



New electoral arrangements for North West Leicestershire District Council Draft Recommendations

September 2024

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A note on our mapping:

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

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Introduction

Who we are and what we do

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

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Wallace Sampson OBE
- Liz Treacy
- Ailsa Irvine (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why North West Leicestershire?

7 We are conducting a review of North West Leicestershire District Council ('the Council') as some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. We describe this as 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

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

Our proposals for North West Leicestershire

9 North West Leicestershire should be represented by 39 councillors, one more than present.

10 North West Leicestershire should have 39 wards, one more than present.

11 The boundaries of most wards should change; two will stay the same.

How will the recommendations affect you?

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

13 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the district or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house prices or car and house insurance premiums, and we are not able to consider any representations which are based on these issues.

Have your say

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for 10 weeks, from 3 September 2024 to 11 November 2024. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed wards as the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be in making our final recommendations.

15 We ask everyone wishing to contribute ideas for the new wards to first read this report and look at the accompanying map before responding to us.

16 You have until 11 November 2024 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 41 for how to send us your response.

Review timetable

17 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for North West Leicestershire. We then held a period of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the district. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
12 March 2024	Number of councillors decided
19 March 2024	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
27 May 2024	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
3 September 2024	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
11 November 2024	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
4 February 2025	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation² states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors³ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

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

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

	2024	2030
Electorate of North West Leicestershire	82,138	91,063
Number of councillors	39	39
Average number of electors per councillor	2,106	2,335

22 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for North West Leicestershire are forecast to have electoral equality by 2030.

Submissions received

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

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2030, a period five years from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2025. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 11%. This is predominantly due to significant residential development in Ashby de la Zouch and Hugglescote.

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

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

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

26 Our mapping tool uses geocoded electoral registers supplied by the Council to locate electors, by associating addresses with specific geographic coordinates. It considers each elector's location to produce precise elector counts for each ward. There can be very slight differences between the electorate figures published on our website at the beginning of the review and the electorate figures published in this report. However, these are very minor and do not impact on our recommendations.

Number of councillors

27 North West Leicestershire District Council currently has 38 councillors. We looked at evidence provided by the Council and the North West Leicestershire District Council Labour Group and concluded that keeping this number the same would ensure the Council could carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

28 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 38 councillors.

29 At a Full Council meeting on 30 January 2024, the Council resolved to request the Commission carry out a review on the basis of recommending a uniform pattern of single-member wards. There is a presumption in legislation⁴ that the Commission should agree to such requests and seek to provide a uniform pattern of single-member wards across the authority. However, in all cases, this consideration will not take precedence over our other statutory criteria, and we will not recommend a uniform pattern of single-member wards if, in our view, or as is shown in evidence provided to us, it is not compatible with our other statutory criteria.

30 As we developed our draft recommendations for North West Leicestershire, we found that a 39-councillor warding pattern, allocating an extra councillor to Ashby de la Zouch, would allow us to recommend a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards that would better reflect our statutory criteria than a 38-councillor pattern. Therefore, our draft recommendations are based on a 39-member council. This approach is consistent with our guidance where we explain that it may be necessary to make a small alteration to council size to achieve a better balance of the statutory criteria.

31 We received one submission about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. A local resident requested that the number of district councillors be reduced, but did not specify a number. We were not persuaded

⁴ Section 57 of Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

that sufficient evidence has been presented to support a reduction in the number of councillors, so we have based our draft recommendations on a 39-member council.

Ward boundaries consultation

32 We received 26 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included a district-wide scheme from the Council. Submissions from the North West Leicestershire District Council Labour Group, the North West Leicestershire Constituency Labour Party and Councillor Barker (referred to as 'Labour' throughout this report) all supported the scheme in parts, but they provided comments for areas of the district where they disagreed with the Council's scheme. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the district.

33 The Council's district-wide scheme provided for a largely single-councillor warding pattern for North West Leicestershire. We carefully considered this proposal and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used identifiable boundaries. Therefore, our draft recommendations are partially based on the Council's proposals.

34 However, the Council proposed a three-councillor ward in the southwest of the district. Labour subdivided this ward into single- and two-councillor wards. Mindful of the requirement to provide a pattern of single-councillor wards across the district, as indicated in paragraph 29, we have increased the number of councillors for the district by one to 39. This has allowed us to recommend a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards that, in our view, effectively balances our statutory criteria and avoids the creation of multi-member wards.

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

36 We visited the area to look at the various proposals on the ground. This tour of North West Leicestershire helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

Draft recommendations

37 Our draft recommendations are for 39 single-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

38 The tables and maps on pages 9–33 detail our draft recommendations for each area of North West Leicestershire. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁵ criteria of:

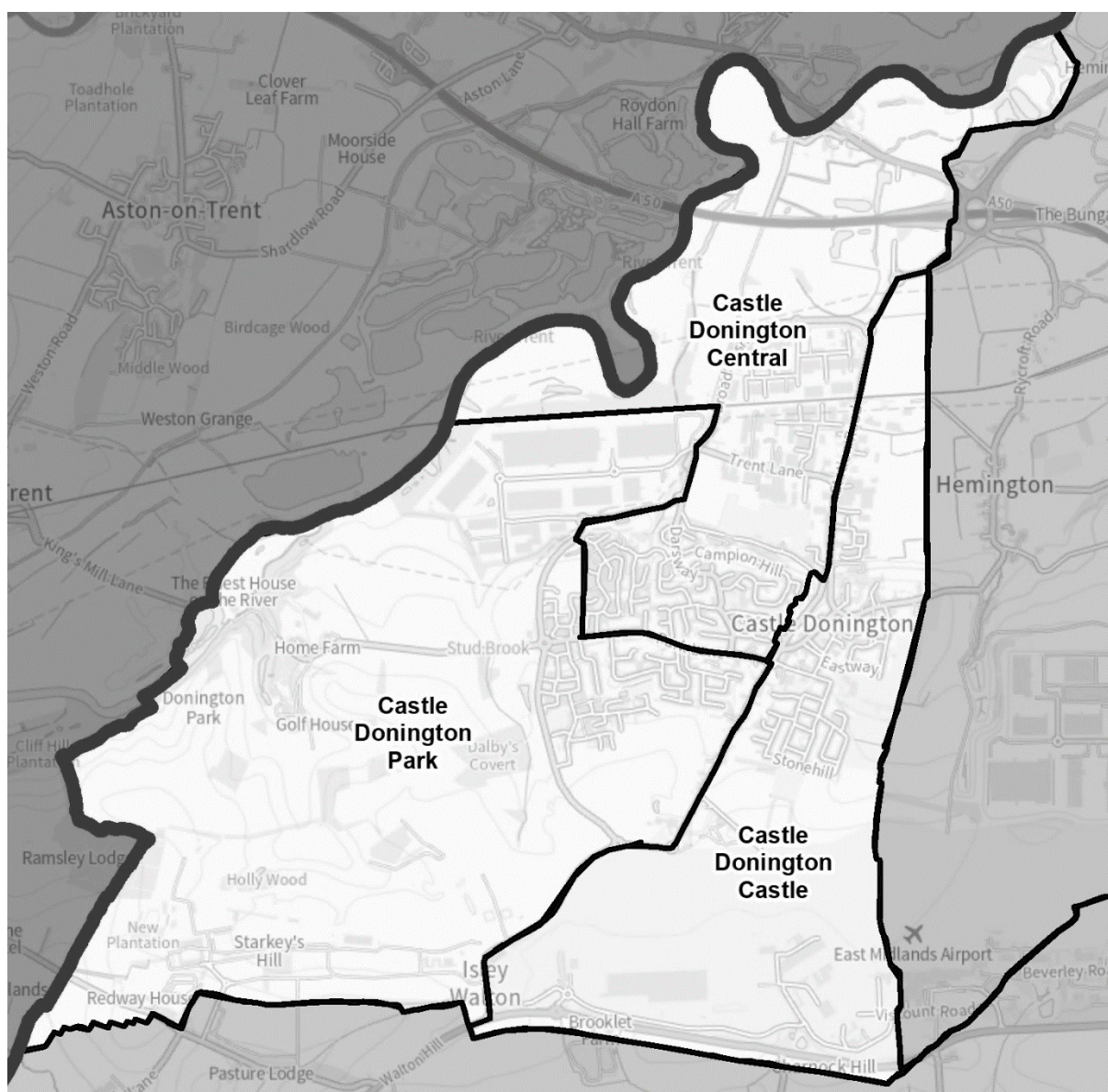
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

39 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 47 and the large map accompanying this report.

40 We welcome all comments on these draft recommendations, particularly on the location of the ward boundaries and the names of our proposed wards.

⁵ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Castle Donington



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Castle Donington Castle	1	-9%
Castle Donington Central	1	2%
Castle Donington Park	1	-8%

Castle Donington Castle, Castle Donington Central and Castle Donington Park

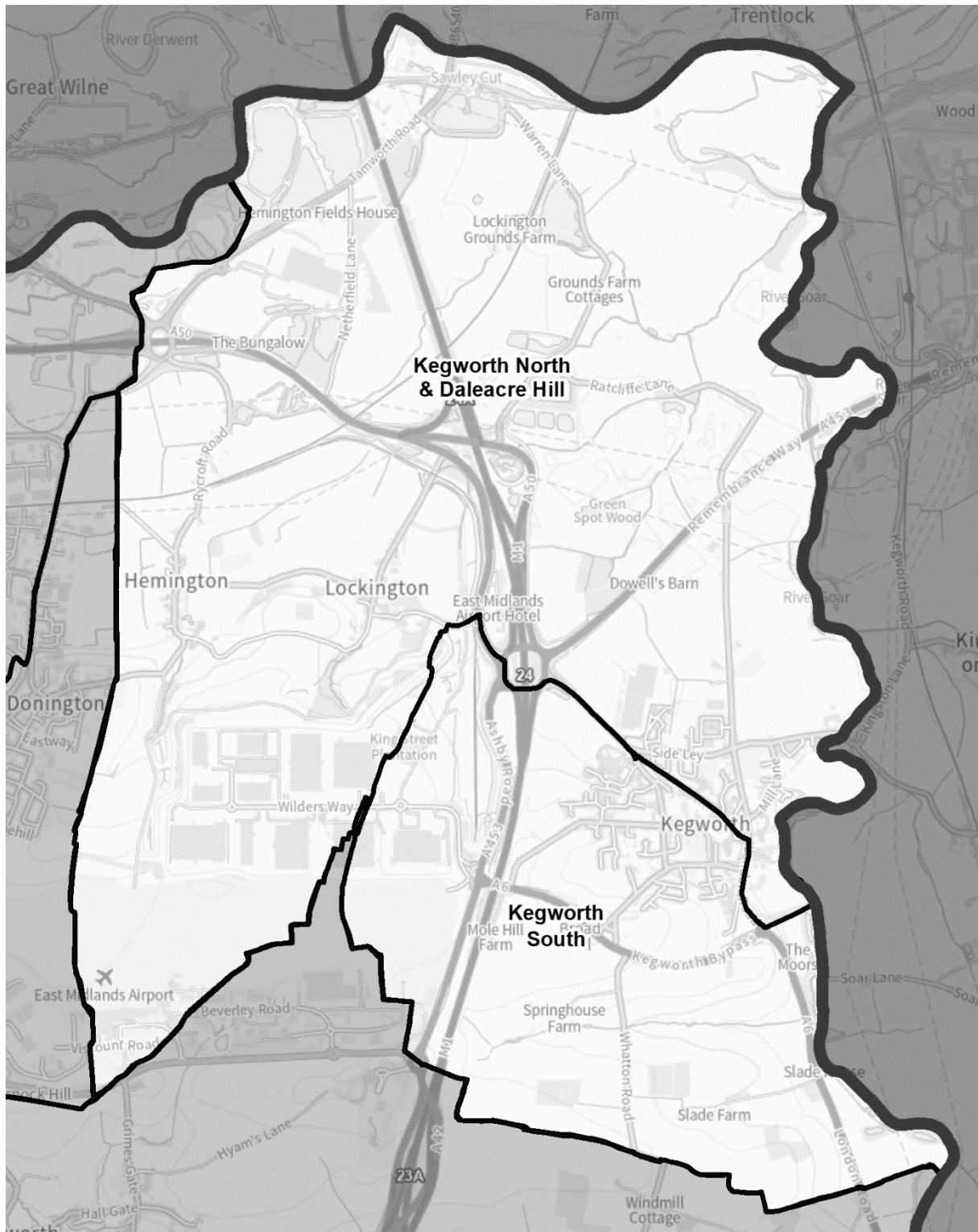
41 The Council proposed adjusting the existing three wards within Castle Donington parish. Its proposed Castle Donington Central ward would incorporate Spitfire Road and its adjacent streets from the current Castle Donington Park ward. The Council argued this change would create a more identifiable boundary than the present one, which bisects Bentley Road. The Council also stated that this modification would unify a distinct community within the same ward. Additionally, the

Council proposed moving electors on the western side of Bondgate, High Street and Hill Top into Castle Donington Castle ward to achieve a better balance of electors across the three wards. Labour supported the three single-member wards for the Castle Donington area but was open to the creation of one single-member ward and one two-member ward if we were minded to move away from a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards for the district.

42 We have decided to broadly adopt the Council's proposals for Castle Donington. We agree that transferring Spitfire Road and its adjacent roads into Castle Donington Central ward will provide for a more identifiable boundary and will avoid the division of a community between wards. The Council's proposals also place new residential development north and south of Park Lane entirely within Castle Donington Park ward, which we anticipate will reflect the community identities and interests of this growing area.

43 However, while we have accepted the Council's proposal to include electors on the western side of Bondgate within Castle Donington Castle ward, we propose retaining the existing boundary between Castle Donington Castle and Castle Donington Park wards. This means keeping the western side of High Street and Hill Top within Castle Donington Park ward. This ensures good electoral equality between our Castle Donington wards under a 39-councillor scheme for the district.

Kegworth



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill	1	-10%
Kegworth South	1	-10%

Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill and Kegworth South

44 The Council proposed extending the existing Kegworth South ward to include the village of Long Whatton, suggesting the ward be renamed Kegworth South & Long Whatton. Its proposed Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill ward would largely follow the boundaries of the existing Daleacre Hill ward, but would incorporate residential developments planned to the west of Pritchard Drive. Kegworth Parish Council supported these proposals but suggested the ward name Kegworth North & Daleacre. Labour supported the creation of two single-councillor wards for this area.

45 We carefully examined this proposal on our visit to Kegworth. Upon reflection, we were not persuaded that a ward which linked the southern part of Kegworth with Long Whatton would provide the best reflection of the statutory criteria. We consider that dividing Long Whatton & Diseworth parish between wards would not be conducive to effective and convenient local government, nor represent the community identities and interests of the parish.

46 Under a 39-councillor scheme, the current two single-councillor wards for the Kegworth area can be largely maintained while ensuring good electoral equality. We therefore recommend broadly retaining both in our draft recommendations, subject to a minor modification to the boundary between the two wards. We recommend transferring electors residing near The Otter public house into our proposed Kegworth South ward, as we consider these electors share closer ties with the southern part of Kegworth.

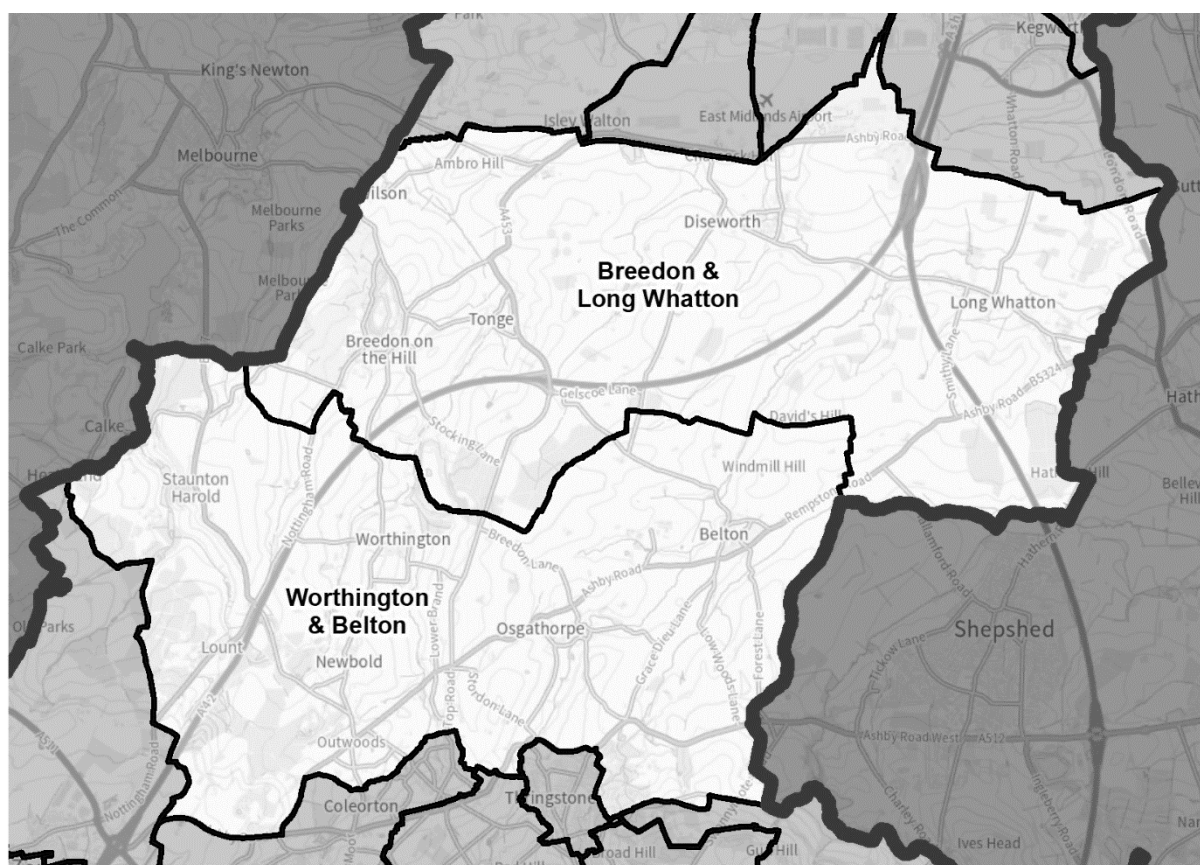
47 A local resident stated that the villages of Lockington and Hemington do not feel connected to the northern part of Kegworth, arguing that the M1 serves as a significant barrier between communities. However, the parish of Lockington-Hemington does not have enough electors to form a single-councillor ward with good electoral equality, thereby necessitating its linkage in a ward with other settlements.

48 The local resident stated that Lockington-Hemington parish shares closer ties with the villages of Ratcliffe on Soar, Long Whatton and Hathern. However, placing the parish in a ward with Ratcliffe on Soar or Hathern is not possible, as both lie outside the North West Leicestershire district boundary. Additionally, we were not convinced by the evidence received that Lockington-Hemington shares particularly close community or geographic ties with Long Whatton. This is because the villages are separated from Long Whatton by the M1, East Midlands Airport and the industrial estate on Wilders Way. Therefore, we consider retaining the existing link between Lockington-Hemington parish and the northern part of Kegworth to offer the best balance of our statutory criteria.

49 The local resident also stated that the current ward name, Daleacre Hill, is misleading. While we acknowledge this concern, we note that the Council and Kegworth Parish Council included 'Daleacre' in their suggested ward names. This

indicated to us that the name may have relevance locally. Consequently, we have named the ward Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill, as suggested by the Council, but welcome comments during the current consultation on whether this ward name is appropriate.

Breedon, Belton, Long Whatton and Worthington



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Breedon & Long Whatton	1	8%
Worthington & Belton	1	7%

Breedon & Long Whatton

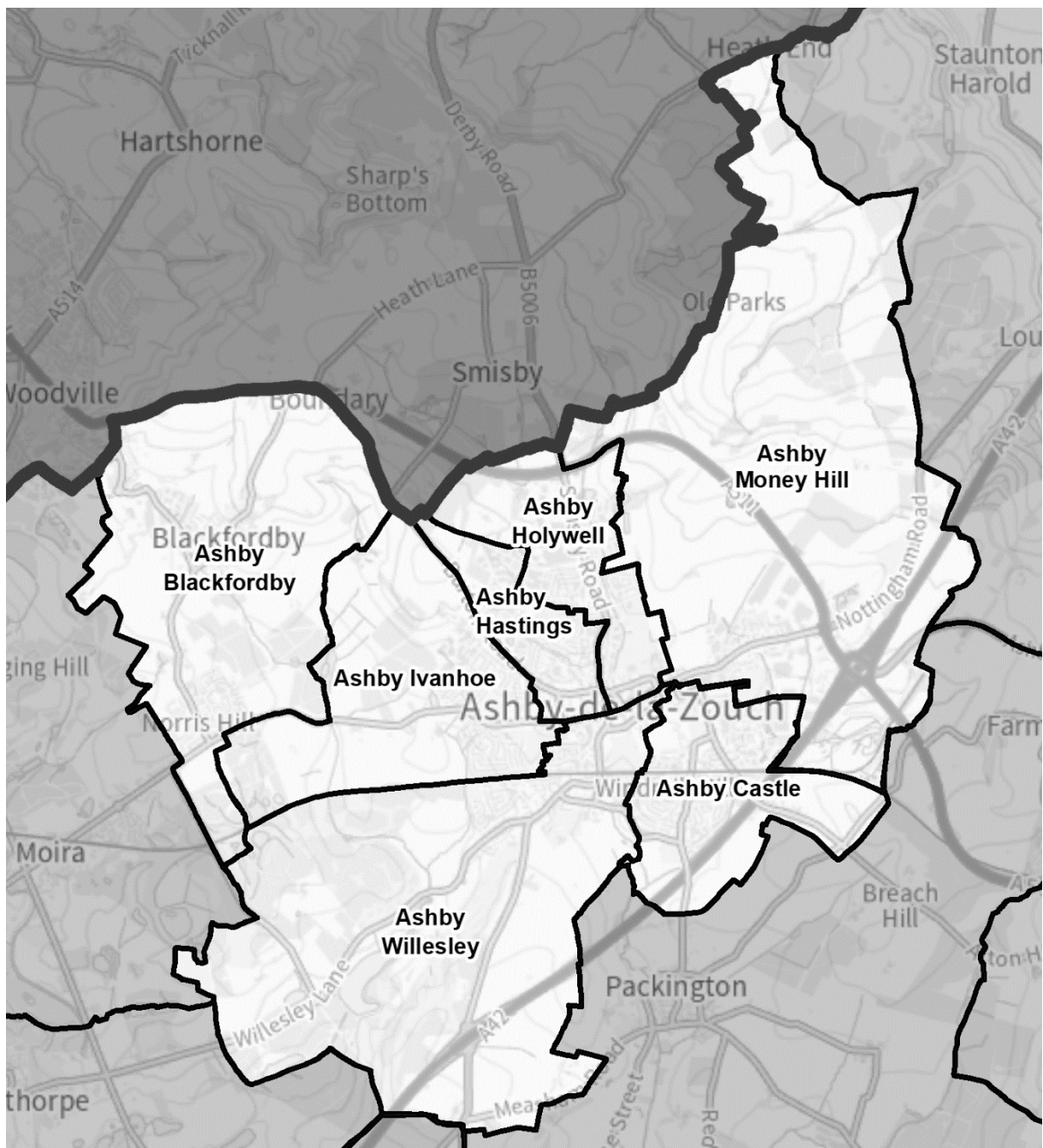
50 The Council proposed a Breedon & Belton ward comprised of Belton, Breedon on the Hill, Isley cum Langley and Osgathorpe parishes, in addition to the village of Diseworth from Long Whatton & Diseworth parish. However, as outlined in the Kegworth section above, we determined that dividing Long Whatton & Diseworth parish between district wards would not reflect our statutory criteria. Therefore, we have not adopted the Council's Breedon & Belton ward as part of our draft recommendations, as it requires the inclusion of Diseworth village to ensure good electoral equality for the ward.

51 Instead, we propose a Breedon & Long Whatton ward that comprises the entirety of Breedon on the Hill, Isley cum Langley and Long Whatton & Diseworth parishes. We found from our visit to the area that, as a predominantly rural ward, it will reflect community identities and interests. We also consider, in this case, that a ward composed of entire parishes will aid effective and convenient local government.

Worthington & Belton

52 The Council proposed a Worthington & Coleorton ward that included the parishes of Coleorton, Worthington and Staunton Harold. However, during the development of our 39-councillor warding pattern for the district, we determined that the best balance of our statutory criteria would be achieved by placing the majority of Coleorton parish in a ward with Heather, Packington and Normanton le Heath parishes. This arrangement allowed us to create a Worthington & Belton ward, which is comprised of Belton, Osgathorpe, Staunton Harold and Worthington parishes, along with a small section of Coleorton parish that includes part of Lount village. We consider that this ward effectively balances our statutory criteria, as it places similar rural communities in a ward, which share good road links via the B5324. It is also forecast to have good electoral equality, with an anticipated variance of 7% by 2030.

Ashby de la Zouch



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Ashby Blackfordby	1	-3%
Ashby Castle	1	2%
Ashby Hastings	1	-10%
Ashby Holywell	1	-10%
Ashby Ivanhoe	1	-7%
Ashby Money Hill	1	3%
Ashby Willesley	1	-4%

Ashby Blackfordby, Ashby Hastings and Ashby Ivanhoe

53 The Council proposed six single-councillor wards for Ashby de la Zouch. Labour supported this, stating that each ward is effectively served by key roads. However, as explained in paragraph 30, we consider it appropriate to allocate an additional councillor to the town.

54 During our visit to the area, we determined that Bishop Hall Road and its adjacent roads would be more appropriately placed in our Ashby Ivanhoe ward, rather than in a ward with Blackfordby village, as suggested by the Council. Although the village is part of the Ashby de la Zouch Town Council area, we determined that it is somewhat distinct from the town itself, being separated by open space. We consider Blackfordby village to have stronger links with Norris Hill and that these areas should remain warded together. This view was shared by Councillor Ball, who stated that 'absorbing it (Blackfordby village) into the Ashby urban area feels wrong geographically and emotionally'.

55 By incorporating the Bishop Hill Road area into an Ashby Ivanhoe ward, we need to create an additional single-councillor ward for Ashby de la Zouch to achieve electoral equality across wards. We therefore propose an Ashby Hastings ward, which is primarily formed by the area north of Burton Road. This includes electors on Marlborough Way and adjacent roads up to Cheltenham Drive. This ward also unites the entire Spring Avenue and School Lane area, which was previously divided between wards. We propose to name the ward after the Ashby Hastings Primary School which lies within its boundaries. We also note that the Hastings name has historical relevance in the town. We nonetheless welcome alternative ward name proposals during this current consultation.

56 Our overall approach for this area also means that Blackfordby village does not need to be warded with the built-up area of Ashby de la Zouch to achieve good electoral equality. This consequently allows us to create a pattern of wards for the more rural communities to the west of Ashby de la Zouch that better reflects our statutory criteria and avoids the creation of multi-councillor wards, which had been proposed by the Council and Labour. Our proposed Ashby Blackfordby ward is similar to the existing ward, subject to the transfer of a small section of Woodville into our proposed Ashby Woulds ward.

Ashby Castle

57 We recommend retaining the existing Ashby Castle ward, as suggested by the Council. The current ward is projected to achieve good electoral equality by 2030. Furthermore, the proposed ward is fully aligned with the county division boundary between Ashby de la Zouch and Valley divisions, in addition to the Ashby de la Zouch parish boundary, which will aid effective and convenient local government.

Ashby Holywell

58 The Council's proposed modifications to the current Ashby Holywell ward included the addition of the area east of Smisby Road up to, but not including, the Money Hill development site, which currently lies in Ashby Money Hill ward. However, the proposed ward excluded the areas south of Winchester Way and the area around Spring Avenue and School Lane.

59 Our proposed Ashby Holywell ward is broadly based on the Council's proposal but includes some amendments due to our decision to recommend an additional ward for the town. Instead of placing the boundary north of Winchester Way as the Council suggested, we propose moving it to the north of Cheltenham Drive and Downside Drive. Additionally, the Council's proposed boundary with Ashby Willesley ward ran north of North Street and Ivanhoe College, whereas we recommend it follow Market Street. We consider that these boundaries are more identifiable, and they will provide for a ward with electoral equality.

Ashby Money Hill

60 The current Ashby Money Hill ward is projected to have a significant electoral variance by 2030 due to substantial residential development. To address this anticipated under-representation, the Council proposed transferring the area east of Smisby Road, excluding the new development site, into Ashby Holywell ward.

61 We have adopted the Council's proposed boundaries for Ashby Money Hill ward in our draft recommendations. From our visit to the area, we determined that the proposed boundaries are sensible and will create a ward that we anticipate will likely reflect the interests and identities of a community that will grow in the northeastern part of Ashby de la Zouch.

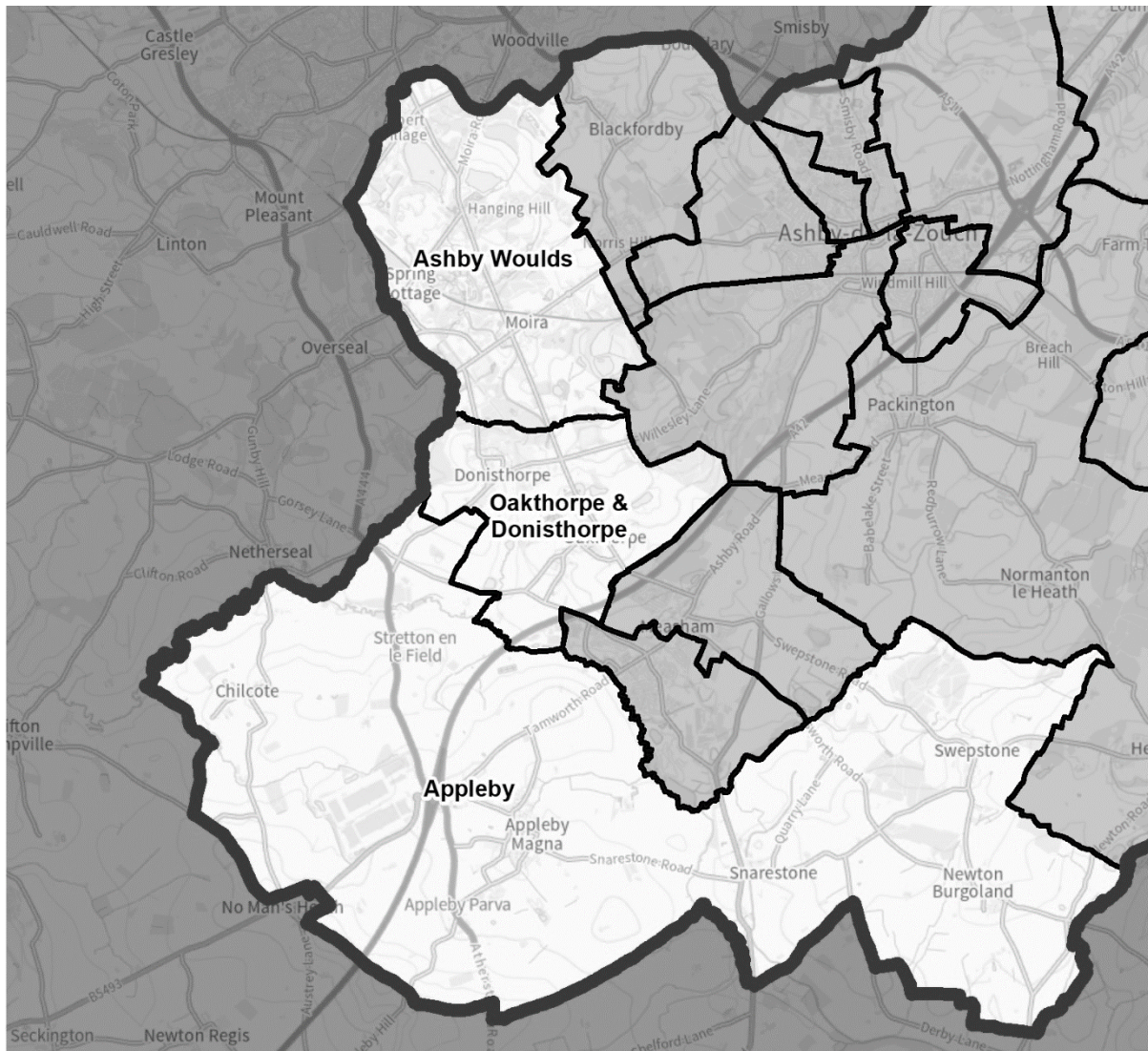
62 The Council proposed naming this ward Ashby Knights Chase. However, it did not provide justification for this name. Therefore, in the absence of supporting evidence, we have decided to retain the existing ward name. We also note that Ashby de la Zouch Town Council and Labour supported the retention of the current ward name.

Ashby Willesley

63 The current Ashby Willesley ward is projected to be over-represented by 2030. Therefore, the Council proposed extending the ward to include North Street, Market Street, South Street and the leisure centre which currently lie in Ashby Money Hill ward.

64 While extending Ashby Willesley ward is necessary to achieve good electoral equality, we propose that the ward extend only as far as Market Street. We consider that this boundary is clearer and more identifiable while still achieving electoral equality for the ward.

Appleby, Ashby Woulds and Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Appleby	1	-10%
Ashby Woulds	1	7%
Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe	1	-6%

Appleby, Ashby Woulds and Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe

65 The Council proposed a three-councillor Appleby & The Forest ward for this area, comprising most of Ashby Woulds parish (excluding Boothorpe) and the parishes of Appleby Magna, Chilcote, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford and Stretton en le Field. The Council argued that a three-councillor ward was necessary due to the size, configuration and geography of the affected parish areas. Labour and Councillor Blunt suggested in their separate submissions that this ward be subdivided into a two-councillor ward and a single-councillor ward.

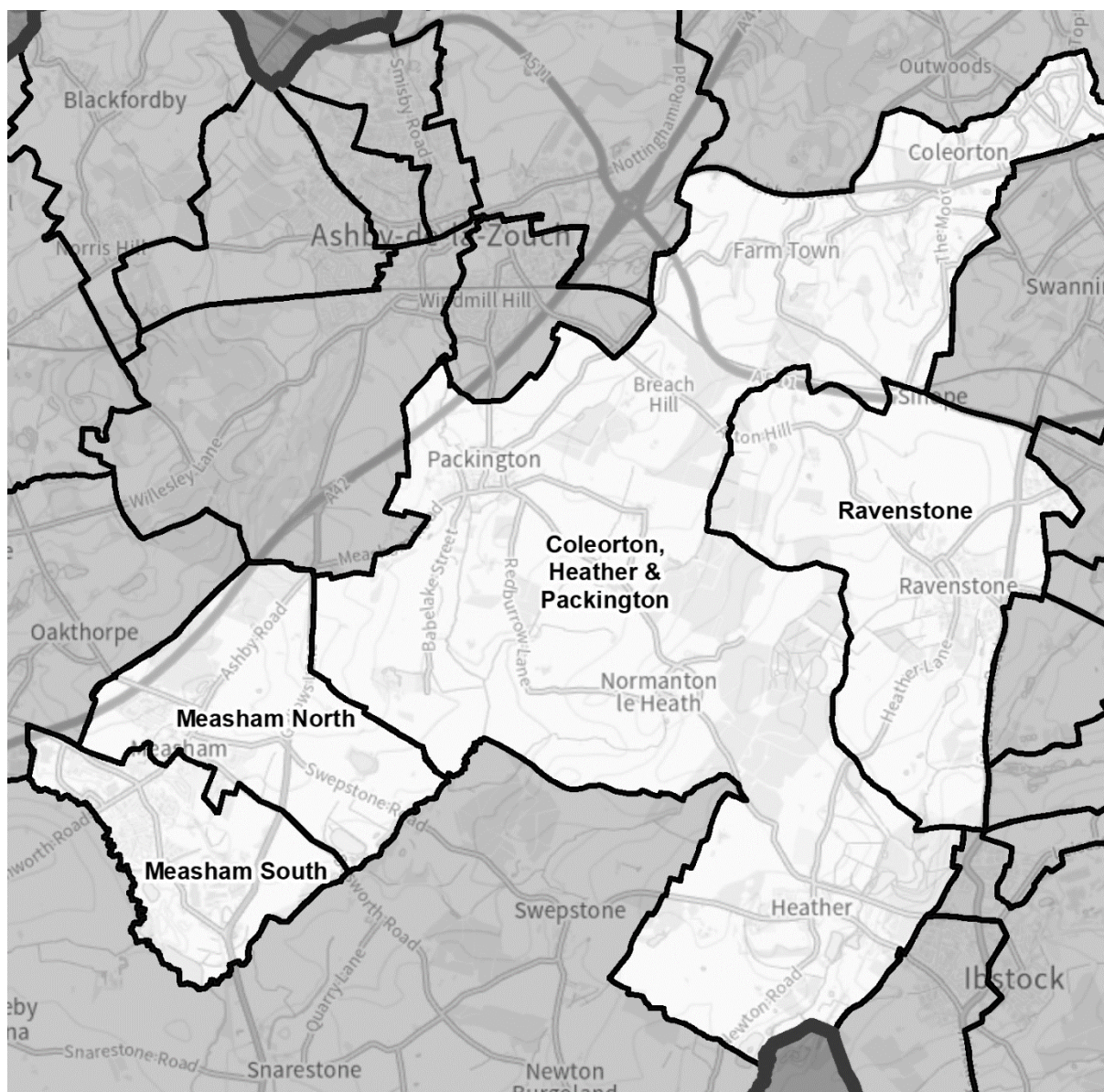
66 As stated in paragraph 29, this review is being conducted on the basis of providing for a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards. This request was formally made to us by the Council and we do not consider that either the Council or Labour have provided sufficient evidence to justify a change in this respect. Therefore, we explored ways to develop a warding pattern for this part of the district that maintained a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards. For the reasons outlined in paragraphs 53–56, we found that, by allocating an additional councillor to Ashby de la Zouch, we were consequently able to create a pattern of single-councillor wards for both the town and this area which effectively meets our statutory criteria.

67 Our draft recommendations for this area closely resemble the existing warding pattern and reflect elements of the proposals put forward to us by Councillor Ball. We propose a single-councillor Ashby Woulds ward that is broadly similar to the existing ward. However, we propose including the small section of Woodville currently in Blackfordby ward. This change means more of Ashby Woulds parish is incorporated into Ashby Woulds ward, which will aid effective and convenient local government. It also ensures good electoral equality between our proposed Ashby Blackfordby and Ashby Woulds wards.

68 We also propose two single-councillor Appleby and Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe wards that closely resemble the existing wards. However, we propose to transfer the village of Acresford from the existing Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe ward into our Appleby ward. While we do note the comments made by Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford Parish Council, which requested the parish remain undivided across wards, this change improves the forecast electoral variance of -14% for Appleby ward to -10%. We also noted from our visit to the area that the village has good links with the rest of our Appleby ward via the A444.

69 Chilcote Parish Meeting expressed a preference for remaining in a ward with either Appleby Magna parish or, if not possible, with Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford parish. Our proposed Appleby ward includes Chilcote and Appleby Magna parishes. Additionally, a local resident from Snarestone parish requested that the parish stay within Appleby ward, citing the shared rural concerns and issues the parish has with the other constituent parishes. Our proposed Appleby ward does include Snarestone parish and, based on these submissions, we consider our proposed Appleby ward will effectively reflect community identities and interests.

Coleorton, Heather, Measham, Packington and Ravenstone



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Coleorton, Heather & Packington	1	7%
Measham North	1	4%
Measham South	1	-9%
Ravenstone	1	8%

Coleorton, Heather & Packington

70 The Council proposed a Heather & Packington ward, which would include the parishes of Heather, Packington, Normanton le Heath, Snarestone and Swepstone & Newton Burgoland. However, in our draft recommendations, we are recommending a Coleorton, Heather & Packington ward. This ward would exclude the parishes of Snarestone and Swepstone & Newton Burgoland, instead incorporating most of

Coleorton parish with Heather, Packington and Normanton le Heath. This change is necessary because keeping Snarestone and Swepstone & Newton Burgoland parishes in our proposed Appleby ward is fundamental to achieving a single-councillor Appleby ward with good electoral equality in the southwestern corner of the district.

71 However, a ward consisting of only of Heather, Packington and Normanton le Heath parishes would result in a relatively high electoral variance. We therefore examined whether we could retain the link between Ravenstone and Packington parishes and achieve good electoral equality for this ward. However, a ward comprised of the communities of Ravenstone, Packington and Heather would be too large and result in a significantly under-represented single-councillor ward. Therefore, we consider the most appropriate warding arrangement to be the inclusion of the majority of Coleorton parish in a ward with Heather, Packington and Normanton le Heath parishes, achieving an effective balance of our statutory criteria. This ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of 7% by 2030 and will combine similar rural communities together in the same ward.

Measham North and Measham South

72 The current Measham South ward is projected to have an electoral variance of -15% by 2030 and therefore needs to be enlarged to provide improved electoral equality. We have therefore adopted the Council's proposals for Measham town, which adjusts the boundary between the two existing wards by moving it from Navigation Street and Horses Lane to run south of Bosworth Road. This modification expands the current Measham South ward and results in forecast electoral variances of 4% and -9%, respectively, for Measham North and Measham South wards by 2030.

73 Labour requested that we consider a two-councillor ward fully coterminous with the Measham parish boundary. A local resident also expressed confusion as to why Measham is currently divided between two wards, stating that Measham did not seem large enough to justify being divided between wards. However, as stated in paragraph 29, this review aims to establish a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards. We consider that insufficient evidence has been received to justify moving away from this approach in the Measham area.

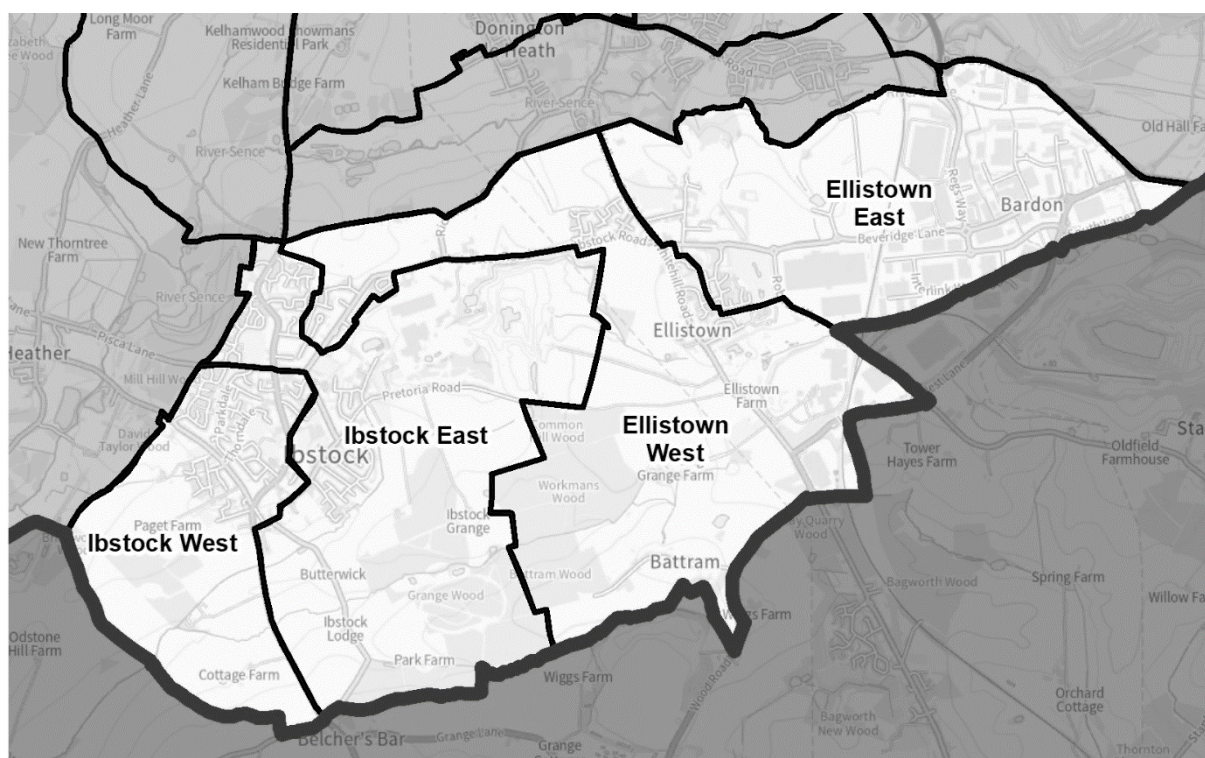
Ravenstone

74 Our proposed Ravenstone ward is based largely on the Council's Ravenstone & Snibston ward, which aligns the ward with the Ravenstone with Snibston parish boundary. Currently, this parish is split between two district wards. We agree with the Council that uniting the parish in a single ward will better reflect community identities and interests and support effective local governance.

75 However, we also propose that the ward include electors in the Buckthorn Road and Hemlock Road area, which is currently bisected by the parish boundary. We consider that the edge of the housing estate will provide for a stronger ward boundary. This change also reduces the forecast electoral variances for the adjacent Snibston North and Snibston South wards. The Council had placed this area in its proposed Snibston North ward, but we consider our proposal better reflects road access routes.

76 The Council proposed naming this ward Ravenstone & Snibston. However, we propose naming this ward Ravenstone instead, to avoid possible confusion with the adjacent Snibston North and Snibston South wards.

Ibstock and Ellistown



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Ellistown East	1	-1%
Ellistown West	1	0%
Ibstock East	1	10%
Ibstock West	1	2%

Ellistown East, Ellistown West, Ibstock East and Ibstock West

77 We have adopted the Council's proposals in the Ellistown & Battleflat and Ibstock areas. The Council suggested adding an extra councillor to this area of the district to accommodate significant residential development expected in Ellistown & Battleflat parish. The Council's proposals placed this development, along with the roads east of Midland Road and south of Beveridge Lane, in an Ellistown East ward. The remainder of Ellistown & Battleflat parish would be combined with the hamlet of Battram (which is currently part of Ibstock East ward but accessible only from Ellistown) and parts of the northern edge of Ibstock parish in a new Ellistown West ward. The current Ibstock East ward would remain unchanged.

78 We recognise that this proposal places a relatively small portion of Ibstock parish into an Ellistown West ward. However, electoral equality in this part of the district cannot be achieved without subdividing Ibstock parish into three separate wards. This is because Ibstock parish is too large to accommodate two councillors and achieve good electoral equality. In contrast, Ellistown & Battleflat parish does

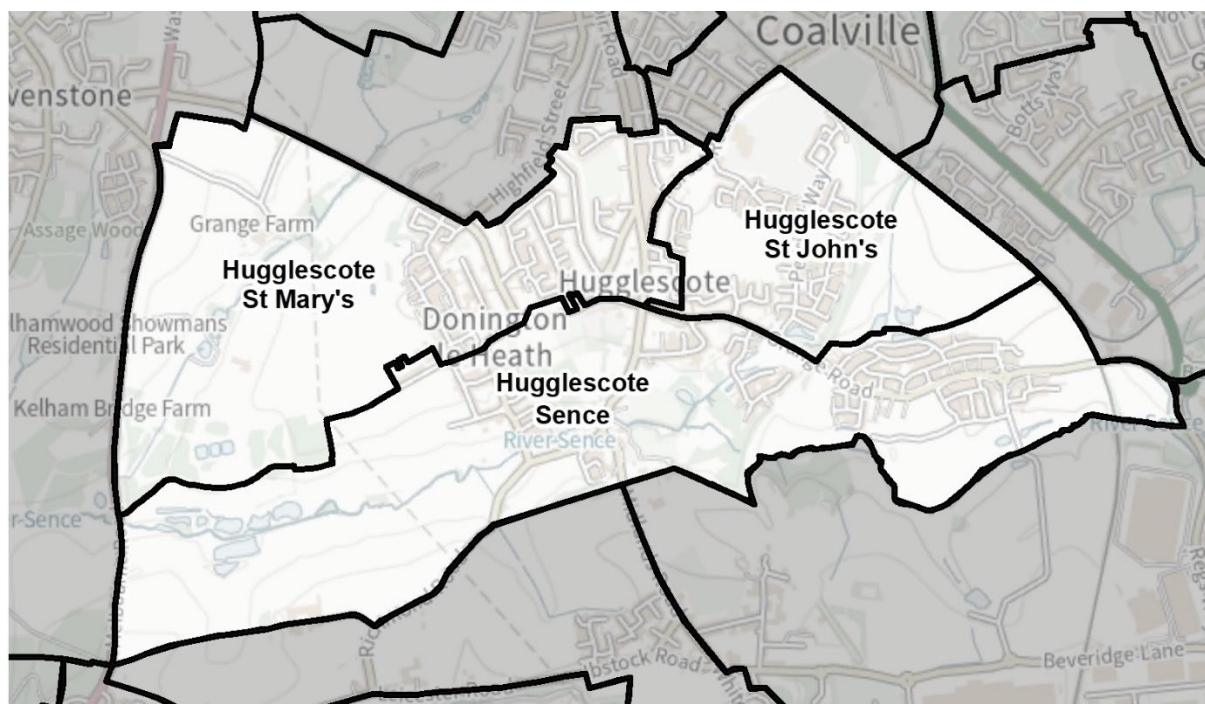
not contain enough electors to form two single-councillor wards. Therefore, we agree that the Council's proposal to incorporate part of Ibstock parish in an Ellistown West ward is the best solution to minimise electoral variances in the Ellistown and Ibstock areas.

79 Labour stated that both Ibstock and Ellistown & Battleflat parishes could form two two-councillor wards, arguing that the Council's proposed wards did not use clear and identifiable boundaries. However, as previously outlined, this review aims to establish a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards. We consider that the evidence supplied by Labour was not sufficiently strong to warrant deviating from this approach in this part of the district.

80 A local resident pointed out that electors on Usbourne Way and its adjacent roads are currently located in Sence Valley ward, along with Heather parish, instead of an Ibstock-centric ward. They questioned this because these roads are within Ibstock parish. It should be noted that our draft recommendations place Usbourne Way and its adjacent roads in Ibstock East ward.

81 The local resident suggested that the electorate forecast should also take account of the proposed development of 450 homes located off Leicester Road. This proposed development is included in the Council's local plan consultation. However, because this development is still subject to public consultation, it was not included in the Council's electoral forecast. This is because it is unlikely to be built within five years of this review's completion and we require a reasonable degree of certainty that any developments included in the forecast be built and occupied within this timeframe.

Hugglescote & Donington le Heath



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Hugglescote Sence	1	9%
Hugglescote St John's	1	3%
Hugglescote St Mary's	1	10%

Hugglescote Sence, Hugglescote St John's and Hugglescote St Mary's

82 The current Hugglescote St John's ward is expected to be significantly under-represented by 2030 due to substantial development in the area. Consequently, the Council has allocated an additional councillor to the Hugglescote & Donington le Heath parish to accommodate the projected increase in electors.

83 The Council's proposed Hugglescote St Mary's ward is largely similar to the existing one but includes Fairfield Road, Central Road, Peggs Grange and Baron Close from the current Hugglescote St John's ward. This change ensures that the entirety of Fairfield Road is within the same ward.

84 The Council's Hugglescote St John's ward is significantly smaller than the current one, with its southern boundary running along Grange Road and north of the newly developed residential area around Usherwood Way. The Council proposed that the remaining part of the current ward form a new Hugglescote Sence ward, naming it after the river to which the southern boundary is partially aligned to. This ward name was supported by Councillor Johnson.

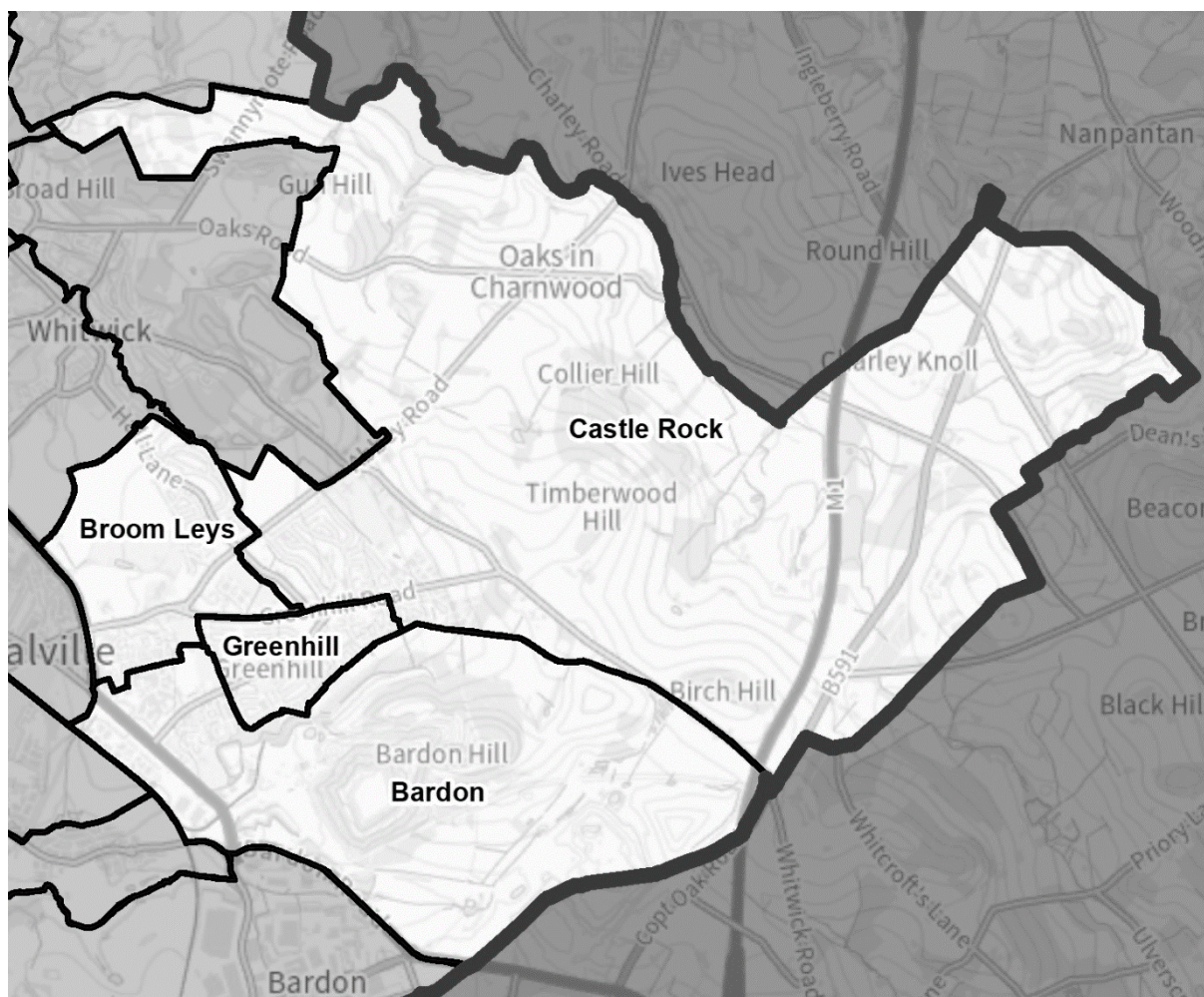
85 We have adopted these proposals in our draft recommendations. They establish three wards with good electoral equality, and which follow clear and identifiable boundaries. We also anticipate that these proposed wards will reflect the identities and interests of the existing and growing communities in the Hugglescote & Donington le Heath area.

86 Labour noted the significant development planned for Hugglescote & Donington le Heath parish. As a result, the party proposed dividing the parish into a two-member ward and a single-member ward, due to uncertainties about development timelines and the absence of a clear natural boundary to use between wards. While we have considered Labour's argument, this review aims to create a uniform pattern of single-member wards across the district. After careful evaluation, we concluded that the evidence provided did not warrant a deviation from this approach.

87 Councillor Johnson expressed a preference for the area around Dennis Street, Old Church Close and St Johns Close to remain in Hugglescote St John's ward, and that certain new developments off Grange Road should be in Hugglescote Sence ward. However, we consider the boundary between the Council's proposed Hugglescote Sence and Hugglescote St John's wards to be clear and identifiable and were not persuaded to adopt the amendment proposed by Councillor Johnson.

88 A local resident requested that Crescent Road remain within a Hugglescote-centric ward. Our draft recommendations provide for a Hugglescote St Mary's ward that will contain Crescent Road. The resident also noted that the existing ward names are appropriate, given the locations of St Mary's Avenue and St Mary's Court within Hugglescote St Mary's ward, and St John's Church and St John's Community Centre as prominent landmarks in Hugglescote St John's ward. Based on this submission, we consider that, by keeping Crescent Road in Hugglescote St Mary's ward and retaining the existing ward names, our draft recommendations will reflect local community identities and interests.

East of Coalville



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Bardon	1	4%
Broom Leys	1	7%
Castle Rock	1	1%
Greenhill	1	-4%

Bardon, Broom Leys, Castle Rock and Greenhill

90 We have based our draft recommendations on the Council's proposed Bardon ward, which will see the existing ward retained, subject to a relatively minor amendment that places the whole of Cropston Drive in Greenhill ward. We agree with the Council that this modification provides for a more logical boundary.

91 The Council proposed to extend the current Broom Leys ward to include a portion of the current Coalville East ward, with the proposed boundary running along the A511.

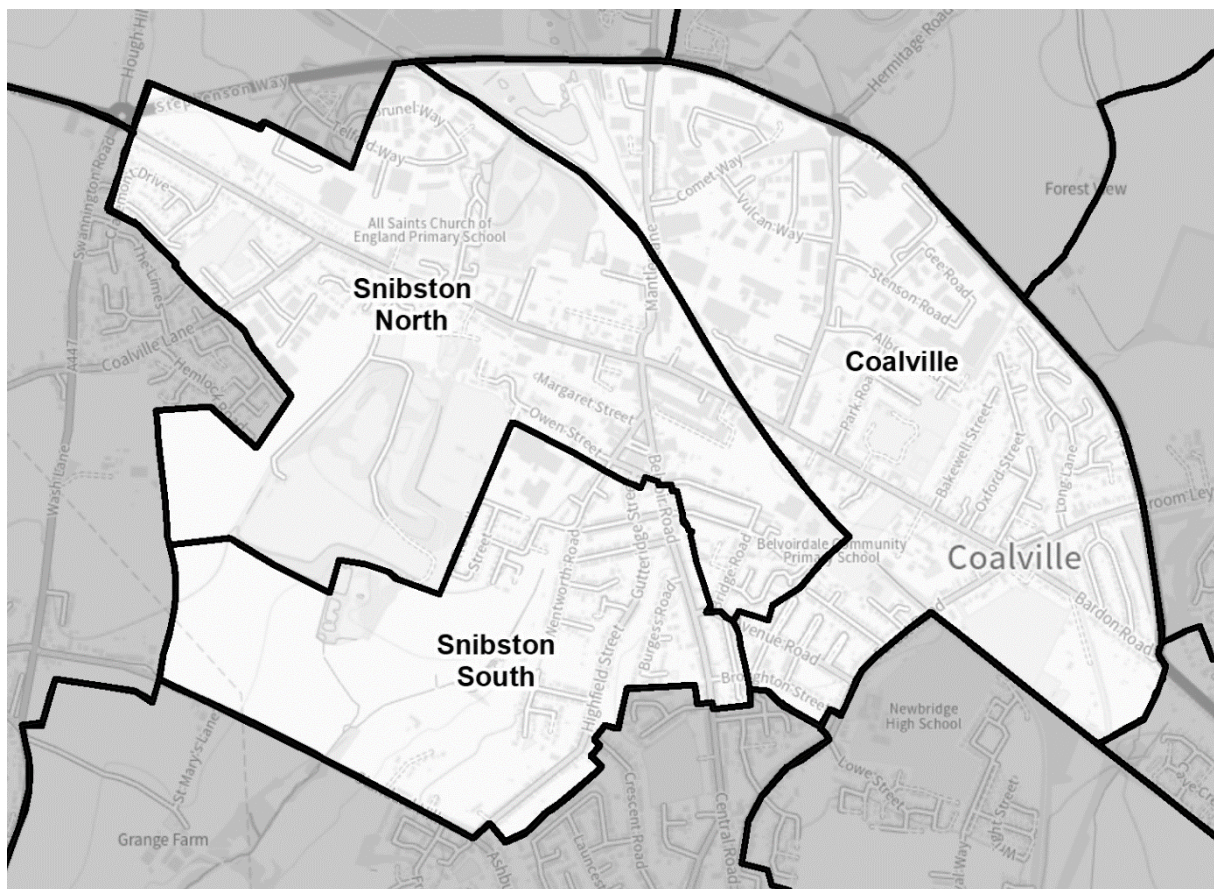
92 These changes mean that the Council's proposed ward is projected to achieve electoral equality and, by aligning it with the A511, will follow a clear and recognisable boundary. Including Broom Leys Primary School and Broom Leys Farm ensures that the ward better reflects local community identities and interests by incorporating more community facilities that share the ward's name. The Council's Broom Leys ward aligns well with our statutory criteria, and we propose to adopt it in our draft recommendations.

93 We have fully adopted the Council's proposed Castle Rock ward in our draft recommendations. This proposal largely retains the existing boundaries, apart from a minor amendment so that both sides of Blackwood are included in the ward. We agree that placing the boundary to the rear of properties on Blackwood and following the perimeter of the cricket ground and cemetery provides for a stronger boundary between the Castle Rock and Broom Leys communities.

94 We have also adopted the Council's proposed Greenhill ward. The Council slightly expanded the existing ward by placing the boundary along the centre of Greenhill Road and including all of Cropston Drive. These changes improve the forecast electoral variance of the current Greenhill ward from -12% to -4%. We also find these proposed boundaries to be more identifiable. Based on this, we consider our proposed Greenhill ward will provide an effective balance of our statutory criteria.

95 Labour suggested that the four wards in this area of the district could be restructured into two two-councillor wards, arguing that the current boundaries did not follow any significant, natural boundaries. However, as previously outlined, this review aims to establish a uniform pattern of single-councillor wards. We consider that the evidence provided by Labour was insufficient to justify moving away from this approach in this part of the district.

West of Coalville



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Coalville	1	7%
Snibston North	1	10%
Snibston South	1	7%

Coalville

96 The Council proposed a new Coalville ward, primarily bounded by the railway line and the A511, but also encompassing the area around Avenue Road and its neighbouring streets. We have decided to fully adopt this ward as part of our draft recommendations, as the railway line and the A511 represent strong boundaries. With an expected electoral variance of 7% by 2030, this ward is forecast to achieve good electoral equality.

97 A local resident noted that the current boundary between Coalville East and Coalville West along London Road was unclear and suggested moving it further east to resolve the electoral inequality forecast for the existing Coalville East ward. We consider that the Council's proposal to use the A511 as a ward boundary aligns with this suggestion and results in a warding pattern that more accurately reflects the Coalville community.

98 Labour proposed that the entirety of Wyggeston Road, Avenue Road and Broughton Street be included in Coalville ward rather than Snibston South ward, which was proposed by the Council. However, incorporating these roads into our proposed Coalville ward would lead to an anticipated electoral variance of 14% by 2030, which would not provide for good electoral equality. Therefore, we have decided not to incorporate this proposal in our draft recommendations.

Snibston North and Snibston South

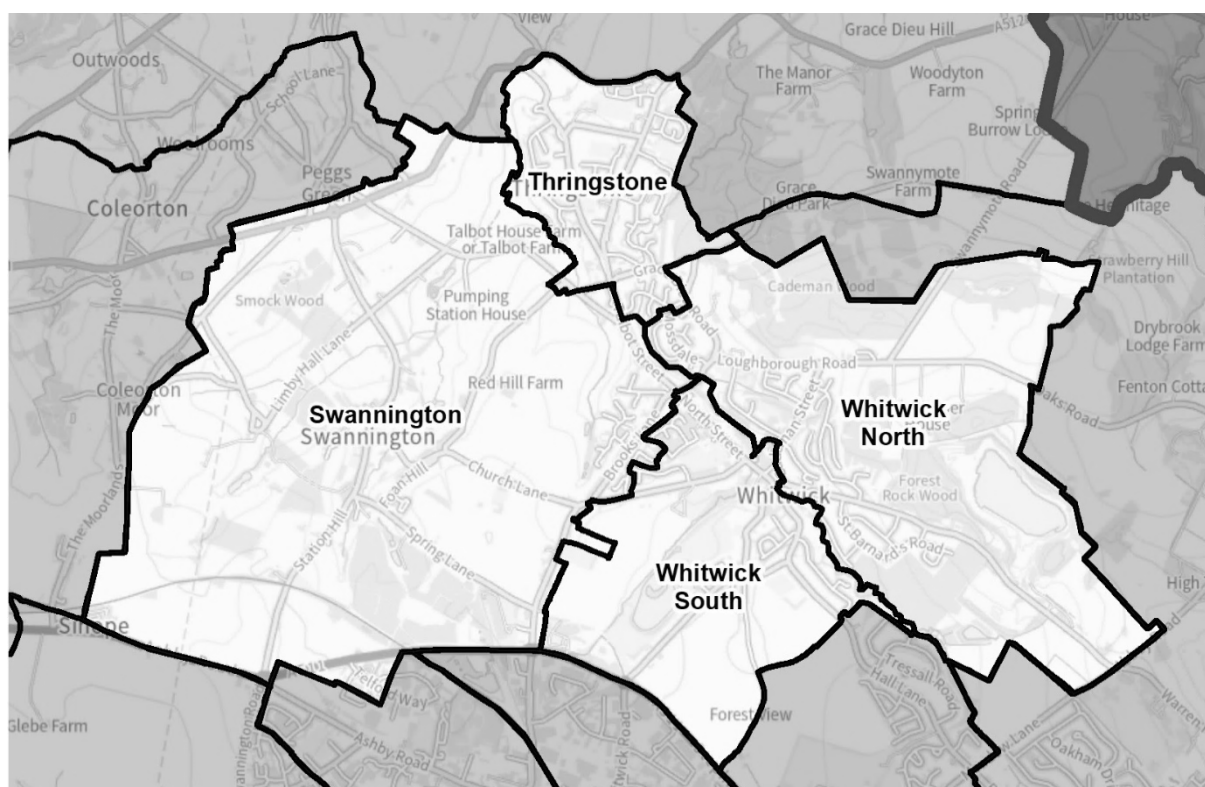
99 Although we have broadly adopted the Council's proposals for Snibston North and Snibston South wards, we propose some modifications to improve electoral equality. This is because the Council's proposed Snibston North ward was forecast to have an electoral variance of 13% by 2030, which we consider is not justified by the evidence received.

100 The Council proposed including the area around Buckthorn Road and Hemlock Road (and their adjacent streets) entirely within a Snibston North ward. However, as discussed in the Ravenstone section, we consider incorporating these electors in Ravenstone ward to provide a better reflection of our statutory criteria.

101 To achieve a better level of electoral equality between the Council's proposed Snibston North and Snibston South wards, we recommend placing Owen Street, Des Starbuck Drive and Kane Close in Snibston North ward. We also propose that both sides of Belvoir Road, from the junction of Owen Street southwards, be placed entirely within Snibston South ward. We consider these modifications will also provide for clearer and more identifiable ward boundaries.

102 Labour proposed merging the Council's proposed Snibston North and Snibston South wards into a larger two-councillor ward, citing the absence of a clear boundary between the two. However, as previously noted, this review aims to establish a consistent pattern of single-councillor wards. We find that the evidence presented by Labour is not sufficiently persuasive to justify moving away from this approach.

Swannington, Thringstone and Whitwick



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Swannington	1	-7%
Thringstone	1	0%
Whitwick North	1	-10%
Whitwick South	1	-1%

Swannington, Thringstone, Whitwick North and Whitwick South

103 We received different proposals for the wards in this part of the district. The Council suggested some relatively minor modifications to the current Hermitage and Holly Hayes wards. However, its proposal for Swannington and Thringstone parishes was more extensive. It involved dividing Thringstone parish between Swannington and Thringstone wards, with the latter ward incorporating a substantial part of the current Thornborough ward.

104 Labour and Whitwick Parish Council opposed these proposals, stating that they divided communities, split parishes across wards and did not follow natural boundaries. They offered an alternative proposal which used the Grace Dieu Brook as a boundary to create Whitwick North and Whitwick South wards, along with Swannington and Thringstone wards.

105 We have decided to adopt the proposal made by Labour and Whitwick Parish Council as part of our draft recommendations. We consider that by following the

Grace Dieu Brook, this proposal uses more locally recognisable boundaries. It also avoids the division of Thringstone parish between wards, which we consider would not reflect community identities or aid effective and convenient local government.

Conclusions

106 The table below provides a summary of the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in North West Leicestershire, referencing the 2024 and 2030 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found in Appendix A at the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided in Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2024	2030
Number of councillors	39	39
Number of electoral wards	39	39
Average number of electors per councillor	2,106	2,335
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	19	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	7	0

Draft recommendations

North West Leicestershire District Council should be made up of 39 single-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for North West Leicestershire. You can also view our draft recommendations for North West Leicestershire on our interactive maps at www.lgbce.org.uk

Parish electoral arrangements

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

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

109 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ashby de la Zouch, Ashby Woulds, Castle Donington, Ellistown & Battleflat, Hugglescote & Donington le Heath, Ibstock, Kegworth, Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford and Whitwick.

110 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ashby de la Zouch parish.

Draft recommendations

Ashby de la Zouch Town Council should comprise 17 councillors, as at present, representing seven wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Blackfordby	2
Castle	3
Hastings	2
Holywell	2
Ivanhoe	2
Money Hill	3
Willesley	3

111 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ashby Woulds parish.

Draft recommendations

Ashby Woulds Town Council should comprise nine councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Albert Village	2
Moir	4
Norris Hill	3

112 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Castle Donington parish.

Draft recommendations

Castle Donington Parish Council should comprise 14 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Castle	4
Central	5
Park	5

113 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ellistown & Battleflat parish.

Draft recommendations

Ellistown & Battleflat Parish Council should comprise seven councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	4
West	3

114 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Hugglescote & Donington le Heath parish.

Draft recommendations

Hugglescote & Donington le Heath Parish Council should comprise nine councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Central	1
St John's	3
St Mary's	2
Sence	3

115 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ibstock parish.

Draft recommendations

Ibstock Parish Council should comprise 13 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	6
Ellistown & Battram	1
North	1
West	5

116 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Kegworth parish.

Draft recommendations

Kegworth Parish Council should comprise 10 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
North	4
South	6

117 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Measham parish.

Draft recommendations

Measham Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
North	6
South	5

118 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford parish.

Draft recommendations

Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford Parish Council should comprise eight councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Acresford	1
Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe	7

119 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Whitwick parish.

Draft recommendations

Whitwick Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing five wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Brooks	2
Broom Leys	1
Carter Dale	1
North	3
South	4

Have your say

120 The Commission has an open mind about its draft recommendations. Every representation we receive will be considered, regardless of who it is from or whether it relates to the whole district or just a part of it.

121 If you agree with our recommendations, please let us know. If you don't think our recommendations are right for North West Leicestershire, we want to hear alternative proposals for a different pattern of wards.

122 Our website is the best way to keep up to date with progress on the review and to have your say www.lgbce.org.uk

123 Each review has its own page with details of the timetable for the review, information about its different stages and interactive mapping.

124 Submissions can also be made by emailing reviews@lgbce.org.uk or by writing to:

Review Officer (North West Leicestershire)
LGBCE
7th Floor
3 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YZ

125 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for North West Leicestershire which delivers:

- Electoral equality: each local councillor represents a similar number of electors.
- Community identity: reflects the identity and interests of local communities.
- Effective and convenient local government: helping your council discharge its responsibilities effectively.

126 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of electors.
- Reflect community interests and identities and include evidence of community links.
- Be based on strong, easily identifiable boundaries.
- Help the council deliver effective and convenient local government.

127 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of electors as elsewhere in North West Leicestershire?

128 Community identity:

- Community groups: is there a parish council, residents' association or other group that represents the area?
- Interests: what issues bind the community together or separate it from other parts of your area?
- Identifiable boundaries: are there natural or constructed features which make strong boundaries for your proposals?

129 Effective local government:

- Are any of the proposed wards too large or small to be represented effectively?
- Are the proposed names of the wards appropriate?
- Are there good links across your proposed wards? Is there any form of public transport?

130 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all representations will be placed on deposit at our offices and on our website at www.lqbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

131 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers. This includes your name, postal or email addresses, signatures or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, no matter who they are from.

132 In the light of representations received, we will review our draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

133 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft

Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the all-out elections for North West Leicestershire in 2027.

Equalities

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

Appendices

Appendix A

Draft recommendations for North West Leicestershire District Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Appleby	1	2,093	2,093	-1%	2,093	2,093	-10%
2	Ashby Blackfordby	1	2,116	2,116	0%	2,260	2,260	-3%
3	Ashby Castle	1	2,391	2,391	13%	2,391	2,391	2%
4	Ashby Hastings	1	2,092	2,092	-1%	2,093	2,093	-10%
5	Ashby Holywell	1	2,071	2,071	-2%	2,103	2,103	-10%
6	Ashby Ivanhoe	1	2,174	2,174	3%	2,174	2,174	-7%
7	Ashby Money Hill	1	916	916	-57%	2,413	2,413	3%
8	Ashby Willesley	1	2,244	2,244	7%	2,248	2,248	-4%
9	Ashby Woulds	1	2,495	2,495	18%	2,495	2,495	7%
10	Bardon	1	2,234	2,234	6%	2,438	2,438	4%
11	Breedon & Long Whatton	1	2,487	2,487	18%	2,522	2,522	8%
12	Broom Leys	1	2,494	2,494	18%	2,494	2,494	7%
13	Castle Donington Castle	1	2,117	2,117	0%	2,118	2,118	-9%

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
14	Castle Donington Central	1	2,369	2,369	12%	2,389	2,389	2%
15	Castle Donington Park	1	1,577	1,577	-25%	2,154	2,154	-8%
16	Castle Rock	1	2,313	2,313	10%	2,354	2,354	1%
17	Coalville	1	2,509	2,509	19%	2,509	2,509	7%
18	Coleorton, Heather & Packington	1	2,489	2,489	18%	2,489	2,489	7%
19	Ellistown East	1	562	562	-73%	2,320	2,320	-1%
20	Ellistown West	1	2,281	2,281	8%	2,345	2,345	0%
21	Greenhill	1	2,243	2,243	6%	2,243	2,243	-4%
22	Hugglescote Sence	1	1,597	1,597	-24%	2,548	2,548	9%
23	Hugglescote St John's	1	1,039	1,039	-51%	2,414	2,414	3%
24	Hugglescote St Mary's	1	2,561	2,561	22%	2,570	2,570	10%
25	Ibstock East	1	2,579	2,579	22%	2,579	2,579	10%
26	Ibstock West	1	2,376	2,376	13%	2,376	2,376	2%
27	Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill	1	1,939	1,939	-8%	2,100	2,100	-10%
28	Kegworth South	1	1,755	1,755	-17%	2,097	2,097	-10%

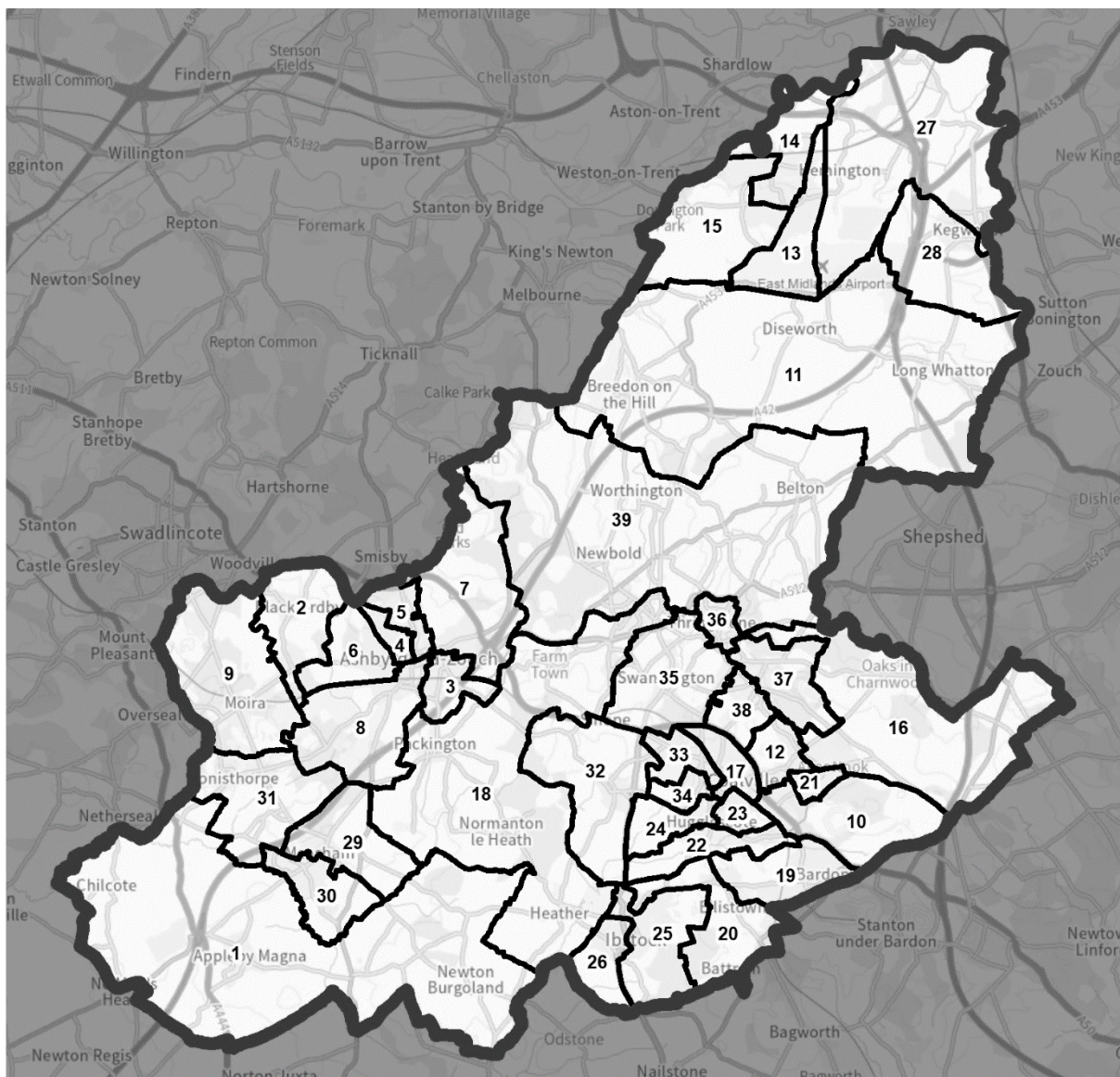
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
29 Measham North	1	1,974	1,974	-6%	2,439	2,439	4%
30 Measham South	1	2,124	2,124	1%	2,125	2,125	-9%
31 Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe	1	2,164	2,164	3%	2,198	2,198	-6%
32 Ravenstone	1	2,477	2,477	18%	2,521	2,521	8%
33 Snibston North	1	2,122	2,122	1%	2,559	2,559	10%
34 Snibston South	1	1,787	1,787	-15%	2,493	2,493	7%
35 Swannington	1	2,147	2,147	2%	2,168	2,168	-7%
36 Thringstone	1	2,327	2,327	10%	2,327	2,327	0%
37 Whitwick North	1	2,091	2,091	-1%	2,091	2,091	-10%
38 Whitwick South	1	2,310	2,310	10%	2,310	2,310	-1%
39 Worthington & Belton	1	2,495	2,495	18%	2,495	2,495	7%
Totals	39	82,138	-	-	91,063	-	-
Averages	-	-	2,106	-	-	2,335	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by North West Leicestershire District Council.

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

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Appleby
2	Ashby Blackfordby
3	Ashby Castle
4	Ashby Hastings
5	Ashby Holywell
6	Ashby Ivanhoe
7	Ashby Money Hill
8	Ashby Willesley
9	Ashby Woulds
10	Bardon
11	Breton & Long Whatton

12	Broom Leys
13	Castle Donington Castle
14	Castle Donington Central
15	Castle Donington Park
16	Castle Rock
17	Coalville
18	Coleorton, Heather & Packington
19	Ellistown East
20	Ellistown West
21	Greenhill
22	Hugglescote Sence
23	Hugglescote St John's
24	Hugglescote St Mary's
25	Ibstock East
26	Ibstock West
27	Kegworth North & Daleacre Hill
28	Kegworth South
29	Measham North
30	Measham South
31	Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe
32	Ravenstone
33	Snibston North
34	Snibston South
35	Swannington
36	Thringstone
37	Whitwick North
38	Whitwick South
39	Worthington & Belton

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

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:
www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-west-leicestershire

Local Authority

- North West Leicestershire District Council

Political Groups

- North West Leicestershire Constituency Labour Party
- North West Leicestershire District Council Labour Group

Councillors

- Councillor M. Ball (North West Leicestershire District Council)
- Councillor A. Barker (North West Leicestershire District Council)
- Councillor R. Blunt (North West Leicestershire District Council)
- Councillor R. Johnson (North West Leicestershire District Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Ashby de la Zouch Town Council
- Chilcote Parish Meeting
- Kegworth Parish Council
- Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford Parish Council
- Whitwick Parish Council

Local residents

- 14 local residents

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

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

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

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

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

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