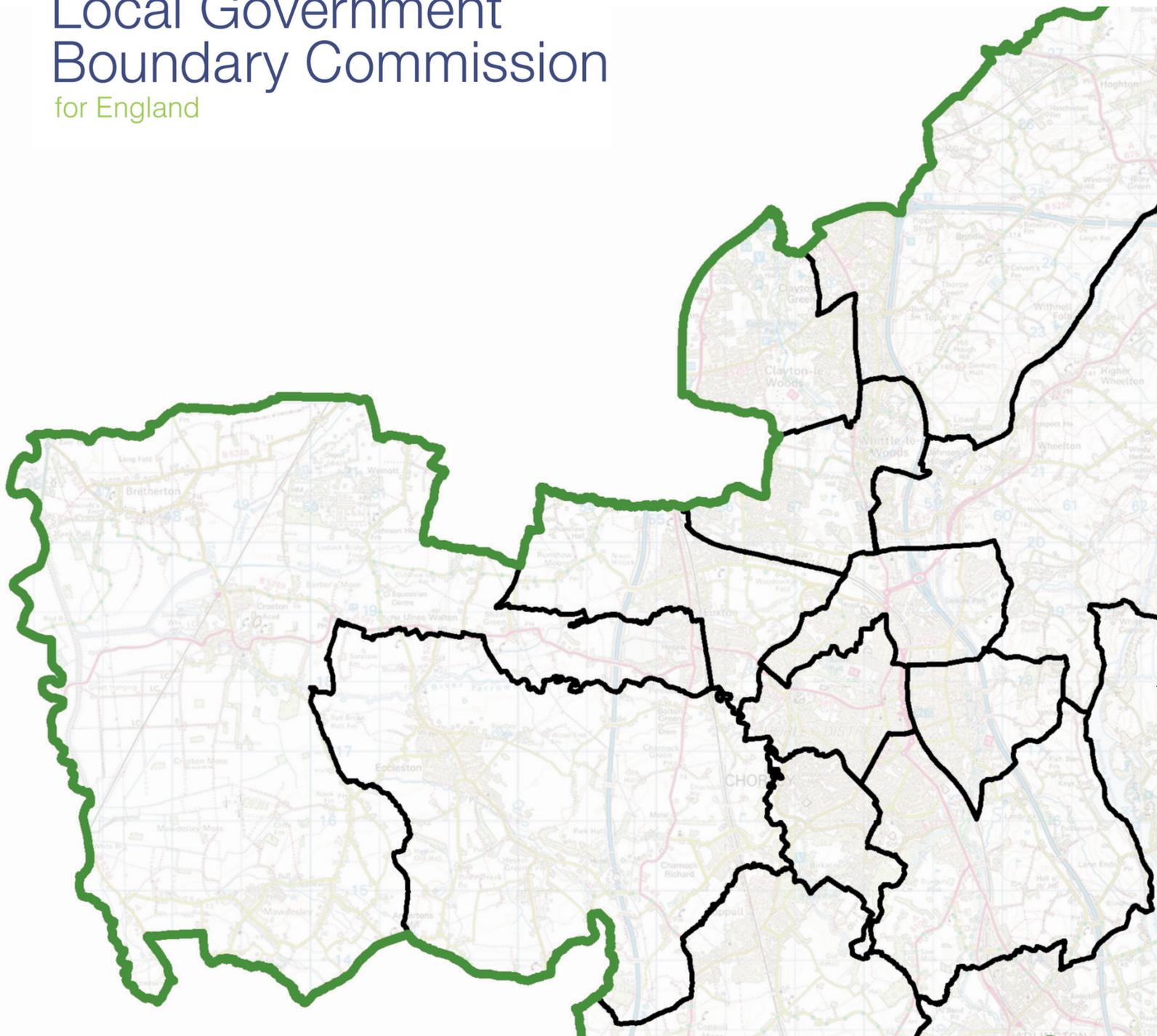


The  
Local Government  
Boundary Commission  
for England



New electoral arrangements for  
Chorley Council

**Final recommendations**

March 2019

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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.

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# Introduction

## Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament.<sup>1</sup> 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)
- Susan Johnson OBE
- Peter Maddison QPM
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Andrew Scallan CBE
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

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

## Why Chorley?

7 We are conducting a review of Chorley Council ('the Council') as the value of each vote in borough council elections varies depending on where you live in Chorley. Some councillors currently represent many more or fewer voters than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where votes are as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

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

## Our proposals for Chorley

9 Chorley should be represented by 42 councillors, five fewer than there are now.

10 Chorley should have 14 wards, six fewer than there are now.

11 The boundaries of all wards should change; none will stay the same.

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

## 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 borough 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 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 Chorley. We then held two periods of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the borough. The submissions received during consultation have informed our final recommendations.

16 The review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
19 June 2018	Number of councillors decided
26 June 2018	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
3 September 2018	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
6 November 2018	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
14 January 2019	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
26 March 2019	Publication of final recommendations



## Analysis and final recommendations

17 Legislation<sup>2</sup> states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors<sup>3</sup> 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.

	2018	2024
Electorate of Chorley	85,575	90,148
Number of councillors	42	42
Average number of electors per councillor	2,038	2,146

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 of our proposed wards for Chorley will have good electoral equality by 2024.

## Submissions received

21 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed at our offices by appointment, or on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Electorate figures

22 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2024, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2019. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 5% by 2024.

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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

## Number of councillors

24 Chorley Council currently has 47 councillors. We looked at evidence provided by the Council and concluded that decreasing the number of councillors by five would 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 42 councillors. As Chorley Council elects by thirds (the Council has elections in three out of every four years) there is a presumption in legislation<sup>4</sup> that the Council have a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards. We will only move away from this pattern of wards should we receive compelling evidence during consultation that an alternative pattern of wards will better reflect our statutory criteria.

26 On the basis of the evidence received throughout the review we confirm that the authority should be represented by 42 councillors representing 14 three-member wards.

## Ward boundaries consultation

27 We received 45 submissions to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included two borough-wide proposals from the Council and the Chorley Conservative Association. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for particular areas of the borough.

28 The two borough-wide schemes provided for a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards for Chorley. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed pattern of wards made by the Council resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries. However, in some areas of the borough, we were also persuaded to base our recommendations on the Chorley Conservative Association's scheme.

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 Chorley helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

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<sup>4</sup> Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 2(3)(d) and paragraph 2(5)(c).

31 Our draft recommendations were for 14 three-councillor wards. 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 40 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included comments from the Council, the Chorley Conservative Group, one borough councillor, 11 parish councils and 25 local residents. The majority of the submissions focused on specific areas, particularly our proposals for the rural western wards. The Council proposed two alternative warding patterns for these wards, while also proposing alternative ward names for other wards across the borough. The Chorley Conservative Group supported the draft recommendations in their entirety.

33 Our final recommendations are based on the draft recommendations with modifications to the wards in the south and west of the borough, based on the submissions received.

## Final recommendations

34 Our final recommendations are for 14 three-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 8–17 detail our final recommendations for each area of Chorley. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory<sup>5</sup> criteria of:

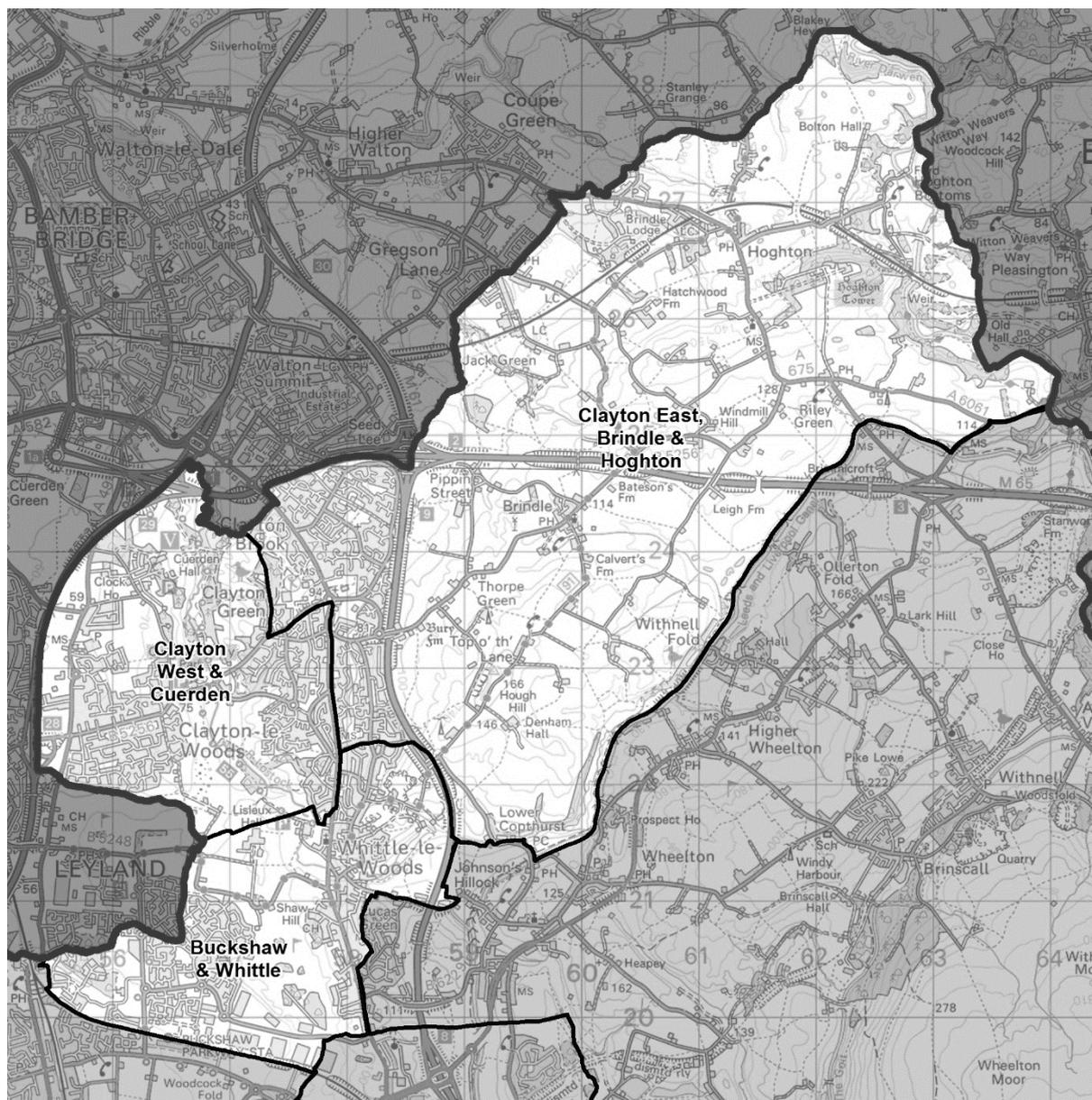
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

36 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 25 and on the large map accompanying this report.

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<sup>5</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

## Northern Chorley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2024
Buckshaw & Whittle	3	10%
Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton	3	10%
Clayton West & Cuerden	3	7%

*Buckshaw & Whittle, Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton and Clayton West & Cuerden*

37 We received several submissions in relation to our wards in the north of Chorley. A number of these submissions opposed our proposal to place Buckshaw village in a ward with a substantial part of Whittle-le-Woods parish, with respondents suggesting that the two areas possess distinct community identities. Furthermore, some submissions suggested that Whittle-le-Woods parish should be warded with

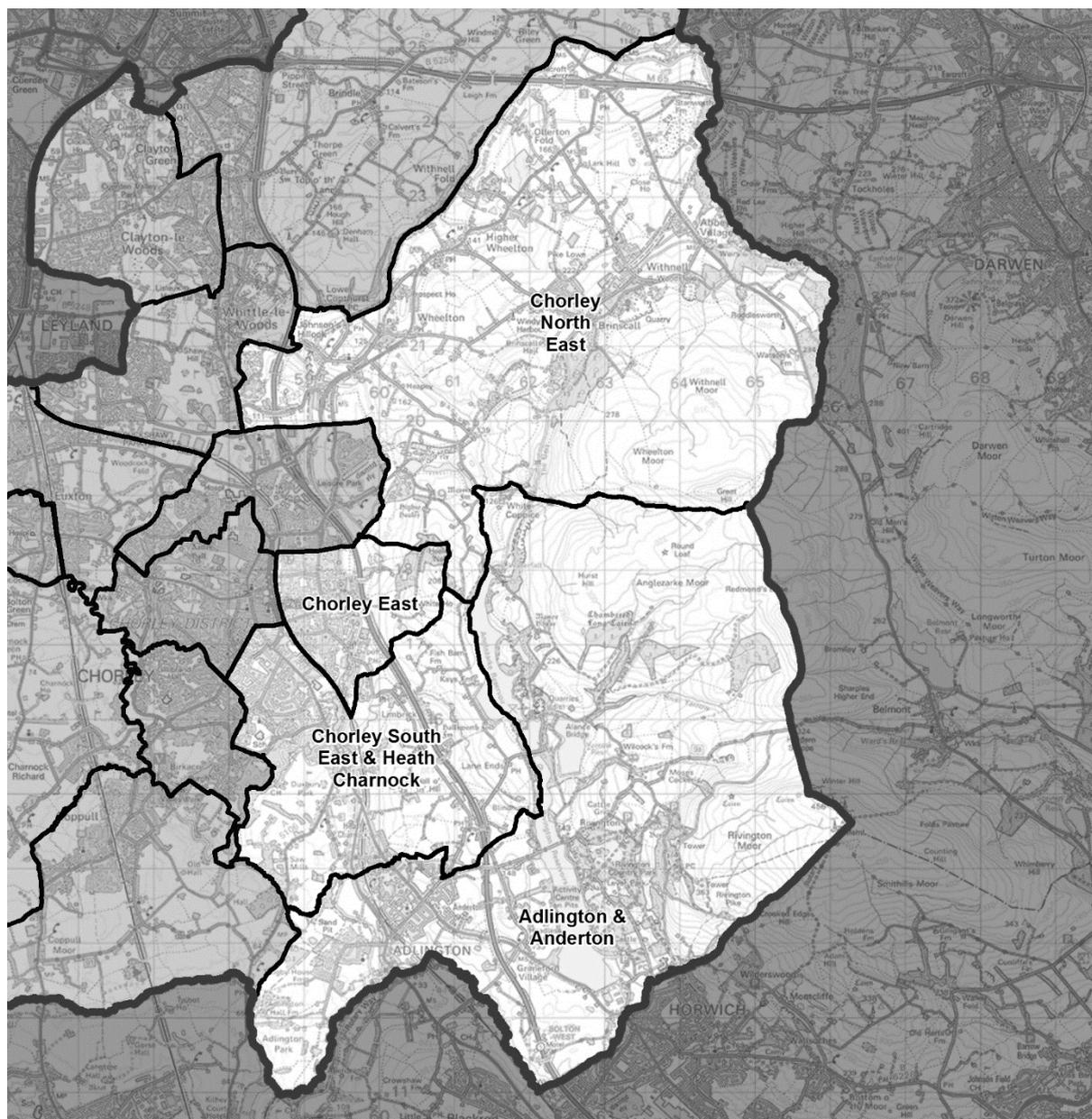
the neighbouring parish of Clayton-le-Woods, while one submission opposed the division of Whittle-le-Woods parish between two wards. However, we did not consider that the evidence provided by any of the submissions was strong enough to warrant creating a wholly alternative warding pattern for this area, given that it would have a significant and consequential effect upon other wards across the borough of Chorley.

38 In addition, we received submissions from Euxton Parish Council, a councillor for Euxton South ward and a local resident. These respondents expressed disappointment that Euxton parish, which contains Buckshaw village, was not referred to in the ward name for Buckshaw & Whittle. Consequently, it was suggested that our proposed Buckshaw & Whittle ward could be renamed either 'Euxton Buckshaw & Whittle' or 'Euxton North & Whittle'. However, we are content that the proposed ward name best reflects the communities that reside within it. For this reason, we are not persuaded by the evidence received that we should rename this ward. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for Buckshaw & Whittle ward as final.

39 We also received submissions which argued that Buckshaw village should be wholly contained in one local authority. However, changing the external boundaries between Chorley and South Ribble boroughs falls outside the scope of this electoral review.

40 We also received a submission which opposed combining Brindle & Hoghton in a ward with the eastern part of Clayton-le-Woods parish, stating that the M61 motorway represented a strong boundary. However, given that Chorley elects a third of its councillors each year, there is a presumption in law that it will have a uniform pattern of three-councillor wards. Therefore, it is necessary to place part of Clayton-le-Woods in a ward alongside the adjoining rural communities of Brindle and Hoghton in order to achieve good electoral equality and maintain a three-member warding pattern. In this case, we considered the evidence provided was not compelling enough to move away from this pattern of wards, and we have therefore decided to confirm our proposed Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton and Clayton West & Cuerden wards as final.

## South and eastern Chorley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2024
Adlington & Anderton	3	-3%
Chorley East	3	0%
Chorley North East	3	-10%
Chorley South East & Heath Charnock	3	9%

### *Adlington & Anderton and Chorley South East & Heath Charnock*

41 We received three submissions that related to these wards, which came from the Council, Heath Charnock Parish Council and Anderton Parish Council. Heath Charnock Parish Council provided evidence in support of including the parish in a ward with the neighbouring communities of Adlington and Anderton. It stated that the

strong community ties, shared commercial interests and close geographic links between the parishes would be conducive to a ward that would effectively reflect local communities. The Parish Council also suggested the link between the parish and the more densely populated Chorley town was not strong.

42 Anderton Parish Council also suggested that the southern part of Heath Charnock parish could be placed in a ward with the parishes of Adlington and Anderton, given the affinity the southern part of Heath Charnock parish has with Adlington and Anderton, in comparison to the north of parish, which has greater community links with Chorley town.

43 We have carefully considered the evidence provided by Heath Charnock Parish Council. While we acknowledge that our draft recommendations have been met with some opposition, we have decided not to place Heath Charnock parish in a ward with Adlington and Anderton. As outlined in our draft recommendations report, we had examined the possibility of placing the parish in our Adlington & Anderton ward, but this change would have resulted in electoral variances of 22% and -17% for Adlington & Anderton ward and Chorley South East ward respectively. We have an obligation to ensure that electors in Chorley have a vote of broadly equal weight and consider that these variances will not provide for sufficient electoral equality.

44 Nonetheless, we took into consideration Heath Charnock Parish Council's view which opposed dividing the parish between borough wards and also opposed our proposed creation of parish wards. We have consequently made changes to our Chorley South and Chorley East wards to remove the East and West parish wards we proposed in our draft recommendations. In order to achieve this, we have placed the whole of the parish into a Chorley South East & Heath Charnock ward – a name suggested by the Council – and have transferred Anglezarke parish into our proposed Adlington & Anderton ward. This will result in an Adlington & Anderton ward with an electoral variance of -3% by 2024.

45 We consider that this arrangement will provide for effective and convenient local government for Heath Charnock Parish Council. We also consider that the inclusion of Heath Charnock in the ward name will better reflect the communities that reside in our proposed ward. Our Chorley South East & Heath Charnock ward will have good electoral equality, with a variance of 9% by 2024.

46 The removal of parish warding arrangements for Heath Charnock parish means we can no longer consider Anderton Parish Council's suggestion of placing the southern part of Heath Charnock parish in a ward with Adlington and Anderton. In any case, this proposal would have resulted in an electoral variance of 15% for Adlington & Anderton ward, which we consider too high an electoral variance.

### *Chorley East*

47 Apart from transferring the eastern part of Heath Charnock parish to Chorley South East ward and moving Anglezarke parish into Adlington & Anderton ward, we are confirming our draft recommendations for Chorley East as final. This will result in a ward with an electoral variance of 0%. Its boundary follows the northern boundary of Heath Charnock parish, Corporation Street and the railway line.

### *Chorley North East*

48 The Council supported the boundaries of this ward in full, but suggested we rename the ward Chorley Rural North East. However, it did not provide any evidence to support this name change, so we have therefore not adopted this proposal. Our Chorley North East ward will have an electoral variance of -10% by 2024.

## Chorley town



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2024
Chorley North & Astley	3	-3%
Chorley North West	3	-4%
Chorley South West	3	-8%

### *Chorley North & Astley*

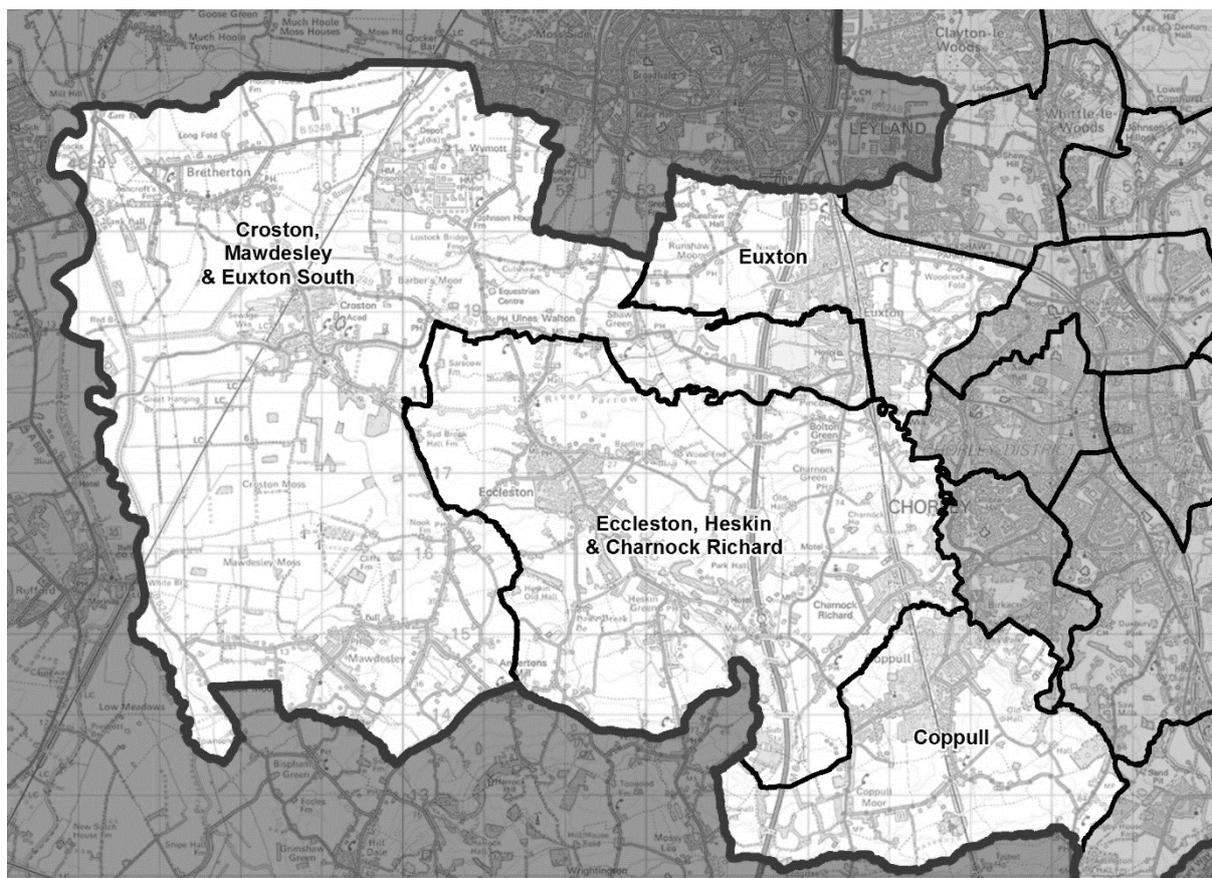
49 We received four submissions relating to this ward, all of which were supportive of the boundaries proposed. However, each of the submissions argued that Chorley North was an unsuitable ward name given that the ward has a high proportion of Astley village residents. The submissions all suggested that 'Astley' should be incorporated in the ward name, while the Council explicitly stated that the ward should be renamed Chorley North & Astley. In light of these responses, we have adopted this name change as we consider that it will better reflect the communities in

the proposed ward. Except for this name change, we are confirming our draft recommendations for this ward as final.

*Chorley North West and Chorley South West*

50 Apart from the Council, which supported our draft recommendations for this area, we received no submissions that related directly to these wards. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for these two wards as final.

## Western Chorley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2024
Coppull	3	2%
Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South	3	0%
Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard	3	-6%
Euxton	3	-4%

### *Coppull*

51 Apart from the Council, which supported this ward in full, we received no submissions that related directly to this ward. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for Coppull ward as final.

### *Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South*

52 Several submissions expressed concern at our proposal to divide Euxton parish between wards by using Ransnap Brook and the railway line as a ward boundary. In our draft recommendations, we proposed placing the southern part of Euxton parish in a ward with Eccleston and Charnock Richard. These submissions generally argued that south Euxton had little in common with the parishes of Eccleston and Charnock Richard and the split of Euxton village between two borough wards would be harmful to the parish's community identity.

53 While we recognise that there is a wish among respondents for Euxton parish to remain wholly in one ward, we are unable to achieve this given the size of Euxton's electorate. Placing the whole of the parish (excluding Buckshaw village) in one three-councillor ward would result in an electoral variance of 15% for Euxton, which we consider too high.

54 Euxton Parish Council, the councillor for Euxton South ward and a local resident stated that, despite the division of the parish between wards, they were glad that south Euxton was recognised in our proposed ward name of Eccleston, Charnock Richard & Euxton South.

55 However, as a result of our changes to Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard ward, which are detailed further in paragraph 62, we have now placed south Euxton in a ward with the parishes of Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley and Ulnes Walton. This change, in our view, will best reflect our statutory criteria, where south Euxton has good transport links with the above-mentioned parishes via Dawber's Lane and Southport Road. Our proposed Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South ward will have excellent electoral equality, with a variance of 0%.

56 We also received support for our draft recommendations from Bretherton Parish Council, Croston Parish Council and Mawdesley Parish Council. None of the parishes proposed any further amendments to our proposals.

#### *Euxton*

57 We received five submissions which expressed support for our proposed Euxton ward. In particular, there was support from Euxton Parish Council, the councillor for Euxton South ward and three local residents that roads including Euxton Lane, Whinney Lane, Pear Tree Lane, Badgers Walk and the Chancery Fields Estate, were now contained wholly in Euxton ward, rather than the existing Astley & Buckshaw ward. In light of these positive responses, we have decided to confirm our draft Euxton ward as final.

#### *Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard*

58 We received seven submissions that related to our proposed Eccleston, Charnock Richard & Euxton South ward. The Council, Charnock Richard, Eccleston, Heskin and Ulnes Walton parish councils, and two local residents objected to our proposal to place the parish of Heskin in a separate ward to the parishes of Eccleston and Charnock Richard. These submissions broadly argued that the three parishes should be within the same ward given their well-established community and geographic links. Heskin Parish Council and Ulnes Walton Parish Council stated that the link between the Heskin and the parishes of Croston, Mawdesley, Bretherton and Ulnes Walton was not strong, citing poor connectivity between the parishes.

59 The Council proposed two alternative warding arrangements in order to place Heskin in a ward with the parishes of Eccleston and Charnock Richard. The Council's first proposal was to move Heskin into a ward with Eccleston, Charnock Richard and south Euxton, and transfer the area bounded by the River Yarrow and the M6 motorway into Croston & Mawdesley ward. This proposal resulted in electoral variances of -14% for Croston & Mawdesley ward and 8% for Eccleston, Charnock Richard & Euxton South ward.

60 The Council's second and preferred proposal was to transfer the area bounded by the River Yarrow and the Euxton parish boundary into Croston and Mawdesley ward. This proposal resulted in electoral variances of -16% for Croston & Mawdesley ward and 10% for Eccleston, Charnock Richard and Euxton South ward.

61 After carefully considering the evidence received, we have decided not to adopt either of these alternatives. We are not persuaded that the evidence provided by the Council was strong enough to justify electoral variances above 10%. In addition, these proposals would have required the creation of parish wards with few electors. We consider that creating parish wards with very few electors would not provide for effective and convenient local government.

62 Nonetheless, based on all the submissions received for this area, we have decided to place Heskin parish in a ward with the parishes of Eccleston and Charnock Richard. To achieve this, we have decided to revert to the Council's original proposal made during the previous round of consultation. This kept the three parishes together and placed south Euxton in a ward with the parishes of Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley and Ulnes Walton. We consider that this warding arrangement addresses some of the objections to our draft recommendations and will effectively reflect local communities. Our proposed Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard ward will have good electoral equality by 2024, with an electoral variance of -6%.

63 The Council also suggested that this ward be renamed Chorley Rural West. However, no evidence was provided to support this name change, so we have not adopted this proposal.



## Conclusions

64 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality in Chorley, referencing the 2018 and 2024 electorate figures. 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	
	2018	2024
Number of councillors	42	42
Number of electoral wards	14	14
Average number of electors per councillor	2,038	2,146
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	2	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

#### Final recommendations

Chorley Council should be made up of 42 councillors representing 14 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 Chorley Council. You can also view our final recommendations for Chorley Council on our interactive maps at [www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk)

### Parish electoral arrangements

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

66 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority warding arrangements. However, Chorley Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

67 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for the parishes of Clayton-le-Woods and Euxton.

68 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Clayton-le-Woods parish.

#### Final recommendations

Clayton-le-Woods Parish Council should comprise 15 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Clayton Brook	5
Clayton Green	1
South East	2
West	7

69 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Euxton parish.

#### Final recommendations

Euxton Parish Council should comprise 18 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Buckshaw Village	5
North & East	11
South	2

## What happens next?

70 We have now completed our review of Chorley 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 2020.



## Equalities

71 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 Chorley Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2018)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Adlington & Anderton	3	6,055	2,018	-1%	6,275	2,092	-3%
2	Buckshaw & Whittle	3	6,248	2,083	2%	7,058	2,353	10%
3	Chorley East	3	6,095	2,032	0%	6,418	2,139	0%
4	Chorley North East	3	5,507	1,836	-10%	5,772	1,924	-10%
5	Chorley North West	3	5,751	1,917	-6%	6,213	2,071	-4%
6	Chorley North & Astley	3	6,109	2,036	0%	6,268	2,089	-3%
7	Chorley South East & Heath Charnock	3	6,840	2,280	12%	7,028	2,343	9%
8	Chorley South West	3	5,744	1,915	-6%	5,916	1,972	-8%
9	Clayton East, Brindle & Hoghton	3	6,913	2,304	13%	7,088	2,363	10%
10	Clayton West & Cuerden	3	6,250	2,083	2%	6,865	2,288	7%
11	Coppull	3	6,185	2,062	1%	6,572	2,191	2%

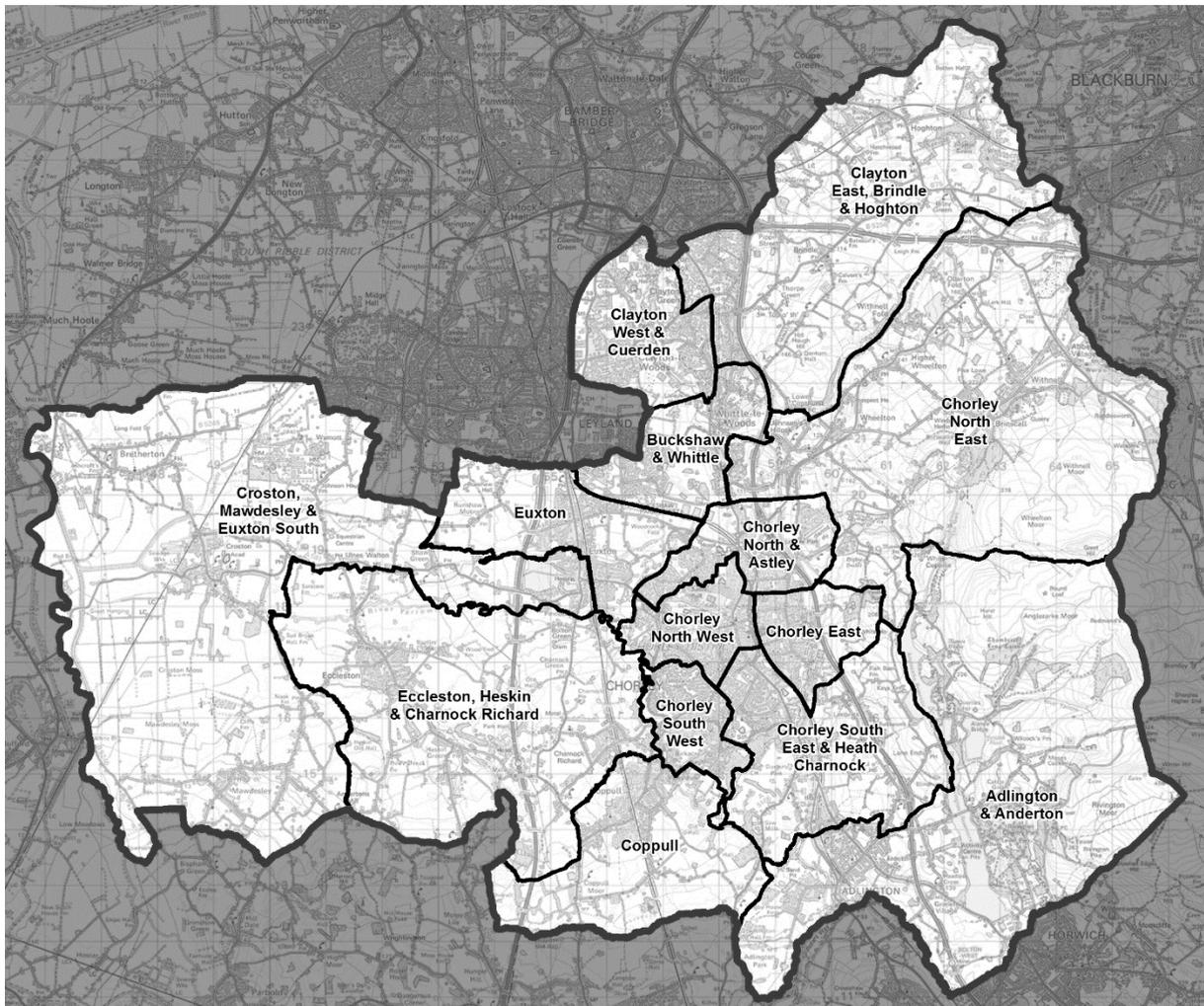
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2018)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
12 Croston, Mawdesley & Euxton South	3	6,129	2,043	0%	6,465	2,155	0%
13 Eccleston, Heskin & Charnock Richard	3	5,935	1,978	-3%	6,041	2,014	-6%
14 Euxton	3	5,814	1,938	-5%	6,169	2,056	-4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>85,575</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Chorley 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 borough. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

## Appendix B

### Outline map



A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: <http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/lancashire/chorley>

## Appendix C

### Submissions received

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

<http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west/lancashire/chorley>

#### *Local Authority*

- Chorley Council

#### *Political Groups*

- Chorley Conservative Group

#### *Councillors*

- Councillor D. Platt (Euxton South ward, Chorley Council)

#### *Parish and Town Councils*

- Anderton Parish Council
- Astley Village Parish Council (x2)
- Bretherton Parish Council
- Charnock Richard Parish Council
- Croston Parish Council
- Eccleston Parish Council
- Euxton Parish Council
- Heath Charnock Parish Council
- Heskin Parish Council
- Mawdesley Parish Council
- Ulnes Walton Parish Council

#### *Local Residents*

- 25 local residents

## 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 fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
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. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

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

The  
Local Government  
Boundary Commission  
for England

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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