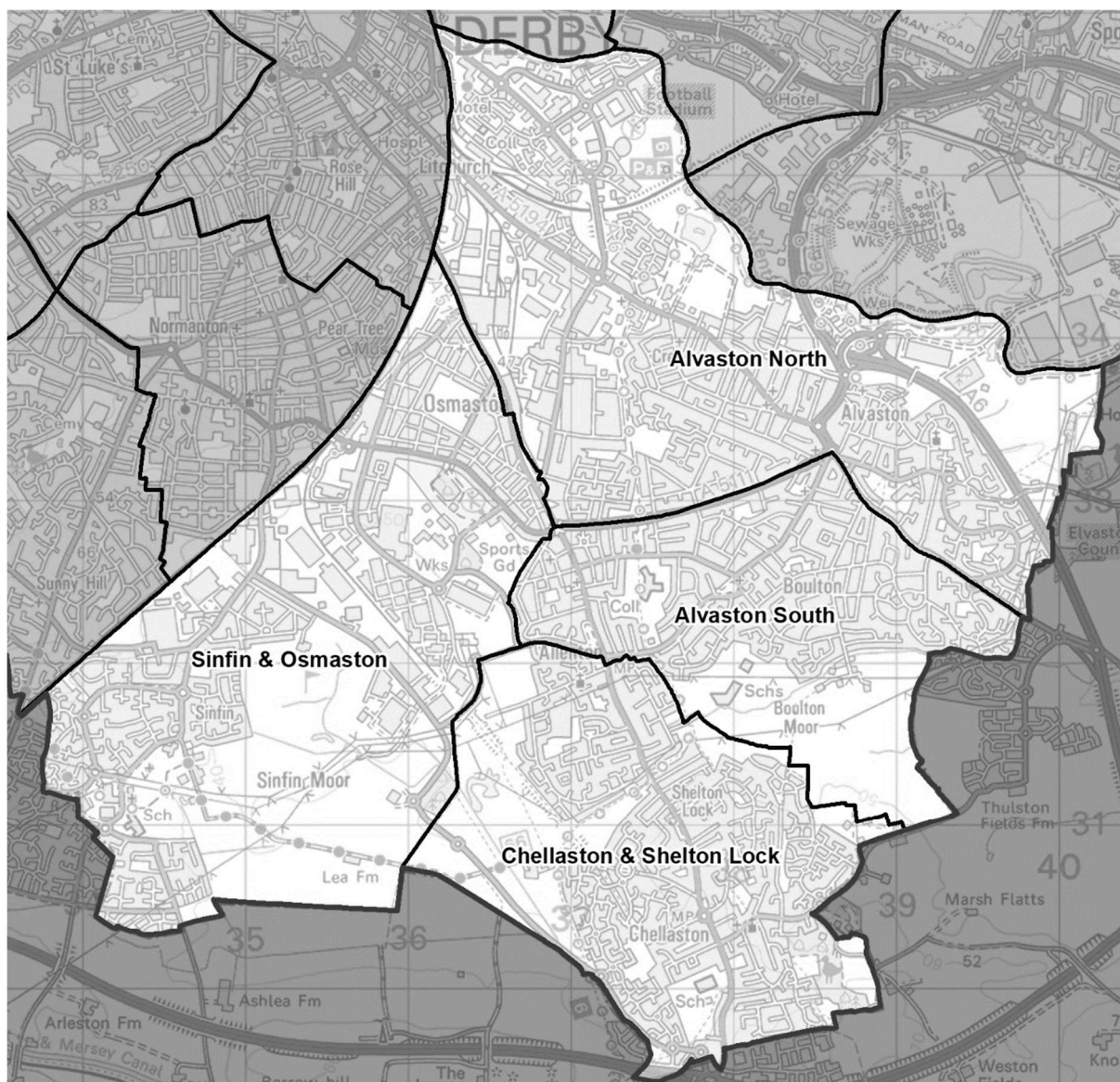
Oakwood currently within it. A submission from Pauline Latham MP (Mid Derbyshire) also supported the incorporation of the Cavendish Close schools area and southern stretch of Morley Road, currently in Chaddesden ward, in our proposed Oakwood ward. She stated that residents 'are a short walk away from a significant number of Oakwood services, which they will and do use, whereas they would have to drive to facilities in Chaddesden', adding 'I also feel that houses at the bottom of Morley Road have much more in common with houses at the top of Morley Road than they do with those at the bottom of Cavan Drive in the South of Chaddesden. Issues affecting Morley Road, including recent resurfacing, traffic calming, expansion of a neighbouring authority etc would all be dealt with by one ward rather than two.' We have therefore included our draft Oakwood ward in our final recommendations.

38 A number of submissions, from residents, councillors and political groups, were critical of the naming of our draft Breadsall Hilltop ward. Councillor Martin Rawson, with the support of the Labour Group and the Reform Derby Group ('Reform Derby'), pointed out that the ward's name derives from Hill Top – a road we have placed in our proposed Oakwood ward in response to evidence that the Dale Acre Way Estate, which branches from it, is an integral part of Oakwood. Councillor Rawson suggested that Hill Top ought to be included in Breadsall Hilltop ward as far as Nearwood Drive. However, apart from the undesirability of placing the Dale Acre Way Estate outside of Oakwood ward, this change would increase the electoral variance of Oakwood ward to 12% less than the city average. We have, therefore, not adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

39 We also received a number of submissions from residents of our proposed Breadsall Hilltop ward who told us they considered themselves to be residents of Chaddesden. The Reform Derby submission also pointed out that the majority of our proposed Breadsall Hilltop ward was generally considered to be Chaddesden, Breadsall Hilltop itself constituting only the northern end, and suggested 'North Chaddesden & Breadsall Hilltop' as an alternative. However, given the issues pertaining to Hill Top described above, we have decided instead to rename the proposed ward Chaddesden North.

40 Both the Council and a resident suggested that the boundary between our proposed Chaddesden East and Chaddesden West wards be adjusted to include St Mary's Retail Park and numbers 2–4 Highfield Lane in Chaddesden East, to which they face. We consider this to be a logical change and have adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

South-East Derby



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Alvaston North	3	4%
Alvaston South	3	4%
Chellaston & Shelton Lock	3	6%
Sinfin & Osmaston	3	0%

Alvaston North, Alvaston South, Chellaston & Shelton Lock and Sinfin & Osmaston

41 We received 52 submissions in response to our draft recommendations for south-east Derby. Many of these were critical of our proposed Crewton, Wilmorton & Osmaston and Alvaston Village wards. Some argued that this warding arrangement inadvertently divided the communities of both Alvaston and Osmaston. An opinion expressed in several submissions was that the names 'Crewton' and 'Wilmorton' were also largely archaic and that residents of these areas generally identify as living

in Alvaston.

42 We initially endeavoured to keep Osmaston within the same ward as Alvaston, owing to evidence received from many residents of both Osmaston and Sinfin that the two communities, separated by the Rolls-Royce site, have little interaction with one another. We also agreed with the Labour Group and the GMB Union who, in the initial round of consultation, sought to unite the various communities around Alvaston's industrial heart into a community of interest.

43 This, however, proved difficult to achieve in light of the evidence provided by a number of local residents that an area of Osmaston – namely residencies on Ashtree Avenue, Elmtree Avenue, Oaktree Avenue, the south side of Osmaston Park Road and Victory Road had been excluded from the ward. Adding this area to our proposed Crewton, Wilmorton & Osmaston ward would result in an electoral variance of 10% more than the city average, and 10% less in Sinfin ward. While these figures are just within our definition of good electoral equality, we considered it imprudent to create a 10% variance in a ward which could reasonably see significant growth before the next electoral review of Derby, and -10% in a ward which has the potential to see very little growth or even decline.

44 A submission made by the three Alvaston councillors – John Evans, Alan Graves and Kirk Kus – made several proposals for the area. The first was to adopt the Council's initial proposal, which made minimal changes to the existing ward pattern and included all areas of Osmaston within a renamed ward, Sinfin & Osmaston. The second was to unite our draft Crewton, Wilmorton & Osmaston ward with our draft Alvaston Village ward in a four-councillor ward. However, while there is no upper limit in legislation regarding the number of councillors that may be returned from each ward or division, we take the view that wards or divisions returning more than three councillors result in a dilution of accountability to the electorate. Furthermore, as a three-councillor ward, it would have an unacceptably high electoral variance of 39% by 2027.

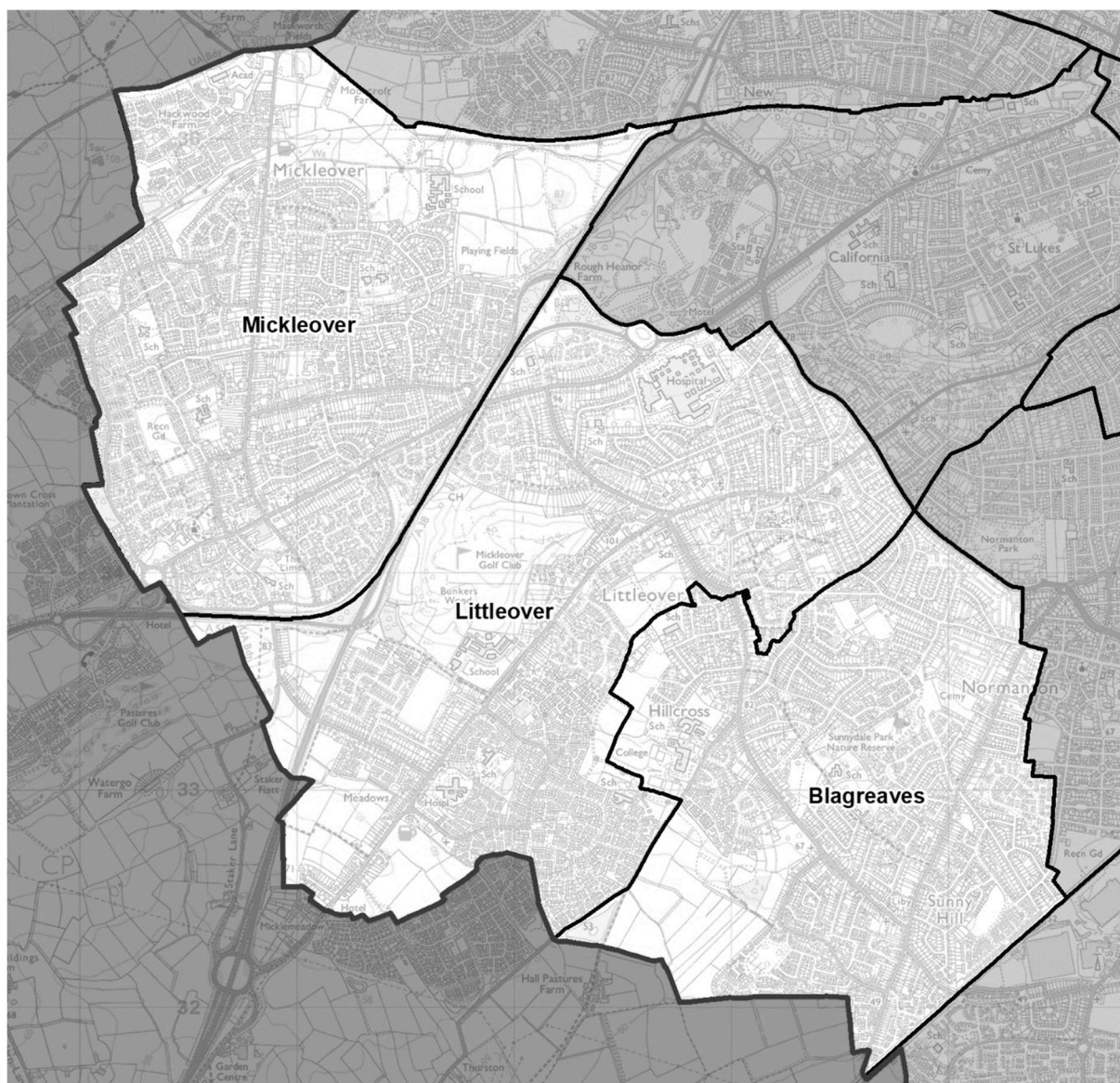
45 The third proposal was to maintain the Alvaston ward and create a single-councillor Osmaston ward. We carefully considered the third proposal, as we have also received evidence that Osmaston has little community interaction with Alvaston. While this ward would have an electoral variance of 3%, if the southern boundary was drawn down the middle of Osmaston Park Road, this increases to 19% when the rest of Osmaston is included. As we do not wish to divide the Osmaston community between two wards, we have not adopted this proposal in our final recommendations. We have therefore concluded that, in light of the most recent evidence, the Council's initial proposals for the area offer the best balance of our three statutory criteria and have adopted these, which follow the existing boundaries of Alvaston and Sinfin wards, in our final recommendations.

46 As in the Council's initial proposals, we have renamed Sinfin ward 'Sinfin & Osmaston' to better represent the two communities within its boundaries. We have also renamed Alvaston and Boulton wards as 'Alvaston North' and 'Alvaston South'. This was done in response to evidence offered in both stages of consultation suggesting that the name Boulton was largely archaic. For example, while the Reform Derby submission supported the name of Boulton ward, it provided evidence that locals consider it part of Alvaston: 'Boulton as a place exists only as a [church] parish and in historic records. This is clearly demonstrated by Noel Baker School [...] which lists its address as Alvaston' [...] 'Alvaston South is how the locals see Boulton.'

47 A resident also asked: 'Boulton is also Alvaston. Why is there not an Alvaston East/West when Chaddesden has one'? A resident in the initial consultation also said: 'Most of the people who live in the Boulton ward, if asked, would say that they live in Alvaston. This is compounded by the lack of commercial centre to Boulton.' We also believe this would help local residents to identify their councillors, thus providing for more effective and convenient local government.

48 Both the Council and a resident suggested adjusting the boundary between Chellaston & Shelton Lock and Alvaston South wards to remove an odd-shaped promontory, suggesting a more 'square' boundary following different field lines. While this does not affect any electors, it does 'tidy up' the boundary between the two wards and we have therefore adopted the proposal in our final recommendations.

South-West Derby



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Blagreaves	3	-1%
Littleover	3	2%
Mickleover	3	11%

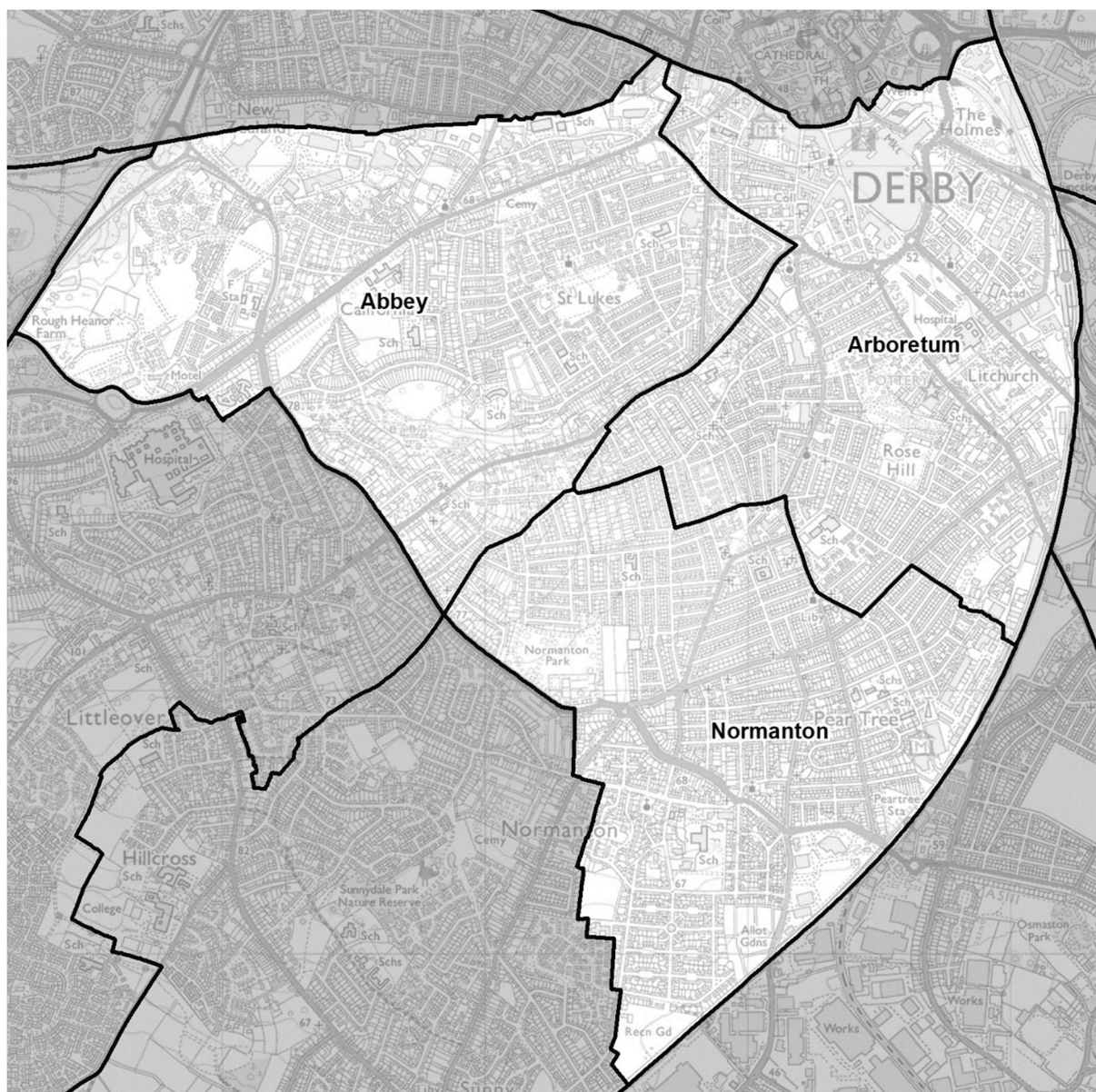
Blagreaves, Littleover and Mickleover

49 We made minimal changes to our draft recommendations in this area. It was brought to our attention by residents and the Liberal Democrats that our draft recommendations had split the Austin Estate between Blagreaves and Normanton wards by running the boundary down Kitchener Avenue. One resident argued that the Austin Estate and the Sunnyhill area as far as Stenson Road and Sunnyhill Avenue formed one contiguous community which bore little relation to Blagreaves and should be included in Normanton ward. However, this would result in electoral

variances of 17% for Normanton and -12% for Blagreaves.

50 This evidence also conflicted with that of the Liberal Democrats. While the Liberal Democrats also argued that the Austin Estate should be reunited with the areas in our draft Normanton ward, their submission suggested that most of those living to the west of Coleridge Street looked to Stenson Road and Sunnyhill Avenue. Their proposed boundary ran down the back of Coleridge Street and the south and west ends of Sunnyhill Court before joining our draft boundary. As this results in good levels of electoral equality in both Blagreaves and Normanton, we have adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

Central Derby



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Abbey	3	-6%
Arboretum	3	7%
Normanton	3	6%

Abbey, Arboretum and Normanton

51 As described in paragraphs 49 and 50, we have made changes to the boundary between Normanton and Blagreaves wards in our final recommendations. However, we have also made changes to the boundary between Normanton and Arboretum wards. This was in response to a submission made by the councillors who currently represent those wards, which was supported by Labour: Hardyal Dhindsa, Fareed Hussain, Jangir Khan, Shiraz Khan, Gulfraz Nawaz and Balbir

Sandhu. While expressing their support for our draft recommendations in the area, they pointed out that Arboretum Primary School had been placed in Normanton ward, and that it should be transferred to Arboretum ward along with the associated streets of Becher Street, Richmond Road and Yates Street, as integral parts of the Arboretum community. We have adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

52 A resident also suggested moving Fairfax Road and Hamilton Road from Normanton ward to Arboretum ward, the stated purpose of which was to improve electoral equality in the proposed wards. We note this is also achieved in our proposals, as Normanton ward would otherwise have a variance of 9%, while also uniting the two roads with neighbouring Byron Street, Cromwell Road and Stone Hill Road. We have adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

53 The Liberal Democrat submission advocated returning the boundary between Abbey and Normanton wards to something closer to its present state, moving the south side of Carlton Road, Overdale Road, Colwyn Avenue, Leamington Close, Palmerston Street, Edale Avenue, French Street, Buller Street, Powell Street, Fairfield Road, Porter Road (from Fairfield Road to Overdale Road), Gladstone Street, Shamrock Street, the western section of Clarence Road and Livingstone Road from our draft Normanton ward to Abbey ward. In support of this, residents of these areas were said to use amenities such as the Littleover Village shopping area on Burton Road and Kingsway Retail Park, while young people were said to attend Littleover Community School. However, it should be noted that the Littleover Village shops and Littleover Community School are both in Littleover ward and not Abbey.

54 This proposal was also supported by a resident who provided similar evidence, including that his children attend Bishop Lonsdale Church of England Primary School and that bus routes gravitate toward Littleover rather than Normanton. However, while this was strong evidence, it did contradict evidence we received from residents in the first round of consultation who felt they identified more with Normanton. Furthermore, in light of further changes we have made to our draft Normanton ward, the Liberal Democrat proposal in this area would result in electoral equality in both Normanton and Abbey wards, at -9% and 9%, respectively. This is slightly higher than in our recommendations.

55 Having carefully considered the evidence received across the review, we have decided not to adopt this proposal in our final recommendations. The Liberal Democrats also proposed including the entire junction of Littleover Lane and Stenson Road in Blagreaves ward, on the basis that the area is an accident hotspot which can only be addressed by a Key Decision of the whole Council, as it affects more than one ward. While we are sympathetic to this situation and accept this may have some connection with effective and convenient local government, we understand that traffic calming measures, for example, are being considered. Once the issues around the junction are resolved, the reasoning behind the proposal to

change the boundary line will become irrelevant. We have not therefore adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

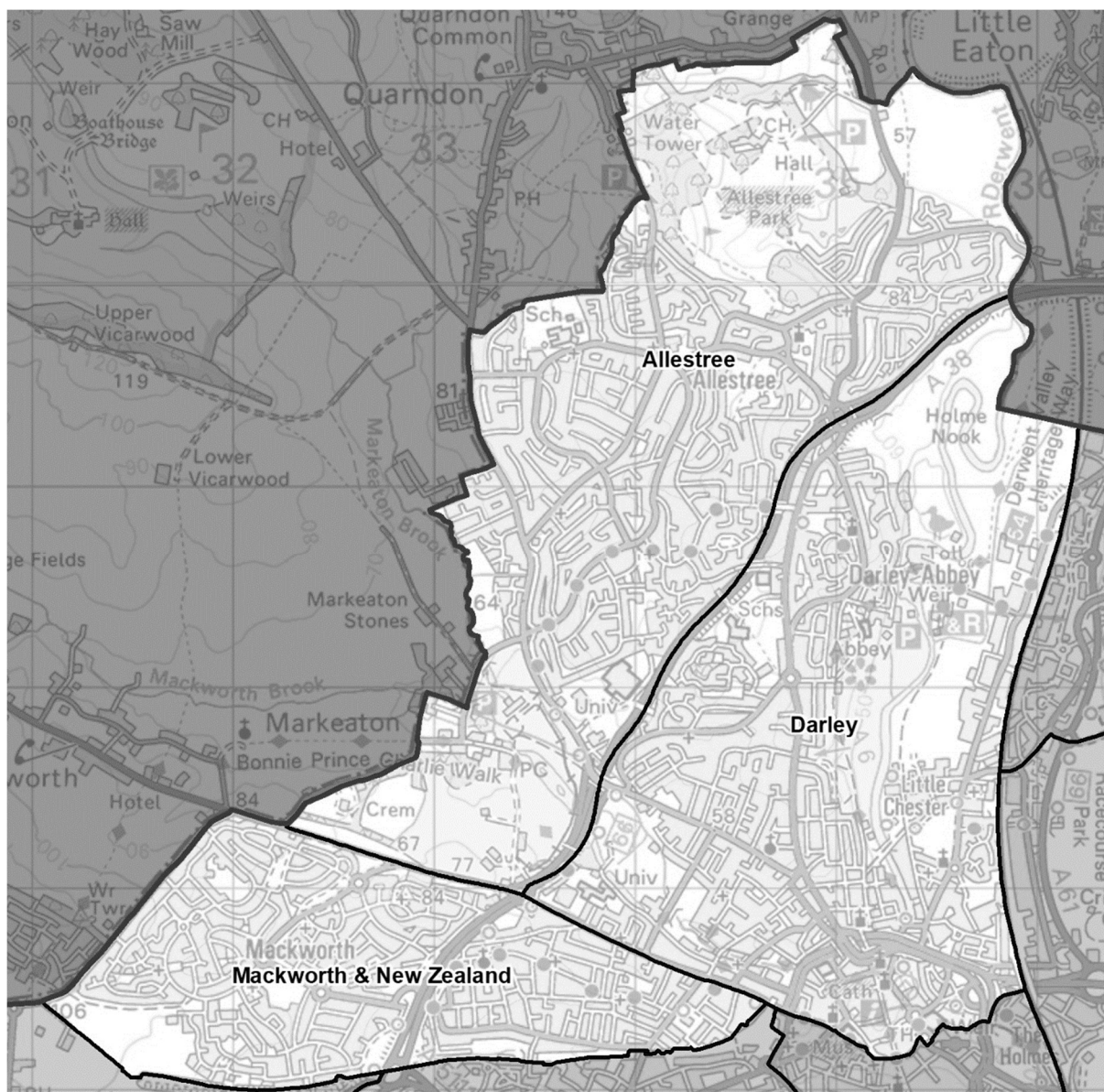
56 Both the Council and a resident proposed changes to the boundary between Abbey, Arboretum and Mackworth & New Zealand wards in our draft recommendations. The reasoning behind the Council's proposal was to ensure that the Friar Gate Goods Yard development, work on which has commenced but which will not be occupied within the forecast period of this review, would be within one ward, namely, Abbey. This scheme ran the boundary between Mackworth & New Zealand and Abbey wards along the edge of the housing in the former and the boundary between Abbey and Arboretum wards along the edge of the Friar Gate Goods Yard development and down Stafford Street.

57 The Council scheme includes Lavender Lodge nursing home in Abbey ward. In our draft recommendations, we placed Lavender Lodge in Arboretum ward to avoid it being isolated from other residential properties. However, on reflection, we considered that it would be more appropriate to include it in the same ward as the Friar Gate Goods Yard development, as any issues surrounding construction of the site, which envelops Lavender Lodge on three sides, would need to be addressed to Abbey councillors. Furthermore, once the development is completed, the nursing home will be surrounded by residential and retail properties. We have therefore adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

58 The resident's proposal places the development area, as well as the entire area between Stafford Street and Curzon Street, in Darley ward. However, we agree with the Council's submission that this creates a relatively high electoral variance in Darley, at 8%. The resident's submission also proposed dividing Arboretum ward into a single-councillor Castle ward in the north and a two-councillor Arboretum ward in the south, with the boundary between the two running down Lara Croft Way and Osmaston Road. We gave this proposal careful consideration because of the evidence we have received in both rounds of consultation on the differing nature of each part of the ward. This suggests that the northern part is orientated toward the city centre while the southern part is effectively an extension of Normanton.

59 However, we ultimately rejected this proposal for several reasons. First, the electoral variance of the proposed Castle ward would be 11%, second because we believe the workload generated by a city centre ward may be too much for one councillor, and third because the large residential developments being built either side of Osmaston Road are likely to effectively 'close the gap' between the two areas by bringing the land into residential use. We have not therefore adopted this proposal in our final recommendations.

North-West Derby



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Allestree	3	-1%
Darley	3	6%
Mackworth & New Zealand	3	-7%

Allestree, Darley and Mackworth & New Zealand

60 We have not made any changes to our draft recommendations in this area, save for the minor adjustment to the boundary between Mackworth & New Zealand and Abbey and Arboretum wards discussed in paragraphs 56 and 57. This was due to the generally supportive submissions we received. The New Zealand Community Association expressed interest in the initial Labour proposals to divide Mackworth and New Zealand into separate wards. We carefully considered this option in our

draft recommendations but could not propose this and provide an effective balance of our statutory criteria. The association expressed satisfaction at the inclusion of New Zealand in the proposed name of the ward. This was supported by a resident. Darley councillors Martin Repton and Carmel Swan both expressed satisfaction with the proposed boundaries for their ward.

Conclusions

62 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality in Derby, referencing the 2021 and 2027 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found at Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided at Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2021	2027
Number of councillors	51	51
Number of electoral wards	18	18
Average number of electors per councillor	3,568	3,743
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	3	1
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Final recommendations

Derby City Council should be made up of 51 councillors serving 18 wards representing three two-councillor wards and 15 three-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for Derby City Council. You can also view our final recommendations for Derby City Council on our interactive maps at www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk

What happens next?

63 We have now completed our review of Derby City Council. The recommendations must now be approved by Parliament. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny, the new electoral arrangements will come into force at the local elections in 2023.

Equalities

64 The Commission has looked at how it carries out reviews under the guidelines set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It has made best endeavours to ensure that people with protected characteristics can participate in the review process and is sufficiently satisfied that no adverse equality impacts will arise as a result of the outcome of the review.

Appendices

Appendix A

Final recommendations for Derby City Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Abbey	3	9,363	3,121	-13%	10,505	3,502	-6%
2	Allestree	3	11,020	3,673	3%	11,067	3,689	-1%
3	Alvaston North	3	11,668	3,889	9%	11,718	3,906	4%
4	Alvaston South	3	10,206	3,402	-5%	11,686	3,895	4%
5	Arboretum	3	9,927	3,309	-7%	12,067	4,022	7%
6	Blagreaves	3	11,063	3,688	3%	11,109	3,703	-1%
7	Chaddesden East	2	6,594	3,297	-8%	7,054	3,527	-6%
8	Chaddesden North	2	6,946	3,473	-3%	6,964	3,482	-7%
9	Chaddesden West	2	7,041	3,521	-1%	7,071	3,535	-6%
10	Chellaston & Shelton Lock	3	11,891	3,964	11%	11,943	3,981	6%
11	Darley	3	11,428	3,809	7%	11,861	3,954	6%
12	Littleover	3	10,584	3,528	-1%	11,439	3,813	2%

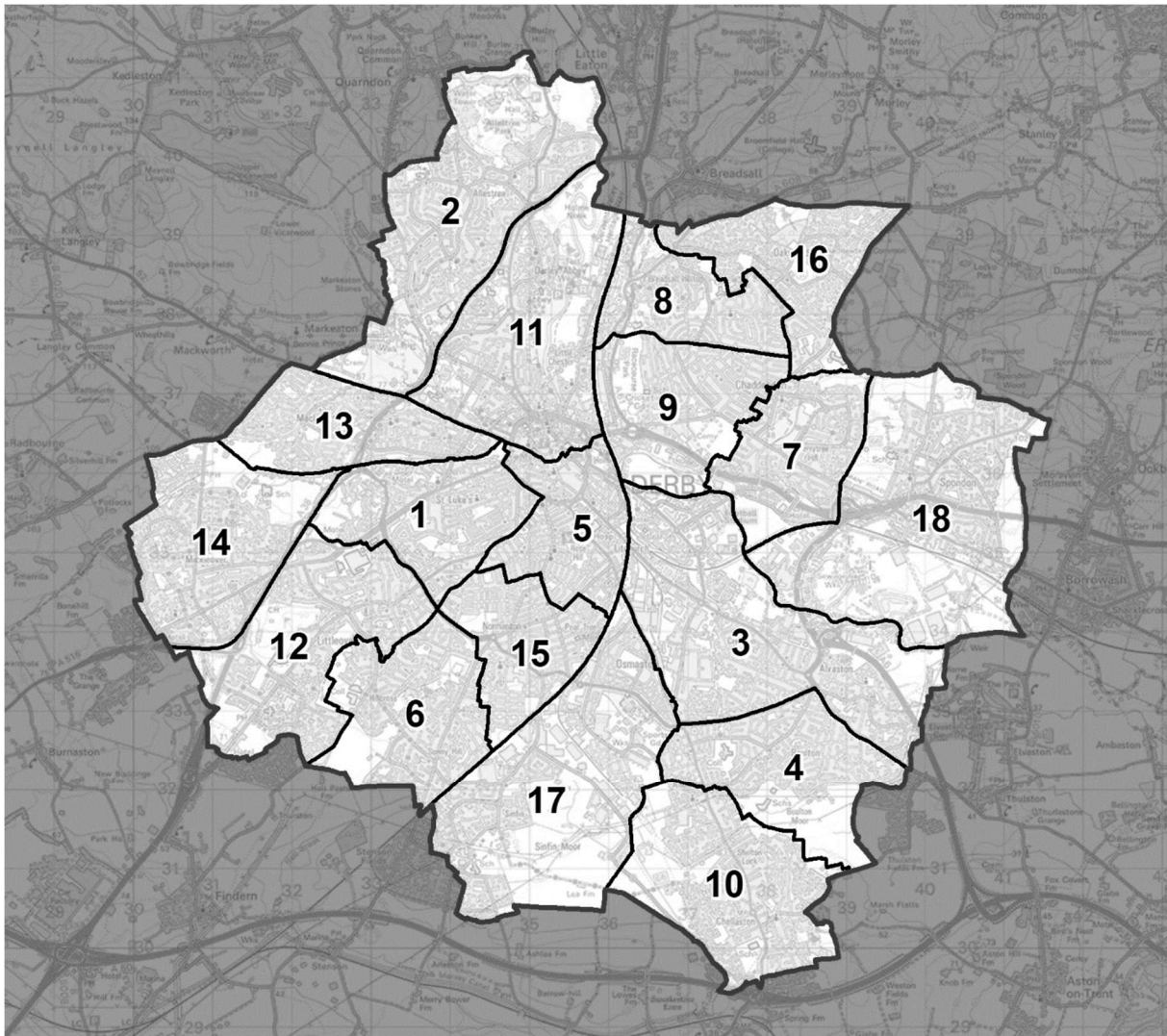
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Mackworth & New Zealand	3	10,362	3,454	-3%	10,406	3,469	-7%
14 Mickleover	3	11,585	3,862	8%	12,416	4,139	11%
15 Normanton	3	11,830	3,943	11%	11,883	3,961	6%
16 Oakwood	3	9,980	3,327	-7%	10,389	3,463	-7%
17 Sinfin & Osmaston	3	10,551	3,517	-1%	11,217	3,739	0%
18 Spondon	3	9,933	3,311	-7%	10,110	3,370	-10%
Totals	51	181,972	–	–	190,904	–	–
Averages	–	–	3,568	–	–	3,743	–

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Derby City Council.

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

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Abbey
2	Allestree
3	Alvaston North
4	Alvaston South
5	Arboretum
6	Blagreaves
7	Chaddesden East
8	Chaddesden North
9	Chaddesden West
10	Chellaston & Shelton Lock
11	Darley
12	Littleover
13	Mackworth & New Zealand

14	Mickleover
15	Normanton
16	Oakwood
17	Sinfin & Osmaston
18	Spondon

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/east-midlands/derbyshire/derby>

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:

<https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/east-midlands/derbyshire/derby>

Local Authority

- Derby City Council

Political Groups

- Derby Labour Group
- Derby Liberal Democrat Group
- Reform Derby Group

Councillors

- Councillor M. Barker (Derby City Council)*
- Councillor H. Dhindsa (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor J. Evans (Derby City Council)***
- Councillor M. Eyre (Derby City Council)*
- Councillor A. Graves (Derby City Council)
- Councillor F. Hussain (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor J. Khan (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor S. Khan (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor K. Kus (Derby City Council)***
- Councillor G. Nawaz (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor M. Rawson (Derby City Council)
- Councillor M. Repton (Derby City Council)
- Councillor B. Sandhu (Derby City Council)**
- Councillor J. Smale (Derby City Council)
- Councillor C. Swan (Derby City Council)
- Councillor J. West (Derby City Council)
- Councillor R. Wood (Derby City Council)

*Represented in a single submission made by Councillor M. Eyre

**Represented in a single submission made by Councillor H. Dhindsa

***Represented in a single submission made by Councillor K. Kus

Members of Parliament

- Pauline Latham MP (Mid Derbyshire)

Local Organisations

- Friends of Chaddesden Woods
- New Zealand Community Association
- Oakwood Dementia Friendly Community

Local Residents

- 169 local residents*

*One submission was made by nine local residents

Petitions

- Several petitions submitted by Councillor J. Shires (Derby City Council)

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

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

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

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) was set up by Parliament, independent of Government and political parties. It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is responsible for conducting boundary, electoral and structural reviews of local government.

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