

# Bristol

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Organisation Name: Bristol Conservatives (Political group)

## Comment text:

Related subject: Citywide

Please find attached the submission on behalf of Bristol Conservatives.

## Attached Documents:

- bistol-conservatives-la-boundary-submission-2026.pdf

[Redacted]

5<sup>th</sup> February 2026

**Re: Submission to the Local Government Boundary Review – Bristol**

Dear Commissioners,

We are writing on behalf of Bristol Conservatives to formally submit our proposals for the ongoing Local Government Boundary Review for the City of Bristol.

Throughout our work on this submission, we have been guided by the Commission’s statutory criteria, particularly the need to:

- 1. Achieve electoral equality, ensuring that each councillor represents a broadly similar number of electors.
- 2. Reflect community identity and local ties across Bristol’s varied neighbourhoods.
- 3. Support effective and convenient local government.

We are pleased to confirm that all proposed wards in our submission fall comfortably within the Commission’s required electoral variance thresholds. We have carefully modelled projected electorate figures, ensuring compliance both at present and in the forecast period set by the Commission.

We also believe that our proposals strike the right balance between mathematical necessity and meaningful community representation. In developing the ward boundaries, we have placed strong emphasis on:

- Recognisable neighbourhood identities
- Established local patterns of community interaction
- Geographic coherence
- Practical considerations such as transport links and natural boundaries

Our aim has been to ensure that each ward reflects a coherent and functional community while also meeting the numerical requirements essential for fair representation.

We trust that our submission will assist the Commission in shaping an effective and representative ward structure for Bristol. We would, of course, be happy to provide any further clarification or supporting material should the Commission require it.

Thank you for your consideration of our proposals.

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted Signature]

Mark Weston  
On behalf of Bristol Conservatives

## STOKE BISHOP

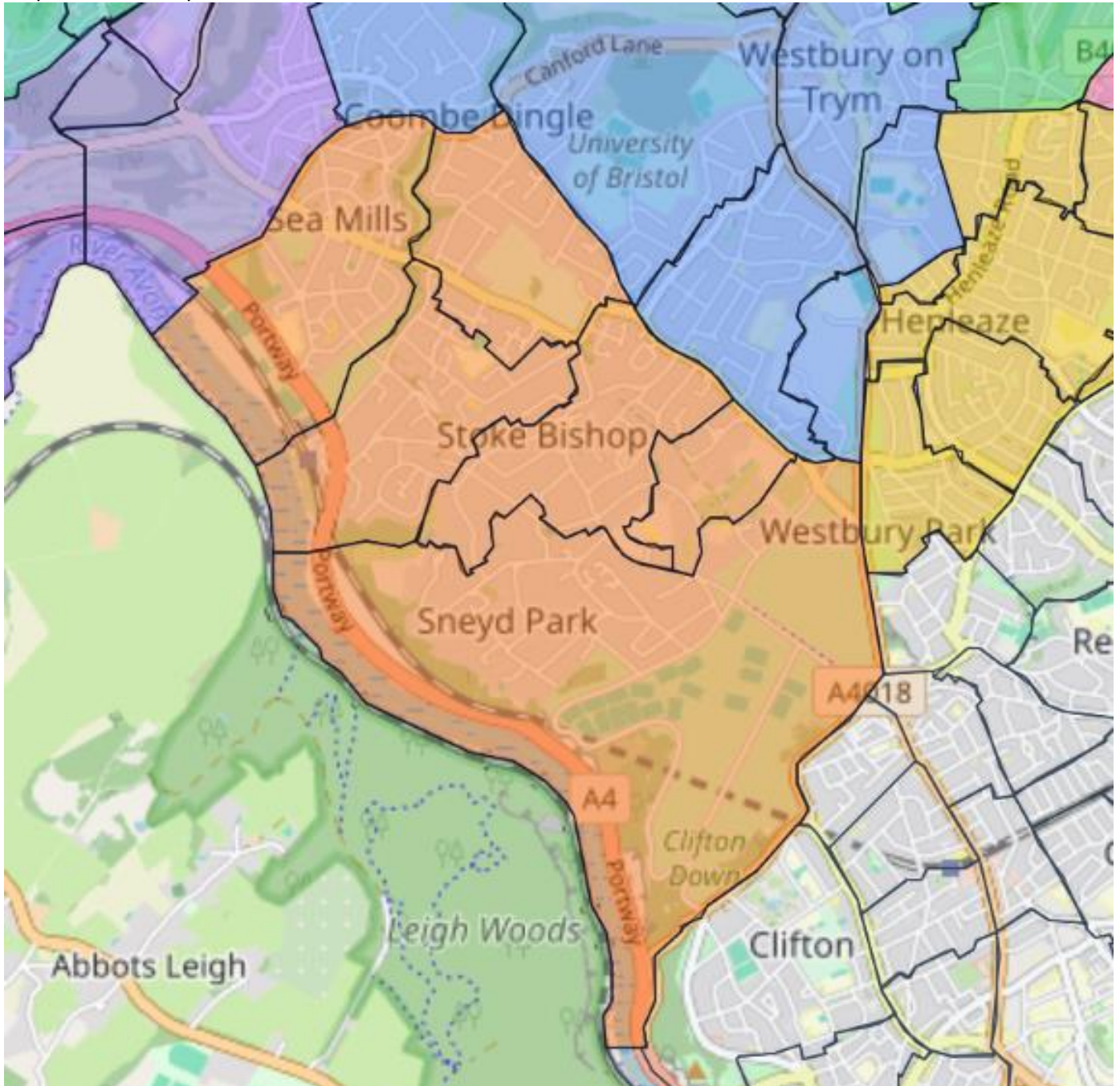
Electorate: 8,901 (-7.30%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- STBA, STBB, STBC, STBD, STBE, STBF
- These are the same boundaries as the existing ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



Stoke Bishop is a highly cohesive and well-established suburban ward that remains fully appropriate for a **two-councillor arrangement**. Its existing boundaries—Sylvan Way and Dingle Road to the north, The Downs to the south, Coombe Lane and Parris Lane to the east, and the River Avon to the west—are clear, permanent, and widely recognised by residents.

The ward demonstrates exceptionally strong community identity. Residents consistently report the **highest satisfaction levels in Bristol (93.7%)**, supported by active ward-wide organisations such as the Stoke Bishop Neighbourhood Forum, the monthly Repair Café, two collaborating churches, overlapping school catchments, and the centrally located Adult Education Centre at Stoke Lodge House. These shared institutions draw participation from across the entire ward, reinforcing its unity.

While projected electorate figures appear slightly below the ideal level, this is due to **under-estimated student registration** in the University of Bristol halls of residence. Historic patterns show significantly higher registration rates, and realistic assumptions place the electorate at approximately **9,600**, fully in line with the target for a two-member ward.

Stoke Bishop's economic, social, and educational indicators are among the strongest in the city, reflecting high skills, low deprivation, and a stable, well-educated population.

**Overall, Stoke Bishop is a geographically coherent, socially unified, and demographically stable ward. The existing two-councillor boundaries continue to serve the community effectively and should be retained without change.**

## Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission Stoke Bishop Ward – Proposal for Retention as a Two-Councillor Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the case for retaining **Stoke Bishop** as a **two-councillor ward**, based on its projected electorate, strong and clearly defined boundaries, and its exceptionally cohesive and well-established community identity. Current forecasts indicate that the ward remains **within acceptable tolerance levels**, and the existing boundaries continue to serve residents effectively.

### 2. Electorate Forecast and Representation

- The projected electorate for Stoke Bishop is **8,901**, approximately **7% below** the target of 9,600 for a two-member ward.
- However, this projection is likely **understated** due to the treatment of student registration numbers in polling district **STBE**, which contains the University of Bristol halls of residence.
- In the **2021 local elections**, the electorate was **9,388**, significantly higher than the current projection.
- STBE is projected to have only **360 voters**, of which around **300** would be students—representing a registration rate of roughly **12%** of the 2,500 students living in the halls.
- A more realistic assumption of **40% student registration**—consistent with past patterns—would add approximately **700 voters**, bringing the electorate to **9,601**, aligning precisely with the target for a two-member ward.
- The University of Bristol is planning to **expand student numbers**, and halls such as **Hiatt Baker** have already increased capacity in recent years. The **Bristol Local Plan places no cap** on future student growth, further supporting the likelihood of higher registration levels.

**Conclusion:** The projected electorate is artificially low due to conservative assumptions about student registration. Realistic and historically evidenced registration levels place Stoke Bishop **squarely within the optimal range** for a two-councillor ward.

### 3. Geographic Coherence and Clear Boundaries

Stoke Bishop is defined by **strong, permanent, and easily recognisable boundaries**, which reflect long-established community patterns:

- **North:** Sylvan Way and Dingle Road
- **South:** The Downs, a major and highly recognisable green expanse
- **East:** Coombe Lane and Parrys Lane
- **West:** The River Avon

These boundaries are natural, well-known, and widely understood by residents, contributing to a **stable and coherent ward structure**.

### 4. Community Identity and Cohesion

Stoke Bishop is one of Bristol's most cohesive and harmonious communities, with exceptionally high levels of resident satisfaction.

#### 4.1 Community Recognition and Satisfaction

- Bristol City Council's **Quality of Life Survey** identifies Stoke Bishop as the ward with the **highest percentage of residents satisfied with their local area (93.7%)**.
- This reflects the strength of local identity, the quality of amenities, and the effectiveness of the existing ward boundaries.

## 4.2 Community Networks and Activities

The ward benefits from a wide range of community-wide organisations and events that draw participation from across all neighbourhoods:

- **Stoke Bishop Neighbourhood Forum** meets quarterly, bringing together residents, councillors, and stakeholders from across the ward.
- The **Repair Café**, held monthly, attracts residents from all parts of Stoke Bishop.
- **St Mary's** and **St Edyth's** churches serve worshippers from across the ward and collaborate closely.
- The two primary schools have **overlapping catchment areas**, drawing pupils from the entire ward.
- The **Adult Education Centre at Stoke Lodge House**, located centrally, attracts students, clubs, and societies from all parts of Stoke Bishop.

These shared institutions and activities demonstrate a **highly integrated community**, with strong social ties that span the entire ward.

## 5. Socio-Economic Profile

### 5.1 Economic Characteristics

Stoke Bishop is one of Bristol's most affluent wards, characterised by:

- High levels of **professional, managerial, and technical employment**
- Predominantly **owner-occupied housing**, including larger detached and semi-detached homes
- Higher-than-average household incomes and low unemployment
- A largely residential character with local retail centres at **Druid Hill, Stoke Lane, and Shirehampton Road**
- Strong commuting links to central Bristol, the University of Bristol, and the North Bristol employment corridor

The ward's economic profile reflects **long-term stability and high labour-market participation**.

### 6. Social Profile

Stoke Bishop has a socially stable and relatively older population, with:

- A **higher proportion of older residents** than the Bristol average
- Lower ethnic diversity than many other wards
- High levels of **health and wellbeing**, with fewer long-term health conditions
- A strong neighbourhood identity supported by churches, community groups, and green spaces
- Extensive access to natural assets such as **The Downs, the Stoke Bishop Conservation Area**, and riverside paths toward Sea Mills

The ward is characterised by **low deprivation, strong community networks, and a peaceful suburban environment**.

### 7. Educational Profile

Stoke Bishop's educational indicators are among the strongest in Bristol:

- A high proportion of residents hold **degree-level or postgraduate qualifications**
- Very low levels of residents have no formal qualifications
- Access to well-regarded primary schools, including **Stoke Bishop Primary School**, and nearby independent schools
- Proximity to high-performing secondary schools in north and west Bristol
- A strong culture of academic aspiration reflected in high attainment and progression rates

The ward's educational profile aligns closely with its socio-economic characteristics—**high skills, strong attainment, and a well-educated population**.

## 8. Summary and Recommendation

Stoke Bishop is a **geographically coherent, socially cohesive, and economically stable** ward with:

- Strong, permanent, and easily understood boundaries
- Exceptionally high levels of resident satisfaction
- A deeply interconnected community with shared institutions and activities
- A projected electorate that, when student registration is realistically accounted for, aligns with the target for a two-member ward

For these reasons, we strongly recommend that the existing Stoke Bishop ward boundaries be retained without any changes.

## HENBURY & BRENTRY

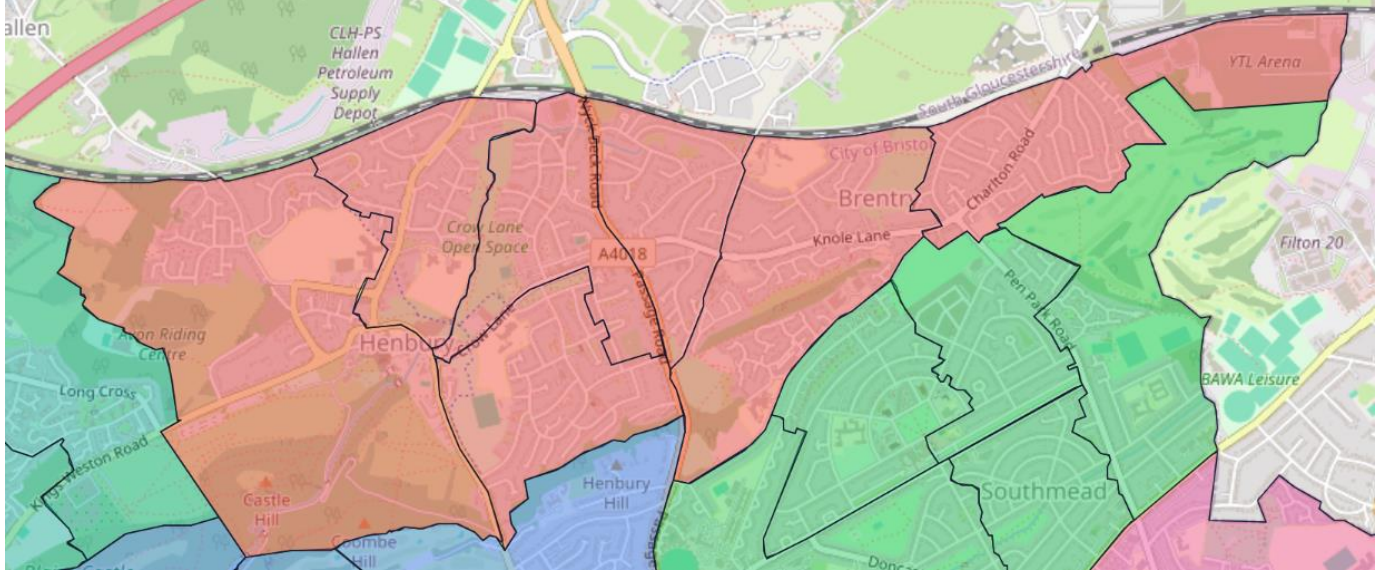
Electorate: 10,182 (+6.05%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- HEBA, HEBB, HEBC, HEBD, HEBE, HEBF, HEBG
- These are the same boundaries as the existing ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



Henbury & Brentry forms a coherent and well-defined suburban ward that functions as a single, interconnected community. The existing boundaries—railway line and city edge to the north, Henbury/Brentry Hill ridgeline to the south, Blaise Estate to the west, and Filwood Golf Course to the east—create strong, permanent, and easily understood borders. Electorate forecasts show the ward remains comfortably within tolerance for a two-councillor arrangement.

The ward is made up of two closely linked neighbourhoods, Henbury and Brentry, which share schools, parks, health services, community venues, and local centres. Residents move freely between the two areas, and community organisations operate across the whole ward, demonstrating a clear and longstanding shared identity.

Economically, the ward reflects a typical mixed suburban profile, with employment levels close to Bristol averages and strong representation in health, retail, transport, and education sectors. Socially, it contains a diverse population with both family-oriented areas and older communities, alongside a balanced mix of housing types. Educational outcomes broadly align with city norms, with slightly fewer higher-level qualifications and a strong presence of vocational and apprenticeship pathways.

Overall, Henbury & Brentry is a stable, cohesive, and socially integrated ward whose existing boundaries and two-councillor structure remain appropriate and effective.

### Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission Henbury & Brentry Ward – Proposal for a Two-Councillor Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the case for retaining **Henbury & Brentry** as a **two-councillor ward**, based on its projected electorate, coherent geography, and strong community identity. The existing ward boundaries already produce an electorate within the Commission's tolerance levels, and the area demonstrates clear internal cohesion supported by shared facilities, travel patterns, and social links.

#### 2. Electorate Forecast and Representation

- Current projections indicate that the **Henbury & Brentry electorate will remain within the acceptable variance** for a two-member ward when assessed against the Boundary Commission’s tolerance thresholds.
- No boundary expansion or contraction is required to achieve numerical compliance; the existing footprint provides a stable and proportionate electorate.

### 3. Geographic Coherence and Strong Natural Boundaries

Henbury & Brentry is defined by **clear, defensible, and long-established boundaries**, making it a geographically coherent unit:

- **North:** The railway line and the Bristol city boundary
- **South:** The ridgeline of Henbury/Brentry Hill
- **West:** The Blaise Estate and associated woodland
- **East:** Filwood Golf Course and adjoining open land

These features form **logical, recognisable, and permanent boundaries**, minimising ambiguity and ensuring that residents clearly identify with the ward’s geography.

### 4. Community Identity and Symbiotic Settlement Pattern

Henbury & Brentry is composed of **two closely linked neighbourhoods**—Henbury to the west and Brentry to the east. Although distinct in character, they function as a **single, interdependent community** with shared services, amenities, and social networks.

#### 4.1 Shared Facilities in Brentry

Residents from both sides of the ward regularly use Brentry’s key community assets, including:

- The **Scout Hut** on Tranmere Avenue
- **Brentry Primary School**
- **Okebourne Park**
- **Bradgate Surgery**

#### 4.2 Shared Facilities in Henbury

Henbury provides a complementary set of facilities used by Brentry residents:

- The **Blaise Estate**, a major heritage and recreational site
- **Crow Lane Shops**, the primary retail centre
- Three local churches
- **Henbury Football Club**
- The **village hall**
- The **Henbury & Brentry Community Centre**
- **Blaise High School**
- **Henbury Leisure Centre**

#### 4.3 Community Cohesion

The two neighbourhoods:

- Share schools, health services, parks, and community venues
- Participate in joint community events and organisations
- Exhibit similar social, economic, and housing characteristics

This **symbiotic relationship** demonstrates a strong, functional community identity that would be undermined by dividing the area between different wards.

### 5. Socio-Economic Profile

#### 5.1 Economic Characteristics

Henbury & Brentry reflects the mixed suburban economy typical of Bristol’s northern fringe:

- Employment levels are close to the Bristol average, with a blend of full-time, part-time, and self-employed workers.
- Major employment sectors include:
  - Health and social care
  - Retail and wholesale
  - Transport and storage (supported by proximity to major routes and logistics hubs)
  - Education

- The ward contains both stable long-term employment areas and pockets of lower-income households, creating a varied socio-economic landscape.
- Car ownership is higher than in inner-city wards, reflecting suburban commuting patterns.

## 6. Social Profile

Census 2021 data indicates a **diverse and steadily growing suburban population**:

- **Age Structure:**
  - Higher proportions of families with children
  - A significant older population, particularly in Henbury
- **Ethnicity:**
  - Predominantly White British, with increasing diversity among younger residents
- **Health:**
  - Self-reported health broadly aligns with Bristol averages
  - Slightly higher levels of long-term health conditions than central wards
- **Housing:**
  - A balanced mix of owner-occupied, private rented, and social housing
  - Social housing is more concentrated in Henbury, contributing to some variation in deprivation levels

These characteristics reinforce the ward's identity as a **mixed, stable suburban community**.

## 7. Educational Profile

Educational indicators show a balanced but varied picture:

- **Qualifications:**
  - Slightly fewer residents hold higher-level qualifications compared with the Bristol average
  - A marginally higher proportion have no formal qualifications, reflecting older demographics and historic employment patterns
- **Schools:**
  - The ward is served by multiple primary schools and is close to several secondary schools in north Bristol
  - School participation and attainment are broadly in line with city norms
- **Adult Skills:**
  - Apprenticeships and vocational qualifications are relatively common, aligning with local employment sectors

## 8. Summary and Recommendation

Henbury & Brentry is a **coherent, stable, and socially unified ward** with:

- A projected electorate comfortably within Boundary Commission tolerance
- Strong, permanent, and easily understood geographic boundaries
- A deeply interconnected community spanning Henbury and Brentry
- Shared facilities, services, and social networks that reinforce a single community identity
- Socio-economic and educational characteristics consistent with a unified suburban ward

For these reasons, the existing Henbury & Brentry ward should be retained as a two-councillor ward with its current boundaries.

## WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

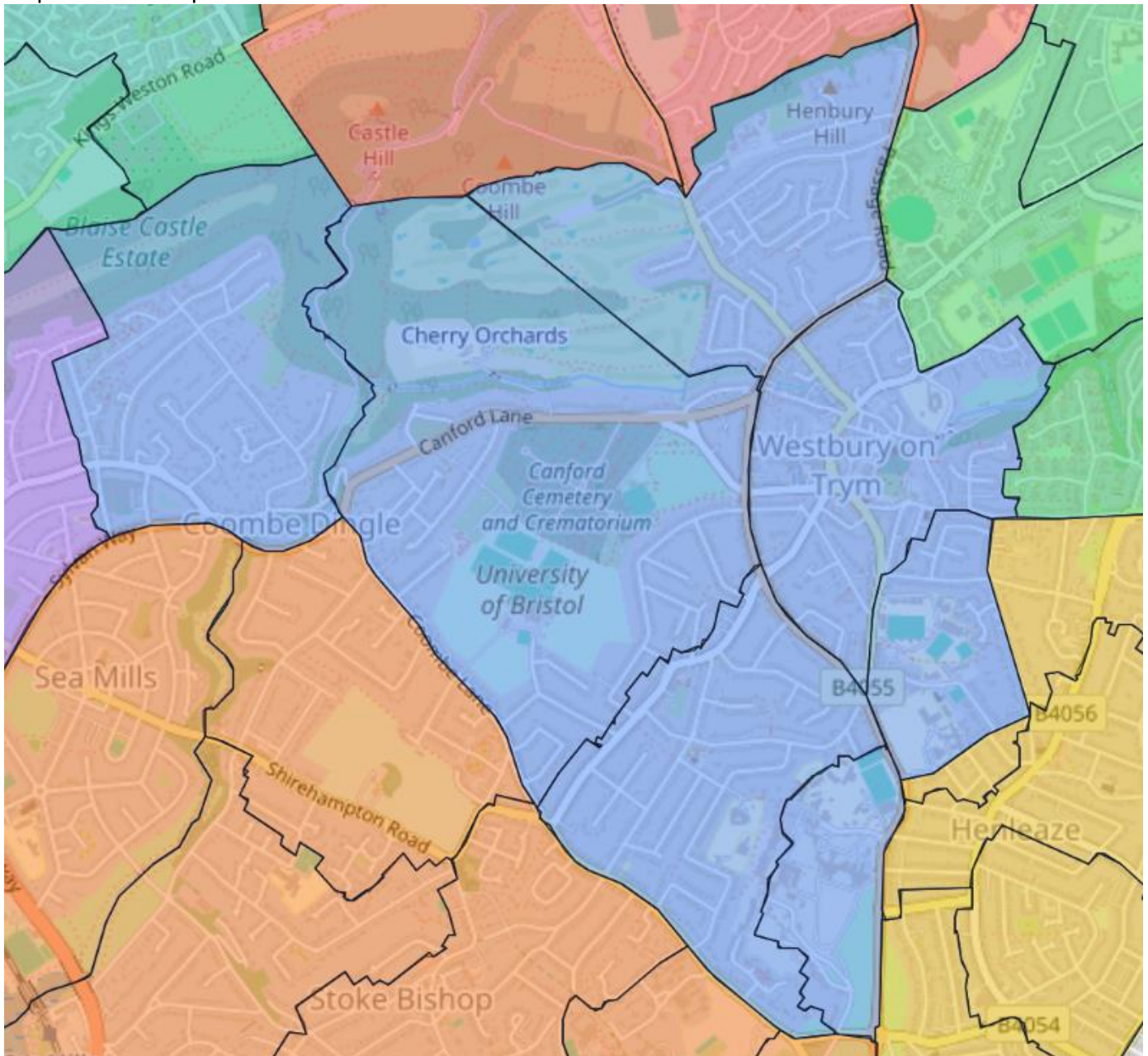
Electorate: 9,121 (-5.00%)

Councillors: 2

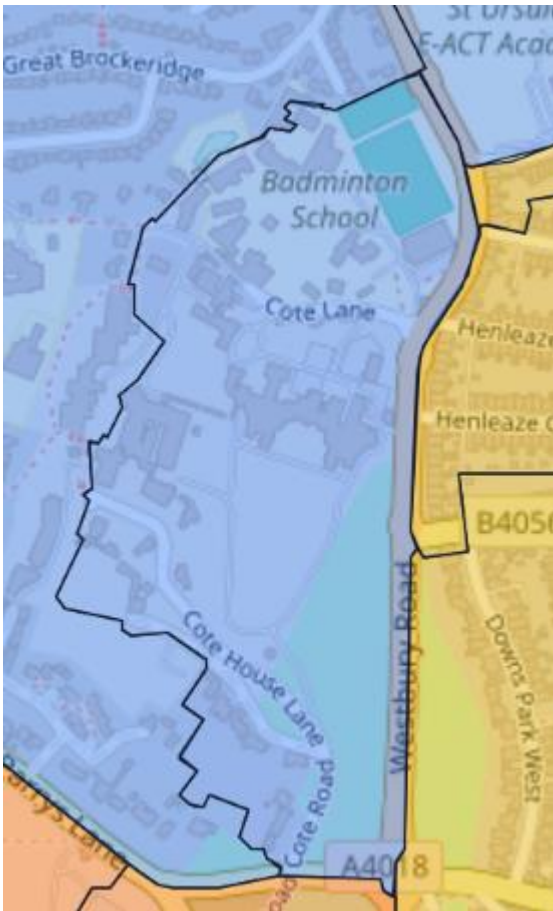
### Polling District(s):

- All of- AVLK, WEHA, WEHB, WEHC, WEHD
  - Part of WEHE- Land to the West of A4018 (Westbury Road) – including around Badminton Road and Cote House Lane. Approx – 250 voters
  - Part of WEHE- Land around Redmaids School including the roads of – part of Eastfield Road, Priory Avenue, Priory Court Road, West Priory Close, East Priory Close, part of Grange Park, Grange Close North, Grange Court Road, Brecon Close, part of Westbury Road, part of Brecon Road. Approx – 438 voters
- See maps

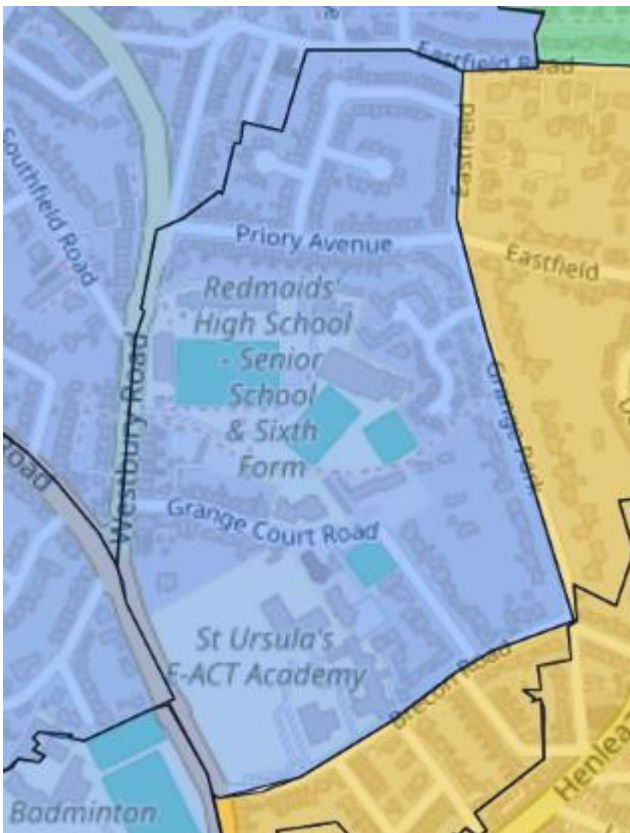
### Proposed Ward Map



Part of WEHE- Land to the West of A4018 (Westbury Road)



Part of WEHE- Land around Redmaids School



The proposal establishes a **two-councillor Westbury-on-Trym ward** with an electorate that sits **comfortably within the Boundary Commission's ratio tolerance levels**. It restores a warding pattern that reflects long-standing community identity, clear physical boundaries, and coherent patterns of daily life.

**Community Identity**

Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze are **distinct communities** with separate histories, amenities, and civic institutions. Each has its own High Street, library, churches, GP surgeries, and amenity societies. Residents identify with one or the other—never the combined “Westbury and Henleaze.” Restoring them as separate wards aligns with how the communities function and perceive themselves.

The **A4018** provides a strong, intuitive dividing line between the two communities for most polling districts. Residents west of the road identify with Westbury-on-Trym; those east identify with Henleaze. An exception is made for **Westbury Village** and adjacent areas on Westbury Hill, which must remain within the Westbury-on-Trym ward due to their historic and functional centrality. Public opposition during the 2016 review demonstrated the importance of keeping the village intact.

Coombe Dingle is included due to its **close socio-economic alignment** with Westbury-on-Trym, its **physical connectivity** via Canford Lane, and its reliance on **Westbury Village** as its primary service centre. The area also shares access to the **Blaise Estate**, reinforcing community coherence.

Westbury-on-Trym is an **affluent, stable, and well-educated** community with a rich mix of amenities. Two major civic groups underpin local engagement including **Sustainable Westbury-on-Trym (SusWoT)** and the **Westbury-on-Trym Society**.

The proposed Westbury-on-Trym ward is **coherent, historically grounded, and community-aligned**. It reflects how residents understand their neighbourhood, how they use local services, and how the area has developed over centuries. The boundaries are clear, logical, and administratively sound, supporting effective local governance and strong community representation.

## Technical Submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England Proposed Westbury-on-Trym Ward (Two-Member Ward)

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **two-councillor Westbury-on-Trym ward**, with a projected electorate that **falls comfortably within the Boundary Commission’s ratio tolerance levels**. The proposal reflects long-established community identities, clear physical boundaries, and coherent patterns of daily life, service use, and local geography.

### 2. Community Identity and Coherence

#### 2.1 Separation of Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze

The proposal restores **Westbury-on-Trym** and **Henleaze** as **two distinct wards**, reflecting their status as **separate communities**—a position they held until the 2016 boundary review.

Residents do not identify with the combined construct “Westbury and Henleaze.” Each community has its own well-defined identity, supported by distinct infrastructure and civic institutions:

- **Separate High Streets and shopping centres**, each recognised as individual **Town Centres** under **BCS 7 of the Bristol Local Plan**
- **Separate libraries**
- **Separate churches and faith communities**
- **Separate GP surgeries**
- **Separate amenity societies:**
  - *The Westbury-on-Trym Society*
  - *The Henleaze Society* These organisations draw membership from their respective communities and advocate for distinct local priorities.

The proposed warding pattern therefore restores a community alignment that is both intuitive to residents and consistent with historic and functional boundaries.

### 3. Use of the A4018 as a Clear and Logical Boundary

The **A4018 (Westbury Road / Passage Road)** provides a **strong, easily understood, and long-recognised boundary** between Westbury-on-Trym (west) and Henleaze (east). This road forms a natural dividing line for the majority of polling districts:

- **Residents west of the A4018** overwhelmingly identify as part of **Westbury-on-Trym**
- **Residents east of the A4018** identify as part of **Henleaze**

This boundary is topographically, socially, and historically meaningful, and its use enhances clarity for both residents and electoral administrators.

The proposed Westbury-on-Trym ward is defined by clear, recognisable boundaries:

- **North:** Blaise Estate and Henbury Hill
- **West:** Parys Lane → Coombe Lane → Dingle Road → Hallen Drive → Aldercombe Road
- **East:** Passage Road → around the historic village centre → Eastfield → Grange Park → Brecon Road → Westbury Road (A4018)
- **South:** Westbury Road and the Downs

These boundaries follow natural breaks in the urban form and align with community identity.

#### 4. Inclusion of Westbury Village and Adjacent Areas

An exception to the A4018 boundary is necessary around **Westbury Village** and the immediate area to the south along **Westbury Hill**. These neighbourhoods are indisputably part of Westbury-on-Trym:

- The village developed around the **Augustinian College in the 12th century**
- It contains the **historic parish church, village centre, and modern shopping area**
- Excluding the village from a Westbury-on-Trym ward would be illogical and contrary to community identity
- A similar proposal in the **2016 review** generated **significant public opposition**, demonstrating the strength of local feeling

The proposed boundaries therefore ensure that the historic and functional heart of Westbury-on-Trym remains within the ward that bears its name.

#### 5. Inclusion of Coombe Dingle

The proposal incorporates **Coombe Dingle**, currently part of the Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (AVLK) ward. This inclusion is justified on several grounds:

##### 5.1 Community and Socio-Economic Alignment

Coombe Dingle is:

- **Distinct in character** from Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
- **Socio-economically aligned** with Westbury-on-Trym
- **Functionally connected** to Westbury through daily travel, shopping, and service use

##### 5.2 Physical Connectivity

Most residential roads in Coombe Dingle feed directly onto **Canford Lane**, which:

- Runs through the centre of the proposed Westbury-on-Trym ward
- Leads directly to **Westbury Village**, the principal shopping and service centre for Coombe Dingle residents

##### 5.3 Shared Amenities

Coombe Dingle borders the **Blaise Estate**, a major shared recreational asset used extensively by residents of both areas.

Including Coombe Dingle therefore strengthens the coherence of the ward and supports balanced elector numbers.

#### 6. Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

##### 6.1 Economic Profile

- **Low unemployment** (approx. 3.6%)
- High proportion of **professional and managerial occupations**
- **Social grades:**
  - **AB:** ~35%
  - **C1/C2:** ~45%
  - **DE:** ~20%
- Higher-than-average household incomes
- Strong local spending power and a stable housing market

##### 6.2 Social Profile

- Population **slightly older** than the Bristol average
- Mix of families and long-term residents
- Strong community stability and cohesion
- Quiet, suburban character with high quality-of-life indicators

### 6.3 Education

- Above-average educational attainment
- Served by several highly regarded schools, including:
  - Elmlea Infants & Junior Schools
  - Westbury Park Primary School
  - St Ursula's E-ACT Academy
  - Badminton School (independent)
  - Redmaids' High School (independent)

## 7. Local Facilities and Community Infrastructure

### 7.1 Shopping and Services

Westbury-on-Trym has a thriving village centre with:

- Independent shops
- Cafés and restaurants
- Supermarkets and banks
- Pubs and takeaways
- Essential services

### 7.2 Parks and Green Spaces

The ward benefits from exceptional access to green space:

- **Canford Park** (central to community life)
- **Blaise Castle Estate** (northern boundary)
- **Durdham and Clifton Downs** (southern edge)
- Allotments, playing fields, and children's play areas
- Golf course, tennis courts, and bowling green

### 7.3 Community and Educational Facilities

- **Holy Trinity Church** (historic Norman landmark)
- **Westbury Village Hall**
- **Westbury-on-Trym Baptist Church**
- **Westbury-on-Trym Methodist Church**
- **Northcote Scout Hall**
- **Westbury Men's Club**
- **Westbury Library**

### 7.4 Community Groups

- **Sustainable Westbury-on-Trym (SusWoT)**
  - Community gardening
  - Litter-picking
  - Food growing
  - Sustainability education
- **Westbury-on-Trym Society**
  - Planning and development oversight
  - Conservation of historic areas
  - Management of Packhorse Garden
  - Westbury in Bloom
  - Tree planting and environmental care
  - Support for Friends of Canford Park
- **Friends of Westbury Library**
- **3 Scout groups** (26th, 90th and 167th Bristol)
- **Womens Institute** (meet in the Village Hall)
- **The Village Hall** itself is a charity run by local volunteers

- The annual **Westbury Village Show**

These groups demonstrate strong civic engagement and a well-organised community structure.

## 8. Conclusion

This proposal:

- Creates a **two-member Westbury-on-Trym ward** within the Commission's electorate tolerance
- Restores **historic and functional community boundaries**
- Uses **clear, logical, and recognisable borders**, particularly the A4018
- Ensures the **historic village centre** remains within the ward
- Incorporates **Coombe Dingle**, reflecting community identity and practical connectivity
- Produces a ward that is **coherent, community-focused, and administratively sound**

The proposed boundaries reflect how residents understand their community, how they use local services, and how the area has developed historically. It provides a strong, evidence-based foundation for effective and convenient local government.

## HORFIELD

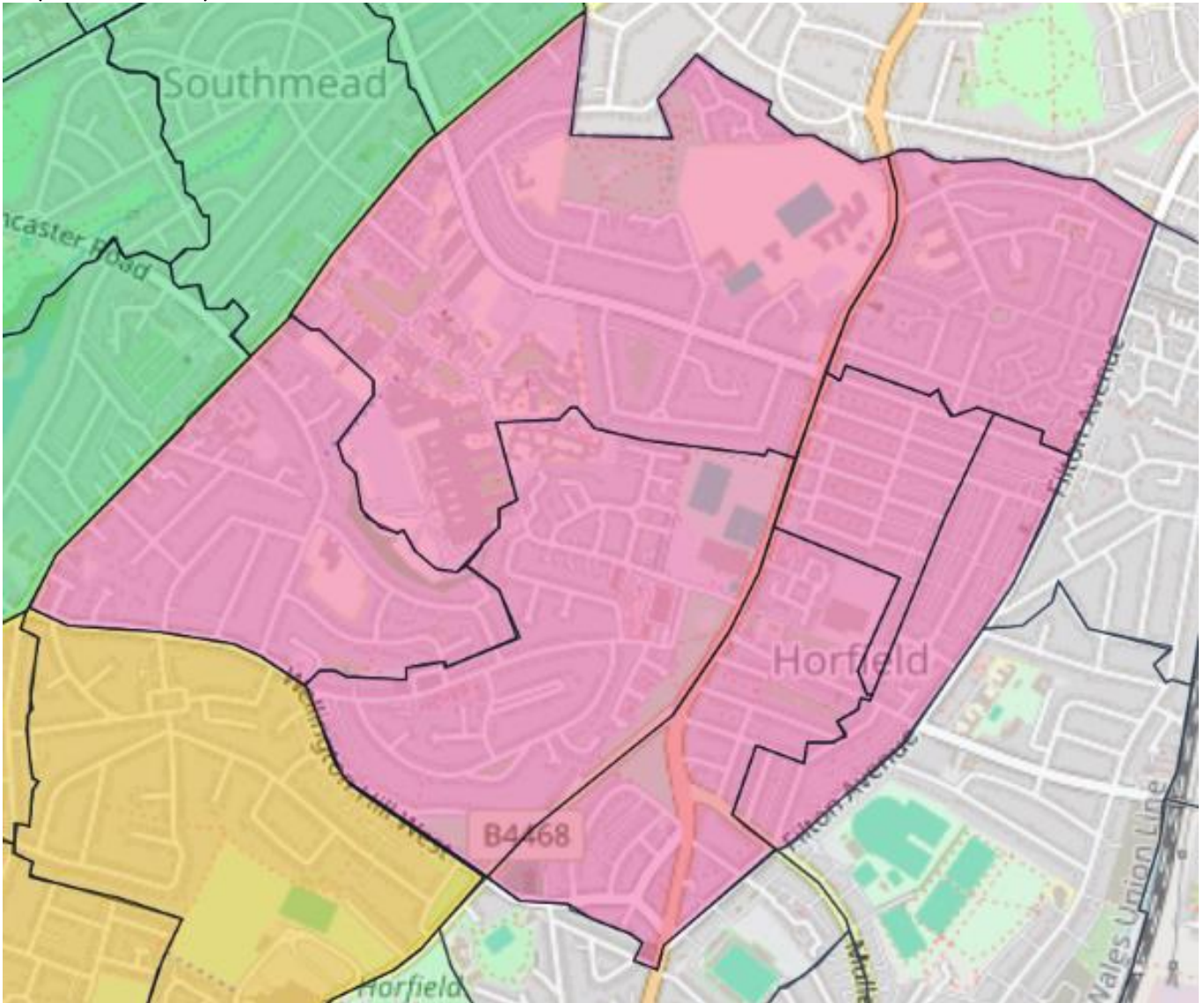
Electorate: 9,740 (+1.44%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- HORA, HORB, HORB, HORD, HORE, HOLF, HORG
- These are the same boundaries as the existing ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



Horfield is a coherent and well-defined suburban ward that remains suitable for a **two-councillor arrangement**, with electorate projections staying **within Boundary Commission tolerance levels**. Its existing boundaries—Filton Ward to the north, Wellington Hill West/East to the south, Filton Avenue to the east, and Southmead Road to the west—form clear, permanent, and easily understood limits.

The ward has a strong community identity supported by a rich network of facilities, including **Horfield Common**, **Horfield Leisure Centre**, **Horfield Library**, and the **Ardagh Community Hub**, alongside numerous parks, cafés, and social spaces. These assets create a vibrant environment for recreation, learning, and neighbourhood cohesion.

Horfield's economy reflects its mixed residential and commercial character, with employment linked to retail, health, education, and services along the Gloucester Road corridor. Socially, the ward is diverse and growing, with a predominantly working-age population and a blend of long-term residents, students, and young professionals. Educationally, the area is served by several primary schools and Orchard School Bristol, with attainment levels varying across the ward and a mix of academic and vocational pathways.

Overall, Horfield is a **stable, cohesive, and well-served community**, and its current boundaries and two-councillor structure remain appropriate and effective.

## Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission Horfield Ward – Proposal for a Two-Councillor Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the case for retaining **Horfield** as a **two-councillor ward**, based on its projected electorate, strong and clearly defined boundaries, and its cohesive and well-established community identity. Current forecasts indicate that the existing ward footprint will remain **within the Commission's electorate tolerance levels**, requiring no boundary changes to maintain effective and convenient local governance.

### 2. Electorate Forecast and Representation

- Horfield's electorate is **projected to remain within acceptable variance** for a two-member ward.
- The existing boundaries provide a stable and proportionate electorate, ensuring fair representation without the need for expansion or contraction.

### 3. Geographic Coherence and Clear Boundaries

Horfield is defined by **strong, permanent, and easily recognisable boundaries**, which reflect long-established community patterns and support effective administration:

- **North:** Border with Filton Ward (South Gloucestershire Council)
- **South:** Wellington Hill West and Wellington Hill
- **East:** Filton Avenue
- **West:** Southmead Road

These boundaries follow major roads and administrative lines, creating a **coherent and defensible ward structure** that residents readily identify with.

### 4. Community Identity and Infrastructure

Horfield is a **well-established suburban community** with a rich mix of facilities that support social cohesion, recreation, learning, and neighbourhood life.

#### 4.1 Community Facilities

The ward benefits from a wide range of community assets, including:

- Extensive **green spaces and parks** with play areas and sports features
- **Leisure and fitness centres** supporting health, sport, and family activities
- **Library and learning hubs** that foster community engagement
- **Community-led cafés, events, and social spaces** that strengthen neighbourhood ties

#### 4.2 Key Community Assets

- **Horfield Common** – A major open green space maintained by the City Council, central to community life
- **Horfield Leisure Centre** – A significant council-serviced facility offering extensive sport and fitness provision
- **Horfield Library** – A local learning and community hub
- **The Ardagh Community Hub** – A community-run centre with a café, gardens, and flexible indoor/outdoor space, managed by the Ardagh Community Trust

These facilities collectively form a **robust community infrastructure**, supporting wellbeing, social interaction, and local identity.

### 5. Education Provision

Horfield contains several state-funded schools that serve as important anchors for families and reinforce the ward's internal cohesion.

#### Primary / Early Years

- Upper Horfield Primary & Early Years
- St Teresa's Catholic Primary School
- Horfield Church of England Primary School

## Secondary

- **Orchard School Bristol (11–16)**

These schools contribute to strong local networks and support a stable family-oriented community.

## 6. Socio-Economic Profile

### 6.1 Economic Characteristics

Horfield's economy reflects its suburban character:

- A mix of terraced and semi-detached housing
- Strong transport links via **Gloucester Road (A38)**, supporting independent shops, cafés, and services
- Employment patterns typical of outer Bristol, with residents working across retail, health, education, and service sectors
- Proximity to major routes and employment hubs, contributing to a **stable local economy**

## 7. Social Profile

Horfield is a **diverse and steadily growing ward**, with:

- A predominantly working-age demographic (**around 69.9% aged 18–64**)
- A mix of long-term residents, students, and young professionals
- Several parks and green spaces—especially **Horfield Common**—acting as focal points for community activity
- A strong neighbourhood identity supported by amenities along Gloucester Road

These characteristics demonstrate a **cohesive and vibrant suburban community**.

## 8. Educational Profile

Horfield's educational landscape reflects its mixed population:

- A combination of residents with higher-level qualifications and others following vocational or employment-based pathways
- Access to multiple primary schools and proximity to secondary schools in north Bristol
- Variation in attainment across neighbourhoods, consistent with the ward's demographic diversity
- Influence from nearby major educational institutions, contributing to a **dynamic and varied educational profile**

## 9. Summary and Recommendation

Horfield is a **geographically coherent, socially cohesive, and well-defined suburban ward** with:

- A projected electorate comfortably within Boundary Commission tolerance
- Strong, permanent, and easily understood boundaries
- A rich network of community facilities and green spaces
- A diverse and stable population with shared interests and local identity
- Educational and socio-economic characteristics that support a unified ward structure

**For these reasons, the existing Horfield ward should be retained as a two-councillor ward with its current boundaries.**

## SOUTHMEAD

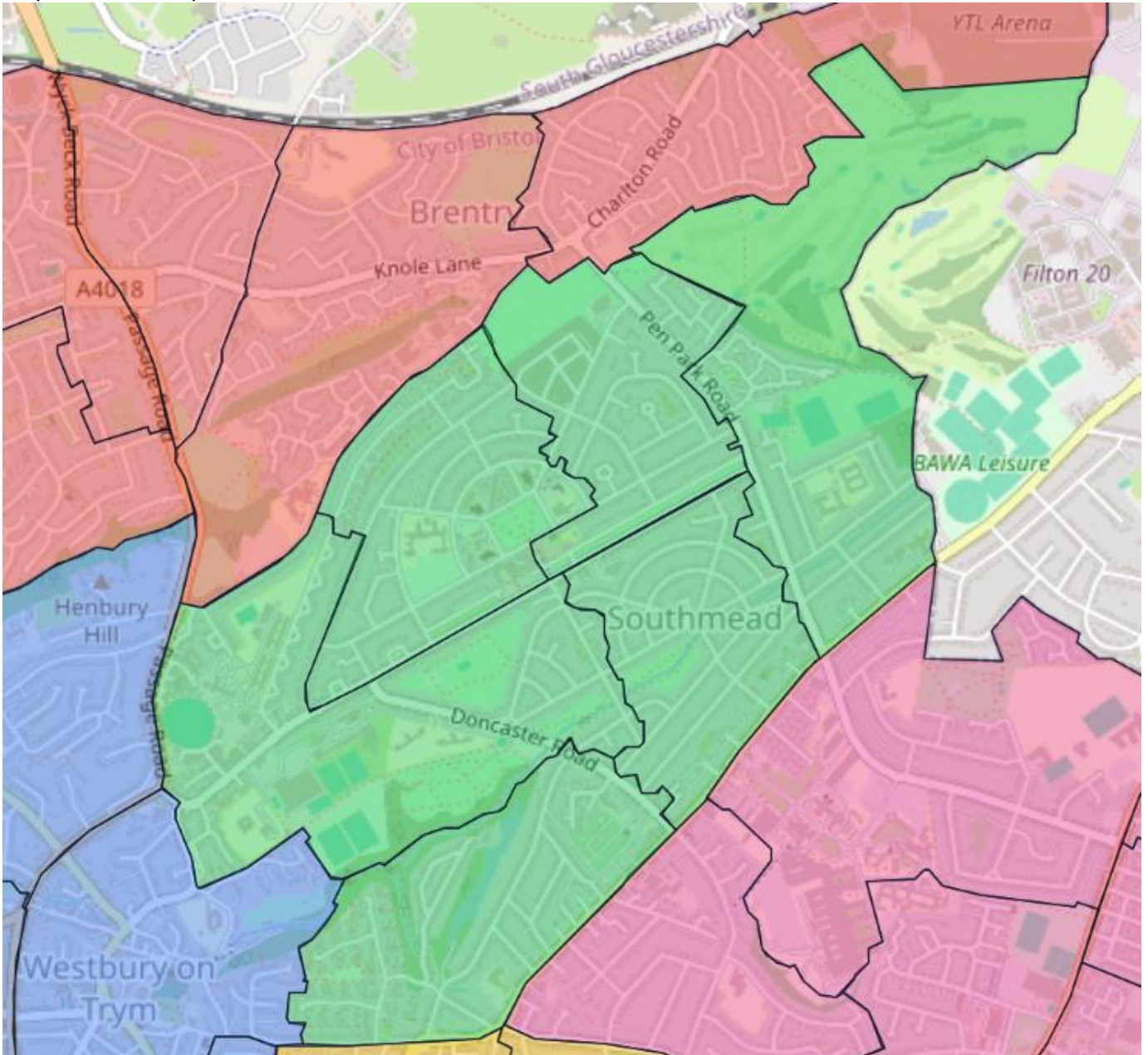
Electorate: 9,984 (+3.98%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- SMDA, SMDB, SMDC, SMDD, SMDE, SMDF
- These are the same boundaries as the existing ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



Southmead is a well-defined and cohesive suburban ward that functions effectively as a **two-councillor area**. Its projected electorate remains **within Boundary Commission tolerance levels**, and its existing boundaries—Brentry Hill ridgeline to the north, Southmead Road to the south, the South Gloucestershire border to the east, and Passage Road to the west—form strong, permanent, and easily understood limits.

The ward has a **clear community centre** around the Greystoke Avenue shopping area and is supported by major hubs including the **Greenway Centre**, **The Ranch**, and **Southmead Community Centre**, alongside the library, health services, and extensive parks. Three primary schools—Baddocks Wood, Fonthill, and Little Mead—reinforce local identity and family networks.

Economically, Southmead reflects its working-class origins, with employment shaped by nearby Southmead Hospital and a mix of stable households and areas of deprivation. Socially, it is diverse and densely populated, with a young

demographic profile, significant ethnic diversity, and a high proportion of social housing. Educational outcomes vary across the ward, with lower levels of higher qualifications but strong participation in vocational and apprenticeship pathways.

Overall, Southmead is a **coherent, stable, and socially interconnected ward**, and its current boundaries and two-councillor structure remain appropriate and effective.

## Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission Southmead Ward – Proposal for a Two-Councillor Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the case for retaining **Southmead** as a **two-councillor ward**, based on its projected electorate, strong and clearly defined boundaries, and its well-established community identity. Current forecasts indicate that the existing ward footprint will remain **within the Commission’s electorate tolerance levels**, requiring no boundary adjustments to maintain effective and convenient local governance.

### 2. Electorate Forecast and Representation

- Southmead’s electorate is **projected to remain within acceptable variance** for a two-member ward.
- The existing boundaries provide a stable and proportionate electorate, ensuring fair representation without the need for expansion or contraction.

### 3. Geographic Coherence and Clear Boundaries

Southmead is defined by **strong, permanent, and easily recognisable boundaries**, which support effective administration and reflect long-established community patterns:

- **North:** The ridgeline along Brentry Hill (running along Charlton Road)
- **South:** Southmead Road and part of Eastfield Road
- **East:** The Bristol–South Gloucestershire boundary
- **West:** Passage Road

These boundaries follow natural features, major roads, and administrative lines, creating a **coherent and defensible ward structure**.

### 4. Community Identity and Infrastructure

Southmead is a **well-established and cohesive community**, with a strong sense of identity centred around the **Greystoke Avenue shopping area**, which functions as the ward’s commercial and social heart.

#### 4.1 Key Community Hubs

Southmead’s community infrastructure is anchored by three major hubs:

- **The Greenway Centre** – a major venue for learning, health programmes, community events, and local services
- **The Ranch** – a longstanding youth and community facility supporting engagement, recreation, and social development
- **Southmead Community Centre** – a focal point for local groups, activities, and neighbourhood support

These hubs are complemented by:

- Day service facilities
- Southmead Library
- Southmead & Henbury Family Practice
- Numerous parks and green spaces distributed across the ward

Together, they form a **robust ecosystem of community support**, enabling strong social cohesion, wellbeing, and intergenerational engagement.

#### 4.2 Education and Schools

Southmead contains **three primary schools**:

- **Baddocks Wood**
- **Fonthill**
- **Little Mead**

These schools serve as important anchors for families and reinforce the ward's internal community links.

## 5. Socio-Economic Profile

### 5.1 Economic Characteristics

Southmead's economy reflects its suburban, residential character:

- Proximity to **Southmead Hospital**, one of Bristol's largest employers, significantly shapes local employment patterns.
- The ward includes extensive 20th-century council housing, contributing to a socio-economic profile with **both stable long-term households and areas of deprivation**.
- Employment levels and income patterns sit **below the Bristol average**, consistent with the area's historic development as a working-class estate.

## 6. Social Profile

Southmead is a **diverse and densely populated** ward with:

- A **young population**, including **22.7% aged 0–17**, alongside a substantial working-age cohort
- A **multi-ethnic community**, with approximately **76% White, 10% Asian, and 7% Black** residents
- A **high proportion of social housing**, contributing to varied deprivation levels and differing health outcomes
- A strong sense of local identity, reinforced by community organisations, parks, and the presence of the hospital as a major local institution

These characteristics demonstrate a **cohesive and resilient community** with shared needs and interests.

## 7. Educational Profile

Educational indicators reflect the ward's socio-economic diversity:

- Levels of higher qualifications are **below the Bristol average**, consistent with historic employment patterns.
- The ward benefits from multiple primary schools and proximity to secondary schools in north Bristol.
- Attainment levels vary across neighbourhoods, with some areas experiencing **higher levels of need and lower educational outcomes**.
- Vocational pathways and apprenticeships are common, aligning with local employment sectors such as health, retail, logistics, and trades.

## 8. Summary and Recommendation

Southmead is a **geographically coherent, socially cohesive, and well-defined suburban ward** with:

- A projected electorate comfortably within Boundary Commission tolerance
- Strong, permanent, and easily understood boundaries
- A deeply rooted community identity centred around shared facilities and established neighbourhood hubs
- A socio-economic and educational profile that is consistent across the ward and supports a unified representation

**For these reasons, the existing Southmead ward should be retained as a two-councillor ward with its current boundaries.**

## LAWRENCE WESTON

Electorate: 5,191 (+8.13%)

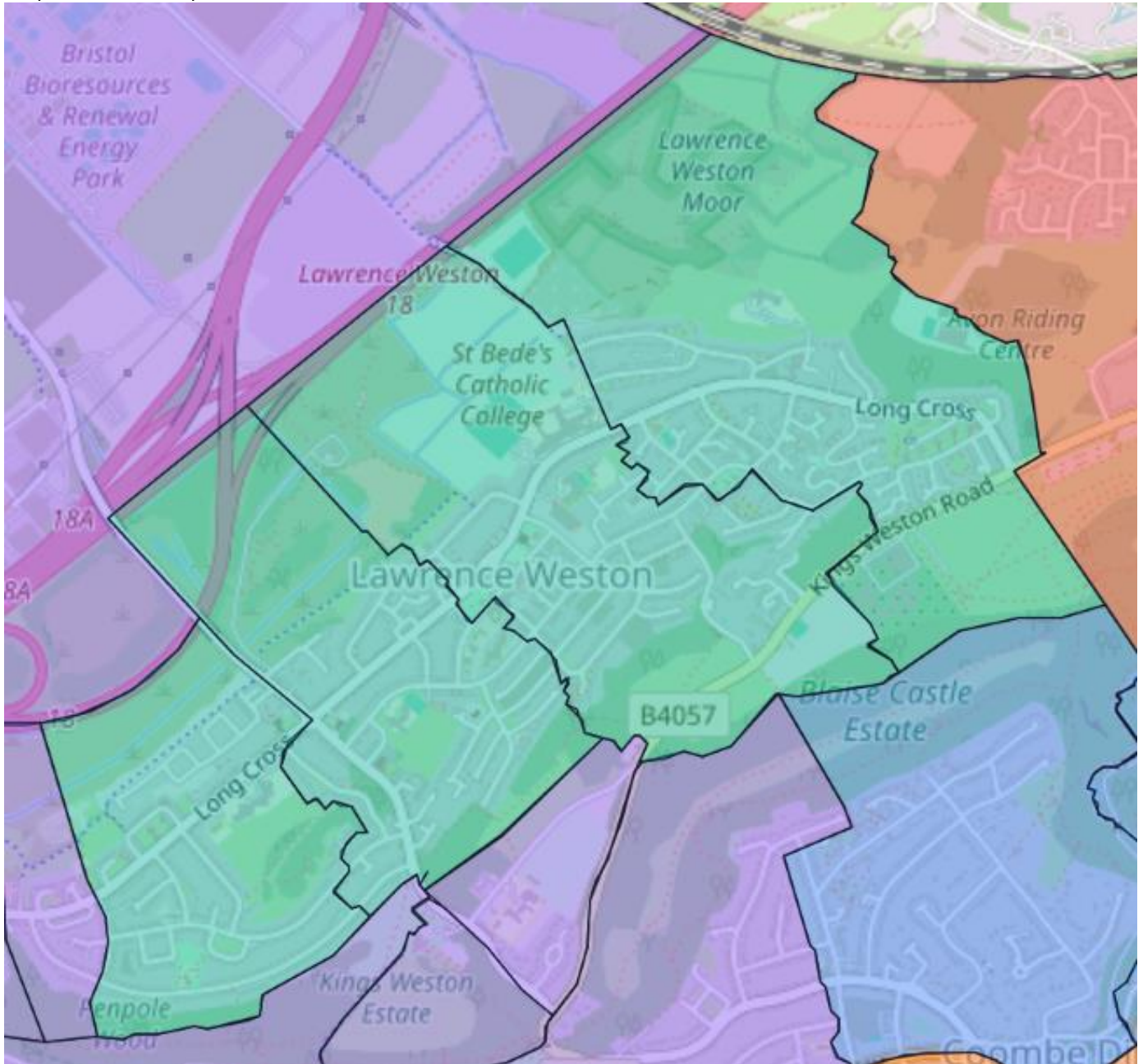
Councillors: 1

Polling District(s):

- All of - AVLD, AVLE
- Part of AVLC- minus the area from Windcliffe Crescent to the West – approx. 500 voters.
- Part of AVLL- minus the area around Kings Weston House including Napier Miles Road and Ferndown Close – approx. 50 voters.

Maps for the two areas of AVLC and AVLL are included in the Proposed Avonmouth and Shirehampton Ward section

### Proposed Ward Map



This submission proposes the creation of a **single-member Lawrence Weston Ward** in northwest Bristol. The proposed ward meets the Boundary Commission's requirements for **electoral equality**, uses **strong and recognisable physical boundaries**, and reflects the area's well-established identity as a distinct and cohesive community.

Lawrence Weston is a post-war estate built in the late 1940s and 1950s to address Bristol's housing shortage. Its design—wide streets, green spaces, and clusters of local amenities—has shaped a neighbourhood with a strong sense of place and long-standing community pride. The area's physical setting further reinforces its coherence: Kingsweston Hill to the south, the Blaise Estate to the east, the motorway to the north, and Windcliffe Crescent to the west form clear, logical borders for a standalone ward.

The community is characterised by exceptionally active grassroots organisations, including Ambition Lawrence Weston and the Lawrence Weston Community Farm, which deliver regeneration, social support, and neighbourhood-wide engagement. These groups demonstrate a high level of local cohesion and collective identity, strengthening the case for dedicated political representation.

Despite its strong community networks, Lawrence Weston experiences significant socio-economic challenges. It ranks among the most deprived areas in the UK, with lower educational attainment, limited local school provision, and historically higher unemployment than the Bristol average. Community-led regeneration—such as new housing, public-realm improvements, and innovative energy projects—has begun to address these issues, but sustained political focus is essential.

## Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission Proposal for a Lawrence Weston Ward (One Member Ward)

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **Lawrence Weston Ward**, represented by **one councillor**, with boundaries designed to meet the Boundary Commission's required **electoral equality ratios** while reflecting the area's strong and distinct community identity.

Lawrence Weston is a cohesive, well-defined neighbourhood in northwest Bristol with a clear sense of place, shared history, and established community networks. Creating a dedicated ward would ensure that this community has an effective and distinct political voice.

### 2. Community Identity and Local Cohesion

#### A Neighbourhood with Post-War Roots

Lawrence Weston was developed in the late 1940s and 1950s to address Bristol's post-war housing shortage. Its design reflects the planning principles of that era:

- Wide residential streets
- Generous green spaces
- Clusters of local shops and community buildings

Over the decades, Lawrence Weston has grown into a neighbourhood with a strong identity and deep local pride. Many families have lived in the area for generations, reinforcing its social cohesion.

As a distinct community within North Bristol, Lawrence Weston would benefit from having its own dedicated political representation to reflect its unique needs, challenges, and aspirations.

### 3. Landscape and Surroundings

Lawrence Weston's physical setting provides natural and recognisable boundaries that support the creation of a coherent ward.

Key landscape features include:

- **Kingsweston Hill**, rising immediately to the south, offering views across the Severn estuary
- **Blaise Castle Estate**, a major heritage and recreational asset within walking distance
- **The Avonmouth industrial zone**, shaping local employment patterns and the physical environment

This combination of countryside edges and industrial heritage gives Lawrence Weston a distinctive character—part suburban, part rural, and firmly rooted in Bristol's working-class history.

### 4. Proposed Ward Boundaries

The proposed boundaries use clear, logical, and easily identifiable physical features:

- **North:** The motorway, providing a strong and unambiguous boundary
- **South:** Kingsweston Hill
- **East:** Riding School land and the Blaise Estate
- **West:** A line running along Windcliffe Crescent

These borders create a compact and coherent ward that aligns with the Boundary Commission’s principles of recognisable boundaries and community identity.

The proposed population size will conform to the Commission’s required **electoral equality ratio** for a single-member ward.

## 5. Community and Local Life

Lawrence Weston is known for its exceptionally strong grassroots organisations and community-led initiatives. These groups play a central role in local life and demonstrate the area’s cohesion and shared identity.

Key community assets include:

- **Ambition Lawrence Weston (ALW)** – the leading community-led regeneration organisation, coordinating the Lawrence Weston Community Network and delivering neighbourhood planning, events, and support services
- **Lawrence Weston Community Farm** – offering animal care, gardening, sustainability projects, and clubs for all ages
- **Youth centres and sports facilities**
- **Local festivals and neighbourhood events**

These organisations illustrate the area’s resilience, ambition, and capacity for self-organisation—further supporting the case for dedicated political representation.

## 6. Amenities and Everyday Convenience

Lawrence Weston functions as a self-contained neighbourhood with essential services and strong transport links, including:

- A local shopping parade
- Schools and nurseries, including **Oasis Academy Long Cross Primary School, Our Lady of the Rosary RC Primary School, and St Bede’s Catholic College**
- Health services
- Frequent bus links to central Bristol
- Easy access to the M5 and the Portway

These amenities reinforce the area’s identity as a distinct and practical community hub.

## 7. Regeneration and Future Plans

In recent years, Lawrence Weston has been the focus of significant community-led regeneration, including:

- New housing developments
- Improvements to public spaces
- Investment in community energy projects, including a community-owned wind turbine
- Plans for enhanced transport links and expanded services

These initiatives demonstrate a proactive and organised community working to improve local outcomes—further evidence of the need for a ward structure that recognises and supports this momentum.

## 8. Socio-Economic Profile

### Economic Profile

- Lawrence Weston ranks among the **most deprived areas in the UK**, particularly in employment, income, skills, health, and crime.
- The area has historically experienced **higher unemployment and claimant rates** than the Bristol average.
- Community-led investment—such as revenue from a local wind turbine and nearby solar farm—has created new funding streams for local development.

### Social Profile

- The area has a **strong community identity**, with active resident groups and a well-used community hub.
- Youth centres, the community farm, and local networks contribute to social cohesion and mutual support.
- Despite health challenges linked to deprivation, community-driven initiatives have strengthened wellbeing and resilience.

### Educational Profile

- Educational attainment is **below the Bristol average**, according to ward-level data.

- Local provision includes one primary school and a specialist SEMH school; there is no mainstream secondary school within the estate, requiring travel to neighbouring areas.
- Skills and training levels are among the **lowest nationally**, contributing to long-term employment challenges.

These socio-economic factors highlight the importance of ensuring that Lawrence Weston has a dedicated councillor who can advocate for targeted support and investment.

## 9. Conclusion

Lawrence Weston is a clearly defined, cohesive, and historically rooted community with strong internal networks, recognisable boundaries, and distinct socio-economic characteristics. Creating a **single-member Lawrence Weston**

**Ward** would:

- Reflect the area's strong and unified community identity
- Provide effective and focused political representation
- Align with the Boundary Commission's principles of electoral equality, community cohesion, and clear, logical boundaries

This proposal ensures that Lawrence Weston's unique character, challenges, and ambitions are properly represented within Bristol's future governance arrangements.

## AVONMOUTH & SHIREHAMPTON

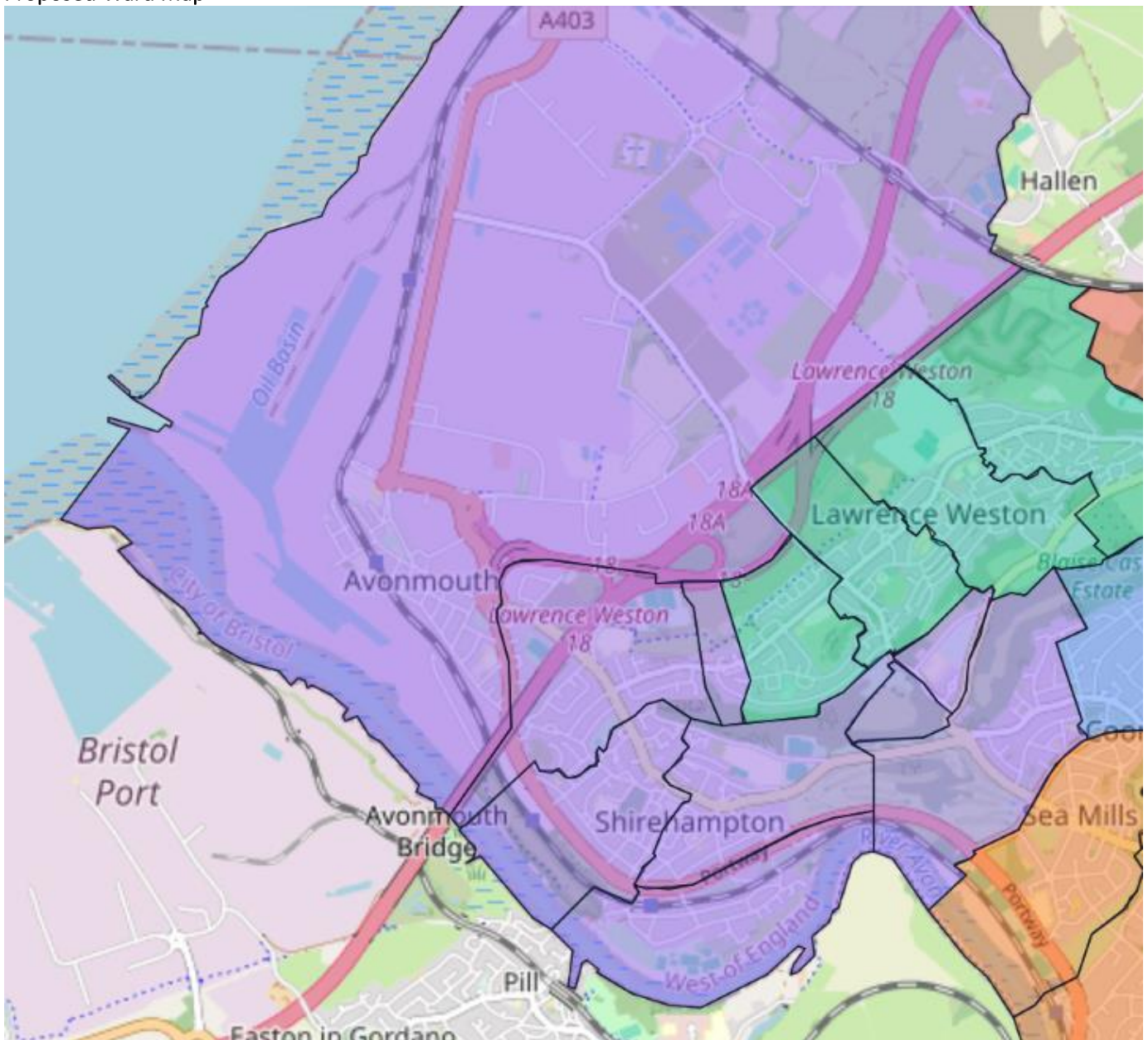
Electorate: 10,340 (+7.69%)

Councillors: 2

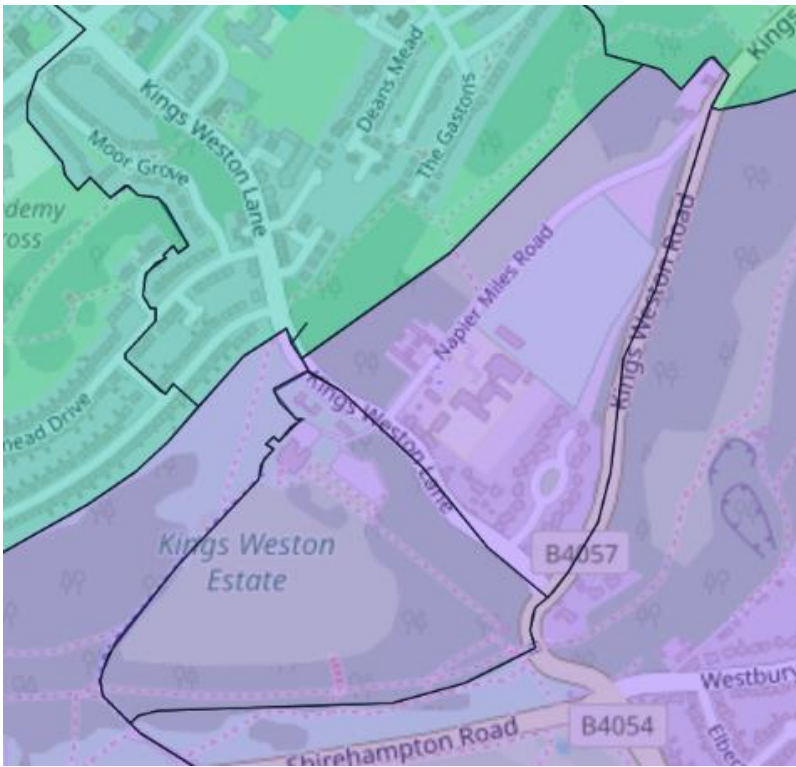
Polling District(s):

- All of the following- AVLA, AVLB, AVLF, AVLG, AVLH, AVLJ
- Part of AVLL – section around Kings Weston House – see Map. Including Kings Weston House, Napier Miles Road and Ferndown Close. Approx. 50 voters.
- Part of AVLC – section to the west of Windcliffe Crescent – see Map. Including half of Windcliffe Crescent, Boon Villas, part of Mancroft Avenue, part of Longcross, Humberstan Walk and Playford Gardens. Approx. 500 voters.

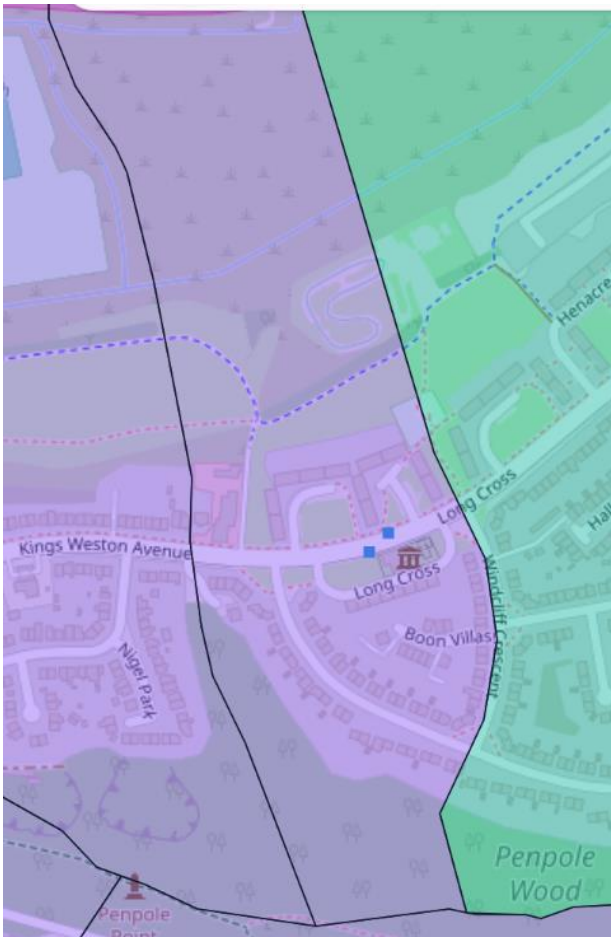
Proposed Ward Map



Part of AVLL



Part of AVLC



This submission proposes the creation of a **two-councillor Avonmouth & Shirehampton Ward**, designed to meet the Boundary Commission's requirements for electoral equality, coherent boundaries, and strong community identity. The proposed ward brings together the established communities of **Shirehampton**, **Avonmouth**, and part of the adjoining **Sea Mills estate**, all of which sit within the current ward and share long-standing political, social, and community connections.

**Shirehampton** retains the character of a historic village, with a traditional High Street, parish church, and strong local identity. Its residential, walkable layout and proximity to Kingsweston Hill and the Avon Gorge give it a semi-rural feel despite its urban location. **Avonmouth**, by contrast, is a major industrial and port district central to Bristol's economy, home to the Port of Bristol, logistics centres, and manufacturing. It has a distinct industrial character and provides significant employment for the wider region.

Despite their differences, the two communities are closely linked. They share transport infrastructure—including the Portway, M5, and rail services—along with schools, green spaces, sports clubs, and community facilities. Residents move fluidly between the two areas for work, leisure, and services, forming a cohesive social and functional unit.

Socio-economic data shows a mixed residential and industrial economy with pockets of significant deprivation, particularly in employment, income, and health. Educational attainment is below the Bristol average, with several primary schools and one secondary school serving the area. Skills levels are lower than citywide norms, reflecting long-term structural challenges.

Both communities benefit from strong grassroots organisations. In Shirehampton, groups such as the **Public Hall Community Association**, **SCAF**, and the long-running **Shire newspaper** support local cohesion. In Avonmouth, the **Avonmouth Community Centre Association**, **Avonmouth Projects Group**, and youth play sessions provide vital social, educational, and wellbeing support.

Overall, the proposed Avonmouth & Shirehampton Ward reflects real community identities, shared infrastructure, and coherent geography. It ensures effective local representation while maintaining continuity with existing community relationships and meeting the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria.

## Technical Submission to the Boundary Commission: Proposed Avonmouth & Shirehampton Ward (Two Member Ward)

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **two-councillor Avonmouth & Shirehampton Ward**, designed to meet the Boundary Commission's requirements for **electoral equality**, **coherent and recognisable boundaries**, and **strong community identity**.

The proposed ward brings together the long-established communities of **Shirehampton** and **Avonmouth**, along with part of the adjoining **Sea Mills estate**, in order to ensure population balance. All of these areas are currently within the existing ward and share a long history of political, social, and community association.

The proposed borders will conform to the Commission's population ratio requirements for a two-member ward.

### 2. Community Identity and Local Cohesion

#### 2.1 Shirehampton

Shirehampton is a long-established settlement that retains the character and identity of a village despite being part of the wider city of Bristol.

Key characteristics include:

- **Historic roots:** Originally a separate village, Shirehampton maintains a traditional High Street, parish church, and a strong sense of local identity. Many residents still refer to it as a village.
- **Character:** A residential, walkable, community-focused area with shops, cafés, and local services centred around the High Street.
- **Heritage:** The area has medieval and Norman historical influences and sits close to the River Avon.
- **Landscape:** Surrounded by green spaces and close to Kingsweston Hill and the Avon Gorge, giving it a semi-rural feel despite proximity to major transport routes.

Shirehampton's strong identity and cohesive community networks make it a natural anchor for the proposed ward.

#### 2.2 Avonmouth

Avonmouth is a major industrial and port district with a distinct economic and social profile.

Key characteristics include:

- **Industrial hub:** Home to the Port of Bristol, logistics centres, warehouses, and manufacturing facilities.
- **Strategic importance:** Historically served as a key military depot during the First World War.
- **Employment centre:** The docks and industrial estates provide significant employment for Bristol and the wider region.
- **Urban character:** More industrial and commercial than residential, with major transport infrastructure including the M5, rail links, and the Portway.

Avonmouth's economic role and industrial heritage give it a unique identity that complements, but is distinct from, Shirehampton.

### 2.3 Shared Features and Connections

Although Shirehampton and Avonmouth are distinct communities, they are closely linked through:

- **Transport:** Shared access to the Portway, M5, and local rail services.
- **Community life:** Residents use shared amenities, schools, sports clubs, and green spaces.
- **Geography:** Both lie near the River Avon and the Severn Estuary, shaping their development and character.

These shared features support the case for a combined ward that reflects real-world community patterns.

### 3. Proposed Ward Boundaries

The proposed boundaries use clear, logical, and easily identifiable physical features:

- **North:** Avonmouth Industrial Estate, bordering South Gloucestershire, the Bristol Channel, and the M5 motorway.
- **South:** The River Avon and Sylvan Way.
- **East:** The proposed Lawrence Weston Ward along the Kingsweston Hill ridgeline and Windcliffe Crescent; the proposed Westbury-on-Trym Ward along Aldercombe Road.
- **West:** The River Avon.

These boundaries reflect natural geography, existing community ties, and the need to achieve population balance.

### 4. Socio-Economic Profile

#### 4.1 Economic Profile

- **Mixed residential and industrial economy:** Avonmouth contains one of the largest industrial and logistics zones in the South West, centred around the Port of Bristol. This provides significant employment but also shapes the area's economic landscape.
- **Higher deprivation levels:** Census and deprivation data show that parts of Avonmouth & Shirehampton fall within more deprived deciles, particularly in employment, income, and health.
- **Employment patterns:** Employment levels vary, with some neighbourhoods showing higher claimant counts and lower-skilled employment profiles than the Bristol average.

#### 4.2 Social Profile

- **Distinct community identities:** Shirehampton retains a village-like character with strong community networks, while Avonmouth's identity is shaped by its industrial heritage.
- **Population characteristics:** Census 2021 data shows a diverse mix of households, with variations in health, housing, and employment across the MSOA.
- **Community cohesion:** Both areas have strong local identities supported by community groups, churches, and neighbourhood organisations. Sports clubs such as Avonmouth Rugby Club, Avonmouth Football Club, Shirehampton Football Club, and the local cricket club are used by residents from both communities.
- **Symbiotic communities:** Residents share facilities including the Kings Weston Estate, sports clubs, community groups, health services, and shops.

### 5. Educational Profile

- **Lower-than-average attainment:** Ward-level data from Bristol City Council indicates below-average educational outcomes compared with the wider city, particularly in higher-level qualifications.
- **School provision:** The area includes several primary schools and access to secondary schools in nearby wards.

Local schools include:

- Avonmouth C of E Primary School
- Kingsweston School (Napier Miles site)
- Shirehampton Primary School
- Kingsweston School (Shirehampton site)

- Oasis Academy Brightstowe (secondary)
- **Skills profile:** Census data shows lower levels of higher qualifications and a higher proportion of residents with no formal qualifications compared with Bristol averages.

## 6. Community Infrastructure

### 6.1 Major Community Groups in Shirehampton

1. **Shirehampton Public Hall Community Association**
  - Provides a welcoming community space with regular activities and room hire.
  - Hosts plays, concerts, exhibitions, and community events.
2. **Shirehampton Community Action Forum (SCAF)**
  - Organises monthly High Street markets and twice-yearly community fairs.
  - Runs door-to-door shopping trips for residents.
  - Coordinates volunteer groups such as Shire Greens and the Shire Planning Group.
3. **Shirehampton Men's Social Club**
  - Long-established social venue on the High Street.
4. **Shire – Local Community Newspaper**
  - Community-run newspaper operating for over 50 years.
  - Shares local news, events, and community stories.

### 6.2 Major Community Groups in Avonmouth

1. **Avonmouth Community Centre Association (ACCA)**
  - Main hub for community life in Avonmouth.
  - Offers events, meals, workshops, and social groups.
  - Provides a warm welcome space and a not-for-profit café.
  - Hosts Avonmouth Library and a range of social and educational activities.
2. **Avonmouth Community Centre – Activities & Volunteering Network**
  - Offers workshops, events, a community garden, and volunteering opportunities.
3. **Avonmouth Projects Group (CIC)**
  - Focuses on environmental and social regeneration.
  - Developing an ecological community space and supporting local wildlife projects
4. **Children's Scrapstore – Avonmouth Play Sessions**
  - Provides outdoor play sessions with arts, crafts, sports, and creative activities.

It is important to note that these community groups are access by people living across the included communities within the ward.

## 7. Conclusion

The proposed **two-councillor Avonmouth & Shirehampton Ward** reflects:

- Strong and long-standing community ties
- Clear and recognisable boundaries
- A coherent socio-economic profile
- Shared amenities, transport links, and community infrastructure
- A population size that meets the Boundary Commission's electoral equality requirements

This configuration ensures effective and convenient local governance while respecting the identities and needs of the communities within the ward.

## HENLEAZE

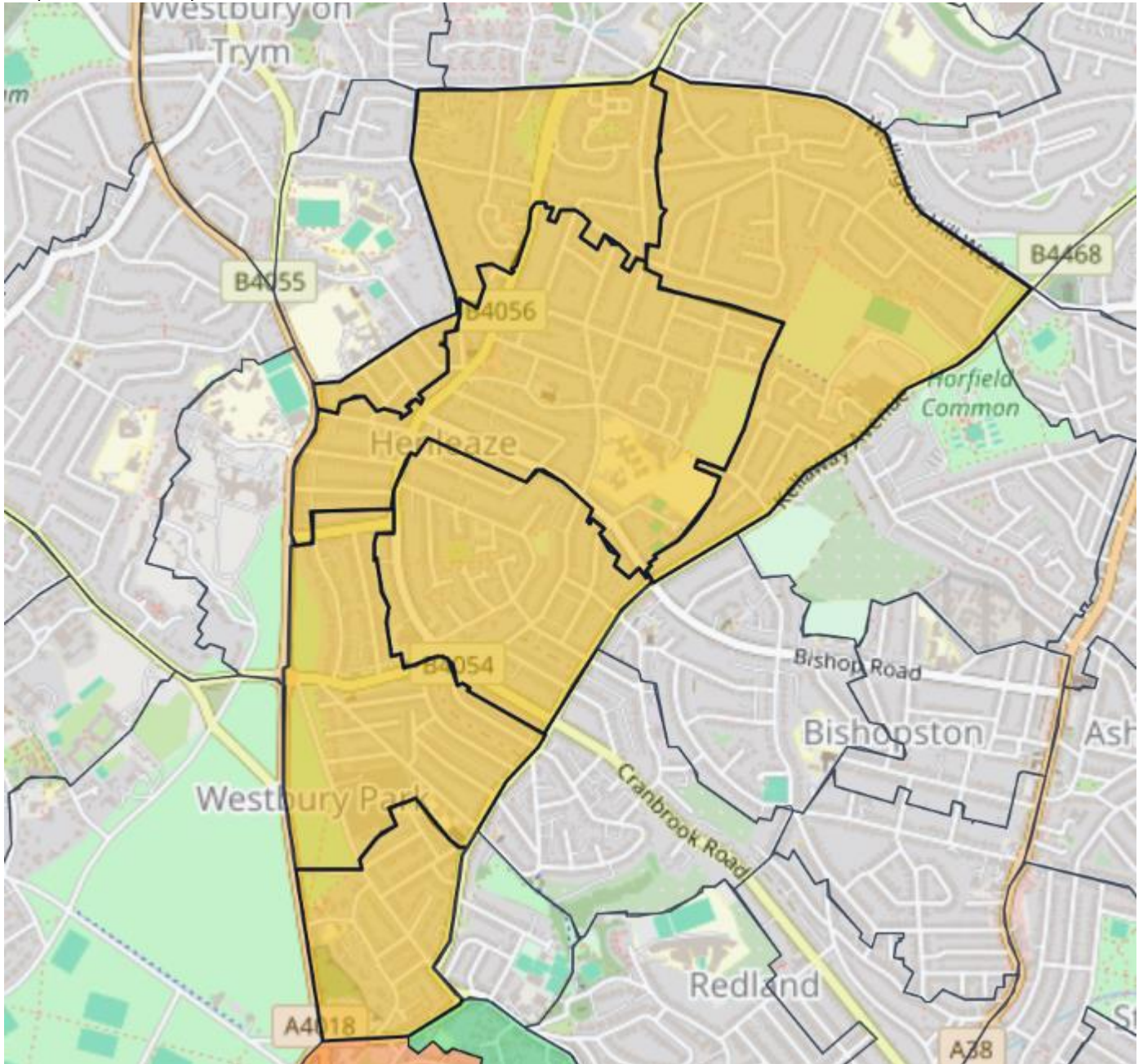
Electorate: 9,718 (+1.21%)

Councillors: 2

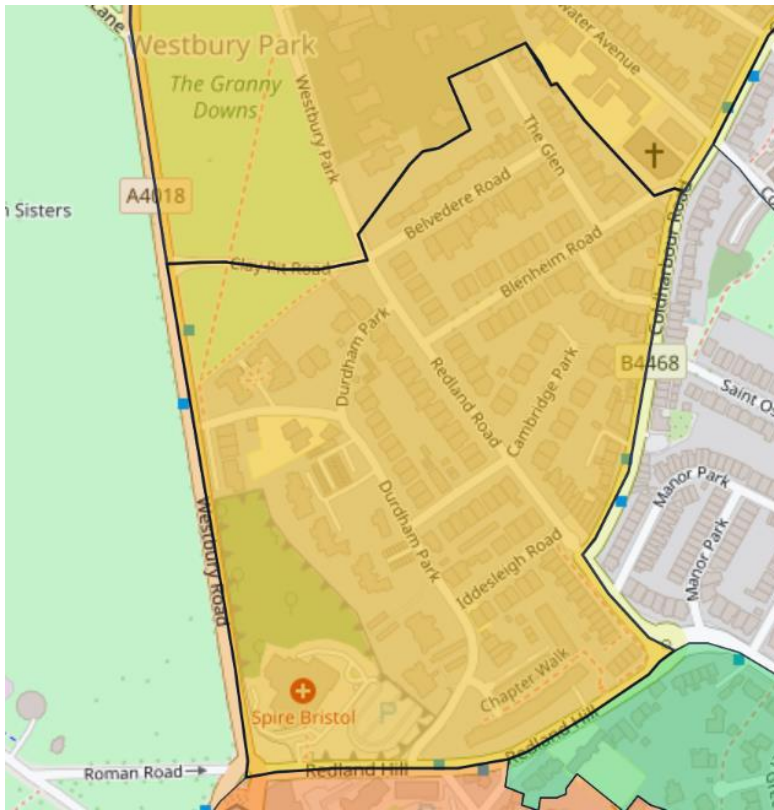
Polling District(s):

- All of the following- WEHF, WEHG, WEHH, WEHJ
- Part of WEHE (see Westbury-on-Trym section for map). Approx. – 1198 voters
- Part of REDE- including The Glen, Blevedere Road, part of Redland Road, Durdham Park, Iddesleigh Road, Redland Hill, Chapter Walk, Westmoreland Road, Blenheim Road, The Quadrant, Cambridge Park, part of Coldharbour Road – Approx. 1176 voters.

Proposed Ward Map



Part of REDE



Henleaze is proposed as a two-councillor ward with an electorate that fits comfortably within the Boundary Commission's ratio tolerance levels. The proposal restores Henleaze and Westbury-on-Trym as separate wards, reflecting the reality that they are distinct communities with their own identities, amenities, and civic institutions. Residents do not identify with the combined construct created in the 2016 review, and each area maintains its own High Street, library, churches, GP surgeries, and amenity societies.

The A4018 provides a clear and logical boundary between the two communities for most polling districts, with only a small exception at the top of Westbury Hill where the neighbourhoods interlock. The ward also incorporates a modest southern extension to Redland Hill to include the streets adjoining the Downs, creating a coherent and easily understood southern boundary and bringing the cohesive Westbury Park suburb together into one ward where it is currently split between W&H and Redland.

Henleaze is one of Bristol's most affluent and stable suburbs, characterised by low unemployment, a strong professional workforce, and predominantly owner-occupied housing. The population is slightly older than the Bristol average, with long-established residents contributing to a cohesive and settled community. Educational attainment is high, supported by well-regarded local.

The area offers a strong mix of amenities, including a thriving high street, cafés, restaurants, independent shops, and essential services. It benefits from excellent access to green spaces, particularly the Durdham Downs and Old Quarry Park, and is known for its peaceful residential character and strong neighbourhood identity.

Henleaze also has a vibrant network of community groups that reinforce its civic life such as The Henleaze Society which plays a central role in representing residents and protecting local amenities. Sports and outdoor activities are supported by organisations such as the Henleaze Bowling Club and groups based at the Golden Hill Sports Ground.

The boundaries follow clear physical features, align with local identity, and support effective and convenient local government.

## 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **two-councillor Henleaze ward**, with a projected electorate that **falls within the Boundary Commission's ratio tolerance levels**. The proposal reflects long-established community identity, clear physical boundaries, and coherent patterns of daily life, service use, and local geography.

## 2. Community Identity and Separation from Westbury-on-Trym

The proposal restores **Henleaze** and **Westbury-on-Trym** as **two distinct wards**, reflecting their status as separate communities—both historically and in contemporary usage. They remained separate until the 2016 boundary review, and residents continue to identify strongly with one or the other.

No resident describes themselves as living in “Westbury and Henleaze.” Each community has its own:

- **High Street and shopping centre**, each recognised as a **separate Town Centre** under **BCS 7 of the Bristol Local Plan**
- **Library**
- **Churches and faith communities**
- **GP surgeries**
- **Amenity societies**, including:
  - *The Henleaze Society*
  - *The Westbury-on-Trym Society* These organisations draw membership from their respective communities and advocate for distinct local priorities.

Restoring Henleaze as a standalone ward therefore aligns with both community identity and functional geography.

## 3. Use of the A4018 as a Clear and Logical Boundary

The **A4018 (Westbury Road / Passage Road)** provides a strong, intuitive, and long-recognised boundary between Henleaze and Westbury-on-Trym for the majority of polling districts.

- **Residents east of the A4018** identify as part of **Henleaze**
- **Residents west of the A4018** identify as part of **Westbury-on-Trym**

This boundary is easy for residents to understand and reflects a genuine social and geographic divide.

### Exception at Westbury Hill

A small exception is required where Henleaze meets Westbury-on-Trym atop **Westbury Hill**, where the communities interlock. This adjustment ensures that the boundary remains coherent while respecting local identity. It also ensures that the historic Westbury Village remains intact as part of the neighbouring Westbury-on-Trym ward.

## 4. Southern Extension to Redland Hill

The proposal includes a modest southern extension to incorporate the streets abutting **The Downs**, using **Redland Hill** as the southern boundary. This creates a more coherent ward shape and aligns with natural patterns of movement and service use. In addition, and as mentioned above, the proposal reunites Westbury Park which is a coherent and well-understood area- residents there identify Westbury Park, as a single entity rather than with Henleaze or Redland. It's too small to be a ward by itself, but this will allow it to be a coherent part of the proposed Henleaze Ward.

## 5. Proposed Ward Boundaries

The proposed Henleaze ward is defined by clear, recognisable borders:

- **North:** Eastfield → Southmead Road → Wellington Hill West
- **West:** Westbury Hill → Westbury Road (A4018)
- **East:** Kellaway Avenue → Coldharbour Road
- **South:** Redland Hill

These boundaries follow natural breaks in the urban form and align with community identity.

## 6. Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

### 6.1 Economic Profile

Henleaze is one of Bristol's most affluent and economically stable suburbs:

- Strong presence of **professional and managerial occupations**
- **Low unemployment**
- Predominantly **owner-occupied housing**, reflecting long-term residency and strong local incomes
- Part of the wider Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze ward, with a population of **20,420 (2021)** and steady growth

## 6.2 Social Profile

- Population of **10,402 (2011)**
- **Median age of 42**, slightly older than the Bristol average
- Predominantly **English-born (83.6%)**, with small proportions from other UK nations and abroad
- A quiet, residential suburb with strong community networks
- Low levels of deprivation and a well-established neighbourhood identity

## 6.3 Educational Profile

- Above-average levels of formal qualifications
- Strong educational outcomes across the area
- Popular with families due to high-performing schools

### Local Schools Serving Henleaze

- **Henleaze Primary School**
- **Claremont Special School**
- **Westbury Park School**

These schools contribute significantly to the area's desirability and community stability.

## 7. Local Facilities and Community Infrastructure

### 7.1 Shops, High Street & Local Services

Henleaze has a thriving local centre with:

- Independent shops, cafés, and restaurants
- Convenience stores and pharmacies
- Pubs, salons, and everyday services
- A strong, community-oriented retail environment

### 7.2 Parks, Green Spaces & Outdoor Amenities

- **Durdham Downs** – major open space for walking, running, and recreation
- **Old Quarry Park** – a valued local green space

These amenities contribute to the area's high quality of life.

### 7.3 Community Character & Lifestyle

- Peaceful, tree-lined residential streets
- Strong neighbourhood identity
- Active local life supported by numerous community groups

## 8. Community Groups and Civic Organisations

Henleaze benefits from a wide range of active community groups, including:

### 8.1 Civic, Environmental & Residents' Groups

- **The Henleaze Society** – planning oversight, amenity protection, community events
- **Phoenix Hedge Preservation Group** – conservation of historic hedgerows
- **Two scout groups** (43<sup>rd</sup> and 227<sup>th</sup>)
- **The Friends of Henleaze Library**
- **Westbury Park WI**

### 8.2 Arts, Culture & Hobby Groups

- **Bristol Playgoers Club** – theatre, readings, and performances
- **Henleaze Flower Club** – floral design and demonstrations
- **Henleaze Garden Club** – talks, plant sales, horticultural activities
- **Henleaze Townswomen's Guilds** – talks, crafts, and social activities

### 8.3 Sports & Outdoor Groups

- **Henleaze Bowling Club** – social and competitive play
- **Golden Hill Sports Ground groups** – local sports and community activities

### 8.4 Church-Based Community Groups

### St Peter's Church, Henleaze

- Come in for Coffee (weekly social drop-in)
- Small groups and fellowship
- Music and singing groups
- Eco Church activities

### Trinity-Henleaze United Reformed Church

- Community events and social groups
- Host venue for **Henleaze Social (Sight Support West of England)**

These groups demonstrate strong civic engagement and a well-organised community structure.

## 9. Conclusion

This proposal:

- Creates a **two-member Henleaze ward** within the Commission's electorate tolerance
- Restores **historic and functional community boundaries**
- Uses **clear, logical, and recognisable borders**, particularly the A4018
- Reflects the strong and distinct identity of Henleaze
- Ensures coherent representation for a stable, affluent, and well-defined community

The proposed boundaries align with how residents understand their neighbourhood, how they use local services, and how the area has developed over time. The result is a ward that is **coherent, community-focused, and administratively sound**, supporting effective and convenient local government.

## ASHLEY

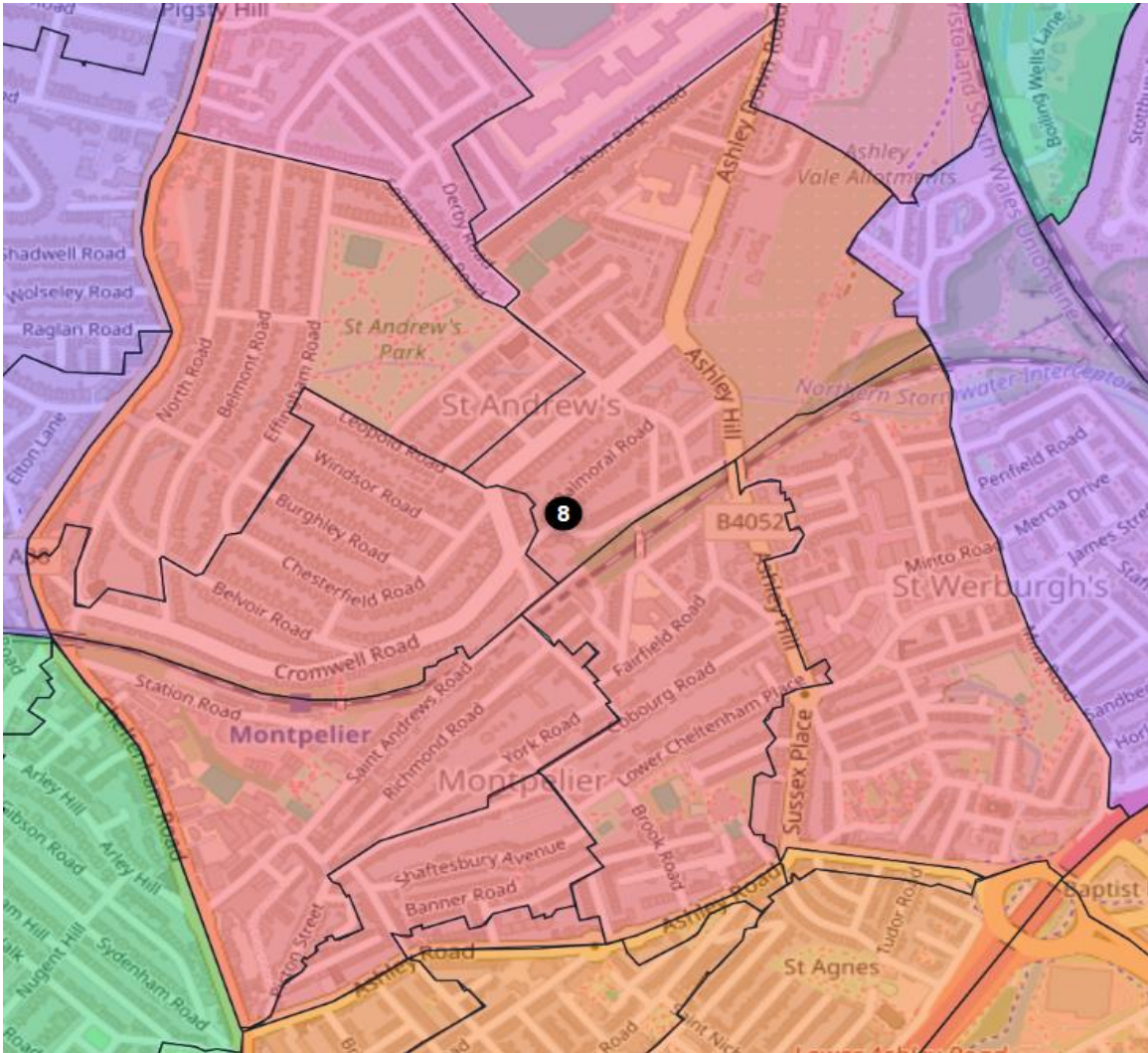
Electorate: 8,812 (-8.22%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- ASHA, ASHB, ASHC, ASHD
- Most of ASHE – Approx. 1211 voters
- Most of ASHF – Approx. 1364 voters
- Part of ASHH – Approx. 788 voters

Part of ASHJ – Approx. 80 voters



Our preferred option is to revert to a **two-Member Ward combination**. The suggested new boundaries reflect a need to achieve an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines.

Geographically this arrangement avoids splitting natural communities or key streets. It also preserves well-defined neighbourhoods with distinct cultural identities and shared facilities such as community hubs, shops, green spaces and local schools/college campuses.

The ward remains a diverse part of Bristol with a wide range of economic disparities and some places measuring high levels of relative deprivation. However, it also is long associated with a generally vibrant, and creative inner-city lifestyle which has become a major feature of the so-called Bristol brand.

A Two-member Ward is an appropriate size to support effective representation and generate an acceptable councillor workload.

The proposed **Northern boundary follows Sommerville Road and Sefton Park Road**. The **Eastern border** is demarcated by **Mina Road** and the **Western boundary** by **Cheltenham Road** and the **Montpelier-Kingsdown ridge line**. Its **Southern**

**border** would be formed or framed **by Ashley Road**. These retain the St Paul's and Montpelier areas as an appropriate community cluster.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Ashley Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for the proposed **two-Member Ashley Ward**, designed to meet the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria of:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflecting community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward boundaries ensure a coherent, recognisable, and community-aligned division that delivers a sustainable councillor-to-electors ratio.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed ward achieves an electorate per councillor that falls within the Commission's acceptable variance thresholds. The boundaries have been drawn to:

- Balance population density across the ward
- Accommodate forecast growth in the inner-city area
- Avoid over- or under-representation relative to the citywide average

A **two-Member configuration** provides the most appropriate mechanism for maintaining electoral equality in a densely populated and socially complex part of Bristol.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed boundaries use strong, clearly identifiable features that minimise ambiguity and avoid splitting natural communities:

- **Northern boundary:** Sommerville Road and Sefton Park Road
- **Eastern boundary:** Mina Road
- **Western boundary:** Cheltenham Road and the Montpelier–Kingsdown ridge line
- **Southern boundary:** Ashley Road

These boundaries follow established physical features and major routes, ensuring clarity for residents and administrative consistency.

### 4. Community Identity

The proposed ward retains **St Paul's** and **Montpelier** as a single, coherent community cluster. This reflects long-standing patterns of:

- Cultural identity
- Social interaction
- Shared facilities (community hubs, shops, green spaces, schools and college campuses)
- Transport and active-travel links

These neighbourhoods have strong internal cohesion and should not be divided across multiple wards. The proposed boundaries preserve these relationships and reflect the lived experience of residents.

The area is characterised by both significant economic disparities and a well-established creative and cultural identity. Keeping these communities together ensures representation that aligns with their shared interests and challenges.

### 5. Effective and Convenient Local Government

A **two-Member ward** is the most appropriate model for this area because:

- The population density and diversity generate a high volume and complexity of casework
- Multiple councillors provide resilience and continuity in representation
- The ward's social profile benefits from a broader representative capacity
- It supports effective engagement with numerous active community organisations

This configuration ensures that councillors can provide responsive, accessible, and sustainable representation.

### 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

The proposed Ashley Ward meets all three statutory criteria:

### **Electoral Equality**

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-elector ratio
- Provides long-term stability given projected population change

### **Community Identity**

- Keeps natural neighbourhoods intact
- Uses clear, recognisable boundaries
- Reflects cultural, social, and economic cohesion

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable workloads
- Supports strong community engagement
- Provides clarity for service delivery and administration

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed two-Member Ashley Ward represents the most coherent and sustainable option for this part of Bristol. It delivers electoral equality, respects established community identities and supports effective local governance. The boundaries are logical, defensible, and aligned with the Commission's statutory requirements.

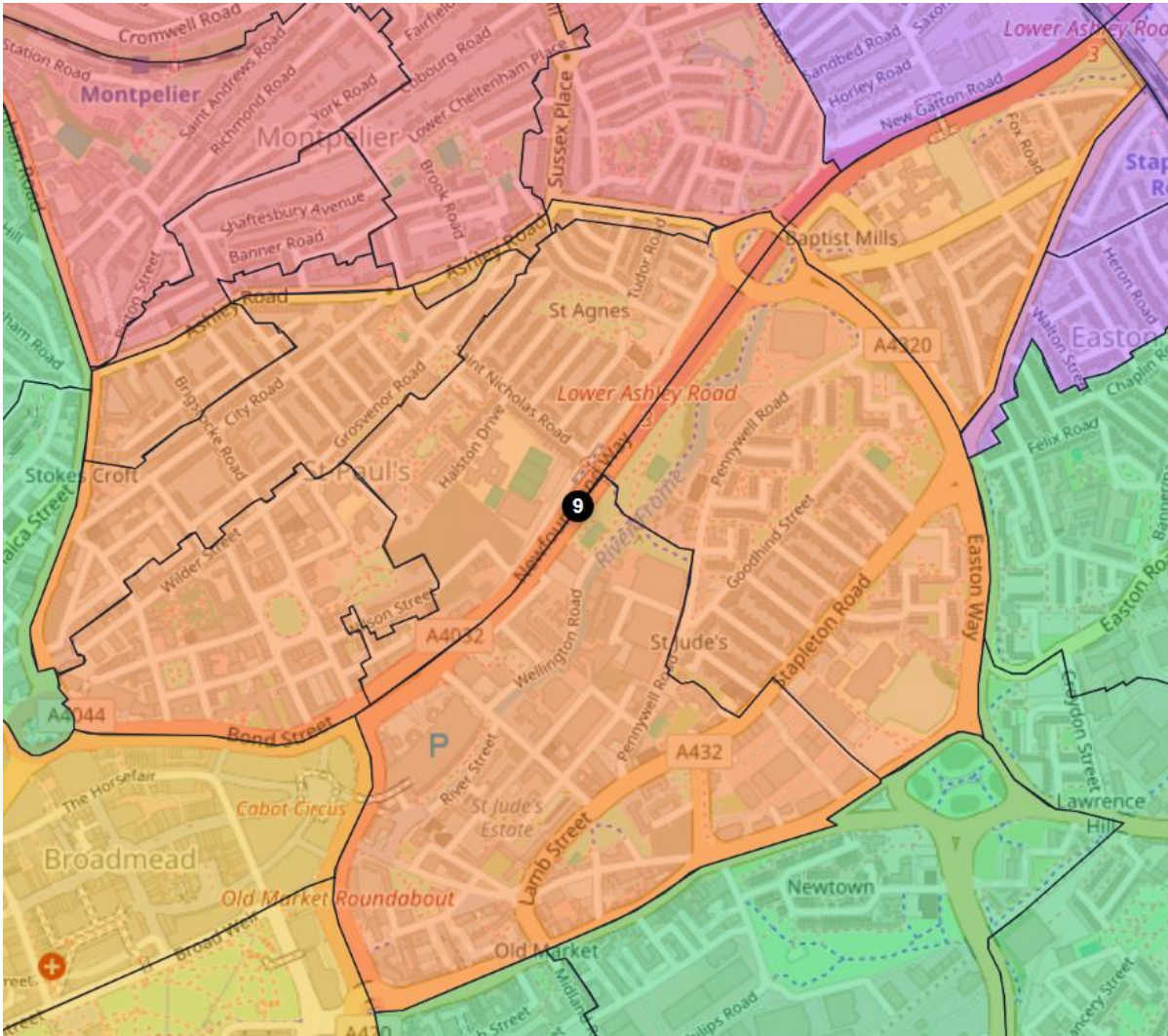
## LAWRENCE HILL

Electorate: 9,196 (-4.22%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- LAWB, LAWD, ASHK, ASHL
- Part of ASHE – Approx. 90 voters
- Part of ASHF – Approx. 87 voters
- Part of ASHH – Approx. 402 voters
- Most of ASHJ – Approx. 1427 voters
- Part of LAWA – Approx. 602 voters



We suggest retaining a **two-Member Ward combination** but with redrawn boundaries designed to reflect demographic changes and to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-electoral ratio within the defined guidelines. The proposed **Northern boundary** is denoted by **Ashley Road** and part of **Newfoundland Way** and the **M32**. The **Eastern border** is largely formed by **Easton Way** and extended by the **A432** to **Stapleton Road**. The **Western boundary** extends to **Stokes Croft** and **North Street**. The **Southern border** runs along **Old Market Street**, **West Street** and **Clarence Road**.

This is a densely populated area with a mix of residential and retail properties. It also has a number of areas with persistent high levels of relative deprivation including St Judes, St Philips and Easton Road. The proposed configuration preserves its distinctive character whilst preserving access to important public amenities.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Lawrence Hill Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a revised **two-Member Lawrence Hill Ward**, with redrawn boundaries designed to reflect demographic change, maintain electoral equality, and ensure effective and convenient local

government. The proposed ward configuration uses strong, recognisable physical features and major transport corridors to create a coherent and sustainable electoral division.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed ward boundaries have been designed to achieve an acceptable councillor-to-elector ratio within the Commission's defined variance thresholds. This part of the city has experienced significant population growth, particularly around St Jude's, St Philip's, and the Easton Road corridor. The revised boundaries:

- Balance elector numbers across the ward
- Anticipate continued residential development and densification
- Avoid over-concentration of electors in any single neighbourhood

A **two-Member ward** provides the most appropriate structure for maintaining electoral equality in a densely populated and rapidly changing area.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed boundaries follow clear, defensible, and easily identifiable features:

- **Northern boundary:** Ashley Road, extending eastwards along Newfoundland Way and the M32
- **Eastern boundary:** Easton Way (A4320), extended northwards along the A432 to Stapleton Road
- **Western boundary:** Stokes Croft and North Street
- **Southern boundary:** Old Market Street, West Street, and Clarence Road

These boundaries use major roads, established transport corridors, and physical features that naturally separate neighbourhoods. This approach avoids splitting key streets or dividing established communities.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed ward retains links with or encompasses neighbourhoods with strong social, cultural, and economic ties, including:

- **St Jude's**
- **St Philip's**
- **Easton Road corridor**
- **Old Market and its surrounding residential areas**

These areas share:

- Mixed residential and retail character
- Long-standing community networks
- Access to shared public amenities such as parks, community centres, health services, and local shops
- Strong transport connections, including major bus routes and proximity to Stapleton Road and Temple Meads stations

The proposed configuration preserves these relationships and reflects the lived experience of residents who move fluidly across these neighbourhoods for work, shopping, education, and community activity.

## 5. Social and Economic Profile

The ward contains several areas with persistent high levels of relative deprivation, including St Jude's, St Philip's, and parts of Easton Road. These communities experience:

- Higher levels of economic disadvantage
- Greater reliance on local services and public transport
- Distinct demographic and cultural profiles

By keeping these areas together within a single ward, the proposed boundaries ensure that communities with shared challenges and needs are represented cohesively. At the same time, the ward retains its distinctive character as a diverse, mixed-use inner-city area.

## 6. Effective and Convenient Local Government

A **two-Member ward** is essential for ensuring effective representation in this part of the city. The area's density, diversity, and levels of deprivation generate a high volume of casework and require sustained engagement with:

- Community organisations
- Local businesses
- Faith groups
- Regeneration and development stakeholders

Two councillors provide the necessary capacity, resilience, and continuity to meet these demands. The clear, logical boundaries also support efficient service delivery and administrative clarity.

## **7. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Anticipates future population growth
- Avoids over-representation or under-representation

### **Community Identity**

- Keeps natural neighbourhoods intact
- Reflects shared social, cultural, and economic characteristics
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports strong engagement with diverse and high-need communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## **8. Conclusion**

The proposed Lawrence Hill Ward represents a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The boundaries reflect demographic change, preserve community identity, and support effective local governance. A two-Member configuration ensures sustainable representation in one of Bristol's most densely populated and socially complex areas.

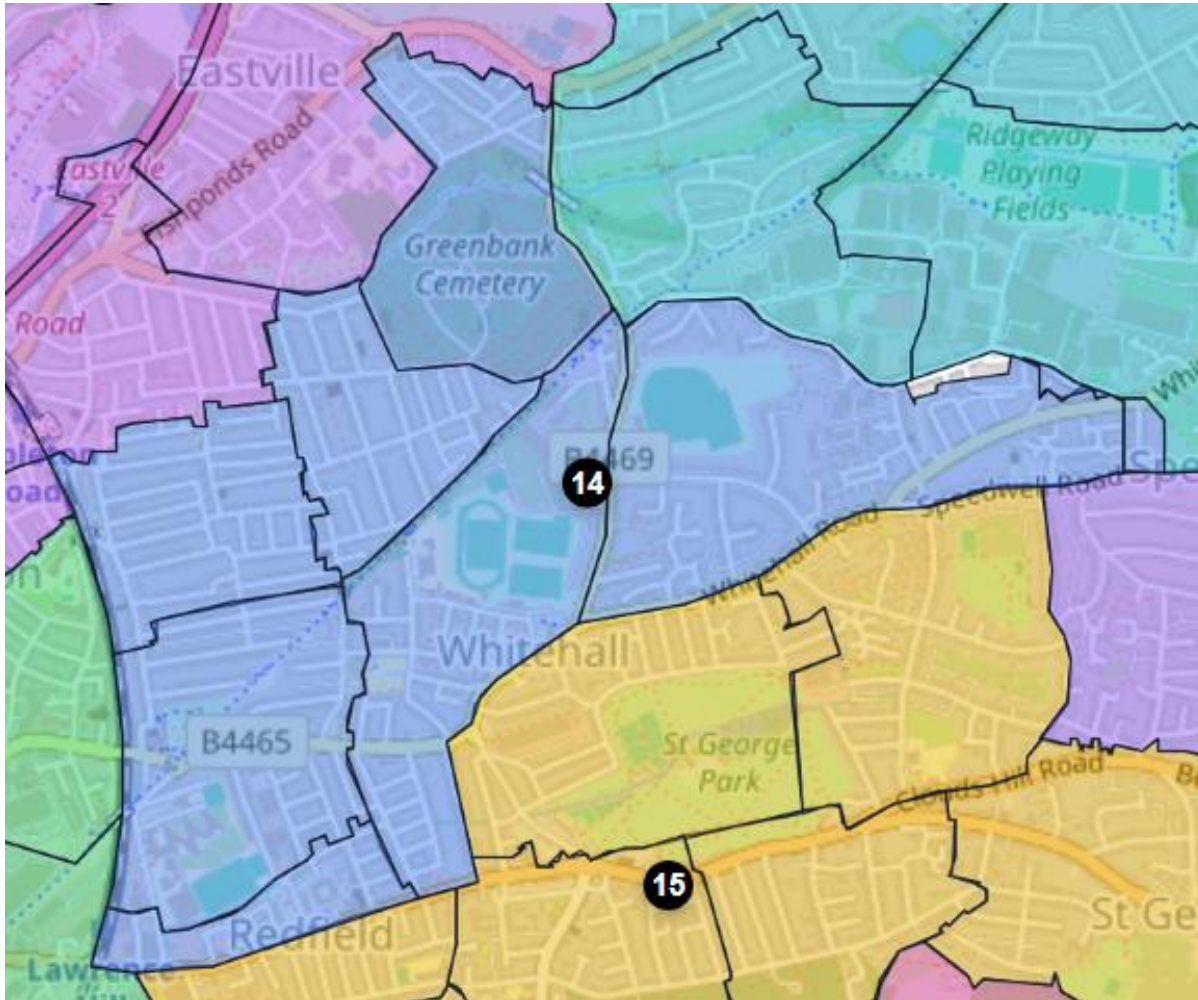
## EASTON

Electorate: 9,138 (-4.83%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- ESTB, ESTC, ESTD, ESTE, ESVH
- Part of ESTF – Approx. 404 voters
- Part of ESVF – Approx. 512 voters
- Part of ESGV – Approx. 139 voters



This is an inner-city area noted for its diverse demographics and vibrant shopping streets, most notably on the Stapleton Road. We favour retaining a **Two-Member Ward** configuration under this review. Our conception is durable, has a strong degree of futurity built into it, and helps to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines. It also respects the historically diverse community and preserves rich cultural ties and access to existing amenities. Whilst containing pockets of relative deprivation, this part of Bristol is becoming increasingly prosperous, leading to recent criticisms of its experience the adverse effects of “gentrification.”

The proposed new **Northern boundary** incorporates Greenbank Cemetery and extends to part of the **A432, Greenbank View** and foreshortened **Robertson Road**. The **Eastern border** is formed by **Rose Green Road, Fernhurst Road**, and terminating at **Poplar Road/ Speedwell Allotments**. The **Western boundary** retains **Lawrence Hill Railway Station** at its further extent. A new Southern border is marked by **Church Road, Whitehall Road, and Speedwell Road**.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Easton Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a revised **two-Member Easton Ward**, designed to meet the Boundary Commission’s statutory criteria of:

- Electoral equality
- Reflection of community identity

- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward is centred on one of Bristol's most diverse inner-city areas, characterised by vibrant high streets, strong cultural ties, and rapidly changing demographics. The revised boundaries create a durable and future-proofed ward that maintains a balanced councillor-to-elector ratio within the Commission's guidelines.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed Easton Ward is designed to achieve an acceptable councillor-to-elector ratio, taking into account:

- High population density
- Ongoing residential development
- Demographic change, including rising prosperity in parts of the ward
- Forecast growth along the Stapleton Road corridor and surrounding neighbourhoods

A **two-Member configuration** provides the most appropriate structure for maintaining electoral equality in an area with both established communities and emerging residential clusters. The proposed boundaries distribute electors evenly and ensure long-term stability.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, established landmarks, and natural edges. These boundaries avoid splitting key streets or dividing cohesive neighbourhoods.

### Northern Boundary

- Greenbank Cemetery
- Part of the A432
- Greenbank View
- Foreshortened Robertson Road

### Eastern Boundary

- Rose Green Road
- Fernhurst Road
- Terminating at Poplar Road and the Speedwell Allotments

### Western Boundary

- Extends to and includes Lawrence Hill Railway Station at its furthest point

### Southern Boundary

- Church Road
- Whitehall Road
- Speedwell Road

These boundaries reflect the natural shape of the Easton community and provide clarity for residents, service providers, and electoral administration.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed Easton Ward reflects and preserves the identity of one of Bristol's most culturally rich and socially diverse neighbourhoods. Key features include:

- **Stapleton Road**, one of the city's most vibrant and multicultural shopping streets
- Long-standing community networks and cultural institutions
- Shared amenities such as parks, schools, community centres, and places of worship
- Strong public transport links, including proximity to Stapleton Road and Lawrence Hill stations

The ward contains a mix of residential and retail areas, with a distinctive character shaped by decades of migration, cultural exchange, and community activism. The proposed boundaries ensure that these interconnected neighbourhoods remain within a single representative unit.

## 5. Social and Economic Profile

The area contains pockets of significant relative deprivation, particularly around parts of Easton Road and the Lawrence Hill fringe. At the same time, Easton has experienced increasing prosperity and rising property values, leading to concerns about displacement and the effects of "gentrification."

The proposed ward boundaries:

- Keep communities with shared social and economic challenges together
- Ensure that areas experiencing rapid change are represented cohesively
- Preserve access to key public amenities and community infrastructure

This alignment supports fair and effective representation for communities with diverse and evolving needs.

## **6. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

A **two-Member ward** is essential for ensuring effective representation in this densely populated and socially complex area. The configuration:

- Provides sufficient capacity to manage high levels of casework
- Ensures resilience and continuity in representation
- Supports engagement with a wide range of community groups, businesses, and cultural organisations
- Aligns with the scale and diversity of local needs

The clear, logical boundaries also support efficient service delivery and administrative clarity.

## **7. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Anticipates future population growth and demographic change
- Avoids over- or under-representation

### **Community Identity**

- Preserves the integrity of Easton's diverse and culturally rich neighbourhoods
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries
- Reflects shared social, cultural, and economic ties

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports strong engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## **8. Conclusion**

The proposed Easton Ward represents a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It preserves Easton's distinctive identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most dynamic and diverse inner-city areas.

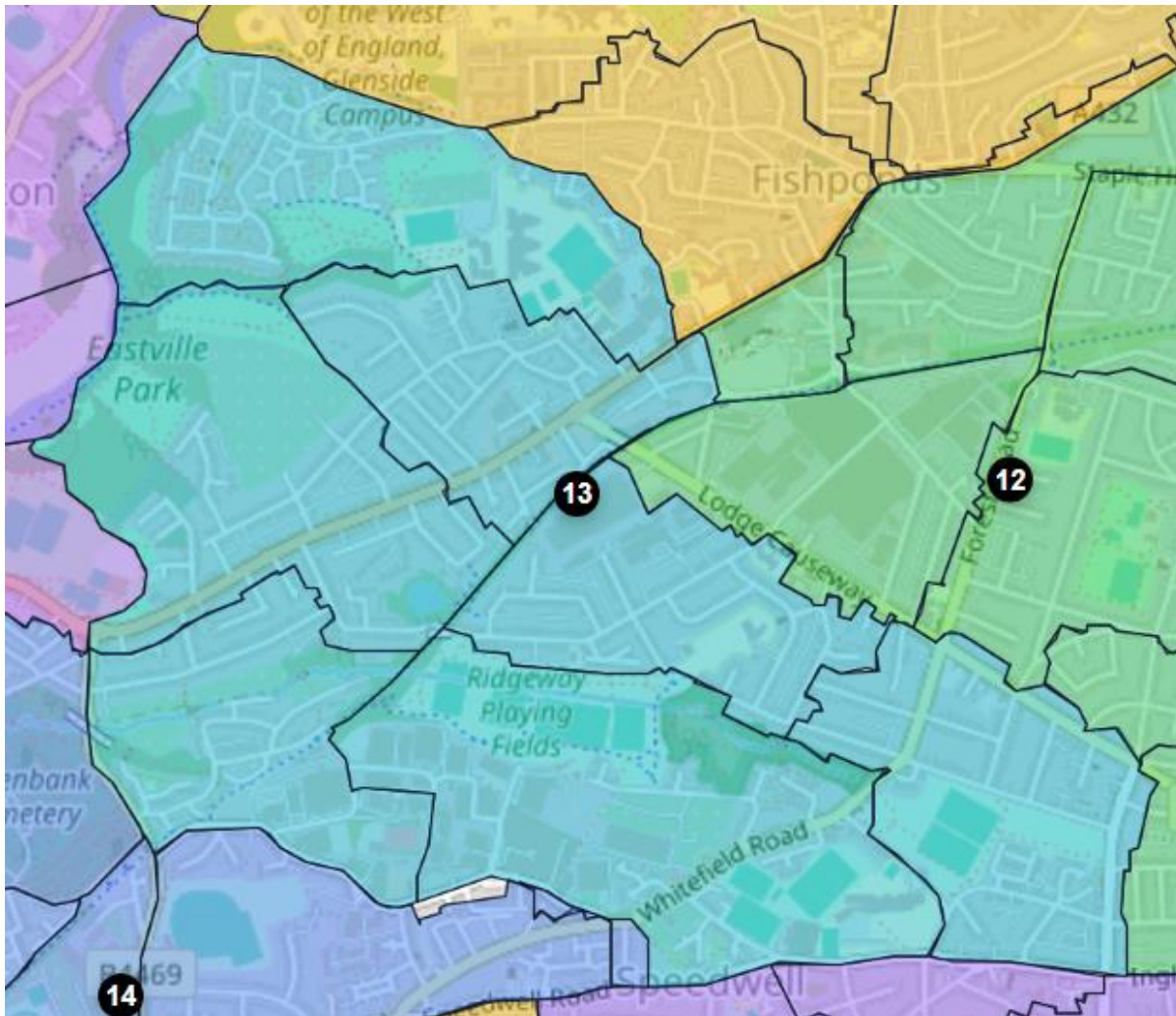
## EASTVILLE PARK

Electorate: 9,288 (-3.27%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- ESVB, ESVD, ESVE, HILD, HILE
- Part of ESVF – Approx. 1030 voters
- Most of ESGV – Approx. 887 voters



A revised and renamed **Two-Member Eastville Park Ward** would retain its traditional features, primarily the destination park, whilst – going forward- maintaining an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines. This is a part of the City which has always had somewhat fluid and flexible informal boundaries. There are close ties with neighbouring communities. This means it shares many multicultural and youthful characteristics of an inner suburb. The redrawn map retains these features and preserves access to existing main public amenities.

The proposed new **Northeastern boundary** skirts the West of England Glenside Campus via **Blackberry Hill**, down **Snowden Road** and including **Hockey's Lane**. The **Eastern border**, essentially denoted by the **A4048 Lodge Causeway** absorbs parts of a neighbouring electoral division with **Charlton Road** marking its furthest eastern extent. The new **Southern border** is marked by **Rose Green Road** and **Speedwell Road**. A foreshortened **Western boundary** consists of **Rose Green Road**, **Royalle Hill** and shared parkland.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Eastville Park Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a revised and renamed **Two-Member Eastville Park Ward**, designed to meet the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria of:

- Electoral equality

- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward retains the area’s traditional features—most notably Eastville Park—while redrawing boundaries to reflect demographic change and ensure a sustainable councillor-to-elector ratio within the Commission’s guidelines.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed Eastville Park Ward has been configured to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-elector ratio, taking into account:

- Population density across the Eastville and Greenbank areas
- Ongoing demographic change, including a younger and increasingly diverse population
- Anticipated residential growth along the Church Road and Whitehall Road corridors

A **two-Member ward** provides the most appropriate structure for achieving electoral equality in an area with both established communities and emerging residential clusters. The revised boundaries distribute electors evenly and ensure long-term stability.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, established landmarks, and natural edges. These boundaries avoid splitting key streets or dividing cohesive neighbourhoods.

### Northern Boundary

- Greenbank Cemetery
- Part of the A432
- Greenbank View
- Foreshortened Robertson Road

### Eastern Boundary

- Rose Green Road
- Fernhurst Road
- Terminating at Poplar Road and the Speedwell Allotments

### Western Boundary

- Extends to and includes Lawrence Hill Railway Station at its furthest point

### Southern Boundary

- Church Road
- Whitehall Road
- Speedwell Road

These boundaries reflect the natural shape of the Eastville Park community and provide clarity for residents, service providers, and electoral administration.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed Eastville Park Ward reflects and preserves the identity of a part of the city known for:

- **Fluid and flexible informal boundaries**, with residents moving easily between Eastville, Greenbank, Whitehall, and Lawrence Hill
- **Strong ties with neighbouring communities**, including shared cultural, social, and economic networks
- **Multicultural and youthful characteristics**, typical of an inner-suburban area
- **A major destination park**, which acts as a unifying landmark and community focal point

The redrawn map retains these defining features and ensures continued access to key public amenities such as:

- Eastville Park
- Local shopping streets
- Community centres
- Schools and early-years facilities
- Public transport links

The proposed ward therefore reflects the lived experience of residents and preserves the area’s distinctive character.

## 5. Social and Economic Profile

The area contains a mix of:

- Long-established communities
- Increasingly prosperous residential streets

- Pockets of relative deprivation, particularly around parts of Whitehall and the Lawrence Hill fringe

This combination has contributed to recent concerns about the effects of **gentrification**, including rising housing costs and displacement pressures. The proposed ward boundaries:

- Keep communities with shared social and economic challenges together
- Ensure that areas experiencing rapid change are represented cohesively
- Preserve access to key public amenities and community infrastructure

This alignment supports fair and effective representation for communities with diverse and evolving needs.

## 6. Effective and Convenient Local Government

A **two-Member ward** is essential for ensuring effective representation in this densely populated and socially complex area. The configuration:

- Provides sufficient capacity to manage high levels of casework
- Ensures resilience and continuity in representation
- Supports engagement with a wide range of community groups, businesses, and cultural organisations
- Aligns with the scale and diversity of local needs

The clear, logical boundaries also support efficient service delivery and administrative clarity.

## 7. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

### Electoral Equality

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Anticipates future population growth and demographic change
- Avoids over- or under-representation

### Community Identity

- Preserves the integrity of Eastville Park's diverse and culturally rich neighbourhoods
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries
- Reflects shared social, cultural, and economic ties

### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports strong engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## 8. Conclusion

The proposed Eastville Park Ward represents a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It preserves the area's distinctive identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most dynamic and diverse inner-suburban areas.

## EASTVILLE WEST

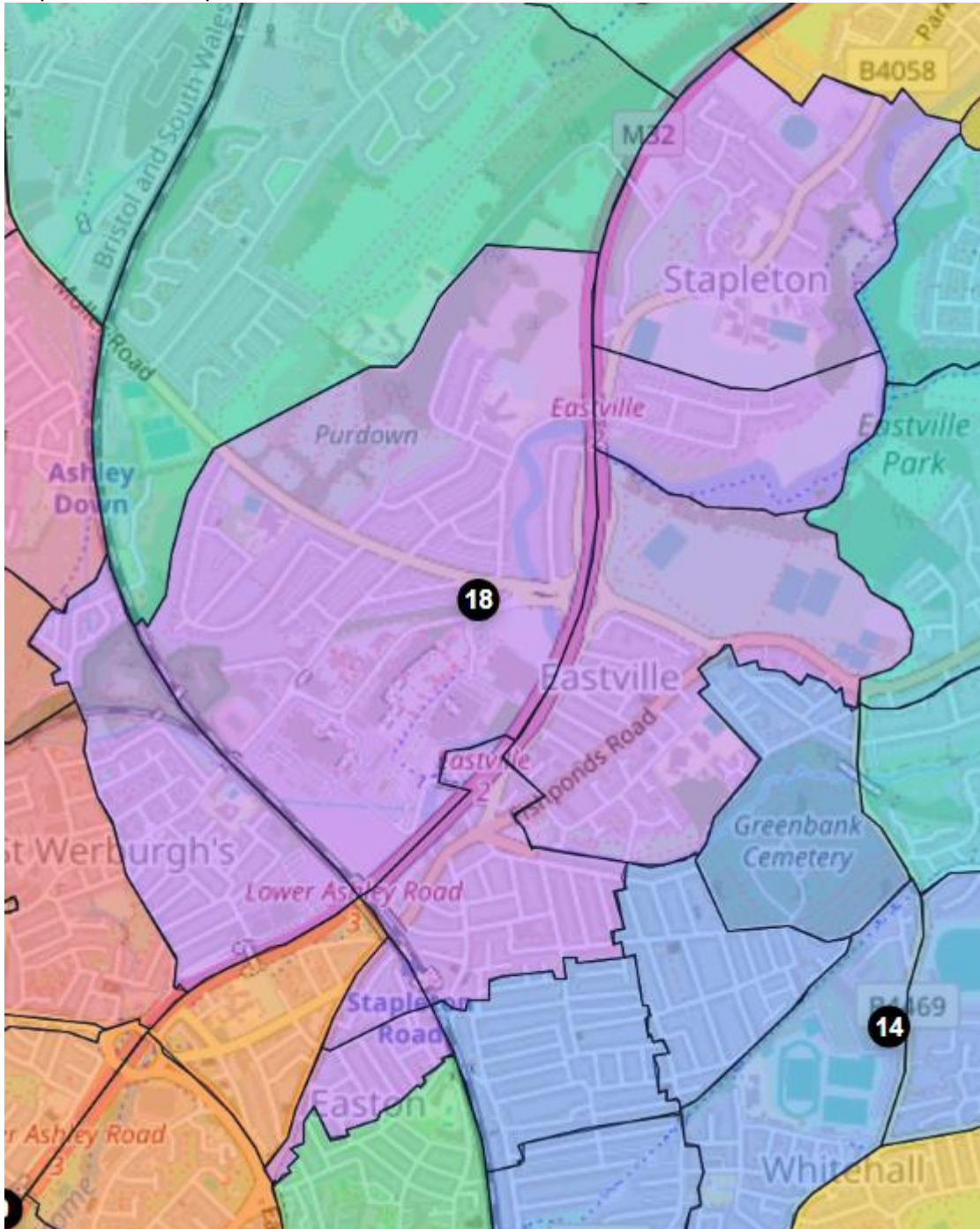
Electorate: 8,822 (-8.12%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- ASHG, ESTA, ESVC, LOCF, ESVA
- Part of LAWA – Approx. 881 voters.

### Proposed Ward Map



This would be a newly constituted **Two-Member Eastville West Ward** which consists of three polling districts of the current Eastville ward and incorporates parts of Lockleaze, Ashley and Lawrence Hill wards. We suggest this is necessary to retain contiguity with established neighbourhoods and proximity to community facilities, whilst preserving an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines.

A shortened **Northern boundary** consists of **Park Road, the Chippings** before traversing the **River Frome** until reaching the **UWE Glenside Campus**. The **Eastern border** consists of the existing polling district parallel to **Wickham Hill** and the natural physical feature of the **River Frome**. Similarly, the current borderline of Eastville C which crosses **Eastville Park** and edges along **Greenbank Cemetery**. The new ward adds Easton A district in its entirety. The **Southern border** would cross Stapleton Railway line to include a triangular portion of Lawrence Hill A (using Chaplin Road as a reference point; with Easton Way at its apex) It also includes part of the M32 (at present enclosing Ashley Ward G). The **Western boundary** runs along **Stapleton Road**, uses **Mina Road** (in Ashley Ward G) until it meets the Ashley Vale allotments site before terminating at the railway line near to **Boiling Wells Lane**. Lockleaze polling district F completes the new ward, retaining its boundary across Purdown open space to meet the M32.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Eastville West Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for the creation of a **new Two-Member Eastville West Ward**, formed from three polling districts of the existing Eastville Ward and incorporating selected areas from Lockleaze, Ashley, and Lawrence Hill wards. The proposed configuration is designed to:

- Maintain **electoral equality** within the Commission's defined variance thresholds
- Preserve **contiguity with established neighbourhoods**
- Ensure **proximity to key community facilities**
- Support **effective and convenient local government**

The new ward reflects the geography, community identity, and service-access patterns of this part of Bristol while providing a sustainable councillor-to-electors ratio.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The reconfiguration is necessary to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio. The existing Eastville ward has experienced:

- Population growth
- Increased residential density
- Shifting community patterns across the Frome Valley and Purdown corridor

By combining three Eastville polling districts with selected areas of Lockleaze, Ashley, and Lawrence Hill, the proposed Eastville West Ward achieves:

- A balanced electorate
- Long-term proportionality
- Compliance with statutory tolerances

A **Two-Member ward** remains the most appropriate structure for representing this diverse and expanding area.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, defensible, and easily recognisable boundaries that follow natural features, major roads, and established neighbourhood edges.

#### Northern Boundary

- Park Road
- The Chippings
- Crossing the River Frome
- Extending to the UWE Glenside Campus

This shortened northern boundary reflects the natural topography of the Frome Valley and the institutional edge of the university campus.

#### Eastern Boundary

- Existing polling district boundary running parallel to Wickham Hill

- The River Frome as a natural physical barrier
- The current Eastville C boundary crossing Eastville Park and edging Greenbank Cemetery

These significant features provide a clear and continuous eastern edge that aligns with long-standing neighbourhood divisions.

#### **Southern Boundary**

- Crossing the Stapleton Railway Line
- Incorporating a triangular portion of Lawrence Hill A (using Chaplin Road as a reference point, with Easton Way at its apex)
- Including part of the M32 corridor (currently enclosing Ashley Ward G)

This southern boundary reflects both transport infrastructure and established community patterns.

#### **Western Boundary**

- Stapleton Road
- Mina Road (within Ashley Ward G)
- Ashley Vale allotments
- Terminating at the railway line near Boiling Wells Lane

This boundary follows well-known streets and community landmarks, ensuring clarity for residents and service providers.

#### **Additional Inclusion**

- **Lockleaze Polling District F**, retaining its boundary across Purdown open space to meet the M32

This addition ensures contiguity and preserves access to community facilities used by residents on both sides of Purdown.

### **4. Community Identity**

The proposed Eastville West Ward reflects a coherent cluster of neighbourhoods with shared characteristics and strong internal links. Key elements include:

#### **Neighbourhood Continuity**

- The ward retains contiguity with established communities in Eastville, Greenbank, and the Frome Valley
- The inclusion of Easton A ensures continuity with local shopping streets, schools, and community hubs

#### **Community Facilities**

Residents share access to:

- Eastville Park
- Greenbank Cemetery
- Stapleton Road commercial corridor
- Local allotments and green spaces
- UWE Glenside Campus
- Purdown open space

These amenities form part of the everyday life of the community and justify their inclusion within a single ward.

#### **Social and Cultural Profile**

The area contains:

- A mix of long-established communities and newer residents
- Diverse cultural and demographic groups
- Pockets of deprivation alongside areas of regeneration

The proposed ward boundaries ensure these communities remain represented cohesively.

### **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent communities with shared needs and service-access patterns
- Maintaining manageable workloads in a socially diverse and geographically varied area
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with transport corridors and natural features
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods or community assets

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity and resilience to support effective representation.

## 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

### Electoral Equality

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Avoids over- or under-representation

### Community Identity

- Retains coherent neighbourhood groupings
- Preserves access to key amenities and green spaces
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports strong engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## 7. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member Eastville West Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It maintains electoral equality, preserves neighbourhood identity, and supports effective local governance in a dynamic and diverse part of Bristol.

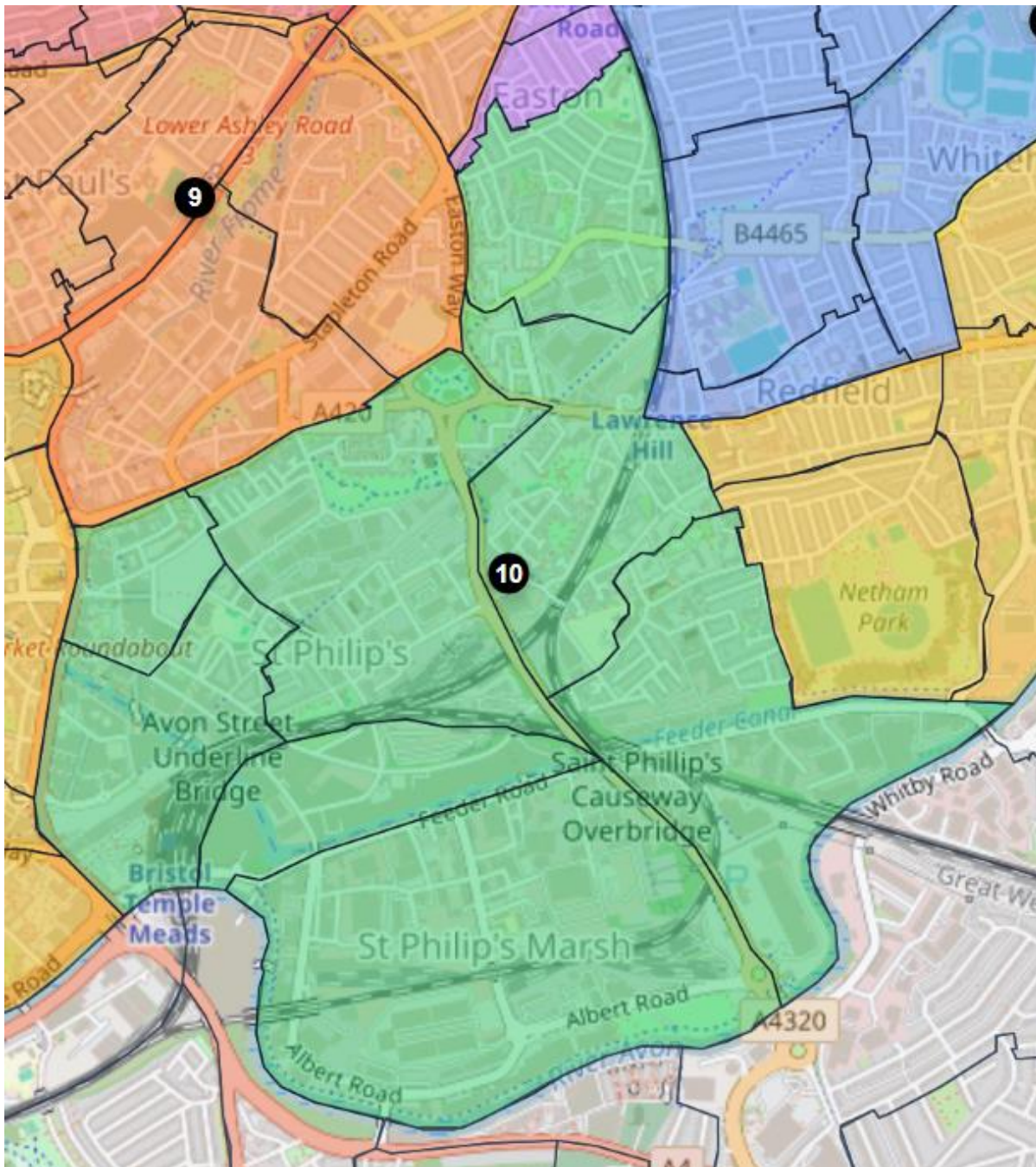
## ST PHILIPS

Electorate: 9,252 (-3.64%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- LAWC, LAWE, LAWF, LAWG, LAWH, LAWJ, LAWK, LAWL



In order to maintain electoral proportionality ratios, it is proposed to recreate a **Two-Member St Philips Ward** out of the existing Lawrence Hill configuration. This will largely retain the main features and geographical barriers of the former seat division such as Temple Meads and Lawrence Hill railway stations. Inclusion of Easton Way and parts of Stapleton Road allows reasonable access to the main shopping thoroughfare and public amenities. The incorporation of the Barton Hill district retains and is contiguous with the diverse character of this part of Bristol which contains pockets of relative deprivation.

The northern boundary utilises **Old Market Street, West Street, Clarence Road, Easton Way**, and turns parallel eastward to **Chaplin Road**. The Eastern border is formed by the railway line which runs down to Lawrence Hill Station. It then turns down **Cobden Street and Marsh Lane (adjacent to Netham Park)** until reaching the **Feeder Road/ Canal**. This axis is completed at another hard physical border at the River Avon. The southern boundary is relatively straightforward as it uses the **River Avon** travelling westward to **Cattle Market Road/ Temple Meads Station** until

meeting **Temple Gate**. The **Western Boundary** line is formed by the **Old Market Roundabout, Temple Way** and **Temple Gate**.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed St Philips Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for the creation of a revised **Two-Member St Philips Ward**, formed from a reconfiguration of the existing Lawrence Hill division. The proposal is designed to meet the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria by:

- Maintaining **electoral proportionality** and a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Reflecting **established community identities**
- Supporting **effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward retains the principal geographical features and transport barriers that have historically shaped this part of Bristol, while redrawing boundaries to reflect demographic change and ensure long-term sustainability.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed St Philips Ward is configured to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-electors ratio within the Commission's defined guidelines. This area has experienced:

- Significant population growth
- Increasing residential density
- Ongoing regeneration around Temple Meads and the Feeder Canal corridor

A **two-member ward** is the most appropriate structure to ensure proportionality and to manage the high volume of casework associated with a densely populated and socially diverse inner-city area.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, defensible, and easily recognisable boundaries that follow major roads, waterways, and railway lines. These features minimise ambiguity and avoid splitting established communities.

#### Northern Boundary

- Old Market Street
- West Street
- Clarence Road
- Easton Way
- Turning eastward parallel to Chaplin Road

#### Eastern Boundary

- The railway line running south to Lawrence Hill Station
- Cobden Street
- Marsh Lane (adjacent to Netham Park)
- Continuing to Feeder Road and the Feeder Canal

#### Southern Boundary

- The River Avon, travelling westward
- Cattle Market Road
- Temple Meads Station perimeter
- Meeting Temple Gate

#### Western Boundary

- Old Market Roundabout
- Temple Way
- Temple Gate

These boundaries follow clear physical features—railway lines, major roads, and waterways—ensuring clarity for residents and administrative consistency.

### 4. Community Identity

The proposed St Philips Ward reflects and preserves the identity of a historically diverse and interconnected part of Bristol. Key elements include:

### **Transport and Geographical Anchors**

- Temple Meads Station
- Lawrence Hill Station
- The Feeder Canal
- Major arterial routes such as Easton Way and Stapleton Road

These features have long defined the shape and movement patterns of the local community.

### **Access to Amenities**

The inclusion of Easton Way and parts of Stapleton Road ensures:

- Reasonable access to the main shopping thoroughfare
- Proximity to essential public amenities
- Continuity of established pedestrian and transport routes

### **Barton Hill**

The incorporation of the Barton Hill district:

- Retains the diverse character of the wider area
- Ensures representation of communities experiencing pockets of relative deprivation
- Maintains continuity with long-standing social and cultural networks

The proposed ward therefore reflects the lived experience of residents and preserves the integrity of neighbourhoods that share common characteristics and challenges.

## **5. Social and Economic Profile**

St Philips and Barton Hill contain:

- Areas of significant relative deprivation
- A highly diverse population
- A mix of industrial, commercial, and residential land uses
- Communities undergoing rapid change due to regeneration pressures

The proposed boundaries ensure that these communities remain represented cohesively, rather than being fragmented across multiple wards. This supports fair representation and ensures that councillors can respond effectively to the area's complex social and economic needs.

## **6. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

A **two-Member ward** is essential for effective governance in this area because:

- The population is large, dense, and socio-economically diverse
- The ward contains multiple high-need communities requiring intensive casework
- Regeneration and development around Temple Meads and the Feeder Canal create additional demands on councillor capacity
- A broader representative base is needed to engage with diverse cultural groups, businesses, and community organisations

The clear, logical boundaries also support efficient service delivery and administrative clarity.

## **7. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Anticipates future population growth
- Avoids over- or under-representation

### **Community Identity**

- Retains Barton Hill and St Philips as a coherent community cluster
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries
- Reflects shared cultural, social, and economic ties

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads

- Supports strong engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## **8. Conclusion**

The proposed Two-Member St Philips Ward provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It preserves the area's distinctive identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most diverse and dynamic inner-city districts.

## BISHOPSTON & ASHLEY DOWN

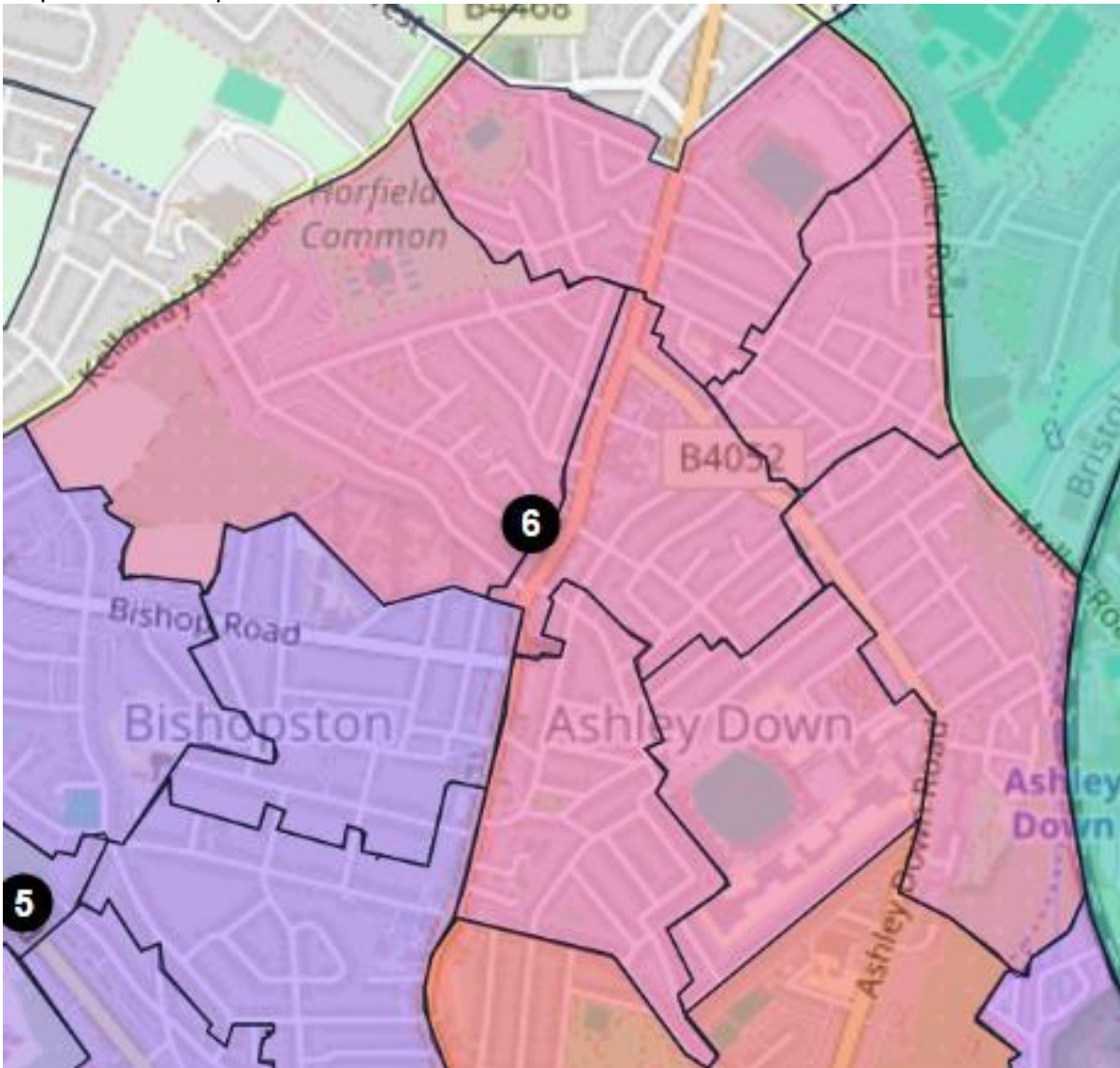
Electorate: 9,411 (-1.98%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- BIAA, BIAB, BIAC, BIAD, BIAE, BIAF, BIAG

### Proposed Ward Map



It is envisaged that this would remain essentially unchanged as a **Two-Member Ward division** and retain its existing boundaries. As such, the proportionality ratio of councillor-to-electors is easily maintained. This is a prosperous inner suburb which hosts some key educational (Ashley Down Centre), sporting (The County Ground and Memorial Stadium), and correctional facilities (HMP Horfield). It also boasts a main shopping precinct in the Gloucester Road which constitutes an important route connecting central Bristol to its northern reaches.

The **northern boundary** is denoted by **Kellaway Avenue**, part of **Wellington Hill**, **Churchways Avenue**, and a section of **Filton Avenue**. The **Eastern border** comprises of **Muller Road** (including Ashley Down Allotments) and the Ashley Down rail track (including the local station).

Its **Southern boundary** consists of Allotment land, **Sefton Park Road**, with a dog leg salient into **Sommerville Road**. The Western border is denoted by **Pigsty Hill**, turning westerly into **Cambridge Road**, **Clevedon Road**, skirting **Golden Hill Allotments** site and **Redland Green Sports Ground** (adjacent to **King's Drive**).

Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Ward (Retained Boundaries)

## 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for retaining the existing **Two-Member Ward** configuration for this prosperous inner-suburban area of Bristol. The proposal maintains the current ward boundaries, which continue to meet the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria of:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The ward contains a stable and well-defined community with strong internal cohesion, significant public amenities, and clear geographical boundaries. Retaining the existing configuration ensures continuity and preserves a councillor-to-electors ratio that remains comfortably within the Commission's guidelines.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The current boundaries support a balanced and sustainable councillor-to-electors ratio. The area has not experienced the same level of population volatility seen in other parts of the city, and demographic projections indicate that the electorate will remain proportionate over the review period.

Maintaining the existing **Two-Member ward** ensures:

- Stable representation
- A manageable casework load
- Long-term proportionality without the need for boundary adjustments

The ward therefore continues to satisfy the Commission's requirements for electoral equality.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The ward benefits from strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, established neighbourhood edges, and significant landmarks. These boundaries remain appropriate and require no alteration.

### Northern Boundary

- Kellaway Avenue
- Part of Wellington Hill
- Churchways Avenue
- A section of Filton Avenue

### Eastern Boundary

- Muller Road, including Ashley Down Allotments
- The Ashley Down rail track, including the local station

### Southern Boundary

- Allotment land
- Sefton Park Road
- A dog-leg salient into Sommerville Road

### Western Boundary

- Pigsty Hill
- Turning west into Cambridge Road
- Continuing along Clevedon Road
- Skirting Golden Hill Allotments and Redland Green Sports Ground (adjacent to King's Drive)

These boundaries follow clear physical features and long-established neighbourhood divisions, ensuring clarity for residents and administrative consistency.

## 4. Community Identity

The ward represents a cohesive inner-suburban community with a strong and distinctive identity. Key features include:

### Educational, Sporting, and Civic Institutions

- **Ashley Down Centre** (further education)
- **The County Ground**
- **Memorial Stadium**
- **HMP Horfield**

These facilities anchor the ward and contribute to its civic and economic character.

### **Commercial and Transport Links**

- **Gloucester Road**, a major shopping precinct and one of Bristol's most important commercial corridors
- This route provides a vital link between central Bristol and its northern reaches, reinforcing the ward's strategic position within the city

### **Neighbourhood Character**

- A prosperous and stable residential area
- Strong community networks
- Access to green spaces, allotments, and sports grounds
- A mix of long-established households and younger residents attracted by local amenities and transport links

The ward's identity is well-defined and internally coherent, and the existing boundaries reflect these long-standing social and economic ties.

## **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

Retaining the current boundaries supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a community with shared interests and needs
- Maintaining manageable workloads in a ward with significant public facilities and active community engagement
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries that align with service delivery patterns
- Avoiding unnecessary disruption to established community relationships

The ward's stability, strong identity, and clear geography make it well-suited to continued representation as a **Two-Member division**.

## **6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Stable electorate with predictable growth patterns
- No need for boundary alteration to maintain proportionality

### **Community Identity**

- Retains a cohesive and prosperous inner-suburban community
- Preserves access to key educational, sporting, commercial, and civic amenities
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures continuity and administrative clarity
- Supports manageable councillor workloads
- Aligns with established service delivery and community networks

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed retention of the existing **Two-Member Ward** provides a coherent, stable, and community-aligned arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The boundaries remain appropriate, the electorate is proportionate, and the ward's identity is strong and well-defined. No changes are required to ensure effective representation or electoral equality.

## LOCKLEAZE

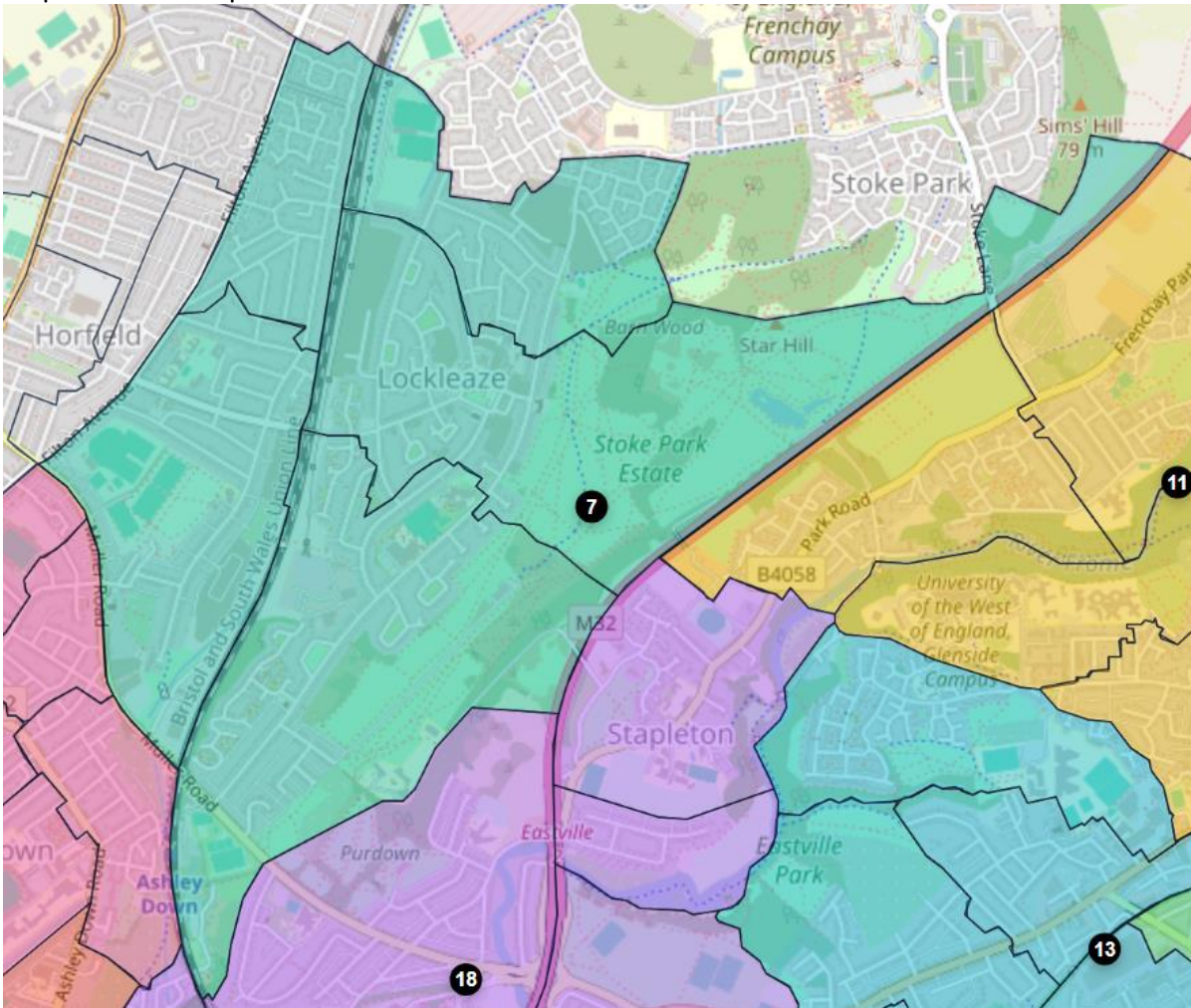
Electorate: 9,050 (-5.74%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- LOCA, LOCB, LOCC, LOCD, LOCE

### Proposed Ward Map



We advocate for the removal of polling district F in order for this **Two-Member Ward** to retain acceptable councillor-electorate tolerances within the defined regulatory limits. This is a developing area, for example a new community centre sits near to the main social hub of Gainsborough Square. However, despite regeneration projects the area still experiences relatively high levels of child poverty and deprivation. An important place of religious worship, St Mary's and St James's Church, sits to the south of the Square.

The **Northern (city) boundary** is formed by the curtilage of Lockleaze Sports Centre, **Hogarth Road, Hatton Road**, runs parallel to **Longwood Meadows, Star Hill** and extends to fringes of Stoke Gifford at Henry Shute Road and public green space. The **Eastern border** utilises the **M32** as a natural barrier running south to the **current polling district F** (to be reassigned to a new Eastville West ward) and follows those contours to Ashley Down rail track by **Narrowways Nature Reserve**. The **Western boundary** is demarcated by **Ashley Down Railway Station, Muller Road, and Filton Avenue**.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Lockleaze Two-Member Ward (Revised Boundaries with Removal of Polling District F)

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a revised **Two-Member Ward**, incorporating the removal of **Polling District F** to maintain electoral proportionality and ensure compliance with the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria:

- Electoral equality

- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward represents a developing part of the city with emerging community infrastructure, persistent socio-economic challenges, and strong neighbourhood identity. The revised boundaries ensure that the councillor-to-elector ratio remains within the defined regulatory limits while preserving coherent and recognisable community groupings.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The removal of **Polling District F** is essential to maintaining an acceptable councillor-electorate ratio. Without this adjustment, the ward would exceed the Commission's variance thresholds due to:

- Ongoing residential development
- Population growth around Gainsborough Square and surrounding streets
- Increasing density in new and converted housing stock

Reassigning Polling District F to a proposed **Eastville West Ward** ensures that:

- Elector numbers remain proportionate
- Representation is balanced and sustainable
- The ward continues to meet statutory electoral equality requirements

A **Two-Member configuration** remains the most appropriate model for this area.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, defensible, and easily identifiable boundaries that follow major roads, natural features, and established neighbourhood edges.

### Northern Boundary

- Curtilage of Lockleaze Sports Centre
- Hogarth Road
- Hatton Road
- Running parallel to Longwood Meadows
- Star Hill
- Extending to the fringes of Stoke Gifford at Henry Shute Road and adjacent public green space

### Eastern Boundary

- The M32 motorway, acting as a clear natural barrier
- Running south to the current Polling District F (to be reassigned)
- Following the contours of the motorway corridor
- Connecting to the Ashley Down rail track near Narrowways Nature Reserve

### Western Boundary

- Ashley Down Railway Station
- Muller Road
- Filton Avenue

These boundaries follow clear physical features and long-established neighbourhood divisions, ensuring clarity for residents and administrative consistency.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed ward reflects a cohesive and evolving community with a strong sense of place. Key features include:

### Gainsborough Square

- The principal social hub of the area
- A newly developed community centre located nearby
- A focal point for local events, services, and community activity

### Religious and Cultural Facilities

- **St Mary's and St James's Church**, located south of Gainsborough Square, remains an important place of worship and community gathering.

## Neighbourhood Character

- A developing area with new community assets
- Strong local identity despite fluid boundaries with neighbouring districts
- A mix of long-established households and younger families attracted by new amenities

The revised boundaries preserve these community relationships and ensure that the ward continues to reflect the lived experience of residents.

## 5. Social and Economic Profile

Despite recent investment and development, the area continues to experience:

- Relatively high levels of child poverty
- Persistent pockets of deprivation
- Limited access to some services and employment opportunities

Retaining these communities within a single ward ensures that:

- Their shared challenges are represented cohesively
- Councillors can advocate effectively for targeted support
- Regeneration benefits can be monitored and delivered consistently

The removal of Polling District F prevents dilution of representation for these high-need communities.

## 6. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed ward boundaries support effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a community with shared needs and priorities
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with significant socio-economic challenges
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with service delivery patterns
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods or community assets

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity and resilience to support effective representation.

## 7. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

### Electoral Equality

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Removal of Polling District F ensures compliance with variance thresholds
- Sustainable electorate projections

### Community Identity

- Retains Gainsborough Square and surrounding neighbourhoods as a coherent community cluster
- Preserves access to key amenities and places of worship
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports strong engagement with diverse and high-need communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## 8. Conclusion

The proposed Two-Member Lockleaze Ward, with the removal of Polling District F, provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It maintains electoral equality, preserves community identity, and supports effective local governance in a developing but socio-economically challenged part of Bristol.

## CENTRAL

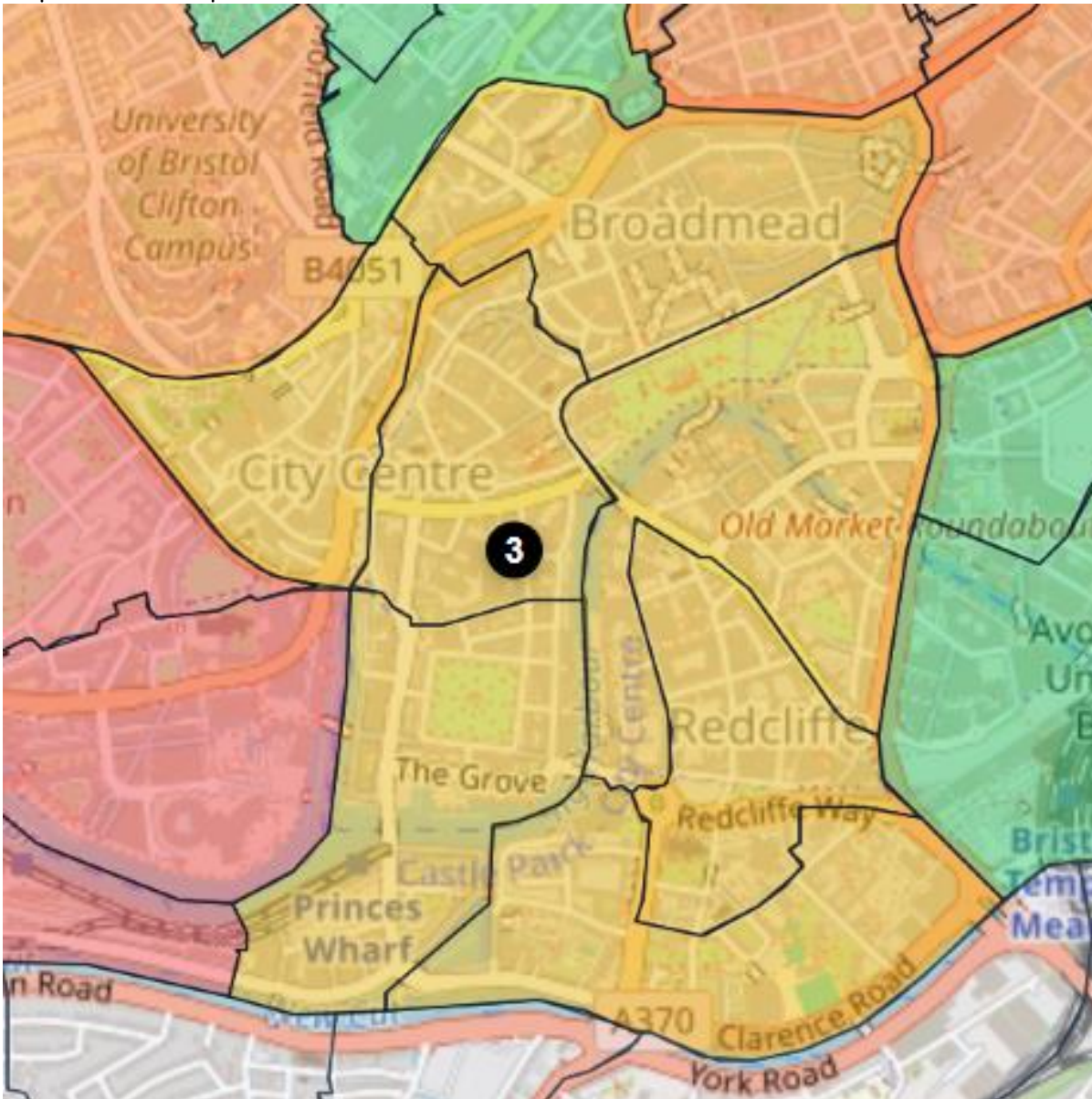
Electorate: 9,074 (-5.49%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- CENC, CEND, CENE, CENF, CENG, CENH, CENJ

### Proposed Ward Map



We contemplate there would continue to be a **Two-Member Central Ward** but with a significant change to its current boundaries. This produces an acceptable variance in terms of councillor-electorate tolerances within defined regulatory limits. The seat lies at the heart of the city and contains many of its business, commercial and retail interests. Broadmead and Merchant's Quarter would remain within its confines. Important public facilities such as the BRI and Children's Hospital are also to be found here. The ward contains a wide mix of income disparity with pockets of high relative deprivation cheek-by-jowl to prosperous and more eclectic areas such as Stokes Croft.

The suggested redesign would redraw the **Northern Boundary** to use that of polling districts CENC and CENJ. It is comprised by **Park Row, Perry Row, Upper Maudlin Street, Marlborough Street and Bond Street**. The **Eastern Border** remains the same consisting of **Bond Street South, Temple Way and Temple Street** (by the main train station Temple Meads). The **Southern Boundary** once again uses the River Avon as a natural barrier, following westward **Clarence Road, Commercial Road** and part of **Cumberland Road** (culminating past Gaol Ferry Bridge). Much of the unchanged **Western Border** dissects the floating harbour before turning to encompass **College Green** (the administrative centre of Bristol) and **Park Street** as part of the A4018.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Central Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for retaining a **Two-Member Central Ward**, while implementing significant changes to its current boundaries to ensure compliance with the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The Central Ward lies at the core of Bristol's urban fabric and contains many of the city's most important commercial, civic, and cultural assets. The proposed redesign maintains the ward's strategic role while ensuring that councillor-electorate ratios remain within defined regulatory limits.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The revised boundaries produce an acceptable variance in councillor-electorate tolerances. The Central Ward experiences:

- High daytime population due to business, retail, and institutional activity
- Significant residential development in and around the city centre
- Ongoing regeneration in adjacent areas

The proposed configuration ensures that the electorate remains proportionate and sustainable, making a **Two-Member ward** the most appropriate model for effective representation.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed boundaries use clear, defensible, and easily recognisable features, including major roads, waterways, and established civic landmarks.

#### Northern Boundary

Redrawn to follow the boundaries of polling districts **CENC** and **CENJ**, comprising:

- Park Row
- Perry Row
- Upper Maudlin Street
- Marlborough Street
- Bond Street

This adjustment reflects the northern edge of the city centre and aligns with major institutional and commercial frontages.

#### Eastern Boundary

The existing eastern boundary is retained, consisting of:

- Bond Street South
- Temple Way
- Temple Street (adjacent to Bristol Temple Meads Station)

These major transport corridors form a strong and logical eastern edge.

#### Southern Boundary

The River Avon continues to serve as a natural southern barrier, following:

- Clarence Road
- Commercial Road
- Part of Cumberland Road

This boundary culminates just past Gaol Ferry Bridge, maintaining continuity with long-established ward divisions.

#### Western Boundary

Largely unchanged, the western boundary:

- Dissects the Floating Harbour
- Encompasses College Green, the administrative centre of Bristol
- Follows Park Street as part of the A4018

This boundary reflects the civic and cultural heart of the city.

#### 4. Community Identity

The Central Ward contains a diverse and complex mix of communities, land uses, and socio-economic profiles. Key features include:

##### Commercial and Retail Core

- Broadmead
- Merchant's Quarter

These areas form the primary retail and business districts of Bristol, drawing visitors from across the region.

##### Major Public Institutions

- Bristol Royal Infirmary (BRI)
- Bristol Royal Hospital for Children

These facilities serve the entire city and wider region, reinforcing the ward's strategic importance.

##### Socio-Economic Diversity

The ward contains:

- Pockets of high relative deprivation
- Prosperous and eclectic areas such as Stokes Croft
- A mix of long-term residents, students, and transient populations

The proposed boundaries preserve these interconnected communities and reflect the lived reality of a highly mixed central urban area.

#### 5. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and strategically important area
- Maintaining manageable workloads in a ward with high levels of civic activity
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with transport corridors, waterways, and civic landmarks
- Avoiding fragmentation of key commercial, cultural, and institutional zones

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the wide range of stakeholders active in the city centre.

#### 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

##### Electoral Equality

- Achieves a balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Anticipates future residential and commercial growth
- Avoids over- or under-representation

##### Community Identity

- Retains the city's commercial and civic core
- Preserves access to key public institutions and amenities
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

##### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities and stakeholders
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

#### 7. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member Central Ward** represents a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The revised boundaries maintain the ward's strategic importance at the heart of Bristol, ensure electoral equality, and support effective local governance in one of the city's most dynamic and diverse areas.

## COTHAM & KINGSDOWN

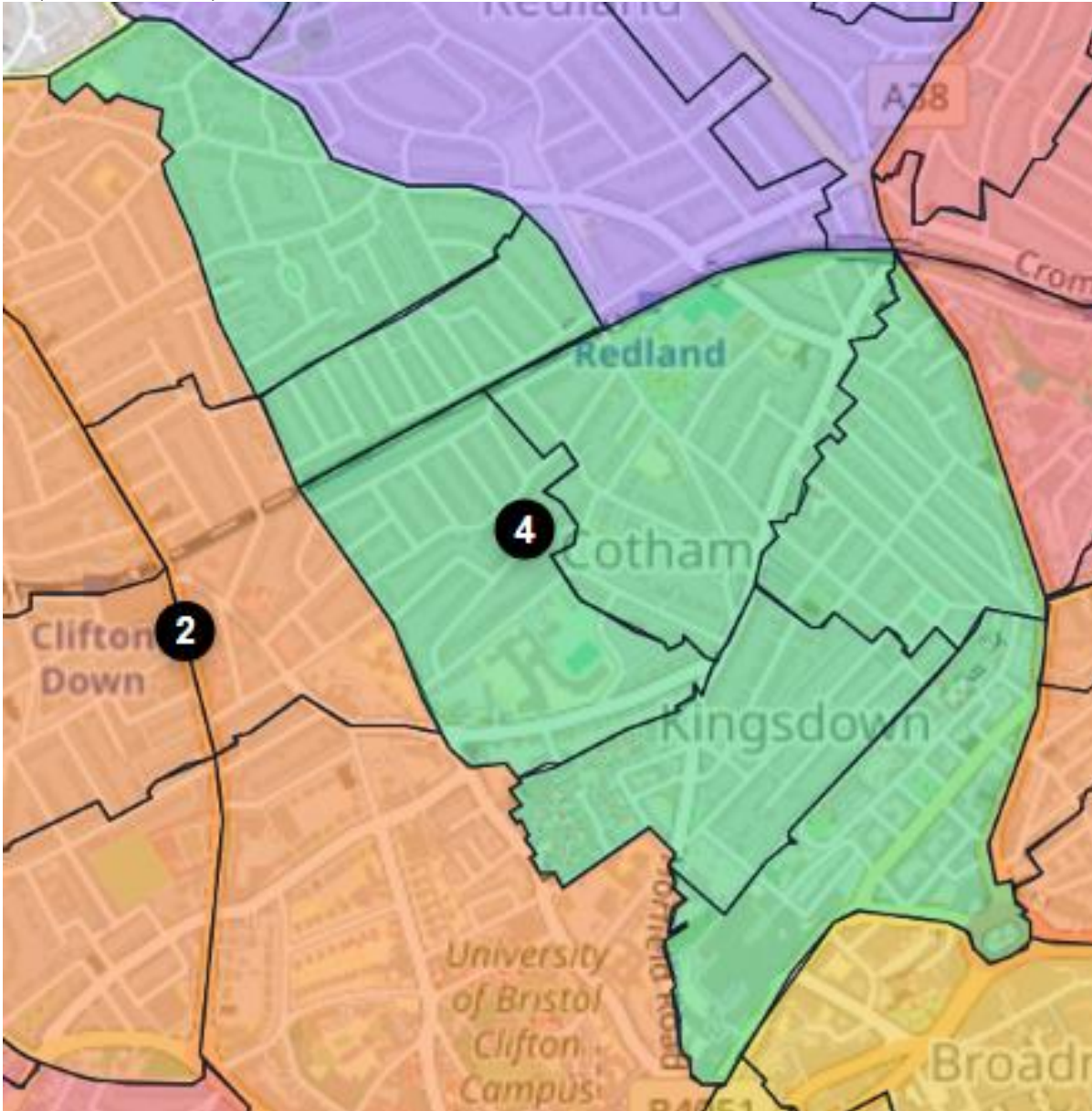
Electorate: 9,389 (-2.21%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- CENB, COTA, COTB, COTC, COTD, COTE, COTF

### Proposed Ward Map



A marginal change to the current Cotham seat would see the addition of Polling District CENB to a new **Two-Member Cotham & Kingsdown Ward** which better matches its cosmopolitan residential nature and helps preserve the councillor-electorate balance within regulatory limits. It is a very prosperous inner-city suburb, characterised by its many elegant Georgian and Victorian Bath stone buildings. The area retains a number of quaint architectural features and boasts a large number of independent shops. There is a preponderance of housing subdivided into flats and has a vibrant student population.

The **Northern Boundary** should remain, which is marked by and follows **Redland Road, Redland Grove**, turning eastward at the **Redland rail track** until it meets the landmark **Arches**. The revised **Eastern Border** utilises **Cheltenham Road** but then includes **Stokes Croft** and **North Street** until reaching the **Haymarket** roundabout. A new Southern Boundary consists of the current CENB polling district, namely, **Marlborough Street** and **Upper Maudlin Street** – running past the University of Bristol Dental Hospital and the Bristol Royal Children’s Hospital. The extended **Western Boundary** traces along **Horfield Road, Alfred Place, Walker Street**, part of **Myrtle Road, St Michael’s Hill, Hampton Road, Elgin Park** and **Elm Lane**.

Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Cotham & Kingsdown Ward

## 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a revised **Two-Member Cotham & Kingsdown Ward**, created through a marginal adjustment to the existing Cotham division. The proposal incorporates **Polling District CENB**, producing a ward that more accurately reflects the area's cosmopolitan residential character while maintaining councillor-electorate ratios within the Commission's regulatory limits.

The ward represents one of Bristol's most prosperous inner-city suburbs, distinguished by its architectural heritage, vibrant commercial areas, and diverse residential population. The proposed configuration preserves these defining characteristics and ensures effective and convenient local governance.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The addition of Polling District CENB is necessary to maintain an acceptable councillor-electorate balance. The revised boundaries:

- Keep the electorate within the Commission's variance thresholds
- Provide long-term stability in an area with a high proportion of subdivided housing and transient populations
- Ensure that representation remains proportionate and sustainable

A **Two-Member ward** remains the most appropriate model for this densely populated and socially dynamic part of the city.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, established neighbourhood edges, and prominent landmarks.

### Northern Boundary

The existing northern boundary is retained, following:

- Redland Road
- Redland Grove
- Turning eastward at the Redland rail track
- Continuing to the landmark Arches

This boundary reflects long-standing neighbourhood divisions and provides a clear and logical northern edge.

### Eastern Boundary

The revised eastern boundary:

- Utilises Cheltenham Road
- Extends to include Stokes Croft
- Continues along North Street
- Terminates at the Haymarket roundabout

This adjustment incorporates areas that share strong cultural, commercial, and residential ties with Cotham and Kingsdown.

### Southern Boundary

A new southern boundary is formed by the inclusion of Polling District CENB, following:

- Marlborough Street
- Upper Maudlin Street

This boundary runs past major institutions including:

- University of Bristol Dental Hospital
- Bristol Royal Children's Hospital

These facilities form a natural southern edge and reflect the ward's close relationship with the city's academic and medical districts.

### Western Boundary

The extended western boundary traces:

- Horfield Road
- Alfred Place
- Walker Street
- Part of Myrtle Road

- St Michael's Hill
- Hampton Road
- Elgin Park
- Elm Lane

This boundary follows established residential streets and neighbourhood contours, ensuring clarity for residents and service providers.

#### 4. Community Identity

The proposed Cotham & Kingsdown Ward reflects a cohesive and distinctive community characterised by:

##### Architectural Heritage

- Numerous Victorian Bath stone buildings
- A high concentration of listed properties
- Retention of quaint architectural features and historic streetscapes

These elements contribute to a strong sense of place and local pride.

##### Commercial and Cultural Character

- A large number of independent shops
- Proximity to Stokes Croft's creative and cultural district
- A lively café and retail environment

These features reinforce the area's cosmopolitan identity.

##### Residential Profile

- A preponderance of subdivided housing and flats
- A vibrant student population linked to the University of Bristol
- A mix of long-term residents and younger, transient communities

The proposed boundaries preserve these interconnected residential patterns and reflect the lived experience of local residents.

#### 5. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with high residential density and significant student turnover
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with transport corridors, hospitals, and commercial centres
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared amenities and service needs

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the diverse and active population of Cotham and Kingsdown.

#### 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

##### Electoral Equality

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Avoids over- or under-representation

##### Community Identity

- Reflects the cosmopolitan and prosperous character of Cotham and Kingsdown
- Preserves access to key amenities, institutions, and commercial areas
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

##### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities, including students and long-term residents
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

#### 7. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member Cotham & Kingsdown Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The inclusion of Polling District CENB enhances the ward's alignment with its residential and cultural identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most distinctive inner-city areas.

## REDLAND

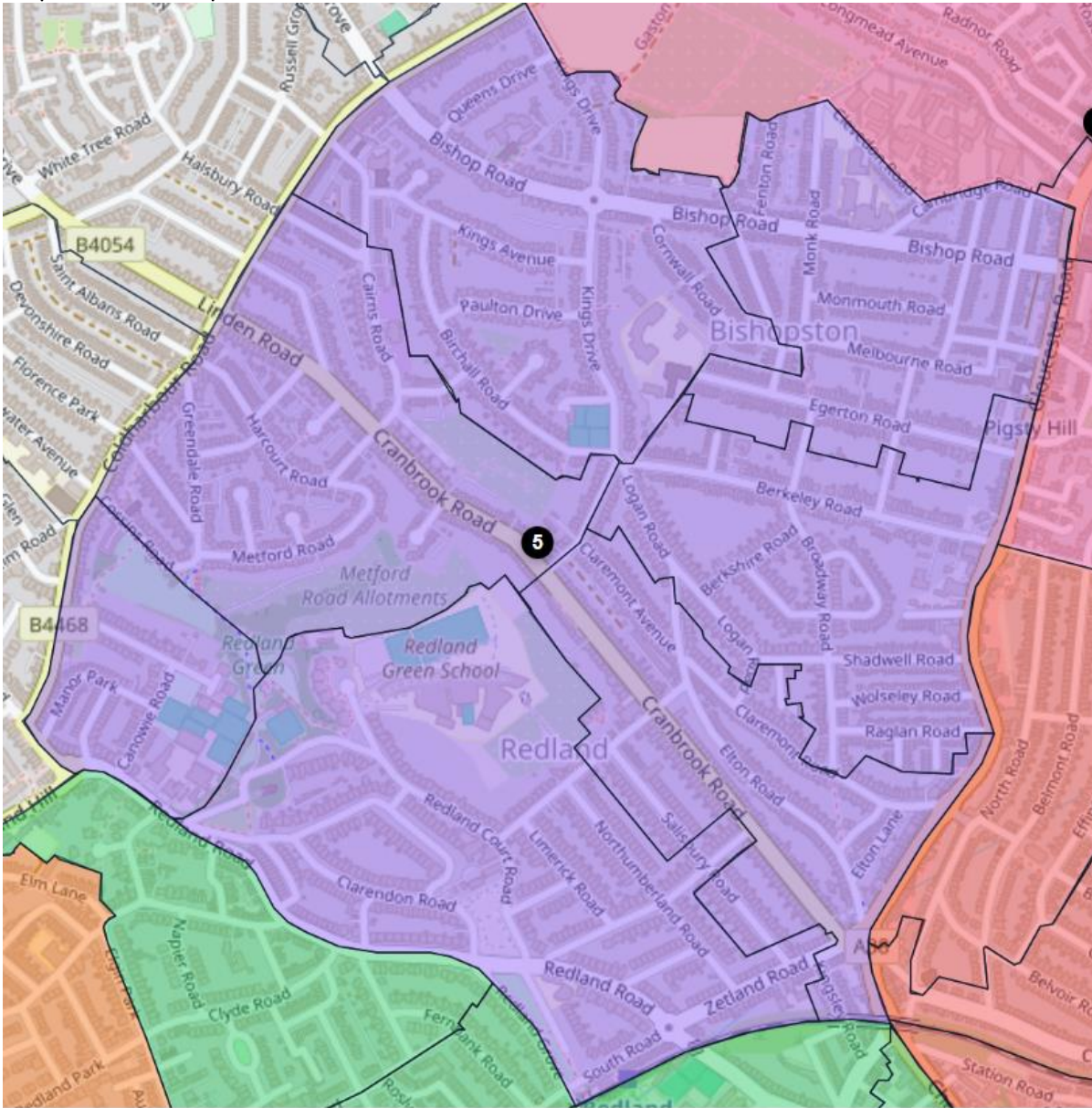
Electorate: 9,397 (-2.13%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- REDA, REDB, REDC, REDD, , REDF, REDG
- Part of REDE – Approx. 440 voters

### Proposed Ward Map



We propose only minor changes to keep this **Two-Member Redland Ward** which is done to achieve the required proportionality requirements for the councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines. This is an affluent suburb with a large student population. All of its key features are retained, including Claremont School/Redland Green School, St Bonaventure's Catholic Primary School, and such important places of worship as Redland Parish Church.

The **Northern Boundary** remains intact, following part of **King's Drive**, and running around the periphery of **Redland Green School Sports Ground**, allotments and green space proximate to **Bishop Road**, **Fenton Road**, before dissecting **Clevedon Road** and **Cambridge Road**. The Eastern Border follows the lengthy **Gloucester Road** until it meets rail track at **The Arches**. The **Southern Boundary** is formed by the railway – turning westward- to include **Redland Station**. It then broadly runs in a north-westerly direction along **Redland Grove** and **Redland Road**. For the Western Border, only a segment of REDE is kept. This can be said to commence at the turning into **Coldharbour Road/B4468** and joins **Kellaway Avenue** until it meets the junction with **King's Drive**.

Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Redland Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for retaining a **Two-Member Redland Ward**, with only minor boundary adjustments introduced to maintain compliance with the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

Redland is an affluent inner-suburban area with a significant student population and a strong, well-defined neighbourhood identity. The proposed configuration preserves all key community assets while ensuring that councillor-to-electors ratios remain within the required regulatory limits.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The minor boundary changes proposed are necessary to maintain an acceptable councillor-electorate ratio. Redland has a stable residential base but also a high proportion of subdivided housing and student accommodation, which can create fluctuations in electorate size.

The revised boundaries:

- Keep the electorate within the Commission's acceptable variance
- Provide long-term proportionality
- Avoid over- or under-representation

A **Two-Member ward** remains the most appropriate structure for this area.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward retains the majority of its existing boundaries, which follow clear, defensible, and easily recognisable features. Only limited adjustments are required to maintain proportionality.

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary remains unchanged, following:

- Part of King's Drive
- The perimeter of Redland Green School Sports Ground
- Adjacent allotments and green space near Bishop Road and Fenton Road
- Crossing Clevedon Road and Cambridge Road

This boundary reflects long-established neighbourhood edges and retains key educational and recreational assets.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary continues to follow the length of **Gloucester Road**, one of Bristol's major commercial corridors, until it meets the rail track at **The Arches**. This is a strong, well-understood boundary that aligns with community identity and transport patterns.

### Southern Boundary

The southern boundary is formed by the railway line, turning westward to include **Redland Station**. It then runs broadly north-west along:

- Redland Grove
- Redland Road

This boundary preserves the ward's relationship with key transport infrastructure and residential streets.

### Western Boundary

Only a segment of the current **REDE** polling district is retained. The revised western boundary:

- Begins at the junction with Coldharbour Road (B4468)
- Follows Kellaway Avenue
- Meets King's Drive

This adjustment ensures proportionality while maintaining continuity with established neighbourhoods.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed ward continues to reflect the strong and distinctive identity of Redland, characterised by:

### Educational and Community Facilities

- **Claremont School / Redland Green School**
- **St Bonaventure's Catholic Primary School**
- **Redland Parish Church**, an important place of worship and community gathering

These institutions form the backbone of local community life and remain fully within the ward.

### **Residential Character**

- An affluent suburb with a mix of family homes and subdivided Victorian properties
- A large student population linked to the University of Bristol
- A stable and engaged long-term resident community

### **Architectural and Cultural Features**

- Numerous Victorian and Edwardian buildings
- Attractive tree-lined streets
- Proximity to independent shops and local amenities

The proposed boundaries preserve these defining characteristics and ensure that the ward continues to represent a coherent and socially aligned community.

## **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a cohesive and well-defined community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with a high proportion of student housing
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with transport corridors, schools, and community facilities
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service needs

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the diverse and active population of Redland.

## **6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Minimal boundary changes required to maintain proportionality

### **Community Identity**

- Retains key educational, religious, and community institutions
- Preserves the character of an affluent, mixed-residential suburb
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with both long-term residents and student populations
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Redland Ward** represents a coherent, community-aligned, and proportionate arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The minor boundary adjustments preserve the ward's identity, maintain electoral equality, and support effective local governance in one of Bristol's most stable and distinctive inner-suburban areas.

## CLIFTON

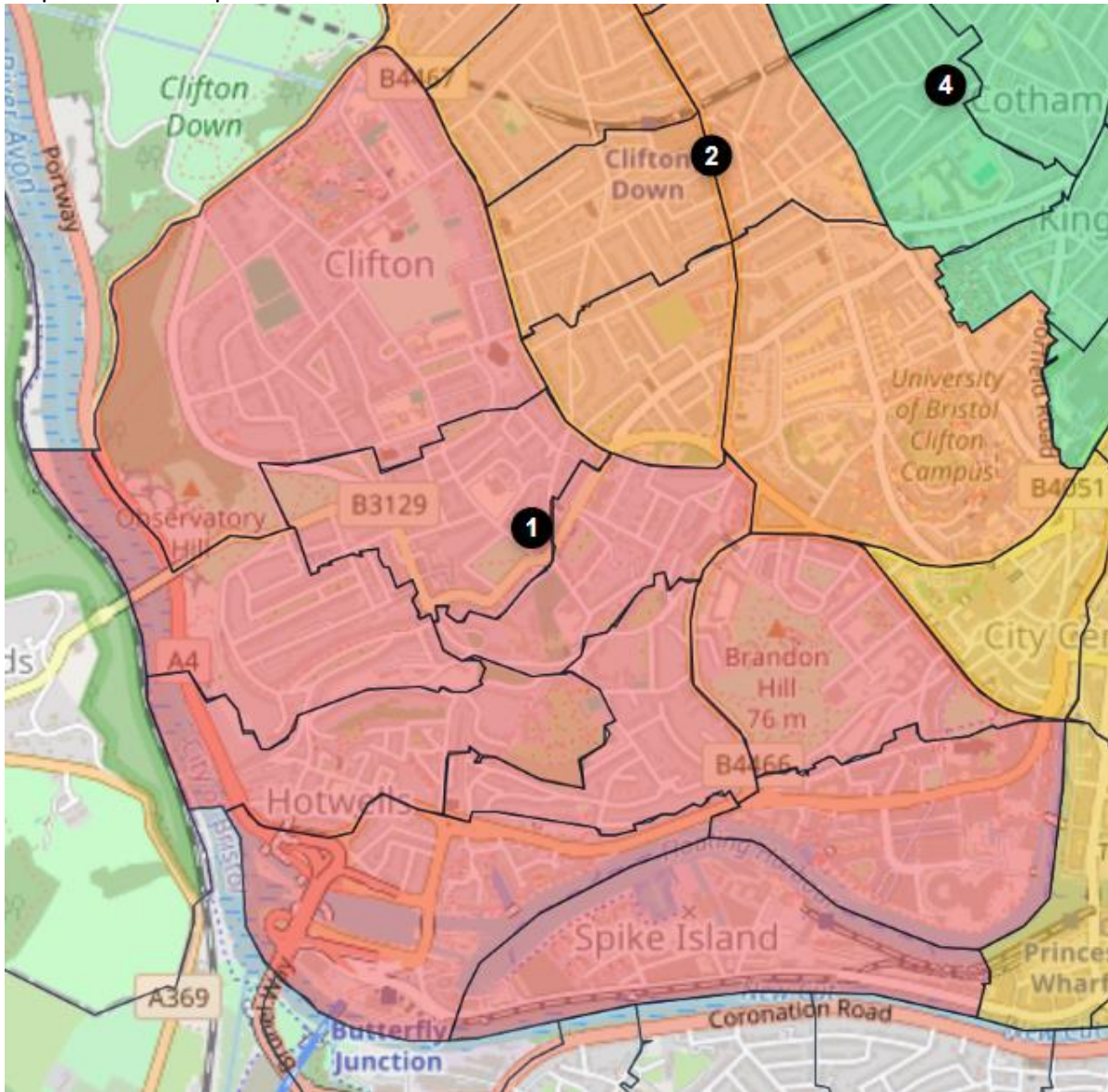
Electorate: 14,127 (-1.91%)

Councillors: 3

Polling District(s):

- All of- CLIA, CLIB, CLIC, CLID, CLIE, CLIF, HOHA, HOHB, HOHC, HOHD

### Proposed Ward Map



Our suggested composition is for a **Three-Member Clifton Ward** which also incorporates or subsumes the Hotwells & Harbourside Ward in its entirety. Such an arrangement maintains the councillor-to-elector proportionality requirements. This continues to be one of the oldest and most affluent parts of the city. It hosts many of the most important institutions, including the main Bristol University buildings, Queen Elizabeth Hospital School, and home to the iconic BBC Natural History Unit on Whiteladies Road.

Housing costs are expensive with many of the larger buildings having been converted into flats (75% dwelling type). The area caters for a substantial – and growing- student population with the Whiteladies Road constituting the main business and retail thoroughfare.

The **Northern Boundary** formed by the **A4176 Bridge Valley Road**, abutting **Clifton Down**, is retained. Similarly, the **Eastern Border** remains unchanged. This utilises the **B4467 Pembroke Road**, **Richmond Hill** and part of **Queen's Road**. However, with the amalgamation of Hotwells & Harbourside now includes those relevant neighbouring polling district boundaries to define and complete the eastern edge of the new Ward. Consequently, these will be **Clifton Triangle South**, **Park Street**, **College Green**, the **floating harbour** and over the **River Avon (new cut)**. The new **Southern boundary** follows the current HOHD and HOHB polling districts (**Cumberland Road**). The **Western Border/flank** is made

up of **Hotwell Road**, running past the Clifton Observatory to the **junction with the Portway**, before turning into Bridge Valley Road.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Three-Member Clifton Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for the creation of a **Three-Member Clifton Ward**, formed by incorporating the existing Clifton Ward and subsuming the **Hotwells & Harbourside Ward** in its entirety. This arrangement ensures compliance with the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposed ward encompasses one of Bristol's oldest, most affluent, and most institutionally significant areas. The revised configuration maintains proportionality while reflecting the functional and social coherence of Clifton, Hotwells, and the Harbourside.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The amalgamation of Clifton with Hotwells & Harbourside is necessary to maintain an acceptable councillor-to-elector ratio within the Commission's defined variance thresholds. The combined area:

- Has a high proportion of subdivided housing (approximately 75% flats)
- Contains a substantial and growing student population
- Continues to experience residential intensification along Whiteladies Road and the Harbourside

A **Three-Member ward** provides the most appropriate structure for representing this densely populated and socially diverse area while ensuring long-term proportionality.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, waterways, and established neighbourhood edges.

#### Northern Boundary

The existing northern boundary is retained, following:

- A4176 Bridge Valley Road
- The edge of Clifton Down

This boundary reflects a long-established natural and topographical division.

#### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary remains unchanged in its upper section, following:

- B4467 Pembroke Road
- Richmond Hill
- Part of Queen's Road

With the incorporation of Hotwells & Harbourside, the eastern edge is extended to include the relevant polling district boundaries, comprising:

- Clifton Triangle South
- Park Street
- College Green
- The Floating Harbour
- Crossing the River Avon (New Cut)

These features form a clear and logical eastern perimeter aligned with major civic and commercial landmarks.

#### Southern Boundary

The new southern boundary follows the existing **HOHD** and **HOHB** polling districts along:

- Cumberland Road

This boundary reflects the established southern edge of the Harbourside community.

## **Western Boundary**

The western boundary is formed by:

- Hotwell Road
- Passing the Clifton Observatory
- Continuing to the junction with the Portway
- Turning into Bridge Valley Road

This boundary follows major transport routes and prominent geographical features, providing a strong and easily understood western edge.

## **4. Community Identity**

The proposed ward reflects a cohesive and historically significant community characterised by:

### **Institutional and Cultural Anchors**

- Main University of Bristol buildings
- Queen Elizabeth Hospital School
- BBC Natural History Unit on Whiteladies Road

These institutions form a core part of the area's identity and attract large numbers of students, academics, and professionals.

### **Residential Profile**

- One of Bristol's most affluent districts
- High proportion of subdivided Victorian and Georgian buildings
- Approximately 75% of dwellings are flats
- A substantial and growing student population

### **Commercial and Social Character**

- Whiteladies Road as the principal business and retail thoroughfare
- Harbourside as a major cultural and leisure destination
- Hotwells as a historic residential community with strong ties to the waterfront

The proposed ward boundaries preserve these interconnected communities and reflect the lived reality of residents who move fluidly between Clifton, Hotwells, and the Harbourside.

## **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed Three-Member ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Providing sufficient representative capacity for an area with high residential density and significant student turnover
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with major roads, waterways, and civic institutions
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service needs and community facilities

The combined ward structure ensures that councillors can effectively engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including residents, students, businesses, cultural institutions, and educational establishments.

## **6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

### **Electoral Equality**

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Appropriate for a high-density, mixed-residential area

### **Community Identity**

- Retains Clifton, Hotwells, and Harbourside as a coherent community cluster
- Preserves access to key institutions, amenities, and cultural landmarks
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Three-Member Clifton Ward**, incorporating Hotwells & Harbourside, provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. It preserves the area's distinctive identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most historic and dynamic districts.

## CLIFTON EAST

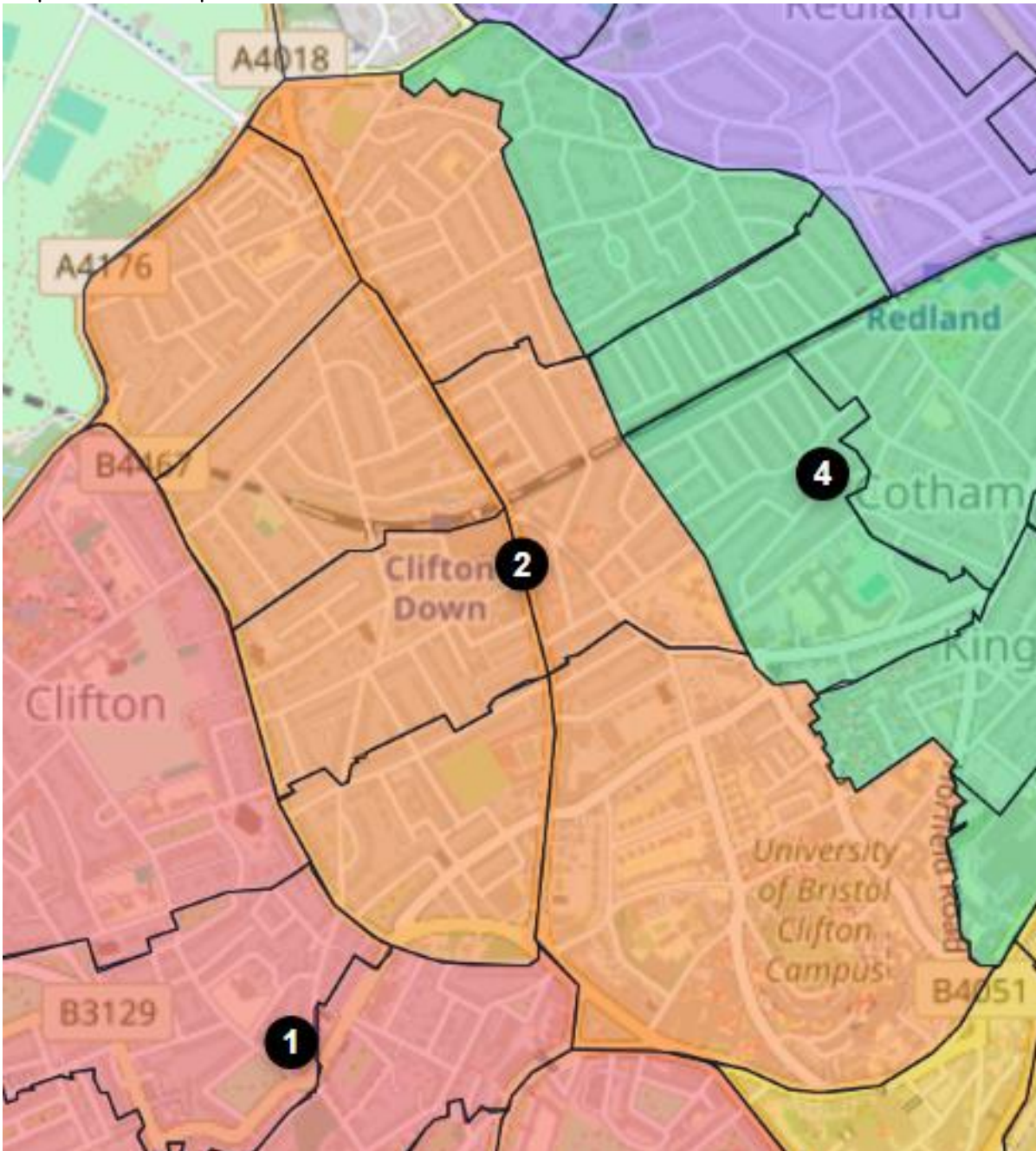
Electorate: 9,332 (-2.81%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- CENA, CLDA, CLDB, CLDC, CLDD, CLDE, CLDF

### Proposed Ward Map



This is essentially a renamed and constituted Clifton Down Ward, with the addition or inclusion of the current polling district for Central Ward A. It produces a proposed **Two-Member Clifton East Ward** which satisfies the councillor-electoral proportionality requirements. The proximity of this neighbourhood to the University of Bristol Clifton Campus explains the preponderance of student housing (flats make up 79% of households) and so the incorporation of CENA makes both geographic, cultural and logistical sense. The Whiteladies Road is the main shopping precinct tends to cater for this demographic. Again, this is a wealthy area – reflected in property prices and very low ranking in the National Deprivation Index.

The **Northern Boundary** takes the Bristol Old Vic Theatre School as a point of reference and follows **Upper Belgrave Road**, before passing along **Redland Hill**. The **Eastern Border** traces the grounds of the **Bristol Waldorf School** and **Elm Lane** before running down **Elgin Park** and **Hampton Road**. It then passes Cotham Parish Church (using the former demarcation of CENA) A) **St Michael's Hill, Myrtle Road, Walker Street**, part of **Alfred Place** and **Horfield Road**. The

new **Southern Boundary** is formed by **Perry Road, Park Row, Queen's Road** and the **South Triangle**. The **Western Border** consists of the **Western Triangle, Queen's Road, Richmond Hill** and **Pembroke Road**.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Clifton East Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for the creation of a **Two-Member Clifton East Ward**, formed by renaming and reconstituting the existing Clifton Down Ward and incorporating **Polling District CENA** from the current Central Ward.

The proposed configuration:

- Achieves the required **councillor-to-electors proportionality**
- Reflects the **geographic, cultural, and demographic coherence** of the area
- Supports **effective and convenient local government**

The ward sits immediately adjacent to the University of Bristol's Clifton Campus and is characterised by high levels of student accommodation, affluent residential streets, and a strong commercial spine along Whiteladies Road.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The inclusion of Polling District CENA is essential to maintaining an acceptable councillor-electors ratio. The area has:

- A very high proportion of subdivided housing (flats constitute approximately **79%** of dwellings)
- A substantial and growing student population
- Stable long-term residential patterns in the surrounding streets

The revised boundaries ensure that the electorate remains within the Commission's defined variance thresholds. A **Two-Member ward** is the most appropriate structure for representing this densely populated and socially dynamic area.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, institutional edges, and established neighbourhood contours.

#### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary uses the **Bristol Old Vic Theatre School** as a reference point and follows:

- Upper Belgrave Road
- Redland Hill

This boundary reflects long-established neighbourhood divisions and the topographical edge of the Clifton Down plateau.

#### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary traces:

- The grounds of the Bristol Waldorf School
- Elm Lane
- Elgin Park
- Hampton Road

It then follows the former CENA demarcation, passing:

- Cotham Parish Church
- St Michael's Hill
- Myrtle Road
- Walker Street
- Part of Alfred Place
- Horfield Road

This boundary aligns with the cultural and residential continuity between Clifton Down, Kingsdown, and Cotham.

#### Southern Boundary

A new southern boundary is formed by:

- Perry Road
- Park Row
- Queen's Road
- The South Triangle

These streets mark the transition between the university precinct, the commercial triangle, and the city centre fringe.

### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary consists of:

- The Western Triangle
- Queen's Road
- Richmond Hill
- Pembroke Road

This boundary preserves the established western edge of Clifton Down and maintains continuity with the wider Clifton area.

### **4. Community Identity**

The proposed Clifton East Ward reflects a cohesive and distinctive community characterised by:

#### **Proximity to the University of Bristol**

The ward's immediate adjacency to the Clifton Campus explains:

- The dominance of student housing
- High levels of subdivided Victorian and Edwardian properties
- A transient but vibrant population linked to the academic calendar

#### **Commercial and Social Character**

- **Whiteladies Road** serves as the main shopping and commercial precinct
- The area caters heavily to students and young professionals
- A mix of cafés, independent shops, and services reinforces the ward's cultural identity

#### **Affluence and Built Environment**

- One of Bristol's wealthiest districts
- High property values
- Very low ranking on the National Deprivation Index
- Attractive streetscapes with historic architecture and mature trees

The incorporation of CENA strengthens the ward's cultural and demographic coherence, reflecting the lived experience of residents who move fluidly between Clifton Down, Kingsdown, and the university precinct.

### **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with high residential density and significant student turnover
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with major roads, institutions, and commercial centres
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service needs

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the diverse and active population of Clifton East.

### **6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

#### **Electoral Equality**

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Appropriate for a high-density, mixed-residential area

#### **Community Identity**

- Reflects the cultural and demographic coherence of Clifton Down, Kingsdown, and the university precinct
- Preserves access to key amenities and commercial areas
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

#### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with both long-term residents and student populations
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

### **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Clifton East Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and future-proofed arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The incorporation of Polling District CENA enhances the ward's

alignment with its residential, cultural, and academic identity, maintains electoral equality, and supports effective local governance in one of Bristol's most distinctive and dynamic inner-suburban areas.

## FROM VALE

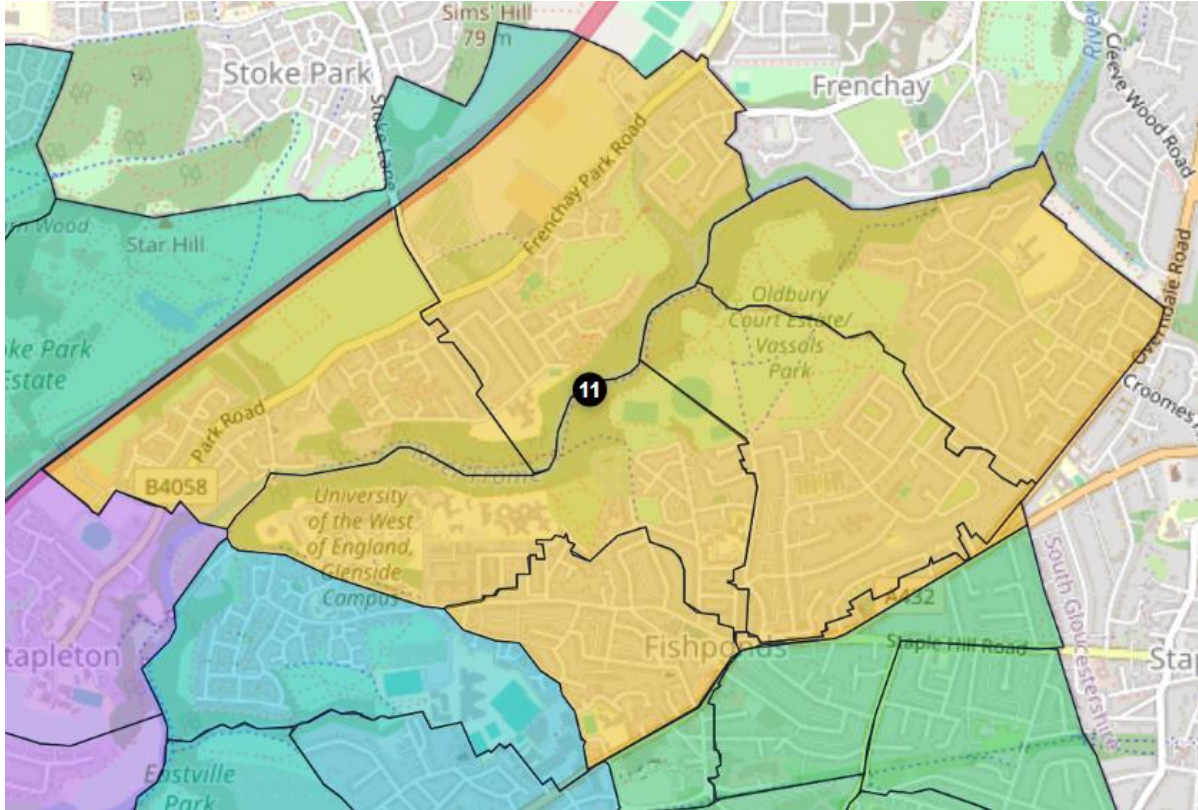
Electorate: 8,766 (-8.70%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- FRVA, FRVB, FRVC, FRVD, FRVE,
- Most of FRVF – Approx. 1406 voters
- Part of FRVG – Approx. 140 voters

### Proposed Ward Map



This should remain a **Two-Member Frome Vale Ward** but with some adjustments made which result in a partial reduction in the size of FRVF and loss of most of FRVG polling districts. These revisions maintain the requisite councillor-electors ratio. This remains an economically mixed suburb with one area (Gill Avenue) falling within the top 10% deciles in the relative poverty National index. The ward contains the Glenside Campus for the University of the West of England and several primary and secondary academies. Fishponds Road provides residents with their main shopping provision. The Oldbury Court Estate continues to act as an important community hub and focus point for local people.

The **Northern Boundary** is retained which is enclosed by the M32, passing **Stapleton Allotments**, before hitting the city and county limits at **Frenchay**. This turns down **Begbrook Park**, circumvents the **Orthodox Parish of the Holy Trinity** church, and follows the expansive **Oldbury Court Estate/River Frome** until it reaches **Overndale Road**. The diamond shape of the ward dictates that **Overndale Road** represents what can be described as its **Eastern Border/extremity**. A new **Southern Boundary** is formed by **Overndale Road, Downend Road, Fishponds Road, Channon's Hill, Snowden Road, and Blackberry Hill**, crossing the **River Frome, The Chippings, Elm Tree Farm** to culminate at the furthest **Western point/Border** where it meets the **M32**.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Frome Vale Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for retaining a **Two-Member Frome Vale Ward**, with targeted adjustments to its existing boundaries. These changes involve a **partial reduction of polling district FRVF** and the **removal of most of polling district FRVG**, ensuring that the councillor-to-electors ratio remains within the Boundary Commission's defined regulatory limits.

Frome Vale continues to be an economically mixed suburb, containing areas of significant affluence alongside neighbourhoods experiencing high levels of deprivation. Notably, **Gill Avenue** falls within the **top 10% most deprived**

**deciles** nationally. The ward also contains major educational institutions, including the **UWE Glenside Campus** and several primary and secondary academies. Fishponds Road remains the principal commercial corridor, while the **Oldbury Court Estate** continues to serve as a vital community hub and focal point for local residents.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed adjustments are necessary to maintain electoral proportionality. Without the reduction of FRVF and the removal of most of FRVG, the ward would exceed acceptable variance thresholds due to:

- Population growth in parts of the existing ward
- Increasing residential density around Fishponds Road
- Demographic shifts linked to student accommodation and new housing developments

The revised boundaries ensure that the electorate remains balanced and sustainable, making a **Two-Member ward** the most appropriate configuration for effective representation.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward retains its characteristic diamond-shaped footprint, using strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, natural features, and established neighbourhood edges.

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary is **retained in full**, following:

- The M32 motorway
- Stapleton Allotments
- The city and county limits at Frenchay

This boundary reflects long-standing administrative and geographical divisions.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern extremity of the ward is defined by:

- Begbrook Park
- A route that circumvents the Orthodox Parish of the Holy Trinity church
- The Oldbury Court Estate and the River Frome
- Terminating at **Overndale Road**, which forms the natural eastern edge of the ward's diamond-shaped geography

### Southern Boundary

A newly defined southern boundary follows:

- Overndale Road
- Downend Road
- Fishponds Road
- Channon's Hill
- Snowden Road
- Blackberry Hill

It then:

- Crosses the River Frome
- Passes The Chippings
- Traverses Elm Tree Farm
- Culminates at the westernmost point where it meets the M32

This boundary reflects both natural features and established residential and commercial routes.

### Western Boundary

The western boundary is completed by:

- The M32 motorway

This provides a clear and defensible edge separating Frome Vale from neighbouring wards.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed ward reflects a cohesive and diverse community with shared amenities and social infrastructure.

### Educational and Institutional Anchors

- **UWE Glenside Campus**, a major academic institution
- Multiple primary and secondary academies serving the wider area

These facilities draw students, staff, and families from across Bristol and contribute significantly to the ward's identity.

#### **Commercial and Social Centres**

- **Fishponds Road**, the main shopping and service corridor
- A wide range of independent shops, supermarkets, cafés, and community services

#### **Green Spaces and Community Hubs**

- **Oldbury Court Estate**, a major recreational and community focal point
- Extensive green spaces along the River Frome
- Allotments and community farms such as **Elm Tree Farm**

These assets reinforce the ward's identity as a mixed suburban area with strong community ties.

#### **Socio-Economic Profile**

The ward contains:

- Areas of significant deprivation (e.g., Gill Avenue)
- More prosperous residential streets
- A mix of long-term residents, families, and students

The proposed boundaries preserve these interconnected communities and ensure that their shared needs are represented cohesively.

### **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with diverse socio-economic needs
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with major roads, green spaces, and natural features
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service patterns

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the varied and evolving needs of Frome Vale's residents.

### **6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria**

#### **Electoral Equality**

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Adjustments to FRVF and FRVG ensure compliance with variance thresholds

#### **Community Identity**

- Retains key educational, commercial, and community assets
- Preserves the character of an economically mixed suburb
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

#### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

### **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Frome Vale Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and proportionate arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The targeted boundary adjustments preserve the ward's identity, maintain electoral equality, and support effective local governance in one of Bristol's most socially and economically diverse suburban areas.

## HILLFIELDS

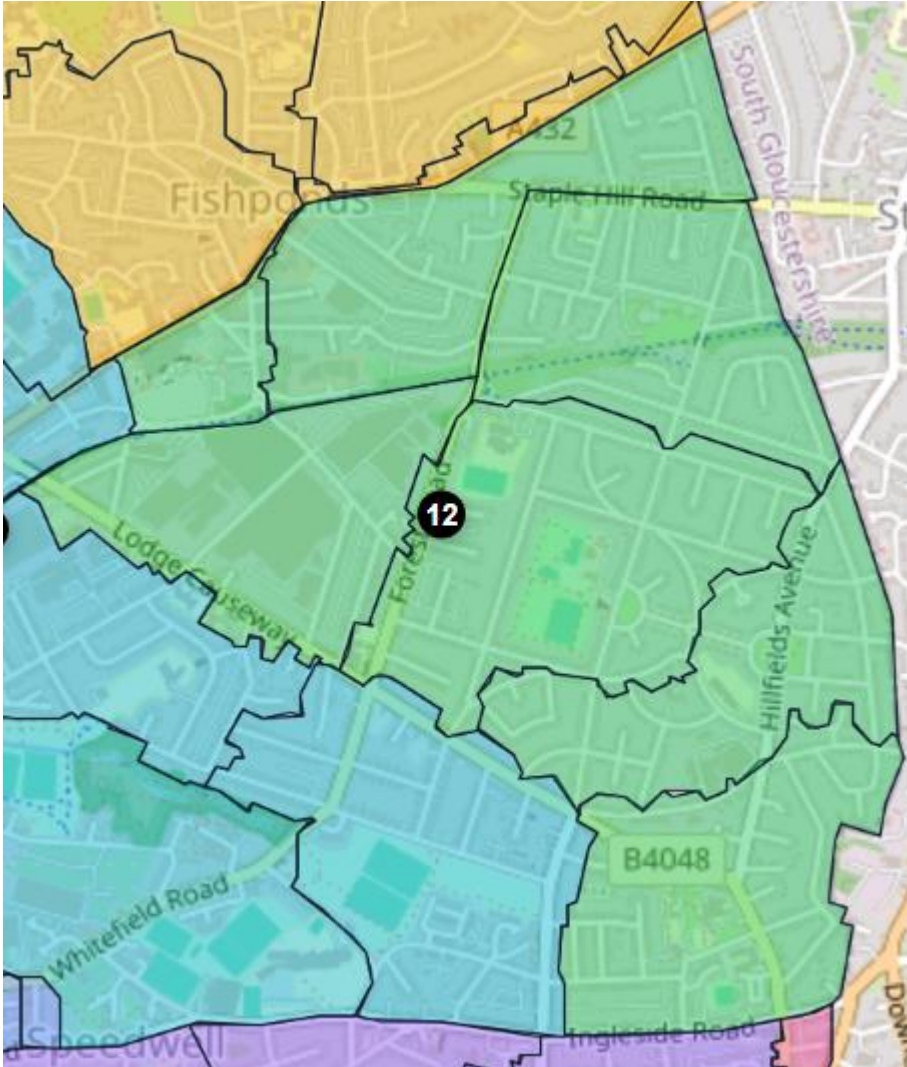
Electorate: 9,103 (-5.19%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- HILA, HILB, HILC, HILF, HILG
- Part of FRVF – Approx. 130 voters
- Most of FRVG – Approx. 1637 voters

### Proposed Ward Map



We advocate for a modified **Two-Member Hillfields Ward** which achieves appropriate councillor-electoral proportionality. The current polling districts HILD and HILE are absorbed by our proposed **Eastville Park Ward**. In exchange, two sections of the current Frome Vale Ward pass to the Hillfields electoral division. This is an ethnically mixed area on Bristol's eastern fringe. It also has relatively high levels of deprivation. The major shopping destination lies on the Lodge Causeway which bisects the Council seat. The principal community centre is located at Hillfields Park, where the Hillfields Baptist Church is also to be found.

The **Northern Boundary** begins where the **Lodge Causeway** meets with the **Bristol & Bath Railway Path**, it then follows a line to **New Station Way**, parallel with **New Station Road**, **Fishponds Road**, **Downend Road A432** to the **City and County limit**. The **Eastern Border** of necessity uses the **Bristol Border** from **Cassell Road** down to the **south end of Ingleside Close**. The shortened **Southern Boundary** is denoted by **Ingleside Road** (due to the fact it loses polling districts HILD & HILE). The new **Western Border** is marked by a line drawn parallel to **Charlton Road**, into a segment of **Lodge Hill**, then adopts a battlement form along and either side of the **B4048 Lodge Causeway**.

### Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member Hillfields Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for a **modified Two-Member Hillfields Ward**, designed to maintain compliance with the Boundary Commission's statutory criteria:

- **Electoral equality**
- **Reflection of community identity**
- **Effective and convenient local government**

The proposal involves the transfer of polling districts **HILD** and **HILE** to the proposed Eastville Park Ward, balanced by the incorporation of **two sections of the current Frome Vale Ward** into Hillfields. These adjustments ensure that the councillor-elect ratio remains within the required regulatory limits while preserving the coherence of local neighbourhoods.

Hillfields is an ethnically mixed community on Bristol's eastern fringe, characterised by relatively high levels of deprivation, strong local identity, and a well-established network of community facilities.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed boundary changes are necessary to maintain an acceptable councillor-elect ratio. The removal of HILD and HILE would otherwise reduce the electorate below the Commission's tolerance thresholds. The addition of two areas from Frome Vale restores proportionality and ensures:

- A balanced electorate
- Sustainable long-term projections
- Compliance with statutory variance limits

A **Two-Member ward** remains the most appropriate structure for representing this densely populated and socio-economically diverse area.

## 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed Hillfields Ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, natural features, and established neighbourhood edges.

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary begins at the junction of:

- **Lodge Causeway** and the **Bristol & Bath Railway Path**, then follows:
- A line to New Station Way
- Running parallel to New Station Road
- Continuing along Fishponds Road
- Downend Road (A432)
- Reaching the City and County boundary

This boundary reflects long-standing transport corridors and residential patterns.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary follows the **Bristol city border**, running:

- From Cassell Road
- Down to the southern end of Ingleside Close

This provides a clear and defensible edge aligned with administrative limits.

### Southern Boundary

The southern boundary is shortened due to the transfer of HILD and HILE, and is now defined by:

- **Ingleside Road**

This boundary reflects the revised extent of the ward following the reallocation of polling districts.

### Western Boundary

The new western boundary is marked by:

- A line drawn parallel to Charlton Road
- Extending into a segment of Lodge Hill
- Adopting a battlement-style form along and either side of the **B4048 Lodge Causeway**

This boundary follows prominent local roads and reflects the functional centre of the community.

## 4. Community Identity

The proposed Hillfields Ward reflects a cohesive and diverse community with shared social, cultural, and economic characteristics.

## Ethnic and Social Diversity

Hillfields is one of Bristol's more ethnically mixed areas, with a long history of multicultural settlement. It also experiences relatively high levels of deprivation, making cohesive representation essential.

## Commercial and Social Centres

- **Lodge Causeway** serves as the major shopping destination for residents, bisecting the ward and providing essential retail and service functions.
- **Hillfields Park** acts as the principal community hub, hosting the **Hillfields Baptist Church** and a range of community activities.

## Neighbourhood Continuity

The inclusion of two areas from Frome Vale maintains:

- Contiguity with established residential streets
- Access to shared amenities
- Logical community groupings based on travel patterns, school catchments, and service use

The revised boundaries preserve the lived experience of residents and reflect the functional geography of the area.

## 5. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with significant socio-economic challenges
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with major roads and community facilities
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service needs

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the diverse and active population of Hillfields.

## 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

### Electoral Equality

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Adjustments ensure compliance with variance thresholds

### Community Identity

- Retains key community facilities and shopping areas
- Reflects the character of an ethnically mixed and economically varied suburb
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## 7. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member Hillfields Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and proportionate arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The targeted boundary adjustments preserve the ward's identity, maintain electoral equality, and support effective local governance in one of Bristol's most diverse and socially complex suburban areas.

## ST GEORGE WEST

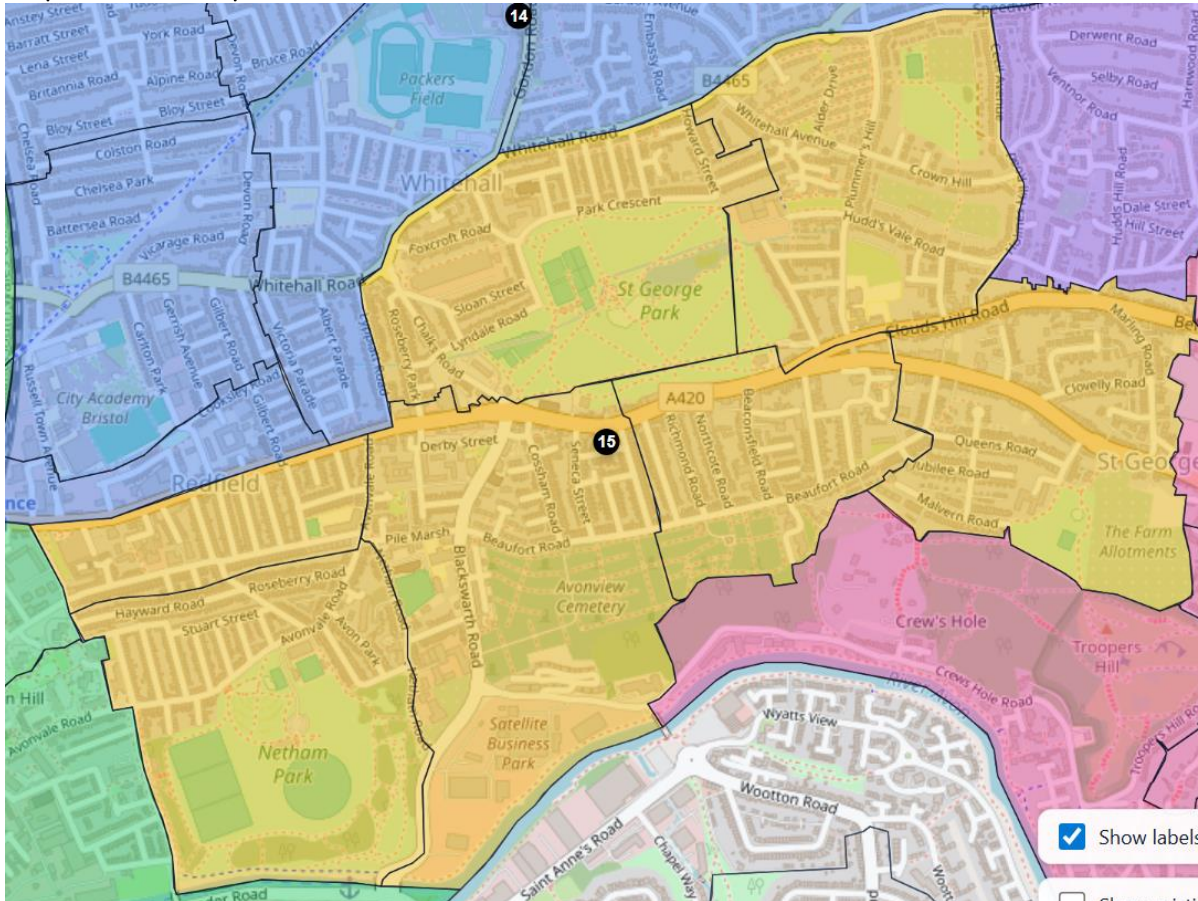
Electorate: 9,319 (-2.94%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- ESTG, SGCE, SGWA, SGWB, SGWC, SGWD
- Part of ESTF – Approx. 1079 voters

### Proposed Ward Map



We propose reverting this to become the **Two-Member St George West Ward** by expanding boundaries to include the polling districts of neighbouring electoral divisions ESTG, a section of ESTF, and SGCE. Such an arrangement re-establishes more appropriate representation and satisfies councillor-to-electors proportionality requirements. Located on the eastern side of Bristol, the area is characterised by predominantly Victorian terraced housing. It has some pockets of relative deprivation, scoring in the mid-range on National Indexes.

Economically, it sits somewhere in the middle of Bristol's spectrum. Parts of the ward—especially around Church Road—have seen rising investment, new cafés, and small independent businesses. However, in recent years it has seen more infill developments, and a growing private-rented sector, which creates a blend of long-term residents and more transient households.

Socially, St George West is diverse and increasingly dynamic. Church Road acts as the main social and commercial spine, with a multicultural mix of shops, food outlets, and community venues. Green spaces like St George Park remain important gathering points and help anchor the ward's identity.

Educationally, the ward is served by several primary schools in and around its boundaries. These include Summerhill Academy, Summerhill Infants School and St Patrick's Roman Catholic Primary School. The area has a relatively young population, and the presence of families, young professionals, and long-standing residents creates a varied educational and social landscape.

The **Northern Boundary** commences in the current ESTF (at the **Cobden Street/Church Road** junction in Redfield). **Lyppiatt Road, Whitehall Road**, part of **Speedwell Road** until the junction with **Cecil Avenue**. The **Eastern Border** is drawn by **Cecil Avenue** (enclosing Plummer's Hill Open Space), **Holmes Hill Road, Clouds Hill Road**. However, the addition of SGCE polling district results in the boundary extending to **Bell Hill Road/Battenburg Road** junction, following

the contours of Hillside Allotments site, crossing **Summerville Road**, skirting **The Farm Allotments** and ending at **Greendown**.

The new **Southern Boundary** utilises the edge of Troopers Hill Park and rear of properties on **Malvern Road, Beauford Road Allotments site, Avon View Cemetery to Blackswarth Road/Crews Hole Road** crossing. It then follows the **River Avon** westerly next to the Business Park and **Netham Road**. Here, ESTG polling district is incorporated so that its Feeder Road section completes the southern outline at the corner of **Netham Park Pavillon**.

The **Western Boundary** is formed by **Marsh Lane, Beam Street** and **Cobden Street** where it meets **A420/Church Road**.

## Technical Submission: Justification for the Proposed Two-Member St George West Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission sets out the justification for re-establishing a **Two-Member St George West Ward**, achieved by expanding the current boundaries to incorporate polling districts **ESTG, a section of ESTF**, and **SGCE** from neighbouring electoral divisions. This configuration restores appropriate representation and ensures that the councillor-to-elector ratio remains within the Commission's defined regulatory limits.

St George West lies on the eastern side of Bristol and is characterised by predominantly Victorian terraced housing. The area contains pockets of relative deprivation, placing it in the mid-range of national deprivation indexes, but also includes streets experiencing investment and renewal. The proposed ward reflects the social, economic, and physical coherence of the community.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The revised boundaries are necessary to maintain electoral proportionality. Incorporating ESTG, part of ESTF, and SGCE:

- Balances the electorate across the eastern corridor
- Ensures long-term sustainability of representation
- Prevents under-representation caused by population shifts and infill development

A **Two-Member ward** remains the most appropriate structure for an area with a growing private-rented sector, a mix of long-term residents and transient households, and increasing residential density.

### 3. Boundary Definition

The proposed ward uses strong, recognisable, and defensible boundaries that follow major roads, green spaces, and established neighbourhood edges.

#### Northern Boundary

Beginning in the current ESTF at the **Cobden Street / Church Road** junction in Redfield, the boundary follows:

- Lyppiatt Road
- Whitehall Road
- Part of Speedwell Road
- Terminating at the junction with Cecil Avenue

This boundary reflects long-standing neighbourhood divisions and the northern edge of the St George community.

#### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary is defined by:

- Cecil Avenue (enclosing Plummer's Hill Open Space)
- Holmes Hill Road
- Clouds Hill Road

With the addition of SGCE, the boundary extends further east to:

- Bell Hill Road / Battenburg Road junction
- The contours of the Hillside Allotments
- Crossing Summerville Road
- Skirting The Farm Allotments
- Ending at Greendown

This creates a clear and defensible eastern edge aligned with natural and community features.

### **Southern Boundary**

The new southern boundary follows:

- The edge of Troopers Hill Park
- Rear of properties on Malvern Road
- Beauford Road Allotments
- Avon View Cemetery
- Blackswarth Road / Crews Hole Road crossing

It then continues:

- Westerly along the River Avon
- Adjacent to the Business Park
- Along Netham Road

Here, the incorporation of **ESTG** ensures that:

- The Feeder Road section completes the southern outline
- The boundary terminates at the corner of Netham Park Pavilion

This boundary reflects natural features, industrial edges, and established community access routes.

### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary is formed by:

- Marsh Lane
- Beam Street
- Cobden Street

Meeting the **A420 / Church Road**, the main commercial spine of the area.

## **4. Community Identity**

The proposed ward reflects a cohesive and diverse community with shared social, cultural, and economic characteristics.

### **Economic Profile**

St George West sits in the middle of Bristol's economic spectrum. It contains:

- Areas of rising investment, particularly around Church Road
- New cafés, independent shops, and small businesses
- Increasing infill development
- A growing private-rented sector

This mix creates a blend of long-term residents and more transient households.

### **Social Character**

The ward is socially diverse and increasingly dynamic:

- **Church Road** acts as the main social and commercial artery
- A multicultural mix of shops, food outlets, and community venues
- **St George Park** remains a key gathering point and anchor of local identity

### **Educational Landscape**

The ward is served by several primary schools within or near its boundaries. A relatively young population—families, young professionals, and long-standing residents—creates a varied educational and social environment.

The proposed boundaries preserve these community relationships and reflect the lived experience of residents.

## **5. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Ensuring councillors represent a coherent and socially aligned community
- Maintaining manageable workloads in an area with mixed socio-economic needs
- Preserving clear administrative boundaries aligned with major roads, green spaces, and community facilities
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared service patterns

A **Two-Member ward** provides the necessary capacity to engage with the diverse and active population of St George West.

## 6. Compliance with Statutory Criteria

### Electoral Equality

- Balanced councillor-to-electors ratio
- Sustainable electorate projections
- Adjustments ensure compliance with variance thresholds

### Community Identity

- Retains key commercial, social, and green-space assets
- Reflects the character of a diverse and evolving inner-eastern suburb
- Uses strong, recognisable boundaries

### Effective and Convenient Local Government

- Ensures manageable councillor workloads
- Supports engagement with diverse communities
- Provides clarity for service planning and delivery

## 7. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member St George West Ward** provides a coherent, community-aligned, and proportionate arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The expanded boundaries restore appropriate representation, maintain electoral equality, and support effective local governance in one of Bristol's most dynamic and socially diverse neighbourhoods.

## St George Central

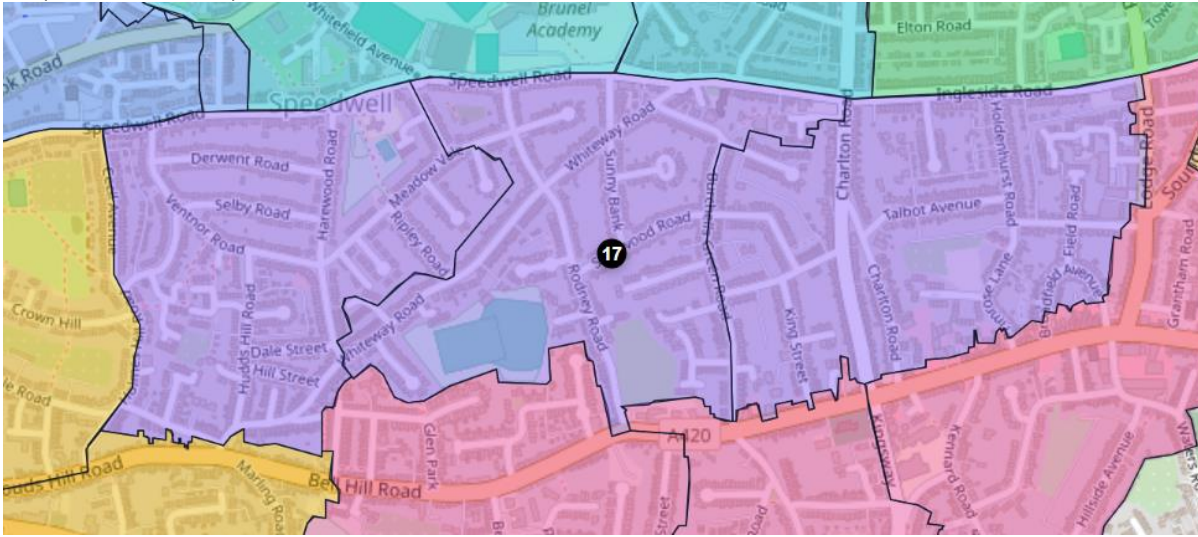
Electorate: 4,602 (-4.14%)

Councillors: 1

Polling District(s):

- All of- SGCA, SGCB, SGCD

### Proposed Ward Map



This submission envisages reducing the size of this electoral division by half and converting it to a **One-Member St George Central Ward**. It would be formed using just three of the existing polling districts SGCA, SGCB & SGCD and produces the councillor-electors ratio within acceptable tolerances.

Economically, this part of the city sits in the lower-middle range of Bristol's economic spectrum. Much of the housing stock consists of Victorian terraces, with a mix of owner-occupied homes and a growing private-rented sector. It contains some median levels of deprivation

Socially, it is a diverse and densely populated area with strong neighbourhood identity. Church Road and the surrounding streets act as the main commercial and social corridor, supporting a multicultural mix of shops, cafés, and community venues. Green spaces such as St George Park (in neighbouring St George West), St George Valley Cricket Club, Rodney Road Playing Fields, Talbot Avenue Allotments, and Primrose Lane Open Space provide important community anchors.

Educationally, the ward will be served by several nearby primary schools (Air Balloon Hill Primary and Two-Mile Hill Primary will be located just over the new boundary line) with secondary provision accessed in adjacent areas such as Speedwell, Redfield, and Kingswood. The population includes many young families, long-standing residents, and younger adults, creating a varied demographic landscape.

The **Northern Boundary** starts at the junction of **Cecil Avenue and Speedwell Road**. From here it runs continuously easterly into **Ingleside Road** until the junction with **Lodge Road**. The **Eastern Border** utilises **Lodge Road**, the rear of properties on **Soundwell Road** to meet with **Broadfield Avenue**.

The new **Southern Boundary** runs westward raggedly tracking **Two Mile Hill Road, Bell Hill Road, Cloud's Hill Road, Rodney Road**, running along the bottom edge of the St George Valley Cricket Club, parallel to **Whiteway Close, Whiteway Road, Battenburg Road, Bell Hill Road** (again), until the junction of **Cloud's Hill Road/Holmes Hill Road**. The **Western Boundary** takes **Holmes Hill Road and Cecil Avenue** as its unchanged axis or perimeter until it joins the **B4465 Speedwell Road**.

### Technical Submission: Proposed One-Member St George Central Ward

#### 1. Overview

This submission proposes reducing the size of the existing electoral division by approximately half and reconstituting it as a **One-Member St George Central Ward**. The new ward would be formed from **three existing polling districts: SGCA, SGCB, and SGCD**, producing a councillor-electors ratio that falls comfortably within the Commission's acceptable tolerances.

The revised ward reflects a coherent and compact community centred around the St George Central neighbourhood, maintaining strong internal connectivity while ensuring effective and convenient local governance.

## 2. Electoral Equality

The reduction to a one-member ward is justified by:

- The significantly smaller geographic footprint
- The concentration of population within SGCA, SGCB, and SGCD
- The need to maintain proportionality following the redistribution of neighbouring polling districts

This configuration ensures that the electorate remains within statutory variance thresholds and provides a sustainable long-term balance between representation and population density.

## 3. Economic Profile

The proposed St George Central Ward sits in the **lower-middle range** of Bristol's economic spectrum. Key characteristics include:

- Predominantly **Victorian terraced housing**, much of it subdivided
- A mix of **owner-occupied homes** and a **growing private-rented sector**
- **Median levels of deprivation**, with some streets experiencing economic pressure while others show signs of renewal

This economic profile supports the case for a compact, one-member ward that can respond effectively to localised socio-economic needs.

## 4. Social and Community Identity

St George Central is a **diverse and densely populated** neighbourhood with a strong sense of place. Its identity is shaped by:

### Commercial and Social Spine

- **Church Road**, which forms the main commercial corridor
- A multicultural mix of shops, cafés, restaurants, and community venues

### Community and Green Spaces

Although some lie just beyond the new boundary, they remain central to the daily life of residents:

- **St George Park** (in neighbouring St George West)
- **St George Valley Cricket Club**
- **Rodney Road Playing Fields**
- **Talbot Avenue Allotments**
- **Primrose Lane Open Space**

These spaces act as important social anchors and reinforce the cohesion of the community.

## 5. Educational Profile

While no schools lie directly within the reduced ward footprint, St George Central is well served by nearby educational facilities:

- **Air Balloon Hill Primary School** – immediately beyond the eastern boundary
- **Two Mile Hill Primary School** – just south of the new ward line

Secondary education is accessed in adjacent areas such as:

- **Speedwell**
- **Redfield**
- **Kingswood**

The demographic profile includes many **young families**, **long-standing residents**, and **younger adults**, creating a varied and dynamic educational landscape.

## 6. Boundary Definition

The proposed boundaries follow clear, defensible, and easily recognisable features, ensuring administrative clarity and community coherence.

### Northern Boundary

- Begins at the **junction of Cecil Avenue and Speedwell Road**
- Runs eastward along **Ingleside Road**
- Continues to the junction with **Lodge Road**

### Eastern Boundary

- Follows **Lodge Road**
- Tracks behind properties on **Soundwell Road**
- Meets **Broadfield Avenue**

### Southern Boundary

A ragged but logical southern edge that follows:

- **Two Mile Hill Road**
- **Bell Hill Road**
- **Cloud's Hill Road**
- **Rodney Road**
- The lower boundary of **St George Valley Cricket Club**
- Parallel to **Whiteway Close** and **Whiteway Road**
- **Battenburg Road**
- Returning to **Bell Hill Road**
- Ending at the **Cloud's Hill Road / Holmes Hill Road** junction

### Western Boundary

- Follows **Holmes Hill Road**
- Continues along **Cecil Avenue**
- Returns to **Speedwell Road (B4465)**

This boundary remains unchanged from the existing configuration and provides a strong, recognisable western edge.

## 7. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed ward supports effective governance by:

- Creating a compact, manageable division for a single councillor
- Ensuring representation aligns with the concentrated population pattern
- Preserving community identity and internal connectivity
- Avoiding fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared social and economic characteristics

A **One-Member ward** is the most appropriate structure for this reduced and clearly defined area.

## 8. Conclusion

The proposed **One-Member St George Central Ward** provides a coherent, proportionate, and community-aligned arrangement that meets all statutory criteria. The revised boundaries reflect the area's economic and social profile, maintain electoral equality, and support effective local governance in a dense and diverse inner-eastern neighbourhood of Bristol.

## ST GEORGE EAST

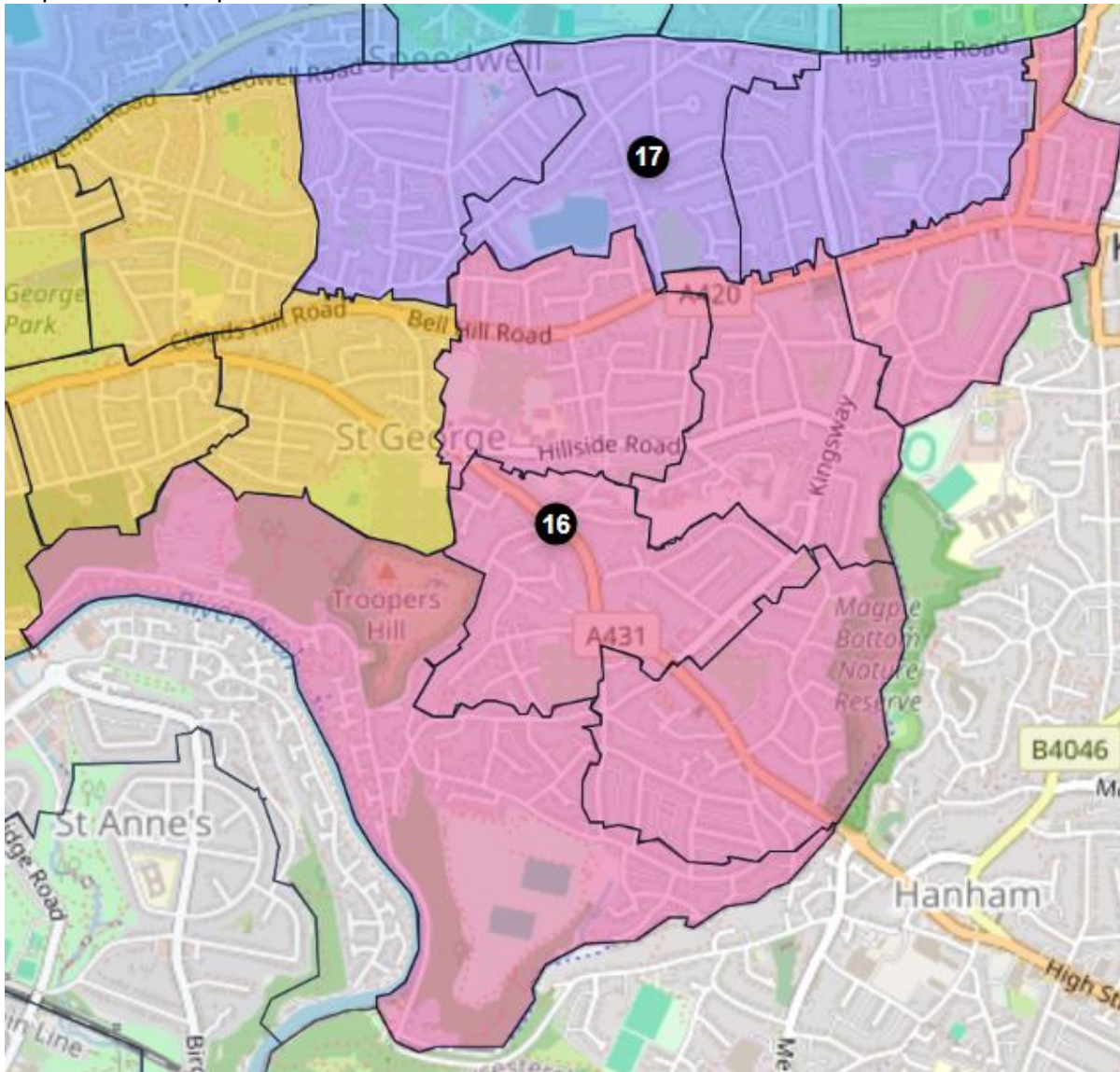
Electorate: 9,411 (-1.98%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- SGCC, SGCF, SGCG, SGTA, SGTB, SGTC

### Proposed Ward Map



The reflects our favoured representative model with a new **Two-Member St George East Ward** which incorporates three St George Central polling districts (SGCC, SGCF, SGCG) and encompasses all of the current Single-Member St George Troopers' Hill Ward (SGTA, SGTB, SGTC). This produces a very good councillor-electors ratio within the regulatory requirements.

Joining three St George Central polling districts with the current St George Troopers' Hill Ward brings together historically related neighbourhoods. It results in a mixed suburban ward on Bristol's eastern edge with broadly similar household incomes. Likewise, the housing profile is dominated by Victorian terraces.

The Lower Super Output Areas fall into **mid-range deprivation deciles**, reflecting pockets of lower income, limited qualifications, and some health inequalities.

Socially, this is a **diverse and community-oriented** part of Bristol, centred around long-established residential streets and accessing expansive green spaces like **Troopers Hill Local Nature Reserve**. The population includes a mix of **long-term residents, young families, and working-age adults**, with fewer students than neighbouring inner-east wards.

Educationally, the new ward would include Air Balloon Hill Primary and Two-Mile Hill Primary, with secondary education continuing to be accessed in **Speedwell** (Bristol Brunel Academy) and over the border in **Kingswood** (John Cabot Academy).

A new **Northern Boundary** is formed by the buttress line of the additional central polling districts (SGCG, SGCF, SGCC) that runs (from left to right) from the junction of **Battenburg Road/Bell Hill Road**, along **Two-Mile Hill Road**, up **Lodge Road**, joining **Ingleside Road**, and then on to the City and County bounds.

An **Easter Border** uses that of polling district SGCC and Bristol's boundary lines/confiners, tracking **Soundwell Road**, **Cross Street**, remaining parallel to **Victoria Park**, edging **Blackhorse Road**, turning at Fernlea Veterinary Clinics towards **Unity Street**, to run partially down **Waters Road**, encompassing **Hillside Avenue**, moving inwards at **Kennard Road**, down **Kennard Close**, and following public green space to the rear of properties on **Stradbrook Avenue**.

The **Southeasterly/Southern Boundary** consists of the current SGTC, SGTB, SGTA electoral districts. Essentially, this follows the **City/County lines** through the shared green space known as **Magpie Bottom**, past **Bryant's Hill**, cuts across **Polly Barnes Hill**, moves westerly around **Jeffries Hill Bottom**, passing **Conham Vale**, down **Conham Hill**, up **Conham Road** and taking the **River Avon** route around **Crew's Hole Road** to the shared crossing point where this meets **Blackswarth Road**.

A new **Western Border** (mirroring the current SGTA, part of SGTB and now includes SGCF districts). This runs from **Crew's Hole Road**, vertically past **Riversway Nursing Home**, follows the **Avon View Cemetery** grounds eastward, edges along to **Beaufort Heights**, includes **Beaufort Road allotments**, then pivots to bisect **Troopers Hill Play Space/Park**. It then follows the eastern side of **Troopers Hill Farm Allotments** land, crosses **Summerhill Road** at one end of **Marling Road**, tracking **Bell Hill Allotments** to finally meet up with **Bell Hill Road**.

## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member St George East Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **Two-Member St George East Ward**, formed by combining three polling districts from the current St George Central Ward (SGCC, SGCF, SGCG) with all polling districts of the existing **Single-Member St George Troopers' Hill Ward** (SGTA, SGTB, SGTC). This configuration produces a strong councillor-elect ratio that falls well within the Local Government Boundary Commission's regulatory requirements. The proposed ward unites historically linked neighbourhoods on Bristol's eastern fringe, creating a coherent suburban division with shared housing characteristics, similar socio-economic profiles, and strong community identity.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The amalgamation of SGCC, SGCF, SGCG with SGTA, SGTB, and SGTC:

- Achieves a **balanced and sustainable electorate** for a two-member ward
- Avoids over-representation in the current single-member Troopers' Hill division
- Ensures proportionality following population growth and housing intensification in the wider St George area

This arrangement provides long-term electoral stability and aligns with statutory variance thresholds.

### 3. Community Identity

#### Housing and Economic Profile

The proposed ward forms a mixed suburban area characterised by:

- Predominantly **Victorian terraced housing**
- Broadly similar household incomes across the combined districts
- A socio-economic profile that sits in the **mid-range deprivation deciles**, with pockets of lower income, limited qualifications, and some health inequalities

These shared characteristics reinforce the logic of combining the two areas into a single ward.

#### Social Cohesion

The area is socially diverse and community-oriented, defined by:

- Long-established residential streets
- Strong neighbourhood networks
- Access to significant green spaces, most notably **Troopers Hill Local Nature Reserve**, a major environmental and recreational landmark

The population includes long-term residents, young families, and working-age adults, with fewer students than the inner-east wards closer to the city centre.

### 4. Educational Landscape

The proposed ward contains or is directly served by:

- **Air Balloon Hill Primary School**
- **Two-Mile Hill Primary School**

Secondary education continues to be accessed in adjacent areas:

- **Bristol Brunel Academy** (Speedwell)
- **John Cabot Academy** (Kingswood)

This educational pattern reflects the ward's demographic mix and established school catchments.

### 5. Boundary Definition

#### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary is formed by the upper line of the incorporated St George Central polling districts (SGCG, SGCF, SGCC). From west to east, it runs:

- From the **Battenburg Road / Bell Hill Road** junction
- Along **Two-Mile Hill Road**
- Up **Lodge Road**
- Joining **Ingleside Road**
- Continuing to the **City and County boundary**

This creates a clear and defensible northern edge aligned with established residential blocks.

#### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary follows the existing SGCC line and Bristol's administrative limits:

- **Soundwell Road**
- **Cross Street**
- Running parallel to **Victoria Park**
- Edging **Blackhorse Road**
- Turning at **Fernlea Veterinary Clinics** toward **Unity Street**
- Partially down **Waters Road**
- Encompassing **Hillside Avenue**
- Moving inward at **Kennard Road**
- Down **Kennard Close**
- Following public green space behind properties on **Stradbroke Avenue**

This boundary reflects a combination of natural edges, residential contours, and established administrative lines.

### **Southeasterly / Southern Boundary**

The southern boundary incorporates the entirety of SGTA, SGTB, and SGTC. It follows:

- The **City/County boundary** through **Magpie Bottom**
- Past **Bryant's Hill**
- Cutting across **Polly Barnes Hill**
- Moving west around **Jeffries Hill Bottom**
- Passing **Conham Vale**
- Down **Conham Hill**
- Up **Conham Road**
- Following the **River Avon** around **Crew's Hole Road**
- Reaching the shared crossing point at **Blackswarth Road**

This boundary is defined by natural features, green spaces, and long-established administrative limits.

### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary mirrors the current SGTA and part of SGTB, now extended to include SGCF. It runs:

- From **Crew's Hole Road**
- Vertically past **Riversway Nursing Home**
- Along the eastern edge of **Avon View Cemetery**
- Eastward to **Beaufort Heights**
- Including **Beaufort Road Allotments**
- Pivoting to bisect **Troopers Hill Play Space / Park**
- Following the eastern side of **Troopers Hill Farm Allotments**
- Crossing **Summerhill Road** at the end of **Marling Road**
- Tracking **Bell Hill Allotments**
- Concluding at **Bell Hill Road**

This boundary uses a combination of green-space edges, allotments, and established residential lines to form a clear western perimeter.

## **6. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed ward:

- Unites communities with shared characteristics and service needs
- Provides a manageable electorate for two councillors
- Maintains strong internal connectivity
- Uses clear, recognisable boundaries
- Avoids fragmentation of neighbourhoods with long-standing social and environmental ties

This configuration supports effective representation and coherent service delivery.

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member St George East Ward** creates a coherent, community-aligned, and proportionate electoral division that meets all statutory criteria. It brings together historically linked neighbourhoods, maintains electoral equality, reflects shared socio-economic and housing characteristics, and supports effective local governance across Bristol's eastern suburban corridor.

## BRISLINGTON WEST

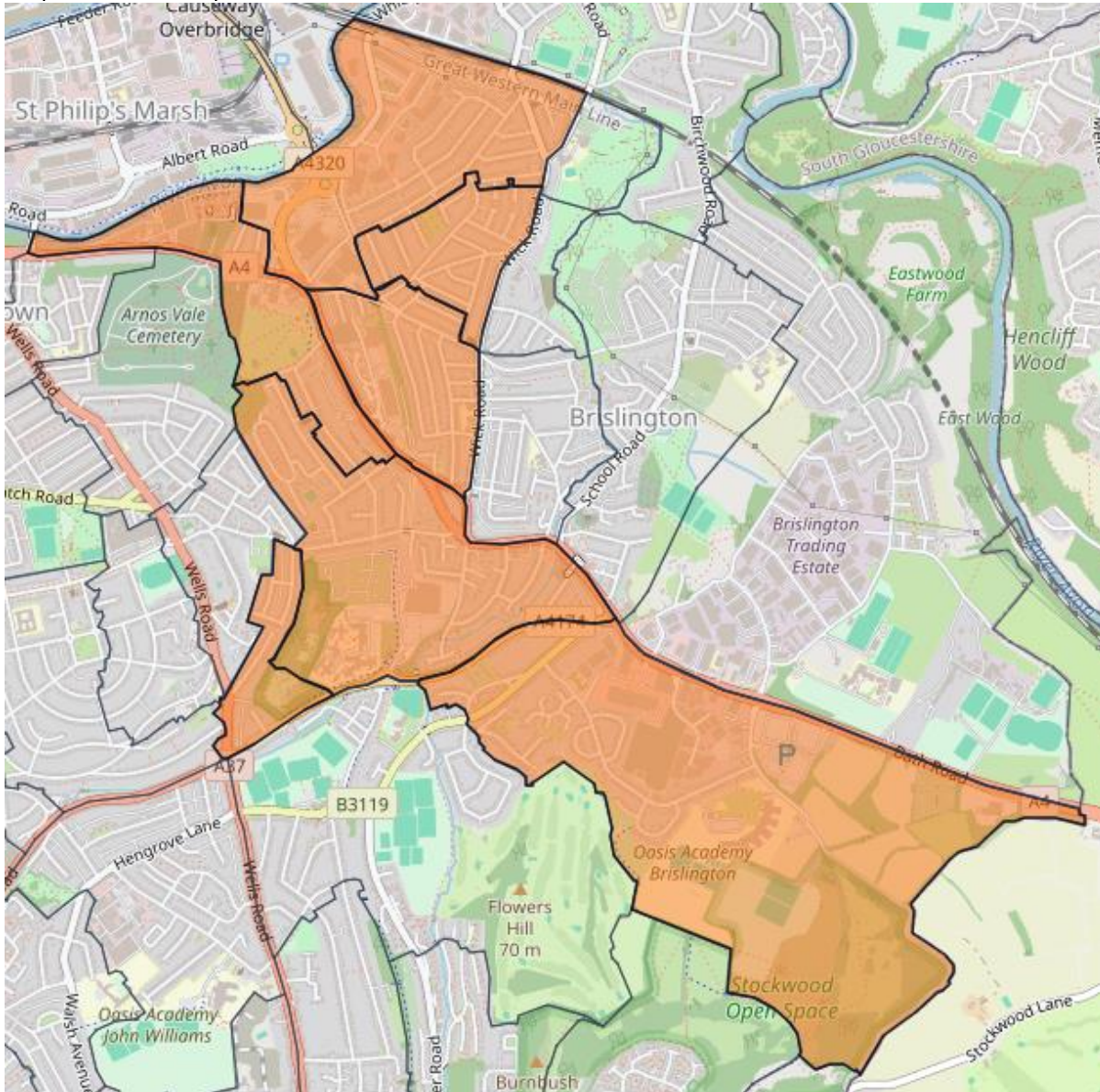
Electorate: 10,379 (+8.10%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- BRWC, BRWD, BRWE, BRWF,
- Part of KNLG. Approx. 469 voters – see map
- Most of BRWA bar areas transferred to Brislington East. Approx. 1509 voters
- Most of BRWB bar areas transferred to Brislington East. Approx. 1508 voters

### Proposed Ward Map



We would largely keep the current **Two-Member Brislington West Ward** as this division falls within the prescribed councillor-to-electoral ratio and our proposed modified variant has a strong element of futurity built into it. For this reason, the somewhat artificial separation with its counterpart in Brislington East Ward is kept in place rather than due to any other significant factor(s).

Brislington West is a mixed suburban ward in south-east Bristol with a socio-economic profile that sits between the more deprived inner-south areas and some more affluent neighbourhoods along the eastern fringe of the city.

Economic indicators show a workforce concentrated in **skilled trades, transport and logistics, retail, health and social care, and administrative roles**, with a significant proportion of residents commuting to central Bristol or employment centres along the A4 Bath Road and the wider Avon corridor.

Housing tenure and type reflect the ward's phased suburban development. The area contains a mix of **inter-war and post-war semi-detached and terraced properties**, alongside more modern infill developments. **Owner-occupation is above the Bristol average**, while private renting and social housing are present but less dominant than in neighbouring wards such as Brislington East or Knowle.

Deprivation indices place Brislington West in the **mid-range of the Index of Multiple Deprivation**, with most **Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)** falling outside the highest-need categories. Deprivation is most evident in income, health, and education domains, but the ward is significantly less deprived than the major south Bristol estates.

Educational provision within the ward is shaped by its proximity to major secondary institutions, most notably **Oasis Academy Brislington**, which lies within or immediately adjacent to the ward and serves much of the local secondary-age population. Primary-age pupils are served by schools in both Brislington West and neighbouring Brislington East, reflecting the integrated nature of school catchments in this part of the city. Educational attainment is **close to Bristol averages** than is found in the most deprived south Bristol wards.

Social-demographically, Brislington West has a **broad age mix**, with substantial numbers of families and older residents, and a population that is less transient than inner-city wards. The ward's suburban character, moderate deprivation levels, and stable housing stock give it a distinct identity within Bristol's south-eastern urban landscape.

The **Northern Boundary** starting point can be drawn from **Totterdown Bridge** with the divisional line following the natural border eastward that is created by the **River Avon**. This winds around the polling districts of BRWC and BRWA until it reaches the **Whitby Road** crossing over the **Great Western Main Line**. The borderline turns left along the railway track eastward until the proposed new divide at **Wick Road**.

It is here that we define the new **Eastern Border** by traversing southwards the existing BRWA and BRWB polling districts at **Wick Road**. This line extends across the **Sandy Park Road/Allison Roread** interchange to pick up at the existing boundary for BRWD – still using the **Wick Road** highway. The route continues down Grove Park, Bristol Hill, Brislington Hill (following the outline of BRWE) to then join **Bath Road** at BRWF to the **Bristol Boundary**.

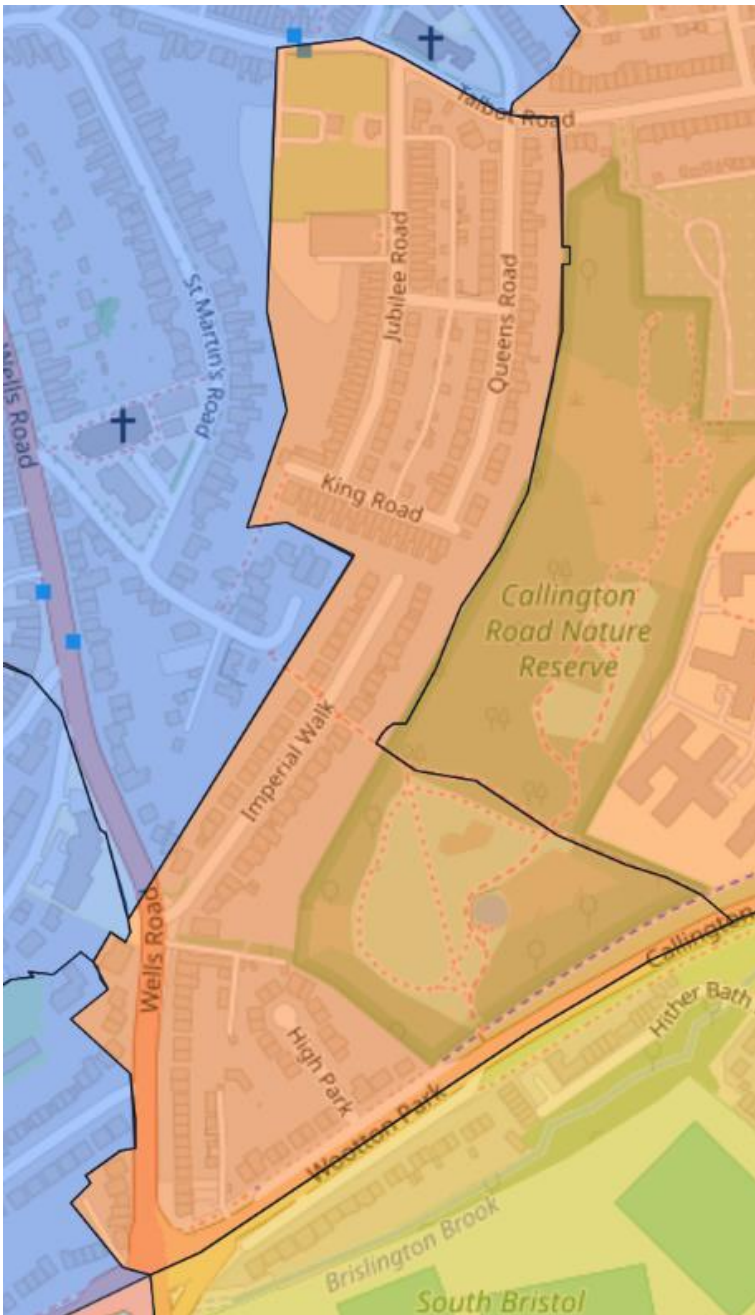
The **Southern Border** comprises of the existing divisional/City & County lines for BRWF and BRWE. That is, moving westward, the Bristol demarcation with BANES near to **Hicks Gate House**, and following **Scotland Lane** to its division line with neighbouring **Stockwood Ward (STWF)**. This boundary with Stockwood is retained so that **Oasis Academy Brislington** remains within BRWF and traces the polling district to turn left at **Callington Road**. This divide continues westward incorporate KNLG – which is partly absorbed into the new Brislington West Ward. The southern segment ends at the **Wells Road interchange**.

A new **Western Boundary** is formed by the **Wells Road (A37)** and using the internal KNLG divisional line with KNLF up to the junction with **Imperial Walk** (see map extract below).

It then follows to the rear of properties on **Imperial Walk** and, after a dog leg turn, tracks the rear of **Jubilee Road** until encountering **Talbot Road**. Turning right along Talbot Road it rejoins the boundary line with BRWE.

Here it travels up the current divisional lines of BRWE and BRWC. This traverses **Arno's Vale Cemetery grounds** and turns left at the **Bath Road (A4)** until it reaches our datum at **Totterdown Bridge**.

Part of KNLG



## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Brislington West Ward

### 1. Overview

We propose retaining a **Two-Member Brislington West Ward**, with only limited modifications to its existing configuration. The current division already falls comfortably within the prescribed **councillor-to-electors ratio**, and the proposed variant incorporates a strong element of futurity, ensuring resilience to projected population change. For this reason, the existing—albeit somewhat artificial—separation from Brislington East Ward is maintained, not because of any significant community-identity distinction, but because it provides a stable and functional representational structure.

### 2. Community Profile and Justification

#### Socio-Economic Characteristics

Brislington West is a **mixed suburban ward** in south-east Bristol, positioned socio-economically between the more deprived inner-south neighbourhoods and the more affluent areas along the eastern fringe of the city. Economic indicators show a workforce concentrated in:

- Skilled trades
- Transport and logistics
- Retail
- Health and social care
- Administrative and clerical roles

A significant proportion of residents' commute to **central Bristol** or to employment centres along the **A4 Bath Road** and the wider Avon corridor. Economic activity levels broadly align with city averages.

### Housing Tenure and Type

The ward's housing stock reflects its **inter-war and post-war suburban development**, comprising:

- Semi-detached homes
- Terraced properties
- More recent infill developments

**Owner-occupation exceeds the Bristol average**, while private renting and social housing are present but less dominant than in neighbouring wards such as Brislington East or Knowle. This contributes to a relatively stable residential base with moderate turnover.

### Deprivation Indicators

Brislington West sits in the **mid-range of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**. Most **Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)** fall outside the highest-need categories. Deprivation is most evident in:

- Income
- Health
- Education

However, the ward is significantly less deprived than the major south Bristol estates, and deprivation is more dispersed than concentrated.

### Educational Provision

Educational provision is shaped by the ward's proximity to major secondary institutions, most notably **Oasis Academy Brislington**, which lies within or immediately adjacent to the ward and serves much of the local secondary-age population. Primary-age pupils attend schools in both Brislington West and neighbouring Brislington East, reflecting integrated catchments across the Brislington area.

Educational attainment is **close to Bristol averages**, with higher proportions of residents holding Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications than in the most deprived south Bristol wards.

### Social Demographic Profile

Brislington West has a **broad age mix**, including substantial numbers of families, older residents, and working-age commuters. The population is less transient than that of inner-city wards. The ward's suburban character, moderate deprivation levels, and stable housing stock give it a distinct and balanced identity within Bristol's south-eastern urban landscape.

## 3. Proposed Boundary Configuration

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary begins at **Totterdown Bridge**, following the natural border created by the **River Avon**. It winds around the polling districts **BRWC** and **BRWA** until reaching the **Whitby Road** crossing over the **Great Western Main Line**. The boundary then turns left along the railway line eastward to the proposed new divide at **Wick Road**.

### Eastern Boundary

The new eastern boundary is defined by a southward route through the existing **BRWA** and **BRWB** polling districts along **Wick Road**. It crosses the **Sandy Park Road / Allison Road** interchange and reconnects with the existing boundary for **BRWD**, still following Wick Road. The line continues down:

- Grove Park
- Bristol Hill
- Brislington Hill

These features confine **BRWE** and lead to the junction with **Bath Road (A4)** at **BRWF**, extending to the Bristol administrative boundary.

### **Southern Boundary**

The southern boundary follows the existing **City & County line** for **BRWF** and **BRWE**, forming the Bristol–BANES demarcation near **Hicks Gate House**. It then follows **Scotland Lane** to the boundary with **Stockwood Ward (STWF)**. This alignment ensures that **Oasis Academy Brislington** remains within **BRWF**. Retaining the Western divisional line with neighbouring Stockwood Ward (STWF-A) the boundary continues westward along **Callington Road**, incorporating **KNLG**, which is partly absorbed into the new Brislington West Ward. This southern segment terminates at the **Wells Road** interchange.

### **Western Boundary**

A new **Western Boundary** is formed by the **Wells Road (A37)** and using the internal **KNLG** divisional line with **KNLF** up to the junction with **Imperial Walk**. From here, the boundary:

- Follows to the rear of properties on **Imperial Walk**
- Tracks the rear of **Jubilee Road**
- Turning right along **Talbot Road**
- Rejoins the boundary line with **BRWE**
- Traverses **Arno's Vale Cemetery**
- Turns left onto **Bath Road (A4)**
- Returns to the datum at **Totterdown Bridge**

This creates a coherent and defensible western boundary.

## **4. Conclusion**

The proposed Two-Member Brislington West Ward:

- Maintains **electoral equality** within acceptable variance
- Reflects the ward's **suburban socio-economic profile**
- Preserves community cohesion while accommodating future growth
- Uses **clear, recognisable, and defensible boundaries**
- Ensures continuity of educational and service provision
- Provides a stable and balanced representational framework for south-east Bristol

This configuration meets all statutory criteria and supports effective local governance.

## FILWOOD

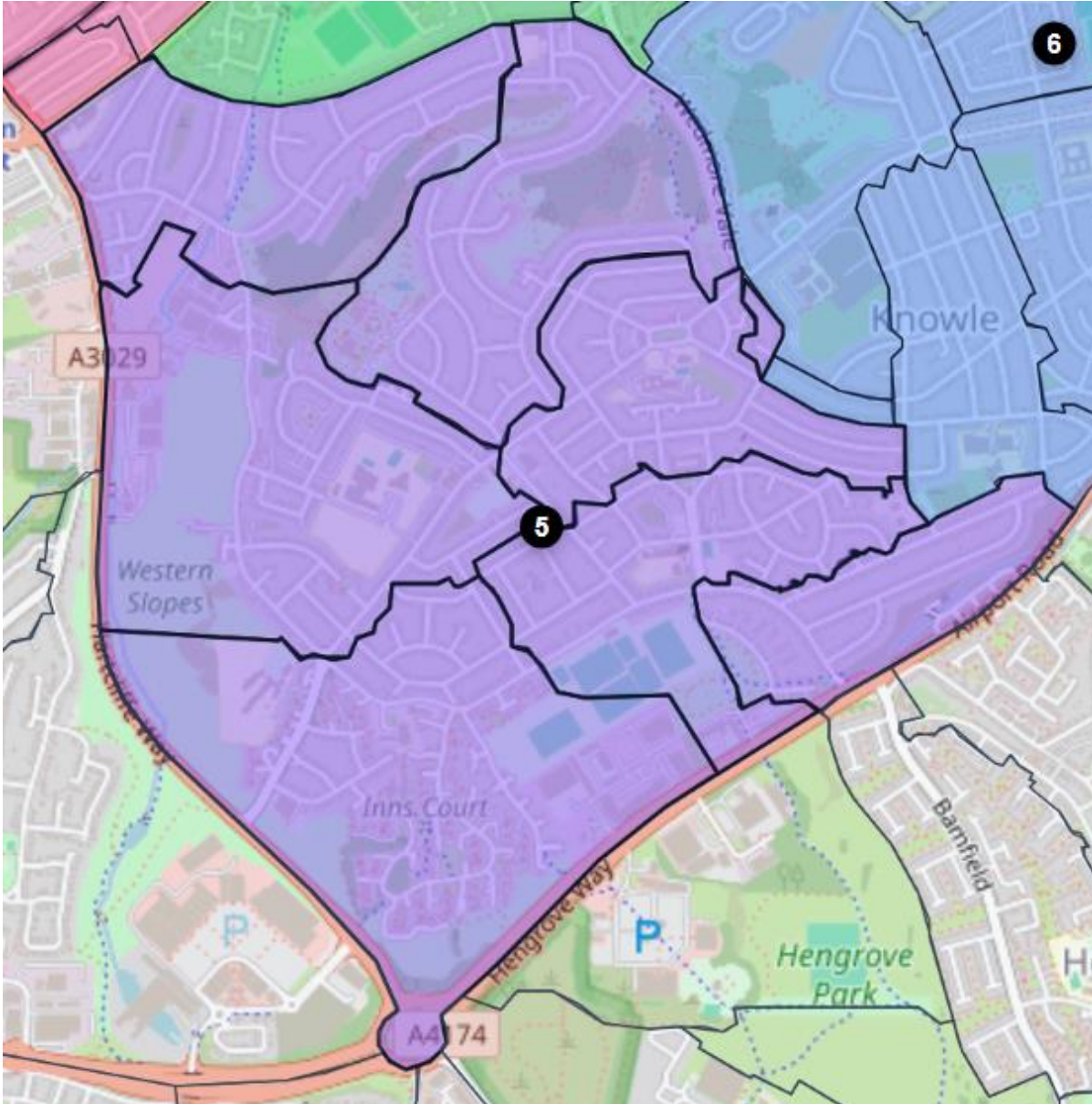
Electorate: 10,412 (+8.44%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of FWDB, FWDC, FWDD, FWDE, FWDF
- Most of FWDA – approx. 1585 voters. Excludes section transferred to Bedminster.
- Part of KNLA – approx. 64 voters. See Map.

### Proposed Ward Map



We envisage a **Two-Member Filwood Ward** will remain with just a couple of adjustments to its fringes. This produces a result which satisfies the councillor-to-electorate ratio. It must be acknowledged that this is one of the most disadvantaged parts of Bristol. The ward consistently records high levels of deprivation across multiple domains.

The local economy is shaped by **lower-wage employment**, higher rates of **economic inactivity**, and a strong reliance on **routine, manual, care, and retail occupations**. Most employment opportunities are secured outside of the ward.

Housing is dominated by inter-war dwellings and **post-war social housing estates**, with **social renting forming a significantly higher proportion** of tenure than the city average. Semi-detached and terraced homes are the most common property types, and levels of owner-occupation are below the city average.

Filwood ranks among the **most deprived areas in England**, with several neighbourhoods falling within the **top 5–10% on the Index of Multiple Deprivation**, particularly in income, health, employment, and education indicators. Social

outcomes include higher levels of long-term illness, lower life expectancy, and a younger population profile than many other Bristol wards.

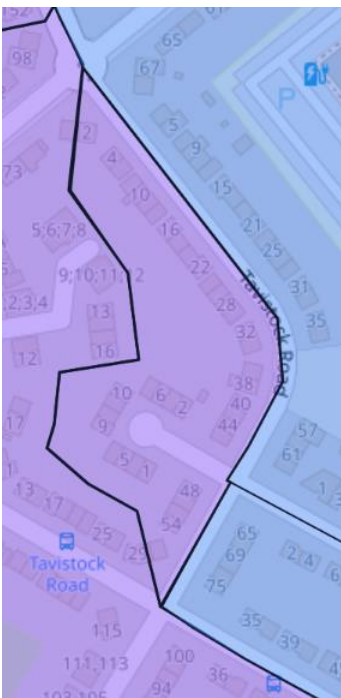
Educational attainment is **well below Bristol averages**, with lower proportions of residents holding Level 3 or Level 4 qualifications and higher proportions with no formal qualifications.

Overall, this is a part of the city characterised by **high deprivation, low educational outcomes, limited economic opportunity, and a predominantly social-housing-based urban form**, giving it a distinct profile within south Bristol.

The **Northern Boundary** shows one minor modification from the transfer of a small section of FWDA district to a redrawn Bedminster Ward neighbour. Instead, the line division starts at the road intersection by **Parson Street Primary School** and runs along **Bedminster Road** to reconnect with existing FWDA boundaries near to the turning into **Marksbury Road**. This continues along Wedmore Vale (FWDB) until it reaches the junction with **Wingfield Road**.

Similarly, the **Eastern Border** is mostly defined by its existing configuration (shared with Knowle Ward). Accordingly, this runs down **Wedmore Vale**, crosses **Daventry Road**, takes a detour around the middle of **Tavistock Road** (even numbered properties transfer to Filwood Ward – see map below), travels down **Ilminster Avenue**, to then turn right at the junction with **Newquay Road**. The divisional line continues down **Newquay Road** and follows the contours of FWDE around the play park on the edge of FWDG district. Following the rear of properties on **Throgmorton Road** (eastward) it turns right down **Salcombe Road** to meet **Airport Road**.

#### Part of KNLA



The **Southern Boundary** follows the existing outline defined or provided by the polling districts FWDG-F. This runs westward from **Airport Road (A4174)/Hengrove Way** and encompasses the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

A **Western Border** mostly mirrors the current arrangements which uses the **Hartcliffe Way (A3029)** moving in a northly direction and including some of **Parson Street** to arrive at our datum. This route follows the dividing line along FWDF, FWDC and FWDA.

#### Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Filwood Ward

##### 1. Overview

We support the continuation of a **Two-Member Filwood Ward**, with only **minor adjustments to its fringes**. These changes ensure the ward remains **within the required councillor-to-electors ratio** while better reflecting local geography and community identity. Filwood is one of the **most disadvantaged areas of Bristol**, and maintaining a stable two-member structure supports effective representation for a community with significant and complex needs.

##### 2. Community Profile and Justification

## Economic Characteristics

Filwood's local economy is shaped by:

- **Lower-wage employment**
- **High economic inactivity**
- Strong reliance on **routine, manual, care, and retail occupations**
- Limited local job density, with most employment opportunities located **outside the ward**

These factors contribute to persistent economic vulnerability and underline the need for a ward structure that reflects the area's socio-economic challenges.

## Housing Profile

Housing in Filwood is dominated by:

- **Post-war social housing estates**
- A **significantly higher proportion of social renting** than the Bristol average
- Predominantly **semi-detached and terraced homes**
- **Low levels of owner-occupation**

The built environment reflects the ward's origins as a large municipal housing development, with pockets of regeneration but ongoing structural disadvantage.

## Deprivation Indicators

Filwood ranks among the **most deprived areas in England**, with several neighbourhoods falling within the **top 5–10%** on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Key challenges include:

- High levels of **long-term illness**
- **Lower life expectancy**
- A **younger population profile** than many other Bristol wards

These indicators highlight the importance of maintaining a coherent ward that recognises the scale of local need.

## Educational Profile & Attainment

The Filwood Ward contains a small but important cluster of primary schools that serve its predominantly post-war residential estates and younger population profile. The schools located within the ward boundary are **Greenfield E-ACT Primary Academy, Oasis Academy Connaught, Oasis Academy Marksbury Road, Parson Street Primary School, and School of Christ the King Catholic Primary**. Together they provide essential local educational provision in an area characterised by high deprivation, lower household incomes, and below-average qualification levels. Their distribution reflects the ward's dense social-housing-based urban form and ensures that primary-age children have accessible provision within walking distance of the main neighbourhoods.

Educational outcomes are **well below Bristol averages**, with:

- Lower proportions of residents holding **Level 3 or Level 4 qualifications**
- Higher proportions with **no formal qualifications**

Post-16 participation and school performance reflect the wider socio-economic context.

## Overall Profile

Filwood is characterised by **high deprivation, low educational outcomes, limited economic opportunity, and a predominantly social-housing-based urban form**, giving it a distinct identity within south Bristol. A stable two-member ward remains the most appropriate representational structure.

## 3. Proposed Boundary Configuration

### Northern Boundary

A minor modification arises from the transfer of a small section of **FWDA** to a redrawn Bedminster Ward. The revised northern boundary:

- Begins at the **road intersection by Parson Street Primary School**
- Runs along **Bedminster Road**
- Reconnects with existing FWDA boundaries near **Marksbury Road**
- Continues along **Wedmore Vale (FWDB)** to the junction with **Wingfield Road**

This adjustment preserves coherence while accommodating neighbouring ward changes.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary largely follows existing arrangements shared with Knowle Ward:

- Runs down **Wedmore Vale**
- Crosses **Daventry Road**
- Detours/bisects **Tavistock Road**
- Follows **Ilminster Avenue**
- Turns right at **Newquay Road**
- Follows the rear of properties on **Throgmorton Road**
- Turns right down **Salcombe Road**
- Arrives at **Airport Road**

This configuration maintains community coherence.

#### **Southern Boundary**

The southern boundary follows the existing outline of **FDWG–F**, running westward from the **Airport Road (A4174) / Hengrove Way** interchange and encompassing the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

#### **Western Boundary**

The very slightly amended western boundary mirrors current arrangements:

- Follows **Hartcliffe Way (A3029)** northwards
- Includes part of **Parson Street**
- Tracks the dividing line along **FWDF, FWDC, and FWDA**
- Returns to the northern datum point

This boundary remains clear, defensible, and aligned with established neighbourhood patterns.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The proposed Two-Member Filwood Ward:

- Maintains **electoral equality**
- Reflects the ward's **distinct socio-economic and demographic profile**
- Uses **clear and recognisable boundaries**
- Supports effective representation for a community with **significant deprivation and complex needs**

This configuration provides a **coherent, community-aligned, and robust** ward structure that meets all Boundary Commission criteria.

## KNOWLE

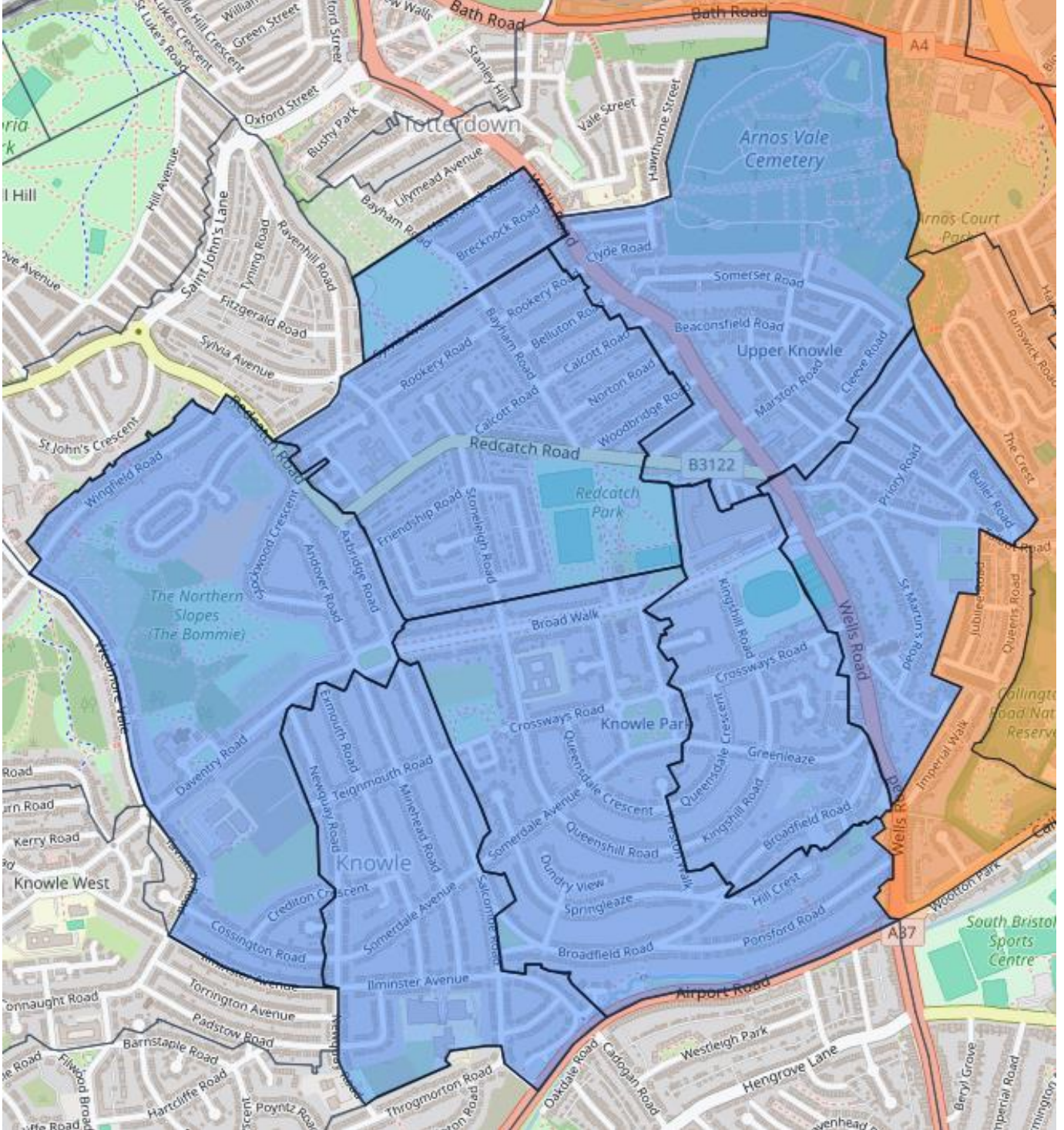
Electorate: 10,454 (+8.88%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- KNLB, KNLC, KNLD, KNLE, KNLF
- Most of KNLA – approx. 1490 voters. Small section transfers to Filwood.
- Part of WNHF – approx. 252 voters. See Map.

### Proposed Ward Map



We support a continued **Two-Member Knowle Ward** for this very varied southern part of the city with some modification to its current borders but still enables it to remain within the permitted variance for councillor-to-elector representation. The suburb has undergone a number of redevelopment phases since the last war which is reflected in differing architectural styles (including many Edwardian period buildings) and types in its housing stock. There are a number of churches within its boundaries, and it is home to a prominent Bristol landmark feature, the Grade II listed Knowle Water Tower.

Knowle has a broadly stable population and a socio-economic profile that sits between the more deprived outer-south estates (clustered around Ilminster Avenue East, Ilminster Avenue West, and Knowle Park) and the more affluent neighbourhoods to the north. The local economy is shaped by employment in **skilled trades, health and social care, retail, and administrative roles**, with many residents commuting to central Bristol.

Housing is predominantly **inter-war and post-war semi-detached and terraced properties**, with **owner-occupation above the Bristol average** and lower levels of social renting than neighbouring wards such as Filwood or Hartcliffe & Withywood. Small pockets of social housing remain, but the ward overall has a more mixed tenure profile.

The Ward has **moderate levels of deprivation**, with some LSOAs falling into the mid-range of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, particularly in relation to income and health, while other areas are significantly less deprived.

Educational attainment is **close to or slightly above Bristol averages**, with higher proportions of residents holding Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications than in many nearby wards.

Overall, Knowle combines **mixed housing, moderate deprivation, and average-to-good educational outcomes**, giving it a distinct profile within south Bristol's wider urban landscape.

The **Northern Boundary** mostly follows the current division line from the junction on **Wedmore Vale** and follows the contours of KNLA, KNLB to the beginning of KNLC polling districts. This route closely tracks along **Wingfield Road**, bears right to include part of **Redcatch Road** before running along **Ravenhill Avenue**. At the corner of **Perrett's Park** on **Sylvia Avenue** it deviates to the rear of properties on **Ravenhill Road** (along the fringes of the parkland) until reaching an approximate midpoint. The divisional line then moves directly eastward to split **Haverstock Road** and ends at the junction with the **Wells Road**.

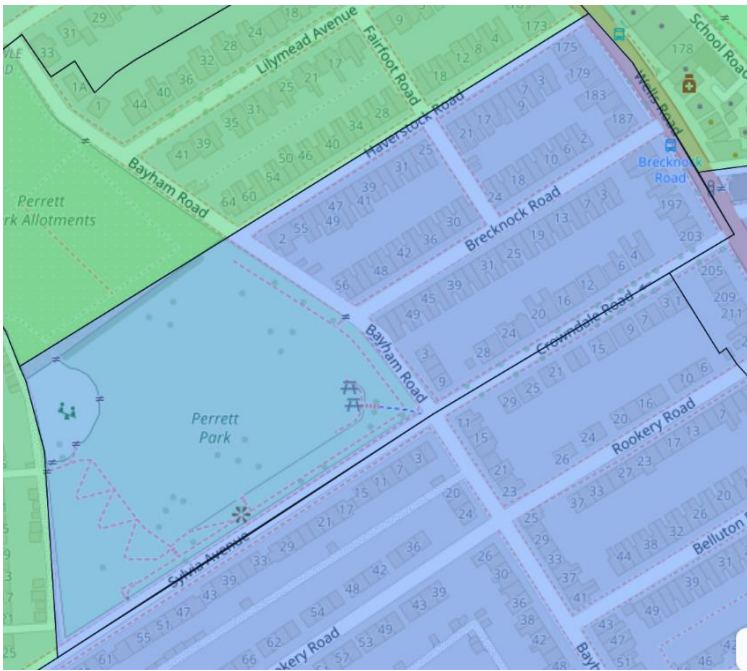
Moving down the **Wells Road** to the junction with **Cemetery Road** it then follows the current KNLC district outline around the **periphery of Arno's Vale grounds** on to the **Bath Road** and ends just past the Cemetery entrance.

The **Eastern Border** remains that of KNLC until it meets the Wells Road (achieved by cutting across the grounds of **Arnos Vale Cemetery**, to the edge of **Cleeve Road** and then follows the shared divide with BRWE down to the interchange on Talbot Road. A section of KNLG is then transferred to Brislington West Ward. The boundary line takes a diagonal (westward) along **Talbot Road** and past **Queen's Road** and **Jubilee Road**. It follows the curtilage of the **Water Tower Knowle Reservoir** grounds to track the rear of properties on **St Martin's Road**, **King Road** and **Imperial Walk**. Here it joins with the current KNLF & KNLE divides down to the **Wells Road/Wootton Park** interchange.

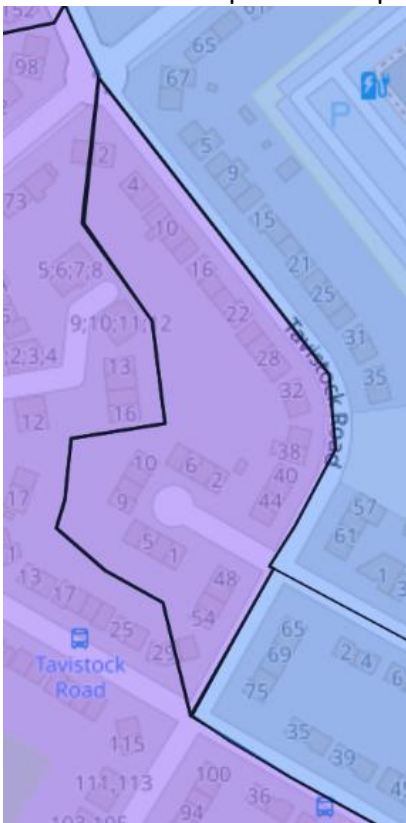
From here, a **Southern Boundary** follows the **Airport Road** westward (to include the existing KNLE and KNLD districts) and traces the current divisional line with FWDG up **Salcombe Road** and across to the rear of properties on **Throgmorton Road**.

The **Western Boundary** is drawn from the corner of the playpark on **Newquay Road**. It takes this highway north passing **Dunster Road** and turns left at the junction with Ilminster Avenue. Following this highway until the intersection with **Connaught Road**. Here a small segment of KNLA (even numbered properties on **Tavistock Road**) is transferred to **Filwood Ward**. The border picks up again at **Daventry Road**, bisects **Wedmore Vale** to arrive at the original starting position at the interchange with **Glyn Vale and Wingfield Road**.

**Part of WNHF**



Most of KNLA – map shows the part transferring to the Filwood ward



## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Knowle Ward

### 1. Overview

We support the continuation of a **Two-Member Knowle Ward** for this varied and well-established part of south Bristol. The ward's boundaries require **modest modification** to reflect community identity and functional geography, while still remaining **comfortably within the permitted variance** for councillor-to-electoral representation. Knowle is a long-standing suburb that has undergone several phases of redevelopment since the Second World War, resulting in a diverse architectural and housing landscape. The ward also contains several churches and the prominent **Grade II listed Knowle Water Tower**, a key local landmark.

### 2. Community Profile and Justification

#### Economic Characteristics

Knowle has a **broadly stable population** and a socio-economic profile that sits between the more deprived outer-south estates and the more affluent neighbourhoods to the north. The local economy is shaped by employment in:

- Skilled trades
- Health and social care
- Retail
- Administrative and clerical roles

Many residents commute to central Bristol, reflecting the ward's strong transport links and mixed employment base.

#### Housing Profile

Housing in Knowle is predominantly **inter-war and post-war semi-detached and terraced properties**, with:

- **Higher-than-average owner-occupation**
- Lower levels of social renting than neighbouring wards such as Filwood or Hartcliffe & Withywood
- Small pockets of social housing, but an overall **mixed tenure profile**

This varied housing stock reflects the suburb's phased development and contributes to its distinct identity.

#### Deprivation Indicators

Knowle exhibits **moderate levels of deprivation**, with some LSOAs falling into the mid-range of the Index of Multiple Deprivation—particularly in income and health domains—while others are significantly less deprived. This internal variation distinguishes Knowle from the more uniformly deprived wards to the south.

#### Educational Attainment

Educational outcomes are **close to or slightly above Bristol averages**, with higher proportions of residents holding **Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications** than in many nearby wards. This reflects the ward's relatively stable socio-economic base and contributes to its distinct profile within south Bristol.

### 3. Proposed Boundary

#### Northern Boundary

The **Northern Boundary** mostly follows the current division line from the junction on **Wedmore Vale** and follows the contours of KNLA, KNLB to the beginning of KNLC polling districts. This route closely tracks along **Wingfield Road**, bears right to include part of **Redcatch Road** before running along **Ravenhill Avenue**. At the corner of **Perrett's Park** on **Sylvia Avenue** it deviates to the rear of properties on **Ravenhill Road** (along the fringes of the parkland) until reaching an approximate midpoint. The divisional line then moves directly eastward to split **Haverstock Road** and ends at the junction with the **Wells Road**.

Moving down the **Wells Road** to the junction with **Cemetery Road** it then follows the current KNLC district outline around the **periphery of Arno's Vale grounds** on to the **Bath Road** and ends just past the Cemetery entrance.

#### Eastern Boundary

The **Eastern Border** remains that of KNLC until it meets the Wells Road (achieved by cutting across the grounds of **Arnos Vale Cemetery**, to the edge of **Cleeve Road** and then follows the shared divide with BRWE down to the interchange on Talbot Road. A section of KNLG is then transferred to Brislington West Ward. The boundary line takes a diagonal (westward) along **Talbot Road** and past **Queen's Road** and **Jubilee Road**. It follows the curtilage of the **Water Tower Knowle Reservoir** grounds to track the rear of properties on **St Martin's Road**, **King Road** and **Imperial Walk**. Here it joins with the current KNLF & KNLE divides down to the **Wells Road/Wootton Park** interchange.

### **Southern Boundary**

The **Southern Boundary** follows the **Airport Road** westward (to include the existing KNLE and KNLD districts) and traces the current divisional line with FWDG up **Salcombe Road** and across to the rear of properties on **Throgmorton Road**.

### **Western Boundary**

The **Western Boundary** is drawn from the corner of the playpark on **Newquay Road**. It takes this highway north passing **Dunster Road** and turns left at the junction with Ilminster Avenue. Following this highway until the intersection with **Connaught Road**. Here a small segment of KNLA (even numbered properties on **Tavistock Road**) is transferred to **Filwood Ward**. The border picks up again at **Daventry Road**, bisects **Wedmore Vale** to arrive at the original starting position at the interchange with **Glyn Vale and Wingfield Road**.

## **4. Conclusion**

The proposed Two-Member Knowle Ward:

- Maintains **electoral equality**
- Reflects the ward's **distinctive mixed housing, moderate deprivation, and stable socio-economic profile**
- Uses **clear, recognisable, and defensible boundaries**
- Aligns with **community identity**, local service patterns, and historic neighbourhood structure

This configuration provides a **coherent, representative, and community-aligned** ward structure that meets all Boundary Commission criteria.

## WINDMILL HILL

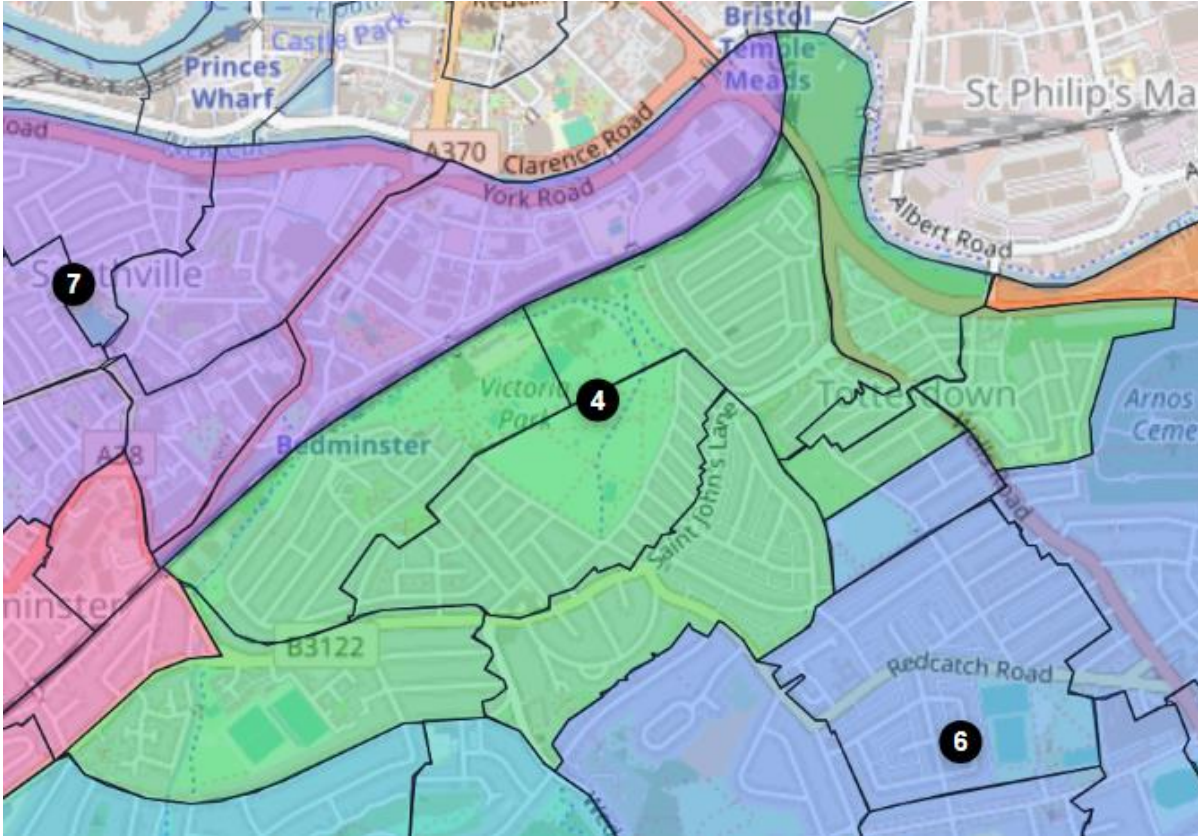
Electorate: 10,349 (+7.79%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- WNHA, WNHB, WNHC, WNHD, WNHE
- Most of WNHF – approx. 1345 voters. See Map.
- Most of WNHG – approx. 1442 voters. Excludes area transferred to Bedminster Ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



This remains a **Two-Member Windmill Hill Ward** with slight modifications to provide stable futurity for the councillor-to-electoral ratio as defined by statutory regulations. This is achieved by relinquishing a portion of WNHF and WNHG polling districts.

Windmill Hill is a popular inner part of the city. Economically prosperous but generally sitting close to the Bristol average. The largely residential ward contains a blend of **Victorian terraces**, post-war housing, and newer infill developments, with a growing private-rented sector reflecting its proximity to Temple Meads and the city centre. Employment levels are typical of inner-south Bristol, with many residents working in **professional, technical, creative, and service-sector roles**. Deprivation levels vary by street but overall fall within the **middle range** of national indices.

It is a socially **diverse, community-oriented ward** with a strong neighbourhood identity. The area is centred around **Victoria Park**, a major social and recreational anchor, and includes a mix of long-standing residents, young families, and working-age adults. Independent shops, cafés, and community venues in nearby Bedminster and Totterdown contribute to a lively local culture.

The educational profile indicates **average to above-average attainment**, with a growing proportion of residents holding higher-level qualifications, reflecting its younger professional demographic. Families in Windmill Hill access several nearby primary schools in Bedminster and Totterdown, while secondary education is typically accessed in South Bristol and Redcliffe. The population makeup has a particularly high concentration of working-age adults and young families.

The **Northern Boundary** (modified) can be said to start where **St John's Lane** meets up with the Bristol to Exeter line rail tunnel. This follows the track, winding eastward, past **Bedminster Train Station** (adjacent to parkland and St Mary Redcliffe Primary School) and onwards to **Temple Meads**. It then takes a natural barrier route of the **River Avon** round

to **Totterdown Bridge**. At this point, the current divisional line of WHNF is retained (along the **Bath Road**) and the fringes of **Arno's Vale Cemetery** (shared with KNLC).

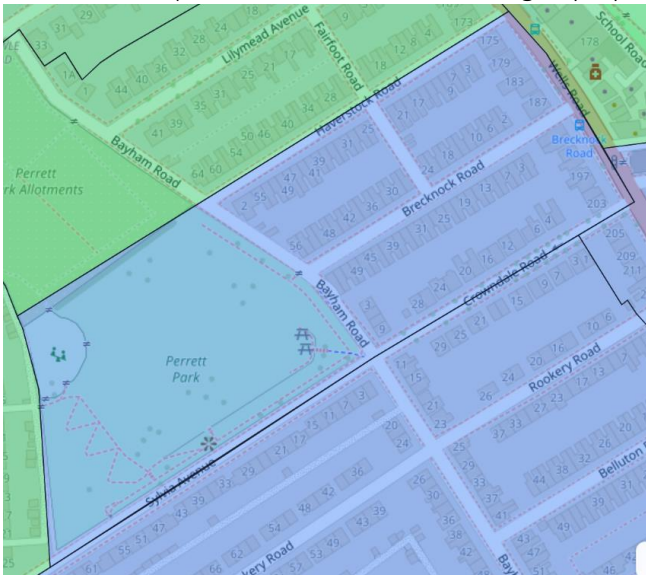
An amended **Eastern Border** can be drawn using the current boundary with KNLC to the **Cemetery Road/Wells Road** junction. It is here that here part of WHNF passes to the neighbouring Knowle Ward. This divisional line is completed by travelling up the **A37 Wells Road** to the junction with **Haverstock Road**.

This means that a **Southern Boundary** begins by making a direct line westward (dividing **Haverstock Road**), to cross **Bayham Road** and **Perrett's Park** (reaching the rear of properties on **Ravenhill Avenue**). At this point the boundary of the parkland is followed south to meet up with **Sylvia Avenue**. From here the borderline turns into the junction with **St Agnes Avenue** and divides a part of **Ravenhill Avenue** until it reaches the junction with **Redcatch Road**.

Turning up a portion of **Redcatch Road**, then travelling along the rear of properties on **Wingfield Road** before meeting the junction with **Wedmore Vale**. It then follows this highway westward to **Marksbury Road** until connecting to **Bedminster Road**.

A new **Western Border** is formed by removing/transferring a part of WNHG district. This takes as its axis **Bedminster Road** to **St John's Lane** (at a mini roundabout) after which the borderline follows this road up to the datum point of the main railway line next to **Clinton Road**.

Part of WHNF (below shows area transferring to proposed Knowle Ward)



## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Windmill Hill Ward

### 1. Overview

This proposal retains **Windmill Hill as a Two-Member Ward**, with **minor boundary modifications** designed to ensure long-term stability in the councillor-to-electors ratio, in line with statutory requirements. Electoral equality is achieved by **relinquishing a portion of polling districts WHNF and WNHG** to neighbouring wards, thereby balancing population growth and ensuring sustainable representation.

### 2. Community Identity and Ward Profile

#### Economic Characteristics

Windmill Hill is a **popular inner-city neighbourhood** that is economically prosperous while broadly aligned with the Bristol average. The ward is predominantly residential, characterised by:

- **Victorian terraces,**
- **Post-war housing,** and
- **Recent infill developments.**

Its proximity to **Temple Meads** and the city centre has contributed to a **growing private-rented sector**. Employment patterns reflect those of inner South Bristol, with many residents working in **professional, technical, creative, and**

**service-sector roles.** Deprivation levels vary at street level but overall sit within the **middle range of national indices**, indicating a balanced socio-economic profile.

### Social Characteristics

Windmill Hill is a **socially diverse and community-oriented ward** with a strong and well-established neighbourhood identity. The area is centred around **Victoria Park**, a major recreational and social anchor that supports community cohesion. The population includes:

- Long-standing residents,
- Young families, and
- A high proportion of working-age adults.

Local culture is reinforced by the independent shops, cafés, and community venues in nearby **Bedminster** and **Totterdown**, which contribute to a lively and interconnected social environment.

### Educational Characteristics

The ward exhibits **average to above-average educational attainment**, with a growing proportion of residents holding **higher-level qualifications**, reflecting the younger professional demographic. Families in Windmill Hill typically access **primary schools in Bedminster and Totterdown**, while **secondary education** is accessed in **South Bristol** and **Redcliffe**. The demographic profile—particularly the concentration of working-age adults and young families—supports strong engagement with local educational services.

## 3. Boundary Definition

### Northern Boundary (Modified)

The northern boundary begins where **St John's Lane** meets the **Bristol–Exeter railway tunnel**. It follows the railway eastwards:

- Past **Bedminster Train Station**,
- Adjacent to parkland and **St Mary Redcliffe Primary School**,
- Continuing towards **Temple Meads**,
- Before adopting the natural barrier of the **River Avon**,
- Following the **Bath Road** to the beginning of **Arno's Vale Cemetery**.

This creates a clear and defensible northern edge based on major transport and natural features.

### Eastern Boundary (Amended)

The eastern boundary reflects the transfer of part of **WNHF** to **Knowle Ward**. It proceeds:

- Using the current **Arno's Vale** grounds boundary with KNLC to the **Cemetery Road/Wells Road** junction
- Meeting the **A37 Wells Road**,
- Following **Wells Road** to the junction with **Haverstock Road**.

This adjustment aligns the boundary with established residential patterns and improves electoral balance.

### Southern Boundary

- The southern boundary traverses Haverstock Road and **Perrett's Park**
- Follows **Sylvia Avenue** and part of **Ravenhill Avenue to the junction with Redcatch Road**
- Follows part of **Redcatch Road**,
- Tracking behind properties on **Wingfield Road**,
- Meeting **Wedmore Vale**,
- Then following Wedmore Vale westwards to **Marksbury Road**,
- Before connecting to **Bedminster Road**.

This boundary uses a combination of residential edges, parkland, and established road networks.

### **Western Boundary (Modified)**

A revised western boundary is created by transferring part of **WNHG**. It follows:

- **Bedminster Road** northwards to **St John's Lane** (at the mini-roundabout),
- Then continues along **St John's Lane**,
- Up to the datum point at the **main railway line** next to **Clinton Road**.

This forms a clear and logical western perimeter aligned with major roads and transport infrastructure.

### **4. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed boundaries:

- Maintain the coherence of the Windmill Hill community,
- Ensure manageable representation for two councillors,
- Use strong, recognisable physical features,
- Avoid fragmentation of neighbourhoods with shared social and economic characteristics,
- Provide long-term stability in councillor-electors ratios.

This configuration supports effective and convenient local governance while respecting community identity.

### **5. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Windmill Hill Ward** meets all statutory criteria for electoral equality, community cohesion, and effective governance. The modest boundary adjustments ensure future stability while preserving the integrity of a well-defined and socially vibrant inner-south Bristol community.

## SOUTHVILLE

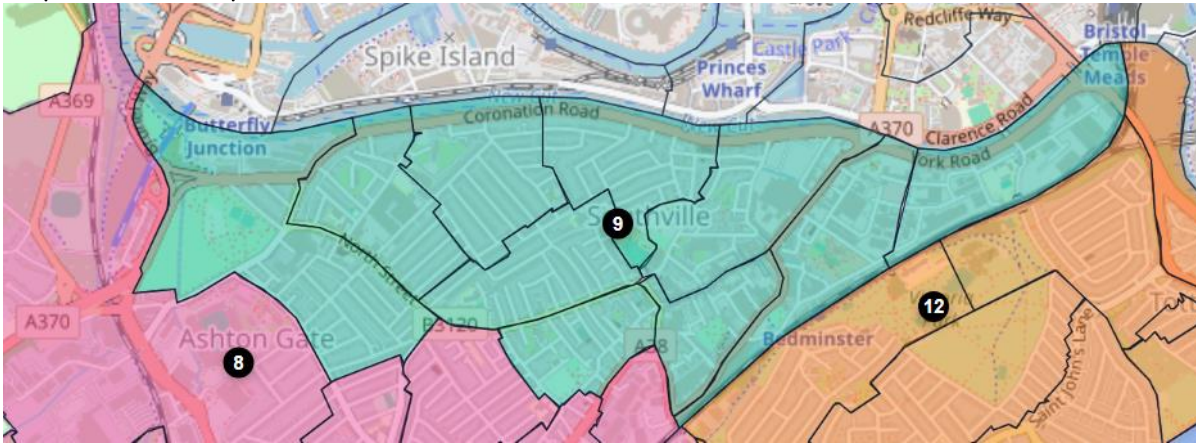
Electorate: 14,035 (-2.55%)

Councillors: 3

Polling District(s):

- All of- SVLA, SVLB, SVLC, SVLD, SVLE, SVLF, SVLG, SVLH
- Most of BEDE – approx.1656. Excludes small section which remains in the Bedminster Ward. See Map.

### Proposed Ward Map



We envisage a **Three-Member Southville Ward** to cater for a very densely populated inner-urban part of the city. This can be accomplished by retaining all of its existing polling districts with the addition of most of the neighbouring BEDE sub-division. The suggested modification achieves the requisite councillor-to-electors ratio within the defined guidelines.

Southville has a relatively strong economic profile compared with the Bristol average. The area contains predominantly Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing, with additional post-war and modern infill developments. Property values are expensive with a high proportion of residents in professional occupations. Social housing is present but at **lower levels than the Bristol average**, reflecting the ward's relatively strong economic position and ongoing gentrification. Owner-occupation is common, alongside a growing private-rented sector.

Levels of deprivation are generally low.

It has a diverse, vibrant inner-south Bristol community with a strong neighbourhood identity. North Street forms the social and commercial heart of the ward, with independent shops, cafés, markets, and cultural venues such as the Tobacco Factory Theatre. The population includes young professionals, families, and long-standing residents, contributing to a dynamic and socially active environment.

The ward also has a highly educated population, with a higher-than-average proportion of residents holding degree-level qualifications. The community is served by several nearby primary schools (Southville Primary and Holy Cross Roman Catholic Primary School lie within existing boundaries), while secondary education is accessed in surrounding areas of South Bristol. There is a strong demographic mix created by a concentration of working-age adults and young families.

The **Northern Boundary** begins at **Brunel Way** and runs eastwards along **Coronation Road**- parallel to the **River Avon (New Cut)** until it arrives at **Bedminster Bridge** Roundabout.

From there, the **Eastern Border** takes a broadly south westerly direction down **Bedminster Parade, East Street, Dalby Avenue, Malago Road**.

The **Southern Boundary** takes a diversion up **Sheene Road**. Now, we propose that it moves westward at the **East Street Junction** to take in part of **West Street**, edging **Victor Road** and a portion of **British Road**. This then turns to capture the popular park on **South Street** before joining the current dividing line of **North Street**, some of **Luckwell Road**, much of **Smyth Road, Duckmoor Road, and Ashton Road** (bordering the local park). The southern section is completed by a dog leg turn around properties at **Bower Ashton Terrace**.

The short **Western Boundary** runs from **Winterstoke Road (A370)** adjacent to Greville Smyth Park and follows Brunel Way over the road gyratory onto the **A3029** until it once again meets the **River Avon**.

## Technical Submission: Proposed Three-Member Southville Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes the creation of a **Three-Member Southville Ward** to reflect the very densely populated inner-urban character of this part of Bristol. The ward can be formed by **retaining all existing Southville polling districts** and **adding most of the neighbouring BEDE sub-division**. This adjustment produces a councillor-elect ratio that sits comfortably within the Commission's defined tolerances and ensures sustainable representation for the foreseeable future.

### 2. Electoral Equality

The proposed configuration:

- Accommodates the high residential density of Southville
- Balances the electorate across the wider South Bristol area
- Ensures proportionality following population growth and continued infill development
- Meets the statutory requirements for a three-member ward

This arrangement provides a stable and equitable electoral structure for a rapidly intensifying urban neighbourhood.

### 3. Community Identity

#### Economic Profile

Southville has a **strong economic profile** relative to the Bristol average. Key characteristics include:

- Predominantly **Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing**, supplemented by post-war and modern infill
- **High property values** and strong market demand
- **A large proportion of residents in professional occupations**
- **Lower levels of social housing** than the city average
- A high rate of **owner-occupation**, alongside a growing private-rented sector
- **Low levels of deprivation**, reflecting ongoing gentrification and investment

These shared characteristics support the logic of a unified three-member ward.

#### Social Profile

Southville is a **diverse and vibrant inner-south Bristol community** with a strong and well-established neighbourhood identity. The area is centred around:

- **North Street**, the principal commercial and cultural spine
- Independent shops, cafés, markets, and cultural venues such as the **Tobacco Factory Theatre**
- A socially active population comprising **young professionals, families, and long-standing residents**

This mix creates a dynamic and cohesive community with strong internal connectivity.

### 4. Educational Profile

The ward has a **highly educated population**, with a higher-than-average proportion of residents holding degree-level qualifications. Educational provision is characterised by:

- Access to **several nearby primary schools**
- Secondary education typically accessed in surrounding areas of South Bristol
- A demographic profile shaped by **working-age adults and young families**, supporting strong educational engagement

This educational landscape aligns with the ward's socio-economic profile and reinforces its internal coherence.

### 5. Boundary Definition

#### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary begins at **Brunel Way** and runs eastwards along **Coronation Road**, following the line parallel to the **River Avon (New Cut)** until reaching **Bedminster Bridge Roundabout**.

#### Eastern Boundary

From Bedminster Bridge Roundabout, the boundary moves in a broadly south-westerly direction along:

- **Bedminster Parade**
- **East Street**
- **Dalby Avenue**

- **Malago Road**

This forms a clear and recognisable eastern edge aligned with major transport and commercial corridors.

### **Southern Boundary**

The southern boundary initially diverts up **Sheene Road**. The proposed modification then:

- Moves westward at the **East Street junction**
- Incorporates part of **West Street**
- Edges **Victor Road** and a portion of **British Road**
- Turns to include the popular **South Street Park**
- Joins the existing line along **North Street, Luckwell Road, Smyth Road, Duckmoor Road, and Ashton Road** (bordering the local park)
- Completes the southern section with a dog-leg around properties at **Bower Ashton Terrace**

This boundary reflects established neighbourhood patterns and key community assets.

### **Western Boundary**

The short western boundary:

- Runs from **Winterstoke Road (A370)** adjacent to **Greville Smyth Park**
- Follows **Brunel Way** over the gyratory
- Continues along the **A3029**
- Returns to the **River Avon**, completing the circuit

This boundary uses major transport infrastructure and natural features to form a strong, defensible western edge.

## **6. Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed Three-Member Southville Ward:

- Reflects the density and complexity of this inner-urban area
- Ensures manageable workloads for councillors
- Maintains coherent neighbourhood groupings
- Uses clear, recognisable boundaries
- Supports efficient service delivery and community engagement

This configuration provides a robust and future-proof governance structure for one of Bristol's most dynamic urban communities.

## **7. Conclusion**

The proposed **Three-Member Southville Ward** meets all statutory criteria for electoral equality, community identity, and effective local governance. It unites a socially vibrant, economically strong, and densely populated area within a clear and coherent boundary framework, ensuring fair and sustainable representation for residents.

## BEDMINSTER

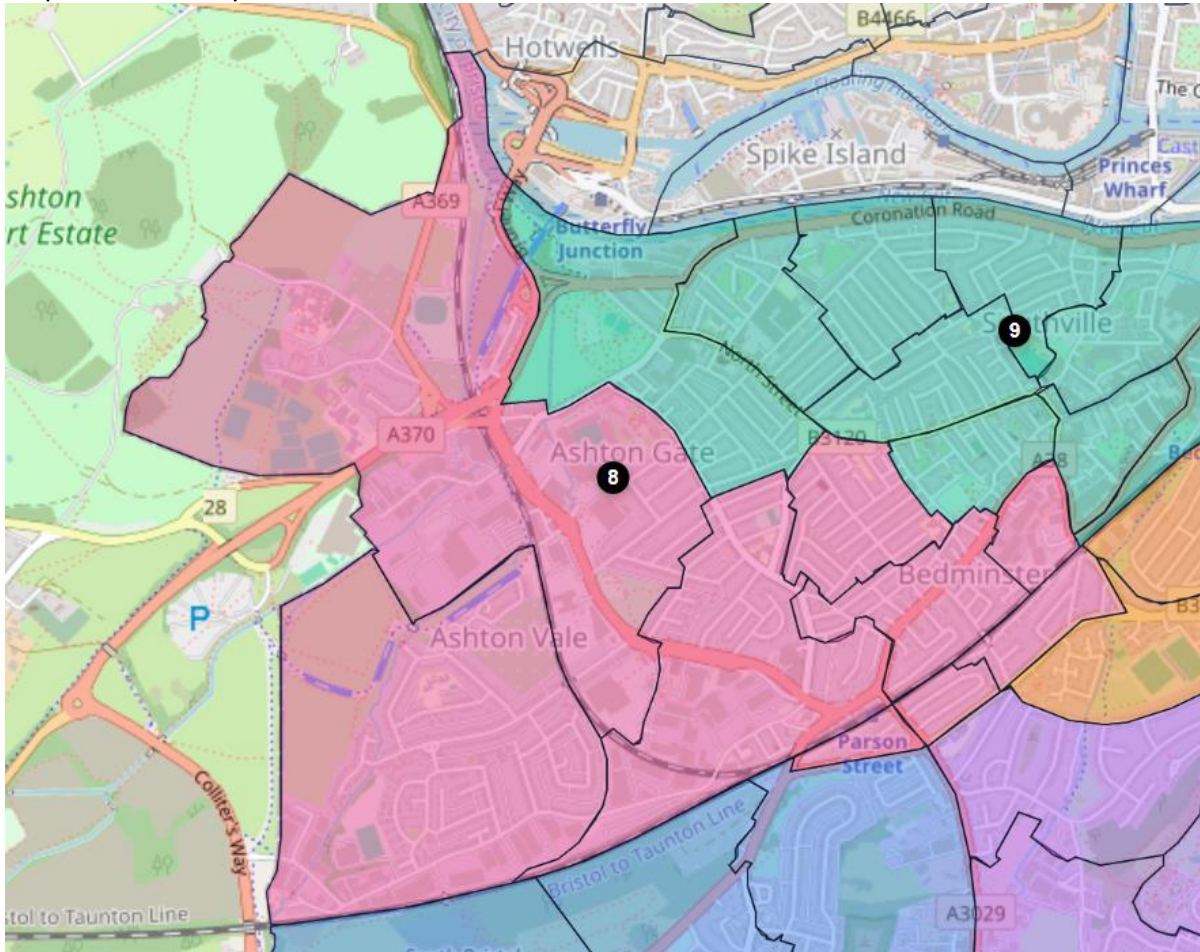
Electorate: 10,380 (+8.11%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- BEDA, BEDB, BEDC, BEDD, BEDF
- Part of BEDE – see map – includes Bedminster Trading Estate. Approx. 60 voters
- Part of BISC- from Bedminster Road up – approx. 113 voters which move into Bedminster. Including part of Parson Street, part of Bedminster Road and all of Willada Close.
- Part of FWDA – including part of Bedminster Road, part of Parson Street, Mansfield Street and Hall Street. Approx. 387 voters.
- Part of WNHG – using Bedminster Road and St Johns Lane as a boundary. Approx. 365 voters.

### Proposed Ward Map



We favour a **Two-Member Bedminster Ward** with adjusted boundaries that in the case of the area around Parson Street would see it return to its historic representative division. The amended seat still manages to stay within applicable tolerances for the councillor-to-electoral ratio. The traditional characteristics for this ward are changing as it has become increasingly more cosmopolitan in nature and outlook. Perhaps this reflects a certain degree of “gentrification” and a growing student population.

Economically, Bedminster is a **mixed but steadily improving inner-south part of the city**. It contains a blend of **Victorian terraces, post-war estates, and modern apartment developments**. There has been ongoing regeneration around East Street and the Bedminster Green area. Employment levels are typical of central-adjacent wards, with many residents working in **professional, technical, retail, and service-sector roles**. The last Census reveals some areas with relatively high levels of deprivation but overall it remains mid-range on national measures.

Socially, the ward is a **diverse, densely populated, and socially active community**. East Street forms the commercial heart of the ward, with independent shops, cafés, markets, and long-established local businesses. However, this retail space is dominated by a major supermarket chain. The population includes a mix of **long-standing residents, young**

**professionals, families, and private renters.** Colloquially known as “Bemmy” it is a neighbourhood which has a strong cultural identity, supported by nearby venues on North Street and community activity linked to local parks.

Educational attainment in Bedminster is **close to the Bristol average**, with a growing proportion of residents holding higher-level qualifications due to recent demographic change and inward migration of younger professionals. Families typically access **primary schools in Bedminster, Southville, and Windmill Hill**, while secondary education is accessed across South Bristol and Redcliffe.

The **Northern Boundary** can be drawn from the city and county boundary adjacent to **Rownham Hill**. It follows the **River Avon** south to **Brunel Way** crossing. Sharing the ward division with SVLA/**Greville Smyth Park** it trails the **Ashton Gate underpass, Ashton Road and Duckmoor Road**. Turning then parallel to **Foxcote Road**, some of **Smyth Road** (crossing **Chessel Street**) to the junction with **North Street** (by a small community park). It follows this road (part of BEDD polling district) until it comes to the junction with **South Street**.

At this point there is a change, the **Eastern Boundary** turns down **South Street**, goes around the perimeter of the park and enclosing the Compass Point South Street School and Children’s Centre. Moving along **British Road**, the divisional line cuts down **Victor Road** on to **West Street**. The innovation here involves extending this border line into BEDE along **West Street** up to the **East Street** junction. It turns down **Sheene Road** and passes under the **Bristol-Exeter train line** to the **St John’s Lane** mini-roundabout.

The new **Southern Boundary** runs westerly on **Bedminster Road**, crossing **Parson Street** and incorporating **Willada Close** (returning this location to the ward prior its removal into BISC in the 2016 review). Cutting back by **Bedminster Road Garage** to the main rail line, the division line follows the track westward next to **South Liberty Lane (Ashton Vale Trading Estate)** to the city and county limits.

A **Western Border** is formed at **Colliter’s Brook**, following the outer divisional boundary line/contours of BEDB (**Longmoor Brook**), circumventing the David Lloyd Fitness Centre, to cross the A370 and match the curtilage of **Ashton Park School, Bower Ashton City Campus, Kennel Lodge Road**, framing **Clanage Road** and returning to our northern datum near **Rownham Hill**.

## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Bedminster Ward

### 1. Overview

This proposal supports the creation of a **Two-Member Bedminster Ward** with adjusted boundaries that restore the **Parson Street area** to its historic representative division. The revised configuration remains comfortably within the statutory tolerances for the councillor-to-electors ratio and provides a stable long-term structure for effective local governance.

The ward’s traditional characteristics have evolved in recent years, becoming increasingly **cosmopolitan** in nature. This reflects ongoing **gentrification**, demographic change, and a **growing student population**, all of which reinforce the need for a coherent and future-proofed ward arrangement.

### 2. Community Identity and Ward Profile

#### Economic Characteristics

Bedminster is a **mixed but steadily improving inner-south Bristol ward**. Its housing stock includes:

- **Victorian terraces,**
- **Post-war estates,** and
- **Modern apartment developments,** particularly around Bedminster Green.

The area has experienced significant regeneration, especially along **East Street** and the **Bedminster Green** corridor. Employment patterns mirror those of other central-adjacent wards, with many residents working in **professional, technical, retail, and service-sector roles**. While the last Census identifies pockets of relatively high deprivation, the ward overall sits within the **mid-range of national deprivation measures**, reflecting its transitional and improving economic profile.

#### Social Characteristics

Bedminster is a **diverse, densely populated, and socially active community**. Its social and commercial heart is **East Street**, home to independent shops, cafés, markets, and long-established local businesses, though the retail landscape is now dominated by a major supermarket chain. The population includes:

- Long-standing residents,
- Young professionals,
- Families, and
- A substantial private-rented sector.

Colloquially known as **“Bemmy”**, the neighbourhood has a strong cultural identity, supported by nearby venues on **North Street** and community activity linked to local parks and green spaces.

### Educational Characteristics

Educational attainment in Bedminster is **close to the Bristol average**, with a growing proportion of residents holding **higher-level qualifications**. This shift reflects demographic change and the inward movement of younger professionals. Families typically access **primary schools in Bedminster, Southville, and Windmill Hill**, while **secondary education** is accessed across **South Bristol** and **Redcliffe**. The ward’s population structure—particularly its concentration of working-age adults and young families—supports strong engagement with local educational services.

## 3. Boundary Definition

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary begins at the **city and county boundary near Rownham Hill**, following the **River Avon** southwards to the **Brunei Way crossing**. Sharing the division with SVLA/Greville Smyth Park, it continues along:

- The **Ashton Gate underpass**,
- **Ashton Road**,
- **Duckmoor Road**, before turning parallel to **Foxcote Road** and part of **Smyth Road**, crossing **Chessel Street**, and reaching **North Street** near a small community park. It follows **North Street** (within BEDD polling district) to the junction with **South Street**.

### Eastern Boundary

At South Street, the boundary turns southwards, circling the perimeter of the park and enclosing **Compass Point South Street School and Children’s Centre**. It continues along:

- **British Road**,
- **Down Victor Road**,
- Onto **West Street**.

A key modification extends the boundary into **BEDE**, following **West Street** up to the **East Street junction**. It then turns down **Sheene Road**, passing under the **Bristol–Exeter rail line** to the **St John’s Lane mini-roundabout**.

### Southern Boundary

The southern boundary runs west along **Bedminster Road**, crossing **Parson Street** and incorporating **Willada Close**, thereby returning this area to its historic ward alignment prior to its transfer to BISC in the 2016 review. It then cuts back near **Bedminster Road Garage** to the main rail line, following the track westwards alongside **South Liberty Lane** (Ashton Vale Trading Estate) to the **city and county boundary**.

### Western Boundary

The western boundary begins at **Colliter’s Brook**, following the outer contours of **BEDB (Longmoor Brook)**, skirting the **David Lloyd Fitness Centre**, crossing the **A370**, and aligning with the curtilage of **Ashton Park School** and the **Bower Ashton City Campus**. It continues along **Kennel Lodge Road**, frames **Clanage Road**, and returns to the northern datum point near **Rownham Hill**.

## 4. Effective and Convenient Local Government

The proposed boundaries:

- Restore historic community alignments, particularly around **Parson Street**,
- Maintain coherent neighbourhood groupings,
- Use strong natural and infrastructural features,
- Support a balanced electorate for two councillors,
- Reflect the ward’s evolving demographic and socio-economic profile.

This configuration ensures effective and convenient local governance while respecting community identity and long-term representational needs.

## **5. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Bedminster Ward** meets all statutory criteria for electoral equality, community cohesion, and effective governance. The boundary adjustments strengthen historic ties, reflect ongoing demographic change, and provide a stable and coherent framework for representation in one of Bristol's most dynamic inner-south neighbourhoods.

## BISHOPSWORTH

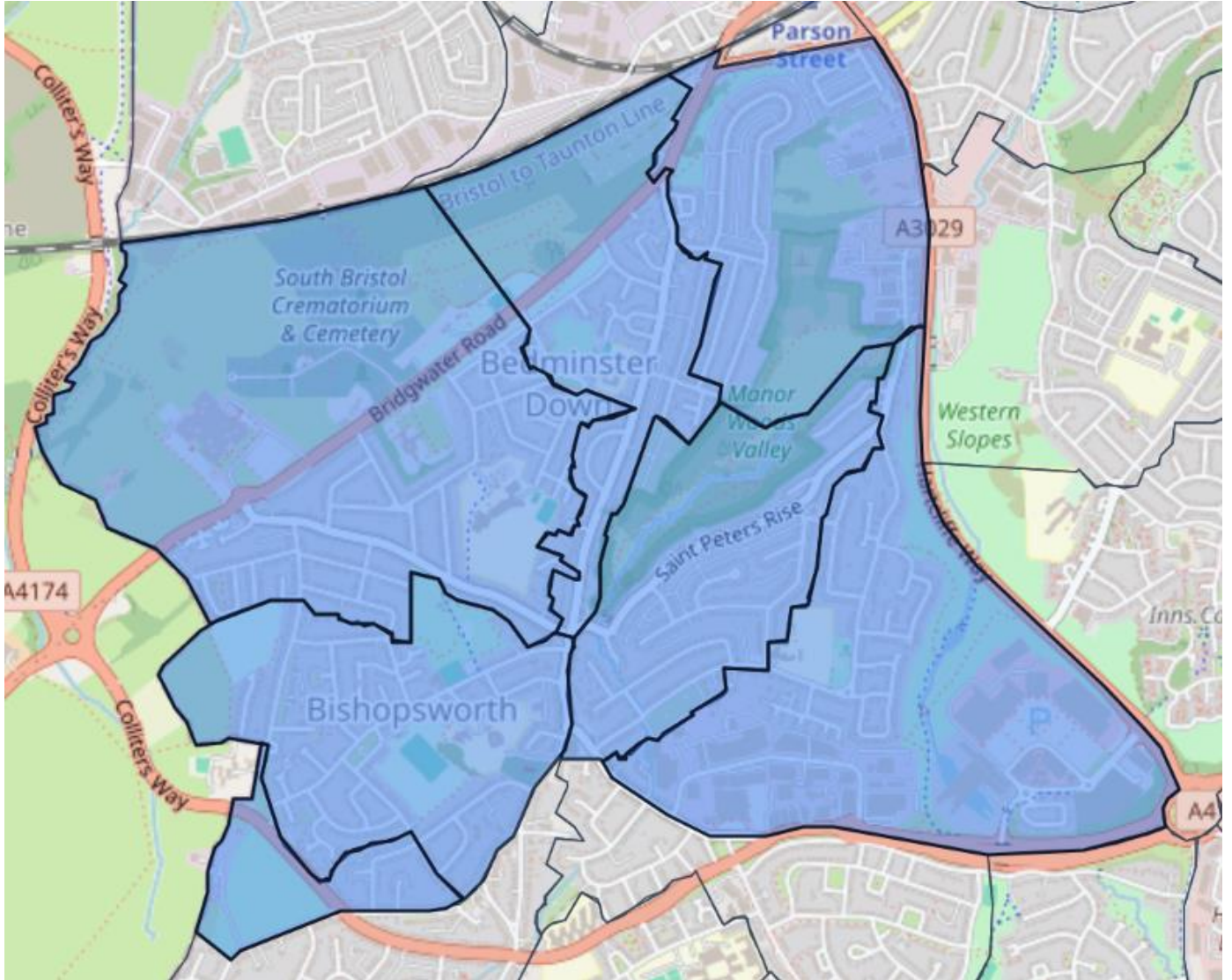
Electorate: 10,055 (+4.72%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- BISA, BISB, BISD, BISE, BISF
- Most of BISC – minus a small section in the North from Bedminster Road up – approx. 113 voters which move into Bedminster. Including part of Parson Street, part of Bedminster Road and all of Willada Close.
- Part of HAWA – a section next to Highridge Common – approx. 121 voters. Including Highridge Crescent, part of Highridge Road, Highridge Green, Cutler Road and Wyatt Avenue.

### Proposed Ward Map



We suggest a **Two-Member Bishopsworth Ward** with slightly adjusted boundaries around Parson Street and Highridge Common (currently within HAWA polling district) which would see these parts return to their historic representative divisions. As amended, the seat remains well within the required tolerances for the councillor-to-electors ratio.

This is a relatively prosperous and modern suburb of the city which is reflected in its dominant housing type of semi-detached properties (45.4%). Home ownership (71.5%) is well above the Bristol average (54.8%). There is only one established neighbourhood- in Highridge (presently divided and shared with a neighbouring ward) – which scores highly national deprivation ratings (England decile 2).

Bishopsworth Ward forms a coherent and clearly defined community on the south-western edge of Bristol, with boundaries that follow long-established neighbourhood patterns, natural features, and major transport routes. The ward encompasses the residential areas of Bishopsworth, most of Highridge, and including established communities of Headley Park and Uplands.

It is anchored by key facilities including **St Peter's Primary School** and **Bedminster Down School**. Its edges are shaped by the city boundary to the west and south, the rising land of Dundry Slopes, and the transitional corridors leading towards Bedminster Down and Hartcliffe Way. These features create strong, defensible boundaries that reflect how residents identify their local area and how services are delivered. The ward's internal cohesion—supported by shared amenities, schools, green spaces, and community hubs—makes it a stable and logical unit for continued representation but with our suggested modest adjustments.

**Economically**, Bishopsworth is a predominantly **residential ward** with a mix of **council estates, private housing, and retirement accommodation**. The area shows a **broad economic spread**, with some households experiencing disadvantage while others fall closer to the Bristol average. Census-based indicators show:

- A **working-age majority** (64.1% aged 18–64)
- Employment patterns typical of outer-urban Bristol, with residents working across **skilled trades, care, retail, transport, and routine occupations**
- Local economic activity supported by neighbourhood centres, community facilities, and access to wider employment areas via public transport

Overall, Bishopsworth reflects a **mixed socio-economic profile**, with pockets of relative deprivation balanced by stable long-term residential areas.

**Socially**, the Census and ward-profile data describe Bishopsworth as a **family-oriented, community-focused ward** with a relatively **older age structure** compared with many inner-city wards. Key features include:

- A population of **12,712 residents** (2024 canvas data set)
- A slightly higher proportion of **older adults**, with **18% aged 65+** (canvas data set)
- A strong presence of **local amenities**, including shops, a library, community centre, and extensive green spaces such as **Dundry Slopes** or provided by public amenities like Kings Head Lane Park, Manor Wood and Crox Bottom.

The ward's social character is shaped by long-standing residents, family households, and a stable community identity supported by accessible parks and local services.

Educational indicators for Bishopsworth show a **mixed attainment profile**, broadly aligned with outer-Bristol averages. Census-based insights highlight:

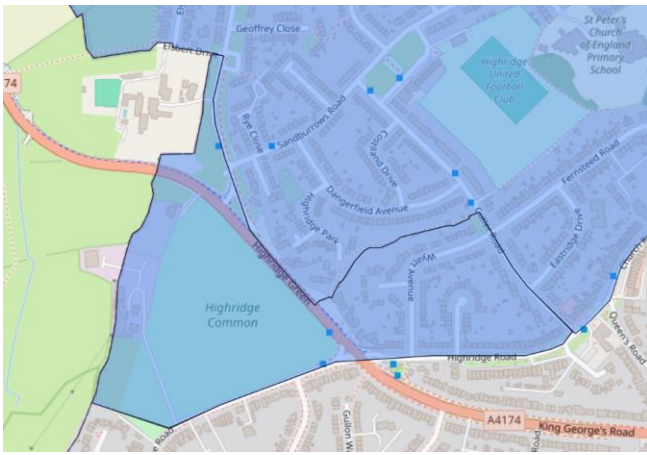
- A population with a range of qualification levels, reflecting the ward's diverse occupational base
- Access to **local primary schools** (Cheddar Grove Primary, Headley Park Primary, St Peter's Church of England Primary) and proximity to secondary schools in south Bristol
- A demographic structure that includes a significant number of **school-age children** (20.5% aged 0–17)

The ward's educational profile is consistent with its family-oriented population and stable residential character.

A slightly amended **Northern Boundary** (from west to east) is clearly defined by the main railway line. It will remain the dominate feature and dividing line for BISA: BISB: and a portion of BISC polling districts. However, at the **Bedminster Down Road/Bedminster Road** junction, we propose returning a triangular segment (marked by the local train station, part of **Parson Street/Bedminster Road** and all of **Willada Close**) to Bedminster Ward).

The existing **Eastern Border** is retained in its entirety. This can be said to run from the road interchange of **Parson Street/Bedminster Road** (adjacent to Parson Street Primary School); **Hartcliffe Way (A3029)** past the Imperial Retail Park all the way to the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

Turning eastwards the **Southern Boundary** is formed **Hengrove Way (A4174); Whitchurch Lane; Whitchurch Road; Chapel Road; and Church Road**. It is at this point that we propose extending the divisional line past the junction with **Cutler Road** on to **Highridge Road**. It follows this route to enclose and follow the curtilage of **Highridge Common** to the edge of the city.



At this point the **Western Boundary** uses the City & County confines to track northward to cross **Highridge Green (A4174)**; skirting **Elsbert Drive**; **Litfield Court**; **Yew Tree Farm** and **Colliter's Brook**. Taking this route – enclosing expansive green space near to The Pavilions and Bristol South Cemetery & Crematorium – you reach the original datum/starting place at the main railway line for BISA polling district.

## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Bishopsworth Ward

### 1. Overview

This submission proposes a **Two-Member Bishopsworth Ward** with **modest boundary adjustments** around **Parson Street** and **Highridge Common** (currently within the HAWA polling district). These changes would return both areas to their **historic representative divisions**, improving community coherence while maintaining a councillor-to-electors ratio comfortably within the required tolerances.

### 2. Community Identity and Ward Profile

#### Economic Characteristics

Bishopsworth is a **relatively prosperous and modern suburb** on the south-western edge of Bristol. Its housing stock is dominated by **semi-detached properties (45.4%)**, and **home ownership stands at 71.5%**, significantly above the Bristol average of 54.8%.

The ward contains a mix of **council estates, private housing, and retirement accommodation**, producing a broad socio-economic spread. Census-based indicators show:

- **64.1%** of residents are of working age (18–64)
- Employment patterns typical of outer-urban Bristol, including **skilled trades, care, retail, transport, and routine occupations**
- Local economic activity supported by neighbourhood centres, community facilities, and good transport links to wider employment areas

Although generally stable and moderately affluent, one established neighbourhood in **Highridge** (currently divided between wards) scores within **England's deprivation decile 2**, highlighting the importance of coherent representation.

Overall, Bishopsworth presents a **mixed but stable socio-economic profile**, with pockets of disadvantage balanced by long-standing residential areas.

#### Social Characteristics

Census and ward-profile data describe Bishopsworth as a **family-oriented, community-focused ward** with a **slightly older age structure** than many inner-city areas. Key features include:

- A population of **12,712 residents** (2024 canvas dataset)
- **18% aged 65+**, reflecting a settled and ageing community
- A strong network of local amenities, including shops, a library, community centre, and extensive green spaces such as **Dundry Slopes, Kings Head Lane Park, Manor Wood, and Crox Bottom**

The ward's social character is shaped by **long-standing residents, family households**, and a **stable community identity**, supported by accessible parks, schools, and local services.

## Educational Characteristics

Educational indicators show a **mixed attainment profile**, broadly aligned with outer-Bristol averages. Census-based insights highlight:

- A population with a **wide range of qualification levels**, reflecting diverse occupational backgrounds
- Access to several local primary schools, including **Cheddar Grove Primary, Headley Park Primary, and St Peter’s Church of England Primary**
- Proximity to secondary schools in south Bristol, including **Bedminster Down School**
- A significant school-age population, with **20.5% aged 0–17**

The ward’s educational profile is consistent with its **family-oriented** and **stable residential** character.

## 3. Community Cohesion and Geographic Logic

Bishopsworth Ward forms a **coherent and clearly defined community** on the south-western edge of Bristol. Its boundaries follow **long-established neighbourhood patterns, natural features, and major transport routes**. The ward encompasses the residential areas of **Bishopsworth** and **most of Highridge**, anchored by key facilities including **St Peter’s Primary School** and **Bedminster Down School**.

Its edges are shaped by:

- The **city boundary** to the west and south
- The rising land of **Dundry Slopes**
- Transitional corridors leading towards **Bedminster Down** and **Hartcliffe Way**

These features create **strong, defensible boundaries** that reflect how residents identify their local area and how services are delivered. The ward’s internal cohesion—supported by shared amenities, schools, green spaces, and community hubs—makes it a **stable and logical unit for continued representation**, strengthened further by the modest adjustments proposed.

## 4. Proposed Boundary Changes

### Northern Boundary

The amended northern boundary remains **clearly defined by the Bristol–Exeter main railway line**, which continues to serve as the dominant feature dividing BISA, BISB, and part of BISC polling districts.

However, at the **Bedminster Down Road / Bedminster Road junction**, we propose returning a **triangular segment**—marked by **Parson Street Station**, part of **Parson Street/Bedminster Road**, and **all of Willada Close**—to **Bedminster Ward**, restoring its historic alignment.

### Eastern Boundary

The existing eastern boundary is **retained in full**. It runs from the **Parson Street/Bedminster Road interchange** (adjacent to Parson Street Primary School), along **Hartcliffe Way (A3029)**, past the **Imperial Retail Park**, and continues to the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

### Southern Boundary

Turning eastwards, the southern boundary follows:

- **Hengrove Way (A4174)**
- **Whitchurch Lane**
- **Whitchurch Road**
- **Chapel Road**
- **Church Road**

At this point, we propose extending the divisional line **past the junction with Cutler Road** onto **Highridge Road**, following this route to enclose and track the **curtilage of Highridge Common** to the edge of the city. This adjustment reunites the Highridge neighbourhood within a single ward.

### Western Boundary

The western boundary follows the **City & County limits**, tracking northwards across **Highridge Green (A4174)**, skirting **Elsbert Drive, Litfield Court, Yew Tree Farm, and Colliter’s Brook**. This route encloses expansive green space near **The Pavilions** and **Bristol South Cemetery & Crematorium**, before returning to the original datum point at the **main railway line** for the BISA polling district.

## 5. Conclusion

The proposed **Two-Member Bishopsworth Ward** offers a **coherent, community-aligned, and electorally balanced** arrangement. The modest boundary adjustments:

- Restore historic community ties
- Reunite divided neighbourhoods
- Strengthen natural and infrastructural boundaries
- Maintain compliance with electoral equality requirements

This configuration provides a **stable, logical, and community-reflective ward** for long-term representation within Bristol's electoral framework.

## STOCKWOOD

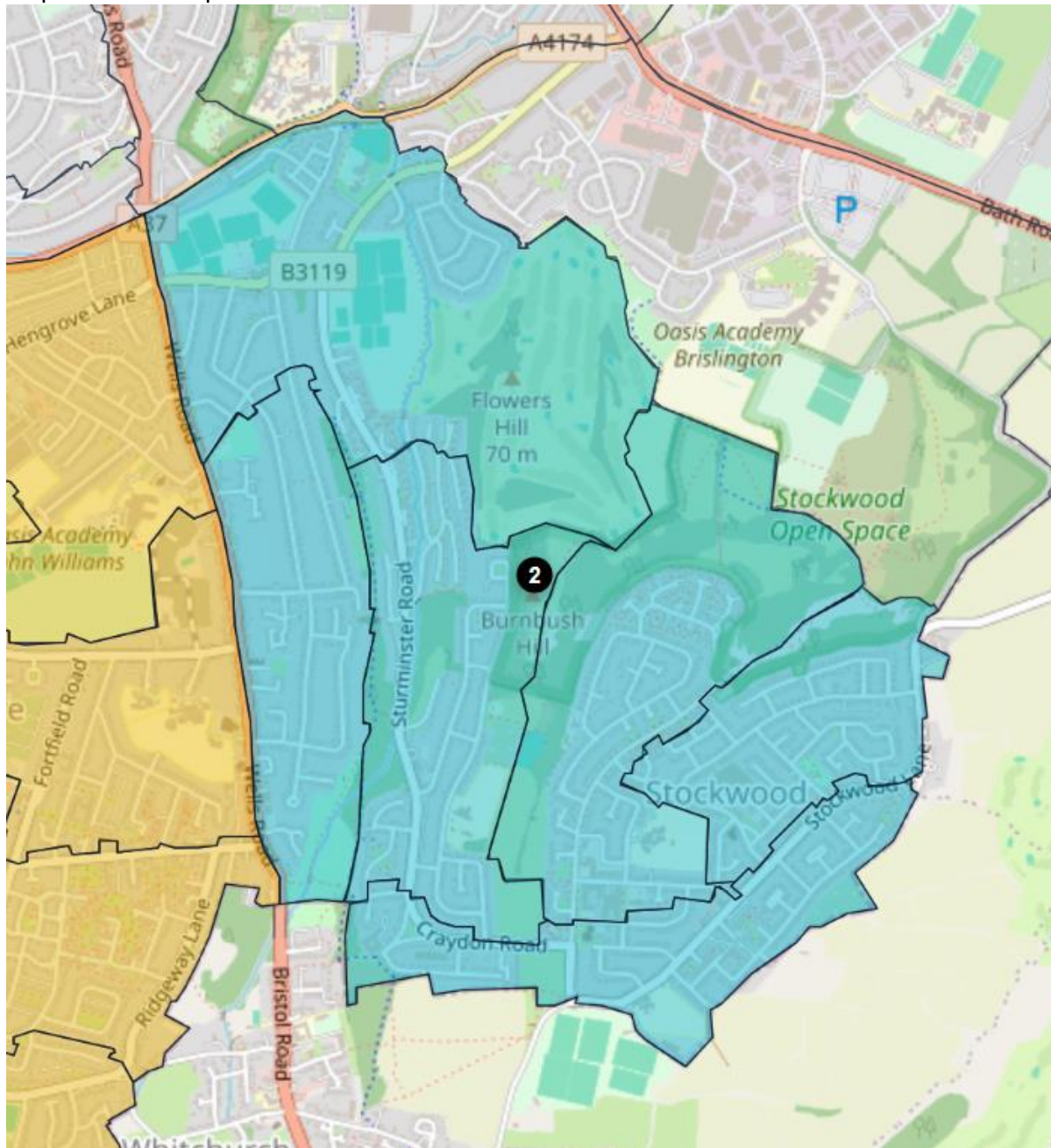
Electorate: 9,547 (-0.57%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- STWA, STWB, STWC, STWD, STWE, STWF
- Please note that these are the same boundaries as the existing ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



No changes are anticipated for the **Two-Member Stockwood Ward** as it easily falls well within the prescribed councillor-to-electoral ratio requirement. It is a largely residential southeastern suburb of Bristol which may account for the relative stability of the local population.

The last Census and ward datasets provide a still relevant snapshot of the area.

Employment is spread across **skilled trades, health and social care, retail, transport, and routine occupations**, reflecting the ward's commuting links to central Bristol and nearby employment centres. The ward has a **working-age majority**, and economic activity levels sit close to Bristol's overall averages, though with slightly higher proportions of residents

in lower- and middle-income occupational groups. Local shops, small service businesses, and proximity to Hengrove Park support day-to-day economic activity.

Its housing profile is characterised by a **mix of post-war estates, semi-detached homes, and pockets of social housing**. Owner-occupation is **higher than the Bristol average**, while private renting is lower, reflecting the ward's long-established residential character. The area includes significant green buffers and open spaces, such as **Stockwood Open Space**, which contribute to its suburban feel. Housing density is moderate, with a majority of properties being semi-detached. There has been modest population growth, with the 2021 Census recording **11,880 residents** and estimates for 2024 showing a slight increase at **11,990 persons**.

It should be apparent that Stockwood has a very **settled and established, family-oriented community** with a slightly older age structure than many inner-city wards. The proportion of residents aged **65+ is above the Bristol average**, and the ward contains a mix of long-term residents and families attracted by green space and quieter suburban living. Social infrastructure includes local shops (with **Hollway Road/Hollway Shopping Centre** constituting its primary retail hub), GP provision, community facilities, and strong access to parks and walking routes. While the ward contains some areas of relative deprivation, particularly around **Burnbush and Burnbush Hill**, it is generally more socio-economically mixed than many neighbouring wards.

Educational attainment in Stockwood is **broadly in line with outer-Bristol patterns**, with a spread of qualification levels reflecting the ward's occupational diversity. The area is served by **local primary schools (West Town Lane Academy, Waycroft Academy and Woodlands Academy)** and has good access to nearby secondary schools in south Bristol. The ward's **school-age population (0–17)** is close to the Bristol average, supporting a steady demand for school places. Stockwood's educational profile aligns with its family-based demographic and stable residential character.

## Technical Submission: Two-Member Stockwood Ward

### 1. Overview

No boundary changes are proposed for the **Two-Member Stockwood Ward**, as the existing division sits **comfortably within the prescribed councillor-to-electors ratio**. Stockwood is a **largely residential south-eastern suburb of Bristol**, and its stable population base contributes to the ward's long-standing electoral consistency. The most recent Census and ward-profile datasets continue to provide an accurate and relevant picture of the area.

### 2. Community Identity and Ward Profile

#### Economic Characteristics

Stockwood's economic profile reflects its role as a **commuter suburb** with strong links to central Bristol and nearby employment centres. Employment is distributed across:

- **Skilled trades**
- **Health and social care**
- **Retail and transport**
- **Routine and semi-routine occupations**

The ward has a **working-age majority**, and overall economic activity levels sit close to Bristol's averages. There is a slightly higher concentration of residents in **lower- and middle-income occupational groups**, consistent with the ward's suburban character. Local shops, small service businesses, and proximity to **Hengrove Park** support day-to-day economic activity and provide accessible employment opportunities.

#### Housing Characteristics

Stockwood's housing stock is defined by a **mix of post-war estates, semi-detached homes, and pockets of social housing**, giving the ward a balanced tenure profile. Key features include:

- **Higher-than-average owner-occupation**, reflecting long-established residential stability
- **Lower levels of private renting** compared with the Bristol average
- **Moderate housing density**, with semi-detached properties forming the majority
- Significant green buffers and open spaces, including **Stockwood Open Space**, reinforcing the ward's suburban identity

Population growth has been modest and steady. The **2021 Census recorded 11,880 residents**, with **2024 estimates rising slightly to 11,990**, demonstrating the ward's stable demographic trajectory.

#### Social Characteristics

Stockwood has a **settled, family-oriented community** with a **slightly older age structure** than many inner-city wards. Notable social characteristics include:

- A **higher-than-average proportion of residents aged 65+**, reflecting long-term settlement patterns
- A mix of long-standing residents and families drawn to the area's green space and quieter suburban environment
- A strong network of social infrastructure, including:
  - Local shops centred on the **Hollway Road / Hollway Shopping Centre** precinct
  - GP and health provision
  - Community facilities
  - Extensive parks and walking routes

While the ward contains some pockets of relative deprivation—particularly around **Burnbush** and **Burnbush Hill**—Stockwood is generally **more socio-economically mixed** than many neighbouring wards.

### **Educational Characteristics**

Educational attainment in Stockwood aligns with patterns typical of outer Bristol. The ward contains a **broad spread of qualification levels**, reflecting its diverse occupational base. Educational provision includes:

- Local primary schools:
  - **West Town Lane Academy**
  - **Waycroft Academy**
  - **Woodlands Academy**
- Good access to nearby secondary schools in south Bristol
- A **school-age population (0–17)** close to the Bristol average, supporting stable demand for school places

Stockwood's educational profile is consistent with its **family-based demographic** and **long-established residential character**.

### **3. Boundary Justification**

The existing Stockwood Ward boundaries remain **coherent, defensible, and reflective of community identity**. They follow long-established neighbourhood patterns, major roads, and natural features that clearly separate Stockwood from adjacent wards. The ward's internal cohesion—supported by shared amenities, green spaces, schools, and community hubs—makes it a **logical and stable unit for continued representation**.

Given the ward's **strong community integrity, stable population, and compliance with electoral equality**, no boundary amendments are required.

### **4. Conclusion**

Stockwood Ward continues to function as a **well-defined, community-aligned, and electorally balanced** division. Its demographic stability, coherent suburban identity, and strong internal infrastructure support the case for **retaining the existing Two-Member ward without alteration**. The current boundaries accurately reflect how residents understand and use their local area and remain fully compliant with the LGBCE's statutory criteria.

## WHITCHURCH PARK

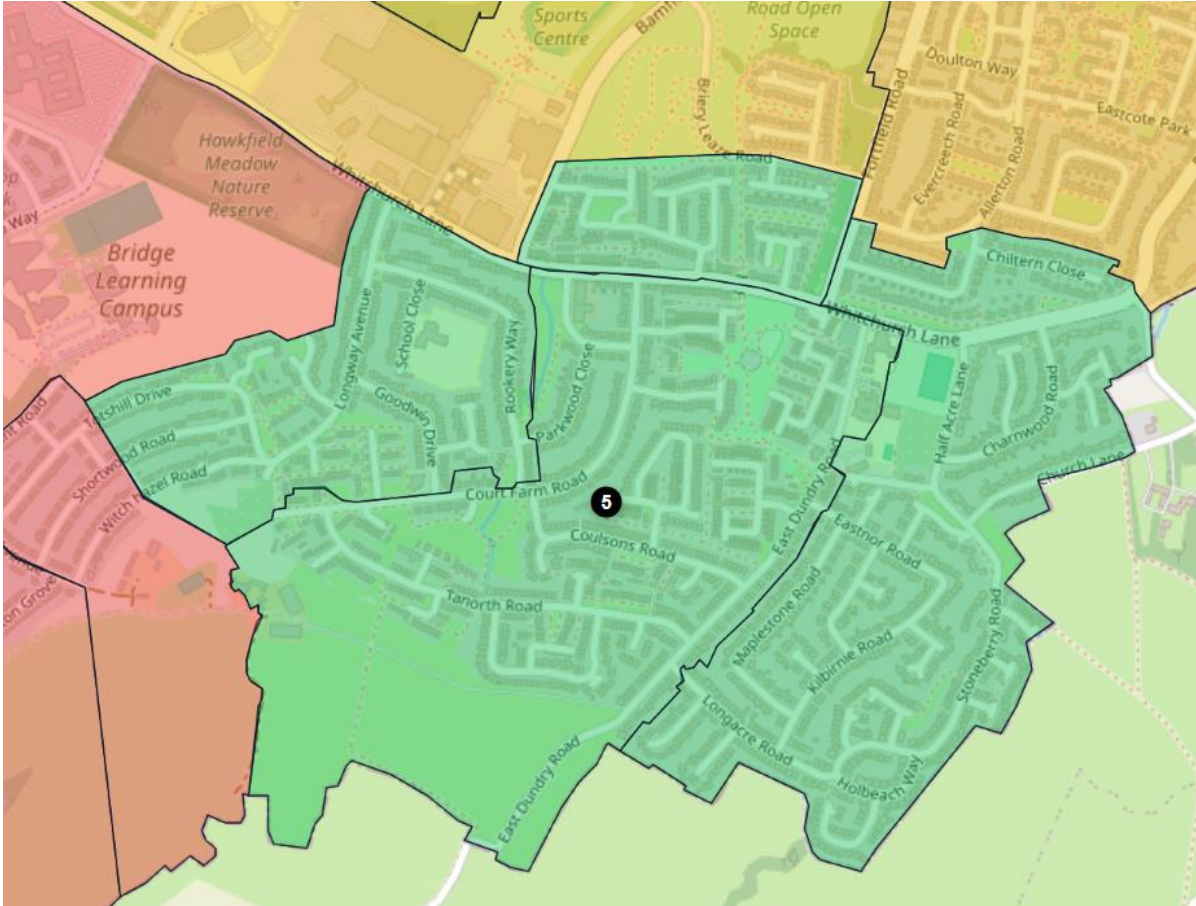
Electorate: 5,002 (+4.19%)

Councillors: 1

Polling District(s):

- All of- HWPH, HWPJ
- Part of HWPK – see map – approx. 1096 voters. See Hartcliffe and Withywood Ward submission for which roads are no longer included in this polling district.
- Part of HWPE – see map – approx. 373 voters. Includes- Part of Whitchurch Lane, Denleigh Close, Moreton Close, Paddock Garden, Dakota Drive, part of Bamfield.

### Proposed Ward Map



This would be a new One-Member Whitchurch Park Ward to reflect the distinctive character of this south Bristol outer suburb and remain within the councillor-to-electors proportionality requirements.

In our view, the most recent Census and Bristol City Council ward-profile datasets show that **Hengrove & Whitchurch Park is not a uniform community**, but rather a ward containing **distinct socio-economic areas** with different demographic characteristics, service patterns, and community identities. These internal differences provide a strong basis for separating the ward into a **single-member division** (HWP-H, HWP-J, and parts of HWP-K and HWP-E) and an entirely separate **two-member Hengrove Ward** for the remainder.

### Economic Profile

The current ward's economic landscape varies significantly between its constituent neighbourhoods.

#### Hengrove Area

- Employment is more strongly linked to **Hengrove Park**, the A4174 corridor, and nearby health, leisure, and retail facilities.
- Residents show a **broader occupational spread**, including skilled trades, transport, and service-sector roles.
- Regeneration around Hengrove Park has attracted **younger working households** and increased economic diversity.

#### Whitchurch Park Area

- The polling districts forming the proposed single-member ward show **higher concentrations of lower-income households** and more reliance on routine and semi-routine occupations.
- Economic activity levels are slightly lower, and commuting patterns orient more towards **Whitchurch village and the Wells Road corridor** than towards Hengrove Park.

These differences demonstrate that the current ward combines **two economically distinct communities** with different employment geographies and socio-economic needs.

## 2. Housing Profile

Housing characteristics also diverge between the two areas.

### Hengrove

- Contains larger post-war estates, mixed tenure, and areas of recent redevelopment.
- Housing density is moderate, with a growing proportion of **family homes and newer private developments**.
- Regeneration has produced a more **mixed and upwardly mobile** demographic.

### Whitchurch Park

- Characterised by **older estates**, higher proportions of social housing, and more compact residential layouts.
- The area includes pockets of **higher deprivation**, particularly in the polling districts proposed for the single-member ward.
- Long-term residents and more static population patterns create a different housing and community profile from Hengrove.

These contrasts reinforce that the ward contains **two distinct residential environments** that do not function as a single cohesive housing community.

## 3. Social Profile

Social indicators show clear internal variation.

### Hengrove

- A more **mixed-age population**, with families drawn to the amenities around Hengrove Park, the leisure centre, and South Bristol Community Hospital.
- Strong orientation towards **Hengrove's retail and service cluster**, which acts as the area's social hub in addition to accessing services provided by the nearby Imperial Retail Park.
- Community identity is shaped by regeneration, new facilities, and improved transport links.

### Whitchurch Park

- A **more settled and older population**, with higher proportions of residents aged 65+.
- Stronger social ties to **Whitchurch village**, Bamfield, and local neighbourhood parades.
- Community needs differ, with greater emphasis on local health access, neighbourhood-scale services, and social-care support.

These differences show that the ward contains **two socially distinct communities** with different priorities and service patterns.

## 4. Educational Profile

Educational patterns also diverge across the ward.

### Hengrove

- Families are oriented towards schools linked to the Hengrove area and the wider south Bristol secondary network.
- The population includes a **higher proportion of school-age children**, reflecting newer family housing.

### Whitchurch Park

- Educational attainment levels are **lower on average**, consistent with the area's socio-economic profile.
- School-age population is smaller and more stable, with families relying on **local primary schools and Whitchurch-side provision**.

These differences indicate that the ward contains **two educational catchments with distinct demographic pressures**.

## Conclusion: Why the Ward Should Be Divided

The combined evidence from Census and council datasets shows that Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward contains **two clearly differentiated communities**:

- **Hengrove**: more mixed, regeneration-linked, economically diverse, younger, and oriented around Hengrove Park.
- **Whitchurch Park**: older, more settled, more deprived in parts, socially cohesive, and oriented towards Whitchurch village and local neighbourhood services.

These differences affect **economic behaviour, housing patterns, social identity, and educational needs**, and they align closely with the geography of the polling districts proposed for separation.

Creating **one single-member ward** for the Whitchurch Park-side polling districts and **one two-member ward** for the remainder of Hengrove would:

- Better reflect **distinct community identities**
- Improve **representation and accountability**
- Align boundaries with **service use and local facilities**
- Maintain full compliance with **electoral equality**

This provides a clear, evidence-based justification for separating the current ward into two electoral divisions.

## Technical Rationale for Separating Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward

### 1. Distinct Community Identities

The existing Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward combines **two historically separate communities** with different development patterns, service centres, and social characteristics.

- **Hengrove** is a large post-war suburban estate with strong ties to the Hengrove Park regeneration area, major leisure facilities, and the A4174 corridor.
- **Whitchurch Park**, by contrast, is a smaller, more compact neighbourhood with a different housing profile, older settlement pattern, and closer social alignment with the Whitchurch village fringe.

These differences are sufficiently pronounced that a single ward no longer reflects how residents identify their local area or how services are accessed.

### 2. Clear and Defensible Boundaries

The proposed division uses **strong, recognisable boundaries** that already shape community behaviour and service delivery.

- The **HWP-H, HWP-J, and parts of HWP-K and HWP-E polling districts** form a coherent block with natural and infrastructural edges that lend themselves to a **single-member ward**.
- The remaining area forms a **logically structured two-member ward** centred on Hengrove's established neighbourhoods and transport corridors.

These boundaries follow existing roads, estate lines, and community catchments, making them intuitive and defensible.

### 3. Improved Electoral Representation

The current combined ward is **large and demographically diverse**, making it difficult for councillors to represent the full range of local needs effectively.

- A **single-member ward** allows focused representation for the Whitchurch Park-oriented polling districts, where community issues differ markedly from those in Hengrove.
- A **two-member ward** for the remainder ensures proportional representation for the larger, more populous Hengrove area.

This structure enhances accountability and ensures that councillor workloads reflect the differing scales and needs of each community.

### 4. Alignment with Service Patterns and Local Facilities

The two areas rely on **different clusters of services**, reinforcing the case for separation.

- Residents in the proposed single-member ward look primarily towards **Whitchurch Lane, Bamfield, and the Whitchurch village fringe** for shops, schools, and GP provision.
- Hengrove residents orient towards **Hengrove Park, the leisure centre, South Bristol Community Hospital, and the A4174 retail corridor**.

These distinct service geographies support the creation of two wards that better reflect lived experience.

### 5. Housing and Demographic Differences

The ward contains **contrasting housing types and demographic profiles**:

- The Whitchurch Park-side polling districts include **older estates, higher proportions of social housing, and more compact residential layouts**.
- Hengrove contains **larger post-war estates, regeneration areas, and a more mixed tenure profile**.

These differences translate into **different patterns of need**, including transport reliance, health inequalities, and community-safety priorities—strengthening the case for separate representation.

## 6. Electoral Equality Maintained

The proposed arrangement—one **single-member ward** and one **two-member ward**—keeps both divisions **comfortably within the LGBCE’s councillor-to-electors ratio tolerances**.

- The single-member ward is appropriately sized for its electorate.
- The two-member ward retains a balanced ratio consistent with neighbouring divisions.

This ensures fairness while improving community alignment.

## 7. Reflecting Local Feedback and Historic Patterns

The proposed separation restores a structure that **more closely resembles historic representative divisions**, which previously recognised the distinct identities of Hengrove and Whitchurch Park. Local feedback over several review cycles has highlighted that the combined ward feels **artificially merged**, with residents often expressing a preference for boundaries that reflect their actual neighbourhood identity.

## Summary

Separating Hengrove & Whitchurch Park into a **single-member (Whitchurch Park) ward** and a **two-member (Hengrove ward)** provides:

- Stronger community identity alignment
- Clearer and more defensible boundaries
- More effective and proportionate representation
- Better reflection of service patterns and local facilities
- Recognition of distinct housing and demographic characteristics
- Full compliance with electoral equality requirements

This configuration produces a **more coherent, community-focused, and representative ward structure** for the area.

The proposed boundaries of the single-member Whitchurch Park Ward are defined, demarked or demarcated as follows:-

A new **Northern Boundary** is formed to the rear of properties at the junction of **Whitchurch Lane and Longway Avenue** (part of HWPK polling district). It runs easterly along **Whitchurch Lane** but turns into **Bamfield** before skirting the green space behind properties at **Paddock Garden**. From here it moves directly to the junction of **Briery Leaze Road** and **Fortfield Road**. The division line then follows the contours of HWPJ which is common to or shared with the current HWPF polling district. This axis terminates at the Bristol Border denoted by the **Washing Pound Lane/Maggs Lane junction**.

The **Eastern Border** follows the outer profile of HWPJ to the bottom south-east corner of properties located on **Arrowfield Close**.

At this point, moving westward the **Southern Boundary** uses the Bristol borderline of HWPJ and HWPH polling districts. However, it is suggested that this should end at the dividing line with HWPK.

The new **Western Boundary** takes the divisor made by a track leading up to **Hill Farm**, from where it roughly takes a diagonal direction to the green space to the rear of properties on **Totshill Drive** and shared with or near to the City of Bristol Gymnastics Centre (this is part of HWPK). The final section skirts around this land and remains parallel to **Totshill Drive and Longway Avenue** (adjacent to **Hawkfield Meadows Nature Reserve**) until it reaches our datum point on **Whitchurch Lane**.

## Technical Submission: Proposed One-Member Whitchurch Park Ward

### 1. Overview

This proposal establishes a **new One-Member Whitchurch Park Ward** to reflect the **distinctive character** of this outer-south Bristol suburb and to ensure representation that remains **fully compliant with councillor-to-electors proportionality requirements**. The most recent Census and Bristol City Council datasets demonstrate that the existing

Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward contains **two clearly differentiated communities**, each with its own socio-economic profile, service patterns, and community identity.

These differences justify separating the area into a **single-member Whitchurch Park Ward** (comprising HWP-H, HWP-J, and parts of HWP-K and HWP-E polling districts) and a separate **two-member Hengrove Ward** for the remainder.

## 2. Community Identity and Rationale for Separation

The Whitchurch Park area forms a **coherent and socially distinct neighbourhood**, differing significantly from the larger and more mixed Hengrove community. Whitchurch Park is characterised by:

- A **more settled and older population**, with higher proportions of residents aged 65+
- **Higher levels of deprivation** in parts of the area, particularly within the polling districts forming the proposed single-member ward
- A strong orientation towards **local neighbourhood services**, including Whitchurch Lane, Bamfield, and the Whitchurch village fringe
- A compact residential layout with **older estates and higher proportions of social housing**

These characteristics contrast with the broader, regeneration-influenced, and more economically diverse Hengrove area. The proposed single-member ward therefore provides a more accurate reflection of **community identity, service use, and local needs**.

## 3. Boundary Description

### Northern Boundary

The new northern boundary begins **to the rear of properties at the junction of Whitchurch Lane and Longway Avenue** (within HWP-K). It proceeds **eastwards along Whitchurch Lane**, before turning into **Bamfield**. From here, it skirts the **green space behind Paddock Garden**, then continues directly to the **junction of Briery Leaze Road and Fortfield Road**. The boundary then follows the contours of **HWP-J**, which is shared with the current HWP-F polling district, terminating at the **Bristol border at the Washing Pound Lane / Maggs Lane junction**.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary follows the **outer profile of HWP-J** down to the **south-east corner of properties on Arrowfield Close**.

### Southern Boundary

Moving westwards, the southern boundary follows the **Bristol city boundary** between HWP-J and HWP-H. It is proposed that this boundary should terminate at the **dividing line with HWP-K**, ensuring the ward remains compact and community-focused.

### Western Boundary

The western boundary begins at a **track leading to Hill Farm**, then runs diagonally towards the **green space behind properties on Totshill Drive**, adjacent to the **City of Bristol Gymnastics Centre** (within HWP-K). The final section skirts this land, running **parallel to Totshill Drive and Longway Avenue**, adjacent to **Hawkfield Meadows Nature Reserve**, before returning to the **datum point on Whitchurch Lane**.

## 4. Electoral and Representational Benefits

The proposed One-Member Whitchurch Park Ward:

- Creates a **coherent and socially unified electoral division**
- Ensures **focused representation** for an area with distinct socio-economic needs
- Aligns boundaries with **natural community catchments**, including schools, shops, health services, and green spaces
- Maintains **electoral equality**, with the electorate size appropriate for a single-member ward
- Restores a structure that more closely reflects **historic patterns of representation** and long-standing community identity

## 5. Conclusion

The creation of a **One-Member Whitchurch Park Ward** provides a clear, evidence-based improvement to local representation. The proposed boundaries reflect **real community divisions**, follow **strong and recognisable physical features**, and ensure that residents receive representation aligned with their **distinct social, economic, and**

**demographic profile.** This configuration meets all statutory criteria and strengthens the coherence and accountability of local governance in south Bristol.

## HENGROVE

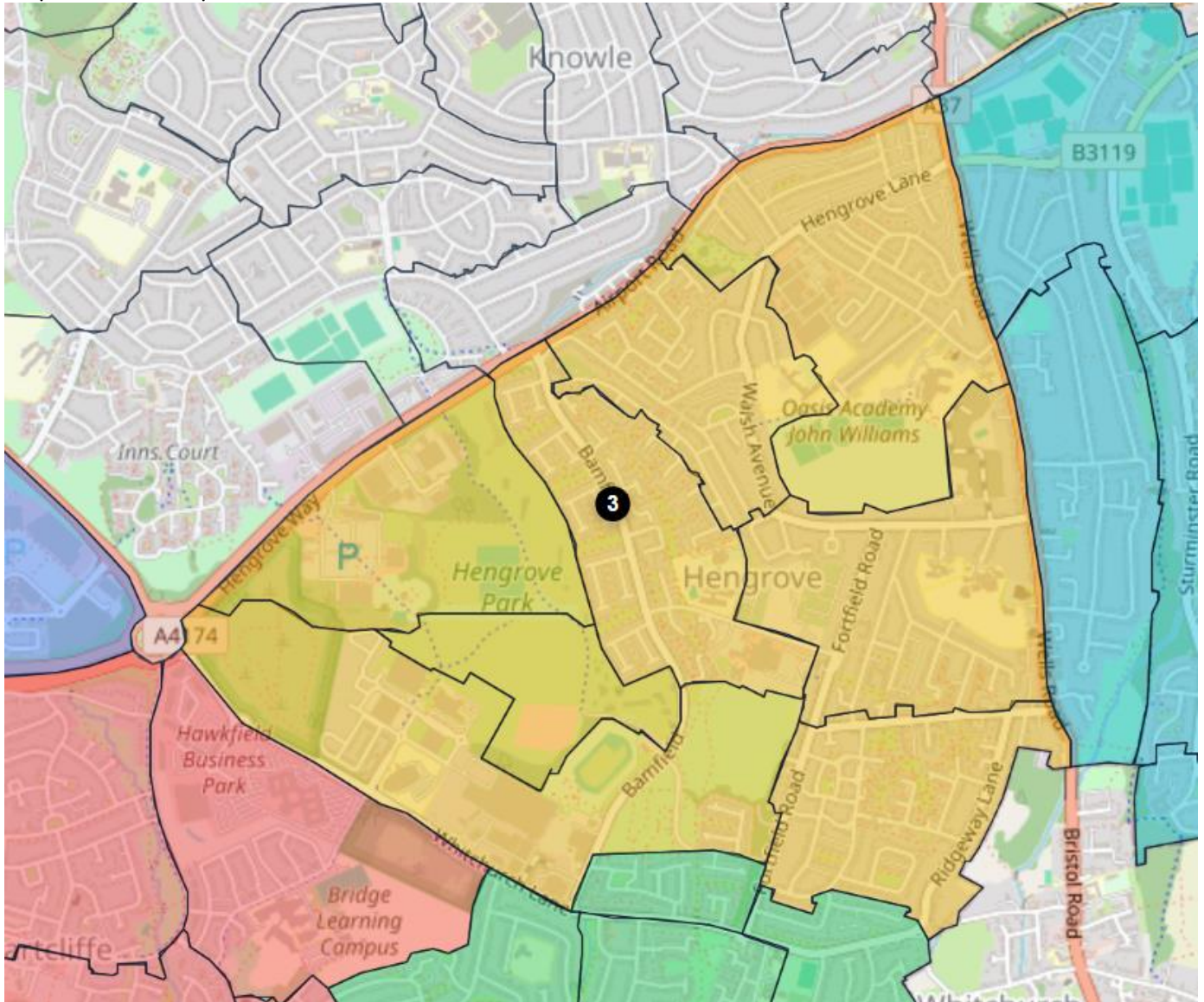
Electorate: 10,315 (+7.43)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- HWPA, HWPB, HWPC, HWPB, HWPF, HWPL, HWPM
- Part of HWPE – approx. 783 voters. Minus the area that is transferred to the Whitchurch Park ward.

### Proposed Ward Map



For reasons previously given we favour splitting the current **Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward**. This will produce a discrete **Two-Member Hengrove Ward** with a new clearly defined boundary configuration. Such a move is justified and can be summarized on the basis that separating the current combined arrangement provides:-

- Stronger community identity alignment
- Clearer and more defensible boundaries
- More effective and proportionate representation
- Better reflection of service patterns and local facilities
- Recognition of distinct housing and demographic characteristics
- Full compliance with electoral equality requirements

This configuration produces a **more coherent, community-focused, and representative ward structure** for the area.

Briefly, **economically**, **Hengrove** varies significantly between its constituent neighbourhoods, with a greater focus on the relatively new facilities around **Hengrove Park**, and with significant regeneration projects planned or already in motion.

This part of the city is also quite divergent in terms of its housing stock between its partnered **Whitchurch Park**. For example, **Hengrove** has larger post-war estates and more areas under redevelopment.

And, socially, the demographics of each are rapidly changing. Hengrove has a growing mixed-age population, with community identity shaped by substantial regeneration, new facilities, and improved commuting transport links.

The **Northern Boundary** can be broadly said to commence at the **Hengrove Way Roundabout** and utilises the dividing line of the current polling districts which are shared with neighbouring wards. This follows **Hengrove Way (A4174)**, **Airport Road** to the four-way junction/crossroad with **Wells Road/Wootton Park**. From this interchange, the route follows the **Wells Road (A37) southwards** until it reaches the end of **Gilda Parade**.

Here a notional short **Eastern Border** is formed by the **Wells Road** which runs to the **Bristol boundary** adjacent to **Wells Close**. It then follows the outer limits of the current HWPF polling district (roughly parallel to **Ridgeway Lane**) to the **Washing Pound Lane/Maggs Lane** junction.

At this point, a **Southern Boundary** runs westward at the rear of properties on **Chiltern Close**, Heathfield Crescent. It then turns up **Fortfield Road** before following **Briery Leaze Road** and the edge of green space behind **Paddock Garden**. Here a left turn is taken down **Bamfield** to the junction with **Whitchurch Lane**. Turning right towards the west once more the borderline follows Whitchurch Lane back to our datum at **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

The **Western Border** could be defined as that section of **Hengrove Way Roundabout** which lies adjacent to **Hengrove Mounds** open space.

## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Hengrove Ward

### 1. Overview

For the reasons previously outlined, we support **splitting the current Hengrove & Whitchurch Park Ward** into two separate electoral divisions. This proposal creates a **discrete Two-Member Hengrove Ward** with a **new, clearly defined boundary configuration**. The separation is justified on the basis that dividing the current combined ward provides:

- Stronger community identity alignment
- Clearer and more defensible boundaries
- More effective and proportionate representation
- Better reflection of service patterns and local facilities
- Recognition of distinct housing and demographic characteristics
- Full compliance with electoral equality requirements

This configuration produces a **more coherent, community-focused, and representative ward structure** for the area.

### 2. Community Identity and Rationale for a Separate Hengrove Ward

#### Economic Profile

Economically, Hengrove differs significantly from Whitchurch Park. Hengrove's neighbourhoods are increasingly shaped by the **relatively new facilities around Hengrove Park**, including leisure, health, and retail services. The area has also been the focus of **major regeneration projects**, both completed and planned, which have altered local employment patterns and strengthened its role as a south Bristol service hub.

#### Housing Profile

Hengrove's housing stock diverges from that of Whitchurch Park. It contains **larger post-war estates**, more extensive areas of **redevelopment**, and a broader mix of tenure types. These characteristics contrast with the older, more compact estates of Whitchurch Park and reinforce the case for treating Hengrove as a **distinct residential community**.

#### Social Profile

Socially, Hengrove's demographics are **rapidly changing**. The area has a **growing mixed-age population**, with community identity increasingly shaped by **substantial regeneration**, new public facilities, and improved transport links. These dynamics differ from the more settled and older population profile found in Whitchurch Park, further supporting the need for a separate Hengrove-based ward.

### 3. Proposed Boundary Configuration

### **Northern Boundary**

The northern boundary begins at the **Hengrove Way Roundabout** and follows the dividing line of the current polling districts shared with neighbouring wards. It proceeds along **Hengrove Way (A4174)** and continues along **Airport Road** to the four-way junction with **Wells Road / Wootton Park**. From this interchange, the boundary follows **Wells Road (A37)** southwards until reaching the end of **Gilda Parade**.

### **Eastern Boundary**

A short eastern boundary is formed by **Wells Road**, running to the **Bristol boundary adjacent to Wells Close**. From here, it follows the outer limits of the current **HWPf polling district**, running roughly parallel to **Ridgeway Lane**, until reaching the **Washing Pound Lane / Maggs Lane junction**.

### **Southern Boundary**

At this point, the southern boundary runs westward behind properties on **Chiltern Close** and **Heathfield Crescent**. It then turns northwards up **Fortfield Road**, before following **Briery Leaze Road** and the edge of the **green space behind Paddock Garden**. A left turn is taken down **Bamfield** to its junction with **Whitchurch Lane**. Turning right, the boundary follows **Whitchurch Lane** westwards back to the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**.

### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary is defined by the section of the **Hengrove Way Roundabout** adjacent to **Hengrove Mounds open space**, completing the circuit back to the northern boundary.

## **4. Conclusion**

The proposed **Two-Member Hengrove Ward** reflects a **distinct, evolving, and increasingly cohesive community** within south Bristol. Its economic focus, housing profile, and social characteristics differ substantially from those of Whitchurch Park, making the current combined ward increasingly unsuitable. The new boundaries follow **clear, defensible, and recognisable features**, align with **service patterns and community identity**, and maintain **full electoral equality**.

This proposal provides a **robust, evidence-based, and community-aligned** ward structure that will support effective local representation for the residents of Hengrove.

## HARTCLIFFE & WITHYWOOD

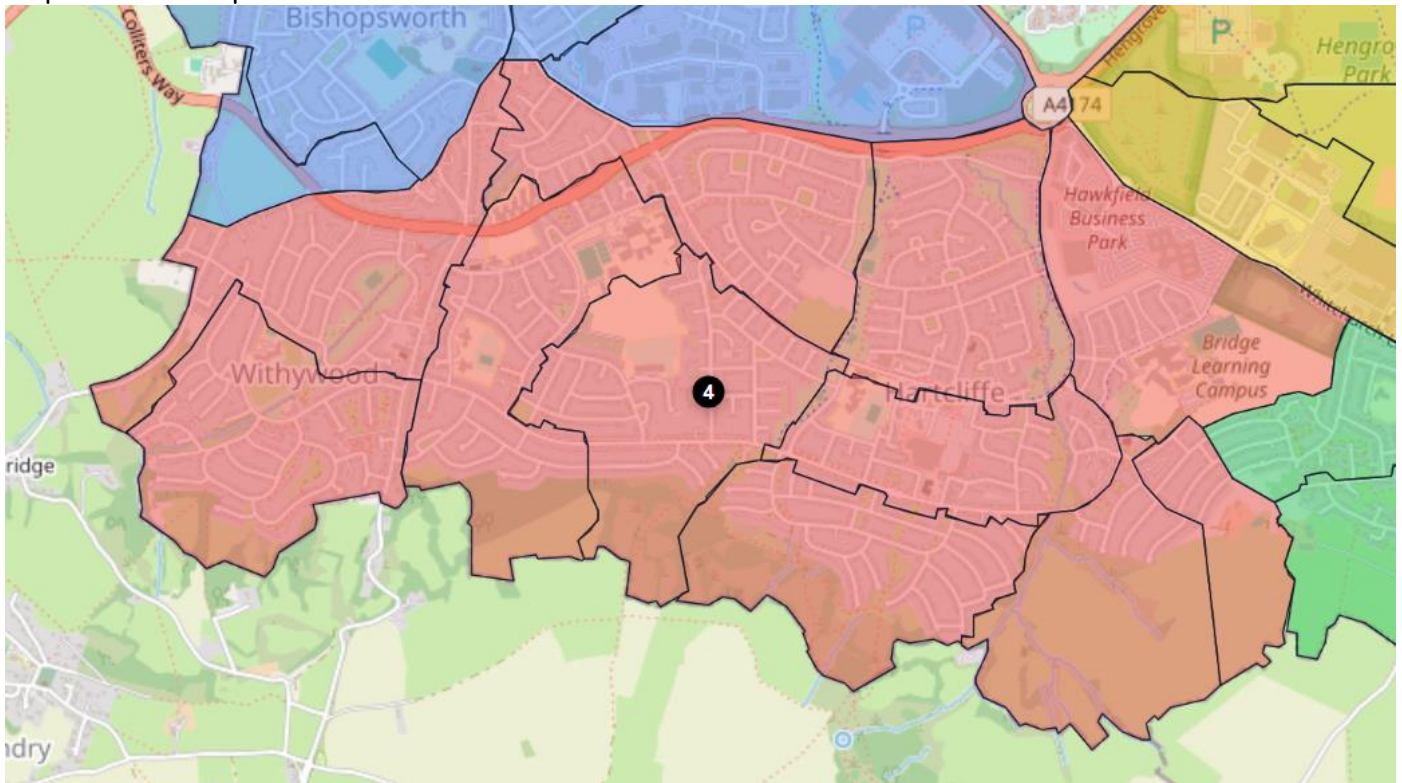
Electorate: 15,386 (+6.83%)

Councillors: 3

Polling District(s):

- All of- HAWA-S1, HAWB, HAWC, HAWD, HAWE, HAWF, HAWG, HAWH, HWPG
- Most of HAWA – bar a section which transfers to Bishopsworth (see above)
- Part of HWPK – new border dissects the polling district and transfers the Western section into the Hartcliffe & Withywood Ward (including Hartcliffe Farm). Approx. 650 voters. See Map. Includes- Bishport Avenue, Barbour Road, Maidenhead Road, Tynte Avenue, Lampton Grove, Lampton Avenue, Teyfant Road, Teyfant Walk, Totshill Grove, part of Shortwood Road, part of Witch Hazel Road and part of Totshill Drive.

### Proposed Ward Map



We would support this remaining a **Three-Member Hartcliffe & Withywood Ward** but with modified boundaries (primarily at the division line with a new Whitchurch Park Ward). This would preserve the requisite councillor-to-electoral ratio and representative relationship.

Hartcliffe & Withywood is one of Bristol's most disadvantaged outer-south wards, with long-standing socio-economic challenges reflected across all major indicators. The local economy is shaped by **lower-wage employment**, higher levels of economic inactivity, and a strong reliance on **care, retail, transport, and routine occupations**. Access to employment is influenced by limited local job density and dependence on public transport links to central Bristol and Hengrove.

Social indicators show a community with **higher levels of long-term illness**, lower life expectancy, and a younger age structure than many parts of the city. The ward consistently ranks among the **most deprived areas in England**, with multiple neighbourhoods falling within the **top 10% on the Index of Multiple Deprivation**, particularly in relation to income, health, and education domains.

Housing is dominated by **post-war social housing estates**, with **social renting forming a significantly higher proportion** of tenure than the Bristol average. Semi-detached and terraced properties are the most common types, and levels of owner-occupation remain comparatively low. The built environment reflects the area's origins as a large municipal housing development, with pockets of regeneration but persistent structural disadvantage.

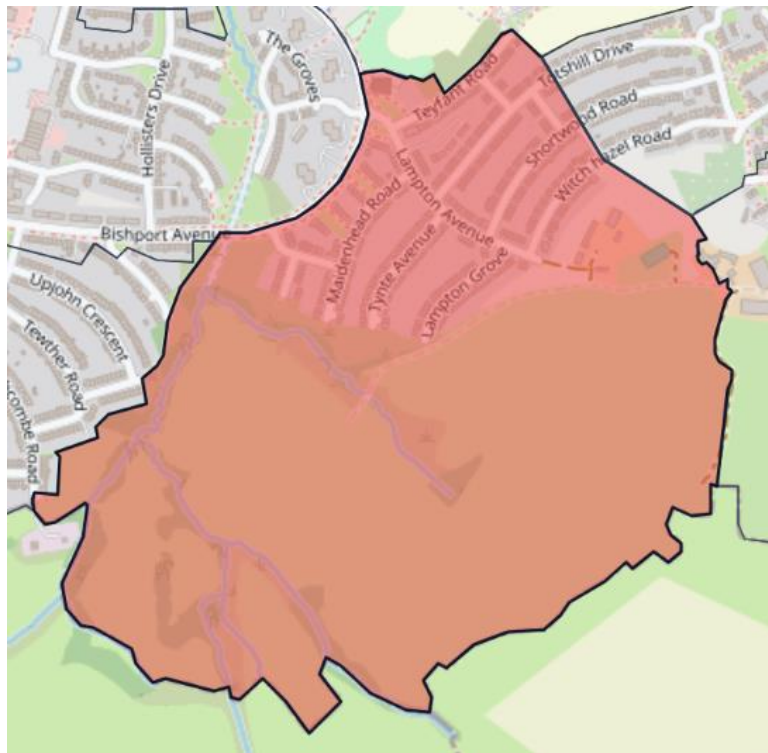
Educational attainment is **well below city averages**, with lower proportions of residents holding higher-level qualifications and higher proportions with no formal qualifications. School performance and post-16 participation reflect the wider socio-economic context, with many young people facing barriers to progression.

Overall, Hartcliffe & Withywood is characterised by **high deprivation, low educational outcomes, limited economic opportunity, and a predominantly social-housing-based urban form**, all of which shape the ward's distinct profile within Bristol.

The **Northern Boundary** has a new starting point as the polling district HAWA is currently configured. This is due to our proposed transfer of a small segment of it around Highridge Common to the neighbouring Bishopsworth Ward. If accepted, the datum point is located at the southern edge of Highridge Common where it meets the city border. The route then skirts public green space along **Highridge Road** until picking up at the current district and ward divider at **Church Road**. This continues up to and across **Chapel Road**, moves down **Whitchurch Lane (A4174)** and follows **Hengrove Way** to the major **Hengrove Way Roundabout**. It concludes by turning down **Whitchurch Lane** to the corner of **Hawkfield Meadows** (behind the properties situated on **Longway Avenue**).

An **Eastern Border** follows the curtilage of this green space (tracking **Longway Avenue** to the rear of abutting properties and midway of **Totshill Drive**). It then takes a southeasterly diagonal to incorporate **Hartcliffe City Farm** before bearing due south to the **City Boundary**. This demarcation line captures a segment of HWPH and most of HWPK polling districts.

#### Part of HWPK



From this point, the lengthy **Southern Boundary** necessarily meanders westward using the **City border** and includes the electoral divisions of HWPK, HAWH, HAWF, HAWB, HAWC and HAWA to end at **Highridge Road**.

An abbreviated **Western Border** follows the Bristol boundary up **Highridge Road** to the advocated datum at **Highridge Common** but including the properties located at **Oaktree Gardens**.

### Technical Submission: Proposed Three-Member Hartcliffe & Withywood Ward

#### 1. Overview

We support retaining a **Three-Member Hartcliffe & Withywood Ward**, with **modified boundaries** primarily along the division line with the proposed new Whitchurch Park Ward. This approach preserves the required **councillor-to-elector ratio** and maintains an appropriate representative relationship for one of Bristol's largest and most complex outer-south communities.

#### 2. Community Profile and Rationale for Boundary Adjustment

Hartcliffe & Withywood is one of Bristol's **most disadvantaged wards**, with long-standing socio-economic challenges reflected across all major indicators. The area's distinct profile—marked by high deprivation, low educational outcomes, and a predominantly social-housing-based urban form—supports the case for maintaining a dedicated three-member ward while refining its boundaries to reflect community identity and functional geography.

### Economic Characteristics

The local economy is shaped by:

- Lower-wage employment
- Higher levels of economic inactivity
- Heavy reliance on **care, retail, transport, and routine occupations**
- Limited local job density and dependence on public transport links to **central Bristol and Hengrove**

These factors contribute to persistent economic vulnerability and underline the need for stable, focused representation.

### Social Indicators

The ward experiences:

- Higher levels of **long-term illness**
- Lower life expectancy
- A **younger age structure** than many parts of the city
- Multiple neighbourhoods ranking within the **top 10% most deprived in England** (Index of Multiple Deprivation), particularly in income, health, and education domains

These indicators highlight the importance of maintaining a ward structure that reflects the scale and intensity of local need.

### Housing Profile

Housing is dominated by:

- Large **post-war social housing estates**
- A significantly higher proportion of **social renting** than the Bristol average
- Predominantly **semi-detached and terraced properties**
- Low levels of owner-occupation

Although pockets of regeneration exist, the built environment continues to reflect the area's origins as a major municipal housing development.

### Educational Attainment

Educational outcomes remain well below city averages:

- Lower proportions of residents with higher-level qualifications
- Higher proportions with **no formal qualifications**
- Post-16 participation and school performance shaped by wider socio-economic disadvantage

These characteristics reinforce the need for a ward structure that recognises the area's distinct educational and social challenges.

## 3. Proposed Boundary Configuration

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary begins at the **southern edge of Highridge Common**, where it meets the city border. This reflects the proposed transfer of a small segment of HAWA to Bishopsworth Ward. From this datum point, the boundary:

- Skirts public green space along **Highridge Road**
- Picks up the existing district and ward divider at **Church Road**
- Continues across **Chapel Road**
- Moves down **Whitchurch Lane (A4174)**
- Follows **Hengrove Way** to the **Hengrove Way Roundabout**
- Turns down **Whitchurch Lane** to the corner of **Hawkfield Meadows**, behind properties on Longway Avenue

This alignment reflects both community identity and established physical features.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary follows the curtilage of green space adjacent to **Longway Avenue**, tracking behind properties and extending to the midpoint of **Totshill Drive**. It then:

- Takes a south-easterly diagonal to incorporate **Hartcliffe City Farm**
- Bears due south to the **City Boundary**

This captures a segment of HWPB and most of HWPK polling districts.

#### **Southern Boundary**

From this point, the southern boundary follows the **City border westward**, incorporating the electoral divisions of **HWPK, HAWH, HAWF, HAWB, HAWC, and HAWA**, until reaching **Highridge Road**. This long boundary reflects the ward's extensive southern edge and its alignment with the Bristol boundary.

#### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary follows the **Bristol boundary up Highridge Road**, returning to the datum point at **Highridge Common**, and includes the properties at **Oaktree Gardens**.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The proposed configuration retains a **Three-Member Hartcliffe & Worthywood Ward** that:

- Reflects the area's **distinct socio-economic and demographic profile**
- Maintains **electoral equality**
- Uses **clear, defensible, and recognisable boundaries**
- Aligns with **community identity**, local service patterns, and the geography of deprivation
- Supports effective representation for a community with **significant and complex needs**

This arrangement provides a **robust, coherent, and community-focused** ward structure that meets all Boundary Commission criteria.

## BRISLINGTON EAST

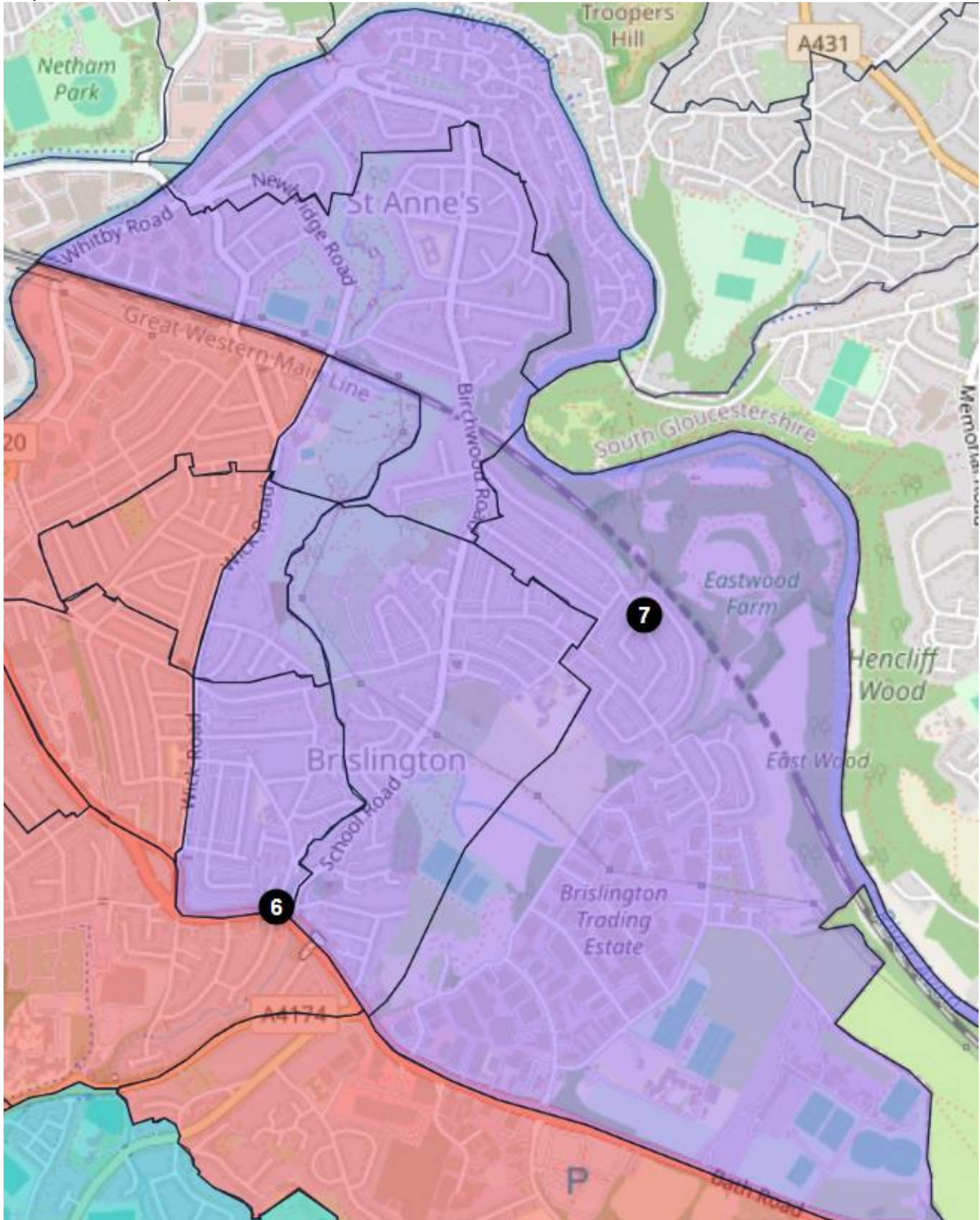
Electorate: 9,877(+2.87%)

Councillors: 2

Polling District(s):

- All of- BREA, BREB, BREC, BRED, BREE
- Part of BRWA – approx. 61. Includes part of Wick Road
- Part of BRWB – approx. 351. Includes part of Wick Road, Wick Crescent, Maplelease and Hill Lawn.

Proposed Ward Map



We advocate a slightly modified **Two-Member Brislington East Ward** for this outer-Bristol suburb. This produces a councillor-to-electoral ratio well within variance which ensures a degree of robustness for future population growth. Latest data sets show it has two particularly challenging areas in terms of relative deprivation – around St Anne’s Park and Broomhill Road.

As a snapshot of Brislington East it is a mixed suburban ward in south-east Bristol with a socio-economic profile that sits between the more deprived inner-south areas and other more affluent neighbourhoods. The local economy is shaped by employment in **skilled trades, transport, retail, health and social care, and administrative roles**, with a substantial proportion of residents commuting to central Bristol or to employment centres along the A4 Bath Road corridor.

Economic activity levels are close to the city average, though pockets of lower-income households remain, particularly around older estates.

Housing in the ward is varied, reflecting its phased development from the inter-war period through to post-war suburban expansion. The area contains a mix of **semi-detached and terraced homes**, with **owner-occupation above the Bristol average**, alongside smaller pockets of social housing concentrated in specific neighbourhood clusters.

Brislington East also has more **moderate levels of deprivation**, with several LSOAs falling into the mid-range of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Deprivation is most evident in income, health, and education domains, though the ward is significantly less deprived than Filwood or Hartcliffe & Withywood.

The ward hosts the following primaries within its boundaries:-

- **Broomhill E-ACT Academy**
- **Holymead Primary School (Junior and Infant sites)**
- **St Anne’s Infants’ School**
- **St Anne’s Junior School**

These schools provide the core of local primary provision and serve a mixed residential population, including inter-war estates, post-war housing, and newer suburban developments. Secondary-age pupils typically attend schools in neighbouring wards.

Educational attainment is **close to Bristol averages**, with a balanced spread of qualification levels. The ward has higher proportions of residents with Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications than the most deprived south Bristol wards, but lower than the city’s most affluent areas.

Overall, Brislington East combines **mixed housing, moderate deprivation, and average educational outcomes**, giving it a distinct and relatively balanced profile within Bristol’s south-eastern suburban landscape.

We propose that the **Northern Boundary** follows the profile of the current polling districts **BREA and BREB**. This most conveniently starts at the **Temple Meads to Bath/Keynsham** railway line crossing at **Whitby Road**. This tracks the **River Avon** contours around to its eastern divide with the **current neighbouring St George Troopers Hill Ward (SGTA)** and arrives next to **Conham River Car Park**.

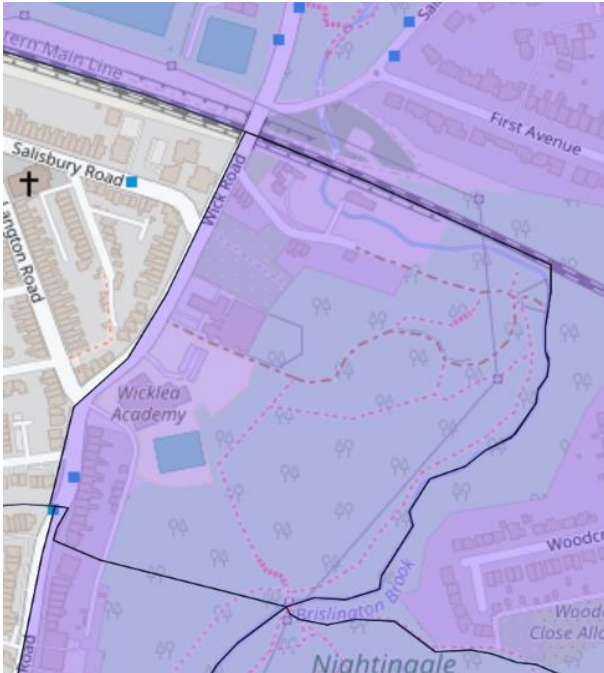
From here, the **Eastern Border** picks up from there and utilises the meandering **River Avon and Bristol border belonging to BREC** down to **Bath Road (A4)** in the south.

A **Southern Boundary** moves westward following the existing division for the polling districts BREC, BREE and BRED. This is denoted by the **Bath Road (A4), Brislington Hill, Bristol Hill** and ends approximately at the **junction with Eagle Road**.

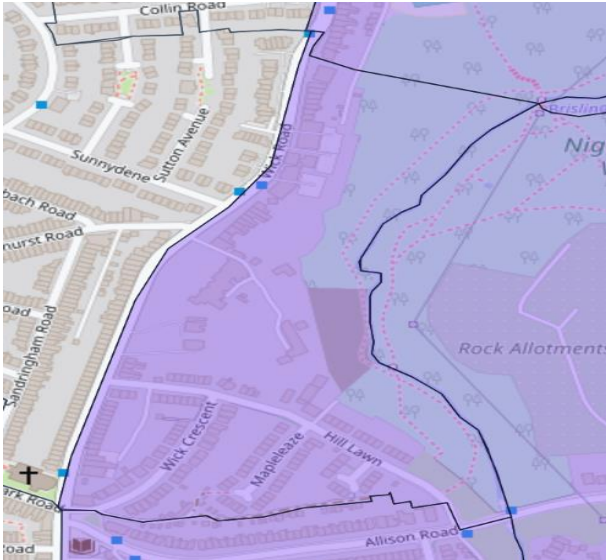
It is on the proposed **Western Border** that some change takes place to incorporate two small sections of the existent **Brislington West Ward** and creates a much cleaner/clearer more logical division than is the present case.

This moves directly northwards up **Grove Road**, into **Wick Road** but now continues across (**Allison Road**) all the way to the **Great Western Main Line**. Such a change takes portions of BRWB and BRWA (see map extracts below). The boundary line is completed by turning left to the **Whitby Road** datum.

Part of BRWA



Part of BRWB



## Technical Submission: Proposed Two-Member Brislington East Ward

### 1. Overview

We propose a **slightly modified Two-Member Brislington East Ward** for this outer-Bristol suburb. The revised configuration delivers a **councillor-to-electors ratio well within acceptable variance**, providing resilience for future population growth.

The latest datasets identify two areas of particular relative deprivation—around **St Anne's Park** and **Broomhill Road**—which reinforces the need for a coherent and community-aligned ward structure.

### 2. Community Profile and Justification

#### Socio-Economic Characteristics

Brislington East is a **mixed suburban ward** in south-east Bristol with a socio-economic profile that sits between the more deprived inner-south neighbourhoods and the more affluent areas further east. The local economy is shaped by employment in:

- Skilled trades
- Transport and logistics
- Retail

- Health and social care
- Administrative and clerical roles

A substantial proportion of residents commute to **central Bristol** or to employment centres along the **A4 Bath Road corridor**. Economic activity levels are broadly in line with city averages, though pockets of lower-income households remain, particularly in older estates.

### Housing Profile

Housing in the ward reflects its phased development from the **inter-war period** through to **post-war suburban expansion**. The area contains a mix of:

- Semi-detached homes
- Terraced properties
- Smaller clusters of social housing

Owner-occupation is **above the Bristol average**, contributing to a relatively stable residential base, though social housing pockets remain concentrated in specific neighbourhood clusters.

### Deprivation Indicators

Brislington East exhibits **moderate levels of deprivation**, with several LSOAs falling into the mid-range of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation**. Deprivation is most evident in:

- Income
- Health
- Education

While the ward contains two more challenging pockets (St Anne's Park and Broomhill Road), it remains significantly less deprived than Filwood or Hartcliffe & Withywood.

### Educational Profile

Educational attainment is **close to Bristol averages**, with a balanced spread of qualification levels. The ward has:

- Higher proportions of residents with **Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications** than the most deprived south Bristol wards
- Lower proportions than the city's most affluent areas

This reflects the ward's mixed socio-economic base and stable demographic structure.

### School Provision

Brislington East contains four primary schools within its boundaries:

- **Broomhill E-ACT Academy**
- **Holymead Primary School (Infant and Junior sites)**
- **St Anne's Infants' School**
- **St Anne's Junior School**

These schools provide the core of local primary provision and serve a diverse residential population, including inter-war estates, post-war housing, and newer suburban developments. **Secondary-age pupils typically attend schools in neighbouring wards**, consistent with the distribution of secondary provision across south-east Bristol.

### Overall Profile

Brislington East combines **mixed housing, moderate deprivation, and average educational outcomes**, giving it a distinct and relatively balanced profile within Bristol's south-eastern suburban landscape. A two-member ward remains the most appropriate representational structure.

## 3. Proposed Boundary Configuration

### Northern Boundary

The northern boundary follows the profile of the current **BREA** and **BREB** polling districts. It begins at the **Temple Meads to Bath/Keynsham railway line crossing at Whitby Road**, then tracks the contours of the **River Avon** around to its eastern divide with the current **St George Troopers Hill Ward (SGTA)**, arriving adjacent to **Conham River Car Park**.

### Eastern Boundary

From Conham, the eastern boundary continues along the **meandering River Avon** and the **Bristol city boundary** associated with **BREC**, extending southwards until it meets the **Bath Road (A4)**.

### **Southern Boundary**

The southern boundary moves westward along the existing division for polling districts **BREC**, **BREE**, and **BRED**. This is defined by:

- Bath Road (A4)
- Brislington Hill
- Bristol Hill

It terminates approximately at the junction with **Eagle Road**.

### **Western Boundary**

The western boundary incorporates the main proposed changes. To create a **cleaner and more coherent division**, the boundary:

- Moves directly northwards up **Grove Road**
- Continues into **Wick Road**
- Crosses **Allison Road**
- Extends to the **Great Western Main Line**

This adjustment incorporates small sections of the existing **Brislington West Ward** (BRWB and BRWA), improving boundary clarity. The boundary is completed by turning left along the railway line back to the **Whitby Road** datum point.

## **4. Conclusion**

The proposed Two-Member Brislington East Ward:

- Maintains **electoral equality** within acceptable variance
- Reflects the ward's **mixed socio-economic and housing profile**
- Addresses areas of **relative deprivation** while preserving community cohesion
- Uses **clear, defensible, and recognisable boundaries**
- Supports effective representation for a diverse and evolving suburban community

This configuration meets all statutory criteria and provides a **robust, community-aligned ward structure** for south-east Bristol.