

RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL REPORT TO POLICY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Agenda Item No. 13

meeting date: 8 SEPTEMBER 2015
 title: RIBBLE VALLEY ELECTORATE FORECAST
 submitted by: DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES
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1 PURPOSE

1.1 To inform members of the outcome of the Ribble Valley Electorate Forecast for 2021.

1.2 Relevance to the Council's ambitions and priorities:

- Community Objectives – An Electoral Review will aim to improve electoral equality in
- Corporate Priorities – each division across the borough.
- Other Considerations -

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Borough Council is due an electoral review by the Local Government Boundary Committee for England (LGBCE).

2.2 The most common reasons for undertaking an electoral review are where significant change in population, localised increases from major housing developments or the movement of people into, out of, or within the local authority area, have resulted in poor levels of electoral equality.

2.3 An electoral review is an examination of a council's electoral arrangements. This means:

- ◆ the total number of members to be elected to the council;
- ◆ the number and boundaries of electoral areas (wards/divisions) for the purposes of the election of councillors;
- ◆ the number of councillors for any electoral area of a local authority; and
- ◆ the name of any electoral area.

2.4 Whenever LGBCE undertake an electoral review, they aim to deliver good electoral equality across the local authority area. This means ensuring that, for any principal council, the ratio of electors to Councillors in each electoral ward/division, is as nearly as possible, the same.

2.5 The Commission accepts that mathematically exact electoral equality across a local authority is unlikely to be achieved. This is because, when drawing boundaries, they also consider community identities and interests, the need for strong, clear boundaries and parish boundaries as well as the need to secure effective and convenient local government. As a result, there will always be some variance of actual representation from the theoretical numerical average.

2.6 Similarly, changes in population, from the moment LGBCE complete a review, mean that the electoral ratio and the electoral variance from ward to ward are likely to change immediately and over time.

2.7 Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act states that LGBCE should take into account any changes to the number and distribution of electors that is likely to take place within the five years following the end of a review. This requirement means that at the start of a review LGBCE ask local authorities to provide them with electorate forecasts.

- 2.8 Forecasts and comments upon them should be underpinned by sound evidence. LGBCE expect officers preparing forecasts to reflect ONS subnational forecasts and to consider the impact of likely housing and economic developments, local development frameworks, expected migration into, out of and within the authority and expected occupancy rate in individual areas rather than generally across the authority. As an aid to forecasting, LGBCE have produced a practitioners' guide which is available on their website - http://www.lgbce.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/10394/electorate-forecasts-guidance-2012.pdf
- 2.9 An initial Electorate Forecast is attached at Appendix A.
- 2.10 The production of the Ribble Valley Electorate Forecast 2021 has been useful for making a response to the Local Government Boundary Committee for England with regards to the County Electoral Division review.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The approval of this report may have the following implications
- Resources – None.
 - Technical, Environmental and Legal – None.
 - Political – The Electorate Forecast will be useful in the forthcoming ward boundary electoral review.
 - Reputation – None.
 - Equality & Diversity – Each Councillor should represent roughly the same number of voters.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 Note the Electorate Forecast .

PRINCIPAL POLICY AND
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PF45-15/MH/AC
26 August 2015

For further information please ask for Michelle Haworth

RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

ELECTORATE FORECAST



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August 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

As part of the Division Boundary Review for the County Council of Lancashire, the Council was requested to submit current electorate figures and a projection of the electorate in 2021. The Local Government Boundary Commission for England, in considering the changes to the existing boundaries, must have regard to the likely increase, decrease or movement in electorate over a five year period from the making of its final recommendations. The Commission has confirmed that, for the purposes of this review, the population projections should extend to the year 2021.

In drawing up this report, the Council has followed the guidance set out in the Commission's publication "Electorate Forecasts – A Guide for Practitioners". The Commission is clear that any forecasts and the comments upon them should be underpinned by sound evidence. The Commission has more recently provided additional guidance on the electorate projections, and this report takes account of those suggestions. The Council has therefore sought to achieve an accurate forecast through the use of different sources of evidence, including the electoral register, planning data on future residential developments within the Borough and data available through the Office for National Statistics.

To calculate the anticipated increase in electorate, the Council has analysed the number of dwellings expected to be completed between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2021 (source the Authority's 'Housing Land Availability Schedule April 2015 - Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement', a copy of which accompanies this submission). The anticipated electorate increase arising from new developments has been added to the figures for the Borough electorate in June 2015 together with a factor to take into account any underlying increases in population levels, calculated using data available from the Office for National Statistics.

2. SUMMARY

The Council is confident in its approach to electorate projections up to 2021. To gain an indicative figure for 2021 the Council has turned to the data available through the Office for National Statistics and its sub-national projections. However, the Housing Land Supply projections do not extend beyond 2020, and cannot therefore be used to strengthen the 2021 estimates.

The findings of the Council are summarised below; a detailed breakdown of the Council's population estimates up to 2021 are set out in Schedule 3 to this submission.

Electorate June 2015	Anticipated Future Housing	Electorate growth by development	Ratio of Change	2021 Electorate prediction
47,099	3,584	5,087	1.024845652	53,483

3. ELECTORATE AT JUNE 2015

Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate	Ward Electorate	County Division Electorate
CA	Edisford	Edisford and Low Moor	Clitheroe	1671	2504	12253
CB	Low Moor	Moor		833		
CC	St Mary's	St Mary's		2327	2327	
CF	Primrose	Primrose		2602	2602	
CD	Salthill	Salthill		2383	2383	
CE	Littlemoor	Littlemoor		2437	2437	

DA	Balderstone	Mellor	Ribble Valley South West	362	2285	10929
DB	Mellor			1923		
DC	Osbaldeston	Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave		154	2128	
DD	Ramsgreave			628		
DH	Clayton-le-Dale			996		
DI	Salesbury			350		
DJ	Wilpshire	Wilpshire	2116	2116		
DF	Langho	Langho	1853	1935		
DG	Dinckley		82			
DE	Billington	Billington and Old Langho	1349	2465		
DK	Brockhall & Old Langho		1116			

SE	Gisburn Forest	Gisburn, Rimington	Ribble Valley North East	133	1116	12542
SK1	Gisburn			407		
SK2	Horton			79		
SL1	Middop			29		
SL2	Rimington			360		
SM1	Newsholme			36		
SM2	Paythorne		72			
SC	Waddington	Waddington and West Bradford	952	2586		
SF	Sawley		308			
SN	Grindleton1		558			
SO	Grindleton2		90			
SP	West Bradford	678				
CO	Chatburn	Chatburn	918	1097		
CP1	Downham		117			
CP2	Twiston	62				
CQ	Barraclough	Wiswell and Pendleton	80	1274		
CR	Pendleton		101			
CS	Wiswell		256			
CT1	Barrow		750			
CU1	Mearley		17			
CU2	Worston		70			
CT2	Little Mitton	38				
CV	Whalley	Whalley	2944	3148		
SB	Mitton		166			
CI	Read	Read and Simonstone	1123	2122		
CY	Simonstone		999			
CJ	Sabden	Sabden	1199	1199		

Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate	Ward Electorate	County Division Electorate
CK	Hurst Green/ Stonyhurst	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	Longridge with Bowland	613	1174	11375
CL	Chaigley			177		
CW	Dutton			216		
SA	Bashall Eaves			168		
CG	Alston	Alston and Hothersall		1998	2120	
CX1	Hothersall	122				
SD	Bolton-by- Bowland	Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn		438	1110	
SH	Bowland Forest Lower Division			130		
SI1	Easington			49		
SI2	Slaidburn			239		
SJ	Newton-in- Bowland			254		
CM1	Bowland	Chipping		56	1163	
CM1	Leagram			83		
CM3	Chipping			888		
SG	Bowland Forest HD			136		
CH2	Derby	Derby and Thornley		2160	2460	
CN	Thornley	300				
CH1	Dilworth	Dilworth	2055	2055		
CX2	Ribchester	Ribchester	1293	1293		

Table 1 - Source: June 2015 Electoral Register

4. CENSUS DATA

The purpose of this section is to give a summary of the key statistics of the 2011 Census for Ribble Valley, and to draw out any conclusions which have an impact on the Borough's projected population figures. The figures presented are the estimated total population based on the actual Census count and data from the ONS 2012 population projections (the latest available) has been used to capture annual population growth forecasts by single age group population for each year from age 17. The information is set out in detail in the Council's report 'Demographic Profile of Ribble Valley Borough based on 2011 Census', a copy of which can be made available on request.

Population Change 2001 to 2011

Area	2011 Census	2001 Census	Change	% Change
Ribble Valley	57,132	53,960	3,172	5.9%

Ward	2011	2001	Change	% Change
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	1737	1623	114	7.02%
Alston and Hothersall	2643	2565	78	3.04%
Billington and Old Langho	3154	2335	819	35.07%
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	1325	1243	82	6.60%
Chatburn	1316	1324	-8	-0.60%
Chipping	1356	1337	19	1.42%
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	2633	2468	165	6.69%
Derby and Thornley	2995	3049	-54	-1.77%
Dilworth	2551	2395	156	6.51%
Edisford and Low Moor	2773	2886	-113	-3.92%
Gisburn, Rimington	1405	1289	116	9.00%
Langho	2261	2303	-42	-1.82%
Littlemoor	2936	2815	121	4.30%
Mellor	2672	2505	167	6.67%
Primrose	3075	3036	39	1.28%
Read and Simonstone	2573	2535	38	1.50%
Ribchester	1598	1535	63	4.10%
Sabden	1422	1371	51	3.72%
St Mary's	2846	2865	-19	-0.66%
Salthill	3135	3095	40	1.29%
Waddington and West Bradford	2933	2636	297	11.27%
Whalley	3895	2892	1003	34.68%
Wilpshire	2582	2569	13	0.51%
Wiswell and Pendleton	1316	1289	27	2.09%
Total	57,132	53,960	3,172	5.87%

Table 2 – Source 2011 and 2011 census

The fastest growing Ward in Ribble Valley is Billington and Old Langho, which has seen a 35.07% increase since 2001, followed by Whalley (34.68%), while Edisford and Low Moor has seen a decrease (-3.92%). Key points to emerge from the Census include:

- Ribble Valley has seen an increase of 1,844 households (8.3%) since 2001; however the average household size (2.3) has dropped from 2.6 in 2001. This is the same as the average for the county and slightly lower than the national figure (2.4%).
- 64.8% of people in Ribble Valley are living as a couple with 35.2% being single.
- 31.5% of households in Ribble Valley live in a detached house, 28.4% in a semi and 30.9% in terraced house, with only 9.2% in flats or caravans.
- 76.6% of Ribble Valley households own their own home. 7.6% is social housing, with a further 13.7% being privately rented. 1.5% of households are living rent free and 0.6% live in shared ownership.
- The majority of households (87%) have one or more cars/vans.
- The population aged over 65 has increased by 23.43% since 2001, representing 20.18% of the total population. The population aged over 85 has increased by 28.72%, whilst the youngest population group – aged 0 to 4 years – has decreased by 2.01%.

Ethnicity

The Borough of Ribble Valley is one of the least diverse boroughs in the County, with the second highest proportion of White British in Lancashire. The review of the Borough will take into account a wide range of evidence and information to gain a full understanding of the population trends over the coming six years. The review adopts at its core the electorate figures to give an indication of the future population size, tied in to the future housing development in the Borough.

It should be noted that, using the electorate in calculations of population ignores those elements of the population who are not eligible to be included on the Electoral Register, such as American, Russian and Chinese nationals, but may have an equal need for Council services. The examples below demonstrate the significant differences between Ribble Valley, Lancashire and the North West.

- 94.1% of Ribble Valley residents were born in the England (96.4% in the UK). This compares to 90.6% for Lancashire and 89.0% for the North West.
- 0.6% of Ribble Valley's residents do not view their main language as English; this compares to 2.1% across Lancashire and 2.9% in the North West.
- The number of Asian residents in the Borough represents 1.4% of the population, compared to 6.0% across Lancashire and 6.3% in the North West.
- 97.8% of Ribble Valley's population is White, compared to 92.3% across Lancashire and 90.2% in the North West.

Density

Increase in households between 2001 and 2011 (source Census data)

Area	2011 Census	2001 Census	Change	% Change
Ribble Valley	24,054	22,210	1,844	8.30%

Ward Density	Area (hectares)	Average Household size	Population Density (persons per hectare)	Increase in populations (2001 - 2011)
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	4883	2.6	0.4	7.02%
Alston and Hothersall	1217	2.5	2.2	3.04%
Billington and Old Langho	796	2.5	4	35.07%
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	12438	2.5	0.1	6.60%
Chatburn	1643	2.2	0.8	-0.60%
Chipping	12144	2.5	0.1	1.42%
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	1865	2.3	1.4	6.69%
Derby and Thornley	1384	2.2	2.2	-1.77%
Dilworth	454	2.4	5.6	6.51%
Edisford and Low Moor	137	2.2	20.2	-3.92%
Gisburn, Rimington	6548	2.5	0.2	9.00%
Langho	718	2.3	3.2	-1.82%
Littlemoor	141	2.1	20.8	4.30%
Mellor	1445	2.3	1.8	6.67%
Primrose	90	2.2	34.3	1.28%
Read and Simonstone	1063	2.4	2.4	1.50%
Ribchester	927	2.4	1.7	4.10%
Sabden	992	2.3	1.4	3.72%
St Mary's	309	2.2	9.2	-0.66%
Salthill	287	2.3	10.9	1.29%
Waddington and West Bradford	4376	2.2	0.7	11.27%
Whalley	1633	2.4	2.4	34.68%
Wilpshire	406	2.5	6.4	0.51%
Wiswell and Pendleton	2422	2.3	0.5	2.09%
Ribble Valley	58,318	2.3	1.0	5.9%

Table 3 – Household sizes and population densities (Source: 2011 Census)

The Wards with the highest density in Ribble Valley are Primrose (34.3 persons per hectare), Littlemoor (20.8), and Edisford and Low Moor (20.2).

The average across the Borough is 1.0 person per hectare.

5. BASELINE ELECTORATE PROJECTIONS

The Council has used the electorate figures from June 2015 to provide the base data for the population estimates. The Office for National Statistics holds for Sub-National Population Projections which can be used to gain an accurate as possible electorate prediction for 2021 and, the Council has taken the projected population figures for those aged 17 and above for 2014 to 2021 to give a calculation of the underlying population trend over the period, in addition to any population increase arising from new developments.

2014 ONS 17+ estimate	2021 ONS 17+ projected	Ratio of change to apply to 2021 electorate forecast
46,648	47,807	1.024845652

The Office for National Statistics anticipates that the 2014 population of 57,846 will rise by 1,191 to 59,037 by 2021.

The June 2015 Electoral Register – adopted as the baseline electorate data for the purposes of electorate predictions – has the number of people registered for the purposes of the local government elections at 47,099. Currently therefore 81.2% of the population is registered. The remaining 18.8% of the population will comprise those who have failed to register and those who are ineligible to be included on the Register. This may be because of their age (i.e. under the age of 18) or their nationality (non-EU or non-Commonwealth Citizen).

However, it is worth noting that when the electorate figure is compared to the ONS population data for the adult population of Ribble Valley (age 17+) the electorate figure is usually higher than the estimated population figure (see figure 1). For example, in June 2015 the electorate figure is 47,099 and the projected adult population figure (age 17+) is 46,835. In fact this is the case in 4 years out of 7 from 2009.

From Table 4 below (source the Office for National Statistics and Idox) it can be seen that the percentage of registration remained steady between 2008 and 2015, varying only a few % points between 79% and 81%. Based on a simple continued projection of an average level of registration of 80.1%, the electorate would rise by 160 to 47,259 by 2021. The increase in population over the same period is expected to rise by 1,000 individuals (source Office of National Statistics).

Year	Electorate	Population (rounded)	Percentage registration
2008	45,852	57,800	79.3
2009	45,759	57,700	79.3
2010	46,054	58,000	79.4
2011	45,918	57,100	80.4
2012	46,490	57,600	80.7
2013	46,464	57,900	80.2
2014	46,389	57,800	80.3
2015	47,099	58,000	81.2
2016	46,596	58,100	80.1
2017	46,698	58,300	80.1
2018	46,856	58,500	80.1
2019	47,019	58,700	80.1
2020	47,099	58,800	80.1
2021	47,259	59,000	80.1

Table 4. Population and electorate sizes (source: ONS midyear population estimates)

If the Registration rate continues to average 80.1%, a reasonable indication of future electorate numbers can be assumed. However, the introduction of IER, the General Election in 2015 and a high profile referendum may have a significant impact on the registration figures and there are risks in assuming that the overall registration rates will remain steady. Any changes in the rates are likely to lead to errors in the terms of electoral forecasting. The Council has therefore sought to use the information it holds through housing projections to ensure that the predicted growth levels in the coming years are as accurate as possible.

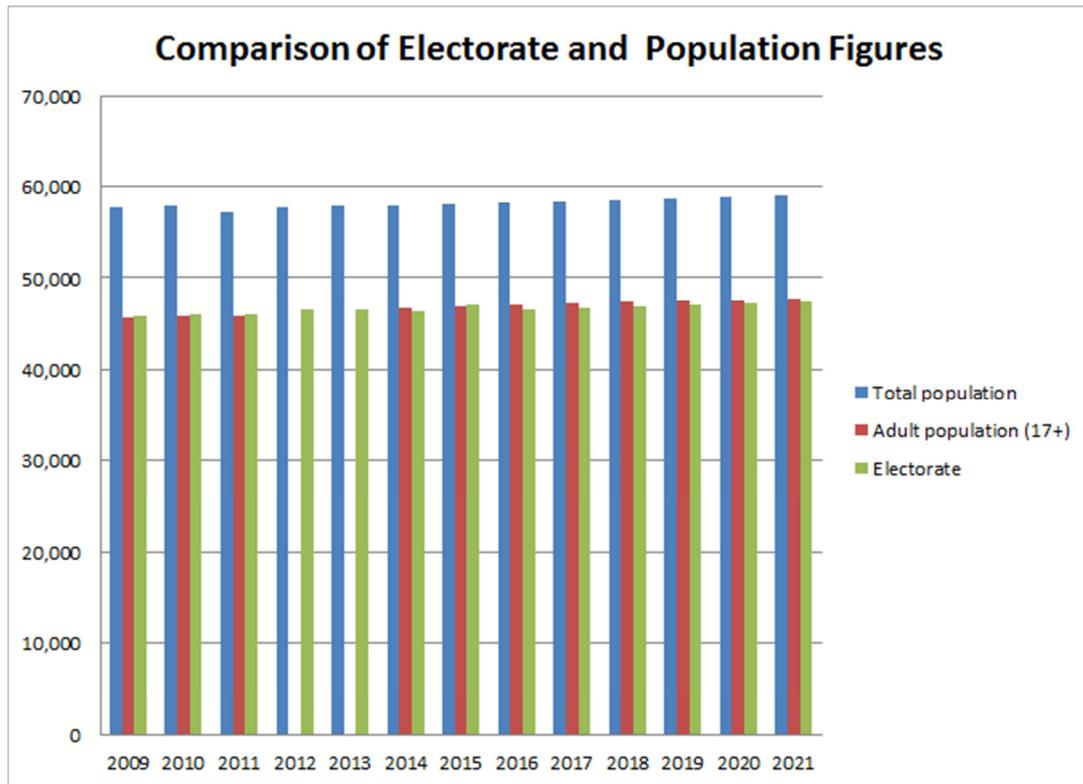


Figure 1. Comparison of electorate and population figures (Census break down by age not available for 2012 and 2013)

Variations in Rates of Electoral Registration

Whilst the rate has been steady in recent years, levels of registration will vary for a number of reasons, with peaks occurring in the weeks leading up to elections. Individual Elector Registration (IER) has come into effect. It is anticipated that its introduction will have the initial effect of reducing the number of people on the Register, and causing a drop in the registration rate as the responsibility to register transfers from the household to the individual.

While an initial fall in the registration rates is anticipated in 2015 (as was the experience in Northern Ireland when IER was introduced in 2002), it is expected that the rates will increase in subsequent years.

6. HOUSING PROJECTIONS TO 2021

There have been 735 additional housing completions over the past 6 years (2008-2014). The average household size (2011 Census Table PHP01) is 2.3 persons. On this basis, such additional housing might be expected to have increased the population by 1,691 since 2008, and increased the electorate by approximately 1,354 electors (using an average of the registration rates in 2008 to 2014).

This compares to the figures produced by the Office of National Statistics (using Census data) which indicate that the population didn't change (from 58,000 to 58,000) between 2008 and 2014. The number of electors during the same period grew by 537 (Table 4). As noted earlier, a proportion of any population is ineligible to be recorded on the Electoral Register, either as a result of their age (under 18) or their nationality.

Despite the current economic climate, the Council is confident that at least 2,987 additional homes will be built between 2015 and 2021¹. Using the Census average person per household of 2.3 (ref. Table 3) this would equate to a population increase of 6,870. This is much higher than the latest Household Population Projections which predicted a population increase over the same period of 1,017 people.

The housing figures have been estimated based upon the annual housing target of 280 additional dwellings per annum as set out in the Core Strategy 2008-2028. The Planning Inspectorate confirmed that the Council's Core Strategy was sound. It was therefore adopted by the Council on 16 December 2014. This housing target has been used to update the Council's Housing Land Availability Schedule and the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement.

Further details regarding housing numbers and the Core Strategy are set out in Schedule 1.

The Council is confident in being able to rely upon the detailed figures of at least 2,987 additional homes to be built by 2021.

The Core Strategy

The Core Strategy is the main document within the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and conforms to national planning policy. All other Development Plan Documents for the Borough must conform to the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy includes:

- a 'spatial vision' which sets out how Ribble Valley Borough will develop to 2028
- 9 strategic objectives for the Borough which focus on the key issues and challenges facing the area
- a delivery strategy for achieving those objectives, which sets out how much development is expected to happen, where and by what means
- clear arrangements for monitoring and delivery.

¹ The Council cannot provide the evidence required by the Boundary Commission to calculate the increase in electorate resulting from new developments beyond April 2020. Anticipated future housing is based on the Five Year Supply figure.

7. HOUSING BASED ELECTORAL GROWTH TO 2021

Schedule 2 sets out, per Ward, the number of housing completions between 2008 and 2014 and the predicted further house building between 2015 and 2020 as set out in the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement April 2015. Careful consideration has been given to the planning permissions in place, the existing work progression on any site and the likelihood of any project completing in the time frame. It includes recent communications with developers on likely build dates. As evidence in support of the Council's submission, a copy of the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement April 2015 has been provided.

The Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement April 2015

The Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement April 2015 sets out the housing land supply position for Ribble Valley Borough for the five year period 2015/16 to 2020/21. The Statement is key to achieving an accurate prediction of population growth in the coming years. Under the National Planning Policy Framework, sites are considered deliverable if they are:

- Available – the site is available now.
- Suitable – the site offers a suitable location for development now.
- Achievable – there is a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years
- And if development of the site is viable.

Sites with planning permission are considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that schemes will not be implemented within five years. Local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in the five-year supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. There is evidence to indicate that 115 dwellings will be secured annually through windfall sites. Separate consideration to the number of new builds and the anticipated type of accommodation was then given to each Ward. For the purpose of these projections, windfall hasn't been considered and the electorate for the new households has calculated on the basis of the electorate in the rest of the ward. The average electorate for per dwelling has been calculated for each ward and applied to the number of projected dwellings. This has provided an average electorate ranging from 1.45 in Edisford and Low Moor to 2.01 in Wilpshire.

Using the five year plan, the Council has been able to calculate the predicted electorate occupancy for the planned developments. It can be seen that some Wards are expected to have significant increases in population, arising from the completion of a series of large scale development projects (such as Standen, Lawsonsteads and Barrowlands). Further projects are planned in the Borough, such as the completion of large developments particularly in the areas of Clitheroe, Whalley and the Longridge Wards.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The Borough of Ribble Valley has experienced population growth and the ten year Census provides valuable information on the nature of the Borough's population. Between the 2001 and 2011 Census the population of Ribble Valley grew by 5.9%. Ribble Valley has a high percentage of White British residents. The nature of the resident population will have an impact on the number of electors in the Borough as a lower proportion of residents are likely to be ineligible to appear on the electoral register on the basis of their nationality.

Ribble Valley has not seen any significant growth in the number of people aged under 19, with growth of only 1.21% (the number of children aged 4 or under fell by 2.01%) but has seen the number of people over the age of 65 increase by 23.43% since the 2001 Census.

This report has sought to look at a wide range of evidence and projections in order to provide a comprehensive account of the predicted number of electors and new housing expected up to 2021. Using the current electorate rate and population projections from the Office for National Statistics, the population is expected to increase to 59,000 with an electorate of 47,259 (80.1% of the population) by 2021.

As highlighted within Schedule 3, the population is expected to significantly increase within the wards of Whalley, Wiswell and Pendleton and Littlemoor between 2015 and 2021 due to growth by development. In addition, there has already been a sharp increase in the number of new dwellings within the wards of Whalley, Wiswell and Pendleton and Primrose (Schedule 2).

Table 6 provides an overview of the findings of this report (full details are set out in Schedule 3). The electorate projections have taken into account the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2015 and the ONS population projections. The June 2015 electorate figures have been used as the baseline data on which to build the projected electorate for 2021. On the basis of this approach, the Council estimates that the electorate of Ribble Valley will increase by a total of 6,384, representing a 13.6% increase between April 2015 and March 2021.

Electorate June 2015	Anticipated future housing	Electorate Growth by development	Ratio of change²	2021 Electorate prediction	Increase in electorate	% electorate change
47,099	2,987	5,087	1.024845652	53,483	6,384	13.6%

Table 6: Report summary

The Council cannot provide the evidence required by the Boundary Commission to calculate the increase in electorate resulting from new developments beyond April 2020. As is noted earlier in the report, the Council is aware of likely development after April 2020, particularly in Barrow and Clitheroe. The Council is confident in being able to demonstrate the evidence on which the electorate estimates have been drawn up for the next 5 years. It is therefore recommended that, for the purposes of the Boundary Review of Ribble Valley, the Borough Council's predictions as set out in Schedule 3 to the report are adopted.

² The Ratio of Change is a calculation based on ONS population estimates and builds into the calculations the underlying change in population, regardless of developments

9. SCHEDULE 1 – FURTHER DETAILED EXPLANATION REGARDING THE CORE STRATEGY

The Core Strategy is the Council's main Local Development Document and conforms to the National Planning Policy Framework. All other Development Plan Documents for the Borough must conform to the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy was adopted by the Council on 16 December 2014. It sets out the overall strategic context for the spatial planning and the management of development in the Borough up to 2028.

The Core Strategy will affect the lives of people who live, work and visit Ribble Valley Borough in a variety of ways.

- It sets out the overall approach to managing development and changes in the Borough.
- It identifies the broad location for new homes, jobs, community facilities and services and how they will be delivered.
- It sets the framework for the provision of affordable housing in the Borough.
- It sets out quality standards for securing the necessary infrastructure to support development, including transport, education, health, utilities, community facilities, open spaces and green infrastructure and how this will be delivered.
- It identifies Ribble Valley Borough's contribution towards minimising the adverse impacts of climate change and how it intends to meet its international and national obligations towards environmental improvement.
- It provides specific policy guidance to protect the Borough's diverse habitats, biodiversity, geodiversity, heritage, Green Belt and important built features such as listed buildings, historic landscapes, ancient monuments and Conservation Areas.
- Overall, it sets a framework for delivering the aspirations of the local community as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy, and seeks to improve the well-being of the community.

The Core Strategy does not identify individual sites for development only broad locations. This will be dealt with through the Development Delivery DPD (previously known as the Site Allocations DPD) that is currently being prepared.

For more information regarding the Core Strategy, including the stages involved with preparing the document, the examination process and the statement of adoption, please visit

https://www.ribbonvalley.gov.uk/info/200364/planning_policies/1428/adopted_core_strategy

10. SCHEDULE 2 – NUMBER OF HOUSING COMPLETIONS (2008 – 2014) AND PREDICTED FURTHER HOUSE BUILDING (2015 TO 2021)

Ward	Completions 2008-2014	Anticipated Future Housing - Five Year Housing Land Supply
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	18	39
Alston and Hothersall	25	128
Billington and Old Langho	33	132
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	10	5
Chatburn	4	18
Chipping	24	28
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	6	23
Derby and Thornley	38	32
Dilworth	35	130
Edisford and Low Moor	45	334
Gisburn, Rimington	8	56
Langho	49	27
Littlemoor	26	390
Mellor	26	9
Primrose	75	169
Read and Simonstone	7	20
Ribchester	9	25
Sabden	65	65
St Mary's	11	229
Salthill	12	50
Waddington and West Bradford	14	19
Whalley	80	562
Wilpshire	9	9
Wiswell and Pendleton	106	488
Totals	735	2987

<u>Identified 5 year Supply (not using slippage or windfall as can't apportion over wards)</u>	as HLAS April 2015
Sites subject to section 106	132
Sites with planning permissions not started	
Full permission	285
Outline permission	2069
Conversions	77
Affordable units	983
subtotal	3546
Less sites not started not deliverable	-18
Less dwellings on large sites deliverable beyond 5yrs	-1144
subtotal	2384
10% slippage not inc.	
Less Lawsonsteads	-31
subtotal	2353
Plus sites under construction	255
Plus conversions under construction	53
Plus dwellings not started on sites under construction	371
Less sites not currently active	-22
Less dwellings not deliverable	-23
subtotal	2987
Plus windfall allowance (not included)	
Total	2987

(An estimate of 6 year supply - (does not include 10% slippage of -238 or windfall of 115 as difficult to apportion over wards) = $2987 / 5 \times 6 = 3584$)

11. SCHEDULE 3 – ELECTION GROWTH BY WARD TO 2021 (BASED ON HOUSEHOLD GROWTH)

Ward	2015 electorate	Anticipated Future Housing ³	Electorate growth by development	Ratio of change	New electorate 2021	Increase in electorate	% Electorate change	An estimated Electorate recognising future housing beyond 2020 – not to be used ⁴
Edisford and Low Moor	2504	334	401	1.024845652	2977	473	18.9%	3162
St Mary's	2327	229	403	1.024845652	2798	471	20.2%	2880
Primrose	2602	169	270	1.024845652	2943	341	13.1%	2999
Salthill	2383	50	88	1.024845652	2532	149	6.3%	2550
Littlemoor	2437	390	647	1.024845652	3161	724	29.7%	3294
Clitheroe Division	12253	1,172	1809	1.024845652	14411	2158	17.6%	14885
Mellor	2285	9	17	1.024845652	2359	74	3.2%	2362
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	2128	23	46	1.024845652	2228	100	4.7%	2237
Wilpshire	2116	9	18	1.024845652	2187	71	3.4%	2191
Langho	1935	27	50	1.024845652	2034	99	5.1%	2045
Billington and Old Langho	2465	132	240	1.024845652	2772	307	12.5%	2822
Ribble Valley South West Division	10929	200	371	1.024845652	11581	652	6.0%	11657
Gisburn, Rimington	1116	56	103	1.024845652	1249	133	11.9%	1270
Waddington and West Bradford	2586	19	35	1.024845652	2686	100	3.9%	2694

³ The Council cannot provide the evidence required by the Boundary Commission to calculate the increase in electorate resulting from new developments beyond April 2020. Anticipated future housing is based on the Five Year Supply figure.

⁴ An electorate figure has been produced which recognises the housing which could be built after April 2020 (An estimate of 6 year supply = $2987 / 5 \times 6 = 3584$)

Ward	2015 electorate	Anticipated Future Housing ³	Electorate growth by development	Ratio of change	New electorate 2021	Increase in electorate	% Electorate change	An estimated Electorate recognising future housing beyond 2020 – not to be used ⁴
Chatburn	1097	18	33	1.024845652	1158	61	5.6%	1165
Wiswell and Pendleton	1274	488	874	1.024845652	2201	927	72.8%	2380
Whalley	3148	562	1006	1.024845652	4257	1109	35.2%	4463
Read and Simonstone	2122	20	37	1.024845652	2213	91	4.3%	2220
Sabden	1199	65	111	1.024845652	1343	144	12.0%	1365
<u>Ribble Valley North East Division</u>	12,542	1,228	2,199	1.024845652	15107	2565	20.5%	15558
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	1174	39	78	1.024845652	1283	109	9.3%	1299
Alston and Hothersall	2120	128	243	1.024845652	2422	302	14.2%	2472
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	1110	5	9	1.024845652	1147	37	3.3%	1149
Chipping	1163	28	52	1.024845652	1245	82	7.1%	1256
Derby and Thornley	2460	32	60	1.024845652	2583	123	5.0%	2595
Dilworth	2055	130	221	1.024845652	2333	278	13.5%	2378
Ribchester	1293	25	45	1.024845652	1371	78	6.1%	1380
<u>Longridge with Bowland Division</u>	11375	387	708	1.024845652	12383	1008	8.9%	12529
Total for Ribble Valley Borough	47,099	2,987	5,087	1.024845652	53483	6384	13.6%	54629

12. SCHEDULE 4 – ELECTION GROWTH TO 2021 – ESTIMATED POLLING DISTRICT ELECTORATE (BASED ON CURRENT % OF WARD ELECTORATE)

Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate Count 2015	% of ward electorate	Ward Electorate 2015	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020)	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Ward	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Polling District	Rate of Change	New Electorate 2021 Polling District	New Electorate 2021 Ward	New Electorate 2021 County Divisions
CA	Edisford	Edisford and Low Moor	Clitheroe	1671	66.73	2504	401	2,905	1939	1.024845652	1,987	2,977	14,411
CB	Low Moor			833	33.27				966	1.024845652	990		
CC	St Mary's	St Mary's		2327	100	2327	403	2,730	2730	1.024845652	2,798	2,798	
CF	Primrose	Primrose		2602	100	2602	270	2,872	2872	1.024845652	2,943	2,943	
CD	Salthill	Salthill		2383	100	2383	88	2,471	2471	1.024845652	2,532	2,532	
CE	Littlemoor	Littlemoor		2437	100	2437	647	3,084	3084	1.024845652	3,161	3,161	

DA	Balderstone	Mellor	Ribble Valley South West	362	15.84	2285	17	2,302	365	1.024845652	374	2,359	11,581
DB	Mellor			1923	84.16				1937	1.024845652	1,985		
DC	Osbaldeston	Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave		154	7.24	2128	46	2,174	157	1.024845652	161	2,228	
DD	Ramsgreave			628	29.51				642	1.024845652	658		
DH	Clayton-le-Dale			996	46.80				1018	1.024845652	1,043		
DI	Salesbury			350	16.45				358	1.024845652	366		
DJ	Wilpshire	Wilpshire		2116	100	2116	18	2,134	2134	1.024845652	2,187	2,187	
DF	Langho	Langho		1853	95.76	1935	50	1,985	1901	1.024845652	1,948	2,034	
DG	Dinckley			82	4.24				84	1.024845652	86		
DE	Billington	Billington and Old Langho		1349	54.73	2465	240	2,705	1480	1.024845652	1,517	2,772	
DK	Brockhall & Old Langho			1116	45.27				1225	1.024845652	1,255		

SE	Gisburn Forest	Gisburn, Rimington	Ribble Valley North East	133	11.92	1116	103	1,219	145	1.024845652	149	1,249	15,107
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Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate Count 2015	% of ward electorate	Ward Electorate 2015	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020)	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Ward	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Polling District	Rate of Change	New Electorate 2021 Polling District	New Electorate 2021 Ward	New Electorate 2021 County Divisions
SK1	Gisburn			407	36.47				445	1.024845652	456		
SK2	Horton			79	7.08				86	1.024845652	88		
SL1	Middop			29	2.60				32	1.024845652	32		
SL2	Rimington			360	32.26				393	1.024845652	403		
SM1	Newsholme			36	3.23				39	1.024845652	40		
SM2	Paythorne			72	6.45				79	1.024845652	81		
SC	Waddington	Waddington and West Bradford		952	36.81	586	35	2,621	965	1.024845652	989	2,686	
SF	Sawley			308	11.91				312	1.024845652	320		
SN	Grindleton1			558	21.58				566	1.024845652	580		
SO	Grindleton2			90	3.48				91	1.024845652	93		
SP	West Bradford			678	26.22				687	1.024845652	704		
CO	Chatburn	Chatburn		918	83.68	1097	33	1,130	946	1.024845652	969	1,158	
CP1	Downham			117	10.67				121	1.024845652	124		
CP2	Twiston			62	5.65				64	1.024845652	65		
CQ	Barraclough	Wiswell and Pendleton		80	6.28	1274	874	2,148	135	1.024845652	138	2,201	
CR	Pendleton			101	7.93				170	1.024845652	175		
CS	Wiswell			256	20.09				432	1.024845652	442		
CT1	Barrow			750	58.87				1265	1.024845652	1,296		
CU1	Mearley			17	1.33				29	1.024845652	29		
CU2	Worston			70	5.49				118	1.024845652	121		
CT2	Little Mitton	Whalley		38	1.21	3148	1,006	4,154	50	1.024845652	51	4,257	
CV	Whalley			2944	93.52				3885	1.024845652	3,981		
SB	Mitton			166	5.27				219	1.024845652	224		

Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate Count 2015	% of ward electorate	Ward Electorate 2015	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020)	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Ward	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Polling District	Rate of Change	New Electorate 2021 Polling District	New Electorate 2021 Ward	New Electorate 2021 County Divisions
CI	Read	Read and Simonstone		1123	52.92	2122	37	2,159	1143	1.024845652	1,171	2,213	
CY	Simonstone			999	47.08				1016	1.024845652	1,042		
CJ	Sabden	Sabden		1199	100	1199	111	1,310	1310	1.024845652	1,343	1,343	

CK	Hurst Green/Stonyhurst	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	Longridge with Bowland	613	52.21	1174	78	1,252	654	1.024845652	670	1,283	12,383
CL	Chaigley			177	15.08				189	1.024845652	193		
CW	Dutton			216	18.40				230	1.024845652	236		
SA	Bashall Eaves			168	14.31				179	1.024845652	184		
CG	Alston	Alston and Hothersall		2120	243	2,363	2227	1.024845652	2,282	2,422			
CX1	Hothersall						122	5.75	136		1.024845652	139	
SD	Bolton-by-Bowland	Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn		1110	9	1,119	442	1.024845652	453	1,147			
SH	Bowland Forest Lower Division						130	11.71	131		1.024845652	134	
SI1	Easington						49	4.41	49		1.024845652	51	
SI2	Slaidburn						239	21.53	241		1.024845652	247	
SJ	Newton-in-Bowland						254	22.88	256		1.024845652	262	
CM1	Bowland						56	4.82	59		1.024845652	60	
CM1	Leagram	Chipping	1163	52	1,215	87	1.024845652	89	1,245				
CM3	Chipping					888	76.35	928		1.024845652	951		
SG	Bowland Forest HD					136	11.69	142		1.024845652	146		

Polling District Ref	Area Name	Ward	County Electoral Division	Polling District Electorate Count 2015	% of ward electorate	Ward Electorate 2015	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020)	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Ward	Projected Electorate from Future Housing (2020) Polling District	Rate of Change	New Electorate 2021 Polling District	New Electorate 2021 Ward	New Electorate 2021 County Divisions
CH2	Derby	Derby and Thornley		2160	87.80	2460	60	2,520	2213	1.024845652	2,268	2,583	
CN	Thornley			300	12.20				307	1.024845652	315		
CH1	Dilworth	Dilworth		2055	100	2055	221	2,276	2276	1.024845652	2,333	2,333	
CX2	Ribchester	Ribchester		1293	100	1293	45	1,338	1338	1.024845652	1,371	1,371	