

# RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL REPORT TO FULL COUNCIL

Agenda Item No.

meeting date: 15 DECEMBER 2015  
 title: RESPONSE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND'S CONSULTATION ON THE ELECTORAL REVIEW FOR LANCASHIRE  
 submitted by: DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES  
 principal author: MICHELLE HAWORTH – PRINCIPAL POLICY AND PERFORMANCE OFFICER

## 1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To agree a response to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England's Consultation on the draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Lancashire County Council.
- 1.2 Relevance to the Council's ambitions and priorities:
- Community Objectives –
  - Corporate Priorities –
  - Other Considerations -
- Electoral inequality has been identified at a county level within the borough. We believe that the LGBCE's proposals will lead to greater electoral inequality within the next 5 years.

## 2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 On 17th November 2015 the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) published their draft recommendations for the further electoral review (FER) of Lancashire County Council. Between 17th November 2015 and 11th January 2016 they are inviting comments on the draft recommendations. The following documents can be found on this website –

<https://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/north-west/lancashire/lancashire-county-council>

- Draft recommendations for Lancashire County Council (PDF)
  - Summary of the report (PDF)
  - News release on draft recommendations for Lancashire County Council
  - Letter sent to the Chief Executive of Lancashire County Council (PDF)
  - An overview map of the draft recommendations (PDF) is available (Please note: this map is very large and may take some time to download). Map 1 will be on display in the Civic Suite.
- 2.2 Submissions to the Lancashire County Council electoral review can be made through the online consultation area, by sending an e-mail to [reviews@lgbce.org.uk](mailto:reviews@lgbce.org.uk), or writing in to the following address: *The Review Officer (Lancashire), Local Government Boundary Commission for England, 14th Floor Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP*
- 2.3 Guidance is available on the Guidance page. You may also wish to read the document *Electoral Reviews: Technical Guidance*, which contains detailed guidance on the review process and information on the legislation that reviews are carried out under.

## 3 LGBCE'S PROPOSALS FOR LANCASHIRE

- 3.1 Lancashire County Council currently has 84 councillors. Based on the evidence LGBCE received during previous phases of the review, they consider that retaining the council size of 84 will ensure the Council can discharge its roles and responsibilities effectively.

### ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 3.2 The draft recommendations propose that Lancashire County Council's 84 councillors should represent 80 single-member divisions and two two-member divisions. Only one of the

proposed 82 divisions would have an electoral variance of greater than 10% from the average for Lancashire by 2021 (which is Clitheroe). LGBCE are therefore satisfied that they have achieved good levels of electoral fairness for Lancashire.

- 3.3 In seeking to achieve electoral fairness, LGBCE work out the average number of electors per councillor by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors as shown on the table below.

	2015	2021
Electorate of Lancashire	899,555	930,978
Number of councillors	84	84
Average number of electors per councillor	10,709	11,083

- 3.4 Additionally, in circumstances where LGBCE propose to divide a parish between district wards or county divisions, they are required to divide it into parish wards so that each parish ward is wholly contained within a single district ward or county division. LGBCE cannot make amendments to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.
- 3.5 As prescribed in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, Lancashire County Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2021, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of the final recommendations in 2016.
- 3.6 These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and projected an increase in the electorate of approximately 3% by 2021.
- 3.7 As part of the consultation on division arrangements, LGBCE received a submission from Ribble Valley Borough Council (Appendix A) which projected a higher electorate figure than that put forward by the County Council. According to LGBCE the Council's proposed figures were based on 'a best-case scenario' of housing development and occupation which 'included a large number of developments which did not have full planning permission at the time the forecast was made'. The Council forecast that the electorate for the borough would increase by 13.5% over the next five years. This compared with a forecast increase of 2.5% provided by the County Council.
- 3.8 LGBCE carefully considered the evidence put forward by both the County and ourselves and concluded that the forecasts put forward by Ribble Valley Borough Council appeared to place too great a reliance on the 'speculative identification of new housing developments and do not clearly demonstrate that those developments will be fully completed and occupied within the forecast period'. LGBCE considered that this forecast was not likely to be more accurate than the figures put forward by the County Council, and so they did not amend the forecast figures. They were satisfied that the projected figures provided by the County Council are the best available at the present time and these figures form the basis of the draft recommendations.
- 3.9 The council size of 84 provides the following allocation between the district councils in the county:
- Burnley Borough – six councillors
  - Chorley Borough – eight councillors
  - Fylde Borough – six councillors
  - Hyndburn Borough – six councillors
  - Lancaster City – 10 councillors
  - Pendle Borough – six councillors
  - Preston City – nine councillors
  - Ribble Valley Borough – four councillors
  - Rossendale Borough – five councillors
  - South Ribble Borough – eight councillors

- West Lancashire Borough – eight councillors
- Wyre Borough – eight councillors

### Ribble Valley

- 3.10 In Ribble Valley, LGBCE are adopting the divisions proposed in the county-wide scheme. The Council's submission proposed increasing the number of county councillors allocated to the borough to five. The proposed increase was based on a projected increase in electorate in the borough which we argued would necessitate a consequential increase in councillor representation.
- 3.11 As stated earlier, having considered the information provided by both the County Council and Ribble Valley Borough Council, LGBCE did not consider that the proposed increase in electorate was likely to occur in full, and so did not increase the number of councillors for Ribble Valley.
- 3.12 LGBCE's proposals for the borough include a Clitheroe division which will have an electoral variance of 13% more electors than the county average. LGBCE considered how this variance could be reduced, by removing electors from the division in both the south and north of the town. However, they concluded that there was not a solution that would satisfactorily meet the statutory criteria. An alternative proposal put forward was for a two-member division which would include Clitheroe and a large rural area to the north of the town. LGBCE consider that this division would not reflect community identities and so they are not adopting it. Despite this electoral variance being higher than one LGBCE would usually adopt, they consider that the proposed Clitheroe division accurately reflects communities, and would provide for effective and convenient local government. Coterminosity would be 74% under the draft recommendations.

### **Ribble Valley Borough**

<b>Division name</b>	<b>Number of Cllrs</b>	<b>Variance 2021</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Detail</b>
<b>Clitheroe</b>	1	13%	This division comprises the town and parish of Clitheroe, and is bound by the River Ribble on its west and north.	<p>In addition to the county-wide scheme and two borough-wide schemes, we received a submission supporting the borough-wide scheme to divide Clitheroe between two divisions. This would only have been possible with the addition of a councillor to this borough, and we are not proposing to do that. Based on the forecast electorate, the borough is only entitled to four county councillors.</p> <p>We also received a proposal to combine Clitheroe with a large amount of the rural part of the borough, in order to improve the electoral equality. We do not consider that such a division would reflect community identities, or provide for effective and convenient local government as it would cover a relatively large geographical area. We investigated whether it would be possible to remove parts of Clitheroe town and include them in other divisions to improve electoral equality. However, we considered that any changes to reflect community identities would result in a too high an electoral variance.</p> <p>Therefore, despite our proposed division having an electoral variance higher than we would normally propose, we consider that it represents the best balance of our statutory criteria. It reflects community identities, and would be very likely to ensure effective and convenient local government.</p>
<b>Longridge with Bowland</b>	1	6%	This division is a largely rural one, comprising the parishes of Bashall Eaves, Bowland Forest High, Bowland Forest Low, Bowland-with-Leagram,	In addition to the submissions we received relating to the whole borough, we also received a submission from a parish council in this area. It argued that it should remain in a division with similar, rural parishes. Our proposed division achieves this and has good electoral equality.

			Chipping, Dutton, Easington, Gisburn Forest, Grindleton, Hothersall, Longridge Newton, Ribchester, Slaidburn and Thornley-with-Wheatley, as well as parts of Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley and Grindleton parishes. It contains Bowland Forest Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	
<b>Ribble Valley North East</b>	1	8%	This division comprises the parishes of Chatburn, Downham, Gisburn, Horton, Mearley, Middop, Newsholme, Paythorne, Pendleton, Read, Rimington, Sabden, Sawley, Simonstone, Twiston, West Bradford, Whalley, Wiswell and Worston, as well as part of Grindleton parish.	As mentioned above, we received a proposal to combine Clitheroe with a rural area of the borough. Our proposed division here would have made up the majority of that proposed two-member division. We consider that this single-member division is a better reflection of community identities in this part of the borough.
<b>Ribble Valley South West</b>	1	8%	This division comprises the parishes of Balderstone, Billington & Langho, Clayton-le-Dale, Dinckley, Great Milton, Little Milton, Osbaldeston, Ramsgreave, Salesbury and Wilpshire. The division also contains part of Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley parish.	Our proposed division here is adopted from one proposed in the county-wide scheme. It comprises rural parishes, and we consider that it reflects community identities, and has good electoral equality.

3.13 The above proposals will see the following wards being split between two divisions (see Map at Appendix B):

- Whalley
  - SB (Mitton) and CT2 (Wiswell – Little Mitton) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - CV (Whalley) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East
- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley
  - CK (ABC - Hurst Green and Stonyhurst) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley South West
  - CL (ABC - Chaigley), CW (Dutton), and SA (Bashall Eaves) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
- Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn
  - SH (Forest of Bowland Lower – Browsholme, Cow Ark, Whitewell), SJ (Newton-in-Bowland), SI1 (Slaidburn - Easington) and SI2 (Slaidburn) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - SD (Bolton-by-Bowland) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East
- Waddington and West Bradford
  - SC (Waddington) and SO (Grindleton 2) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - SP (West Bradford), SN (Grindleton 1), and SF(Sawley) are proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East

#### 4 PARISH ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 As part of an electoral review, LGBCE 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 divisions it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies

wholly within a single ward. LGBCE cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

- 4.2 Under the 2009 Act LGBCE only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of their recommendations for principal authority division arrangements. (The district councils in Lancashire have powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements).
- 4.3 As a result of LGBCE's proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, they are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Aughton, Bailey & Chaigley, Aughton, Colne, Grindleton, Lea, Nelson, Newton-with-Clifton, Penwortham and Scarisbrook parishes.

#### Revised parish electoral arrangements for Aughton, Bailey & Chaigley parish.

##### 4.4 Draft recommendation -

Aughton, Bailey & Chaigley Parish Council should return six parish councillors, as at present, representing two wards: Chaigley (returning two members) and Hurst Green & Stonyhurst (returning four members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

#### Revised parish electoral arrangements for Grindleton parish.

##### 4.5 Draft recommendation -

Grindleton Parish Council should return seven parish councillors, as at present, representing two wards: Grindleton North (returning one member) and Grindleton South (returning six members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

## 5 PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 A response to the draft recommendations has been prepared which provides more evidence for the LGBCE and supports our original submission (Appendix C). The Council's response reaffirms our belief that the number of electors in the borough will increase dramatically over the next five years due to new housing developments.

## 6 RISK ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 The approval of this report may have the following implications

- Resources – None.
- Technical, Environmental and Legal – None.
- Political – The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent organisation and its recommendations favour no political party.
- Reputation – None.
- Equality & Diversity – None.

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 We strongly believe that the County Council, and the LGBCE, have under-forecasted the number of electors in the borough by 2021.
- 7.2 To agree how we respond to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England's Consultation on the draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Lancashire County Council.

**Michelle Haworth**  
PRINCIPAL POLICY AND  
PERFORMANCE OFFICER

**Jane Pearson**  
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Dear Sir/Madam,

### **Lancashire Review Consultation Response – Ribble Valley Borough Council - August 2015**

This response sets out the formal views of Ribble Valley Borough Council (Council) on the division arrangements for Lancashire published by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (from 23 June to 31 August 2015).

It should be noted that the minority group on the Council will be submitting their own alternative proposals for the formation of divisions.

The Council, in its response, has incorporated a distribution of electors that reflects the known and proposed growth in the Borough and particularly the distribution across Wards and Divisions.

Work undertaken by the County Council has examined the electoral variances in representation across the county area. Wherever possible, wards and divisions should not have an electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio for the authority. We have noted that currently there is an electoral imbalance of more than 10% in two of the four Ribble Valley divisions; and overall for Ribble Valley 9.95%. We feel this imbalance is unlikely to be corrected by foreseeable changes to the electorate within a reasonable period.

The County Council's electorate forecast shows that the variances will likely remain beyond 2021. This table uses data created by the County Council.

*Table 1 – Current and future position based on County Council Forecast*

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2015	Variance 2015	Electorate 2021	Variance 2021
Clitheroe	1	12,253	14%	12,531	13%
Longridge with Bowland	1	11,375	6%	11,687	5%
Ribble Valley North East	1	12,542	17%	12,937	17%
Ribble Valley South West	1	10,929	2%	11,142	1%
Total	4	47,099	9.95%	48,297	8.94%

The Council does not agree with the data used to create the electorate forecast 2021. We are concerned that the County Council are using a predicted electorate from new housing figure which is much lower than that which has been recently calculated by the borough council. This then means that the figures used by Lancashire produces a much lower electorate figure for 2021 than we currently forecast.

This is the extract from the County Council document detailing their methodology –

*“Ribble Valley have provided a total electorate figure for June 2015 of 47,099. Applying the growth rate from the population projections would produce a 2021 electorate of 48,140. Using the housing land availability figures that were available and the above figure as a guide we have arrived at a 2021 total of 48,297 which might be a little light in the more built up areas, but there is no way to allocate new dwelling residents them to the polling districts within these.”*

The Council provided the Housing Land Availability Schedule April 2015, which includes our Five Year Supply Statement. This wasn't used by the County Council to allocate predicted development to wards.

The County Council themselves recognise that the electorate figure could be a little light particularly in the built up areas.

The Council has since been working on an Electorate Forecast in preparation for our own ward boundary review. In order to carry out this piece of work we have broken down the expected development, as per the five year supply, across the wards. This has resulted in a much higher, and more accurate, electorate prediction for 2021 than that produced by the County Council, which was based on 664 new dwellings from development compared to the more realistic figure of 2,987.

We have set out in the table below the impact our forecast electorate would have on the existing Ribble Valley divisions.

*Table 2 – Current and future position based on Ribble Valley Borough Council Forecast*

<b>Name of division</b>	<b>Number of cllrs per division</b>	<b>Electorate 2015</b>	<b>Variance 2015</b>	<b>RVBC Electorate Forecast 2021</b>	<b>Variance 2021</b>
Clitheroe	1	12,253	14%	14,411	30%
Longridge with Bowland	1	11,375	6%	12,383	12%
Ribble Valley North East	1	12,542	17%	15,107	36%
Ribble Valley South West	1	10,929	2%	11,582	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47,099</b>	<b>9.95%</b>	<b>53,483</b>	<b>20.64%</b>

The changes sought by the Council, based on our own electorate forecast, are set out below; maps and data supporting the proposals and calculations referred to are provided.

### **Division Boundaries**

A set out above, should the current position of 4 divisions remain unchanged, the electoral numbers based on our own electorate forecast for 2021 would create significant variations in the electorate in 3 out of the 4 divisions (see Schedule 4 of Ribble Valley Electorate Forecast).

Beyond 2021 the Commission needs to be aware that there are a number of large developments that have already been granted planning permission, which will ensure a substantial number of new houses will continue to be delivered beyond this period in Ribble Valley North East and Ribble Valley South East in particular. As such there will be continued electorate growth due to housing development in these divisions beyond 2020, we believe creating further imbalances.

The Council wishes to propose therefore that the Commission considers that the number of councillors within the electoral boundary of Ribble Valley be increased from 4 councillors to 5. Each division will be a single councillor division.

### **Proposed 5 Divisions**

The existing divisions of Ribble Valley North East and Ribble Valley South West will remain and the Council proposes the following name changes for the remaining three divisions:

- Ribble Valley Central
- Ribble Valley South East
- Ribble Valley North West

The electoral numbers within each of our proposed divisions will satisfy the requirements of being roughly the same number across the county (11,083) being:

*Table 3 – Proposed Divisions for Ribble Valley*

<b>Name of division</b>	<b>Number of cllrs per division</b>	<b>RVBC Electorate Forecast 2021</b>	<b>Variance 2021</b>
Ribble Valley Central	1	10,346	-6.65%
Ribble Valley North East	1	10,896	-1.70%
Ribble Valley North West	1	10,648	-3.92%
Ribble Valley South East	1	10,015	-9.65%
Ribble Valley South West	1	11,582	4.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53,483</b>	<b>-3.49%</b>

The proposed amendments to the division boundaries are outlined in the attached map. These changes will see the creation of 5 divisions. The pattern of electoral boundary divisions proposed can continue to reflect the interests and identities of local communities:

- No changes to Ribble Valley South West.
- Minor amendments to the division called Longridge with Bowland and renaming it Ribble Valley North West. The Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley ward (CK, CL, CW, and SA polling districts) moves to help create Ribble Valley Central, as does the SD Bolton-by-Bowland polling district of Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn ward.
- A new division to be created in Ribble Valley South East. This reflects the significant growth already in that area (in particular in Whalley and Barrow) and the forecasted growth over the next five years. There are strong historic and community links between the polling districts in this new division which will incorporate the wards of Wiswell and Pendleton, Whalley, Read and Simonstone, and Sabden.
- Ribble Valley North East would be amended to take in half of the Clitheroe division – CD, CE and CF. CE polling district (Littlemoor) will see significant growth in future years as it incorporates the strategic site of Standen, which has outline planning permission for 1,040 dwellings. The SE polling district of Gisburn Forest moves to help create Ribble Valley Central. The polling district will join SD Bolton-by-Bowland where there is a greater community link than with the majority of the rest of Gisburn, Rimington ward which is the other side of the A59.
- Ribble Valley Central is a new division created in the centre of the Borough. It will include the remainder of the Clitheroe polling districts of CA, CB and CC. These will join with SC, SP, SN and SO (Waddington and West Bradford Ward) where there are community links. As already mentioned SE, SD and CK, CL, CW, and SA polling districts will also be included.

A review has been carried out and it is considered that the proposals will continue to provide effective local and convenient government.

- Polling stations are already provided in each polling district and this is unlikely to change.
- Where communities are linked through cultural and historic involvement these links can remain in place.
- The creation of a new division around the Whalley area and the dividing up of Clitheroe reflects the housing growth, completions and planned, in these areas.
- Clitheroe has been divided in such a way as to ensure the links to village rural locations that relate themselves to Clitheroe.

The Council asks that the Local Boundary Commission for England carefully considers our proposals for the creation of an additional division and the new boundaries.

Should the Commission wish to discuss in more detail any of the amendments set out in this response or discuss any further matters relating to its proposals the Council will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marshal Scott". The signature is written in a cursive style and is enclosed within a light grey rectangular box.

Marshal Scott  
Chief Executive

For further information please contact Michelle Haworth on 01200 414421 (Direct Line) or Email [michelle.haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk](mailto:michelle.haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk)

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# Lancaster

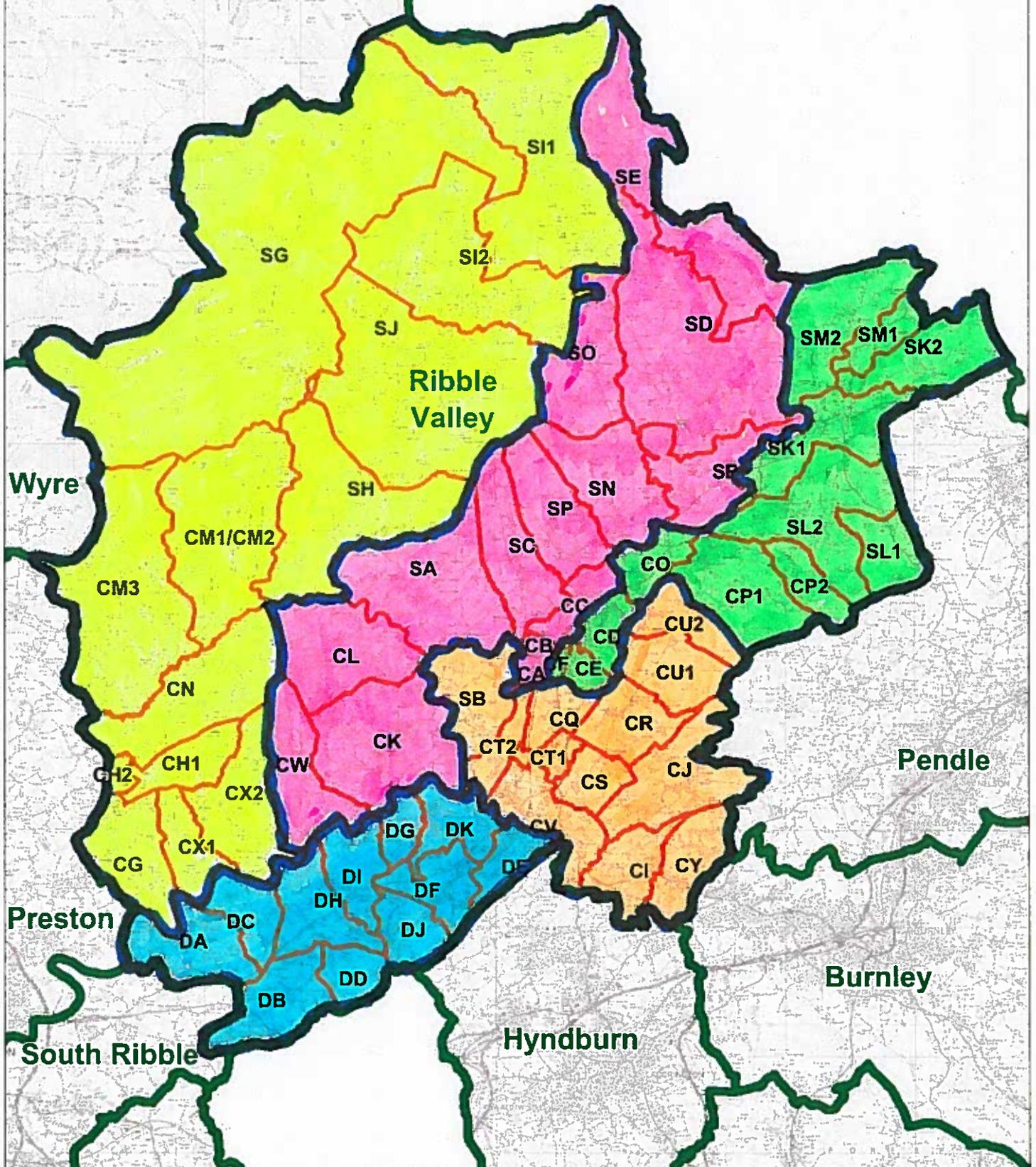
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## Polling Districts in Ribble Valley

 District boundary

 Polling District Boundary

**SM1** Polling District Reference



# RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

## ELECTORATE FORECAST



Ribble Valley  
Borough Council

[www.ribblevalley.gov.uk](http://www.ribblevalley.gov.uk)

August 2015

Michelle Haworth  
Principal Policy and Performance Officer

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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.

<b>Electorate June 2015</b>	<b>Anticipated Future Housing</b>	<b>Electorate growth by development</b>	<b>Ratio of Change</b>	<b>2021 Electorate prediction</b>
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		2116		
DJ	Wilpshire	Wilpshire	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	1097			
CO	Chatburn	918				
CP1	Downham	Chatburn	117			
CP2	Twiston	62	1274			
CQ	Barraclough	Wiswell and Pendleton		80		
CR	Pendleton			101		
CS	Wiswell			256		
CT1	Barrow			750		
CU1	Mearley			17		
CU2	Worston		70			
CT2	Little Mitton	38	3148			
CV	Whalley	Whalley		2944		
SB	Mitton	166	2122			
CI	Read	Read and Simonstone		1123		
CY	Simonstone	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		
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
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,132</b>	<b>53,960</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>5.87%</b>

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%
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	<b>58,318</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

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.

<b>2014 ONS 17+ estimate</b>	<b>2021 ONS 17+ projected</b>	<b>Ratio of change to apply to 2021 electorate forecast</b>
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.

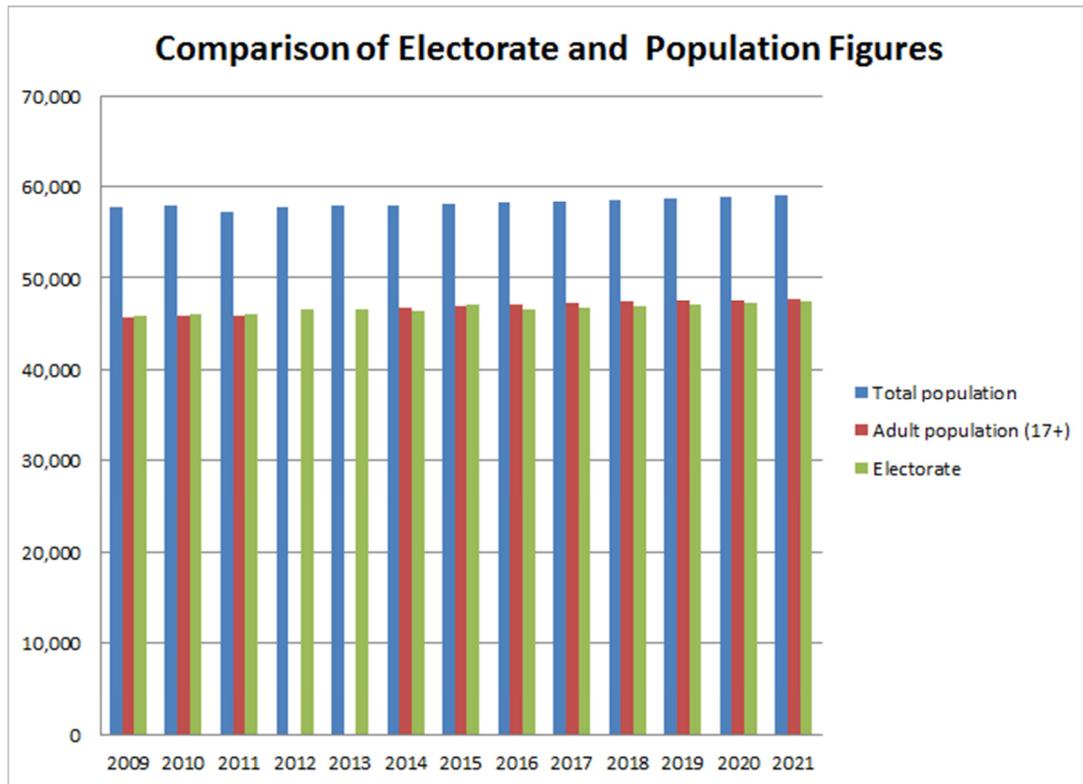


Figure 1. Comparison of electorate and population figures (Census break down by age not available for 2012 and 2013)

### **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 2021<sup>1</sup>. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Electorate June 2015</b>	<b>Anticipated future housing</b>	<b>Electorate Growth by development</b>	<b>Ratio of change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2021 Electorate prediction</b>	<b>Increase in electorate</b>	<b>% electorate change</b>
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.

<sup>2</sup> 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](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)**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Completions 2008-2014</b>	<b>Anticipated Future Housing - Five Year Housing Land Supply</b>
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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>2987</b>

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

(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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>
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
<b>Clitheroe Division</b>	<b>12253</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1.024845652</b>	<b>14411</b>	<b>2158</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>14885</b>
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
<b>Ribble Valley South West Division</b>	<b>10929</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1.024845652</b>	<b>11581</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>11657</b>
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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>
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
<b>Ribble Valley North East Division</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>1.024845652</b>	<b>15107</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>15558</b>
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
<b>Longridge with Bowland Division</b>	<b>11375</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1.024845652</b>	<b>12383</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>12529</b>
<b>Total for Ribble Valley Borough</b>	<b>47,099</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>1.024845652</b>	<b>53483</b>	<b>6384</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>54629</b>

**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	

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**Lancaster**

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### Polling Districts in Ribble Valley

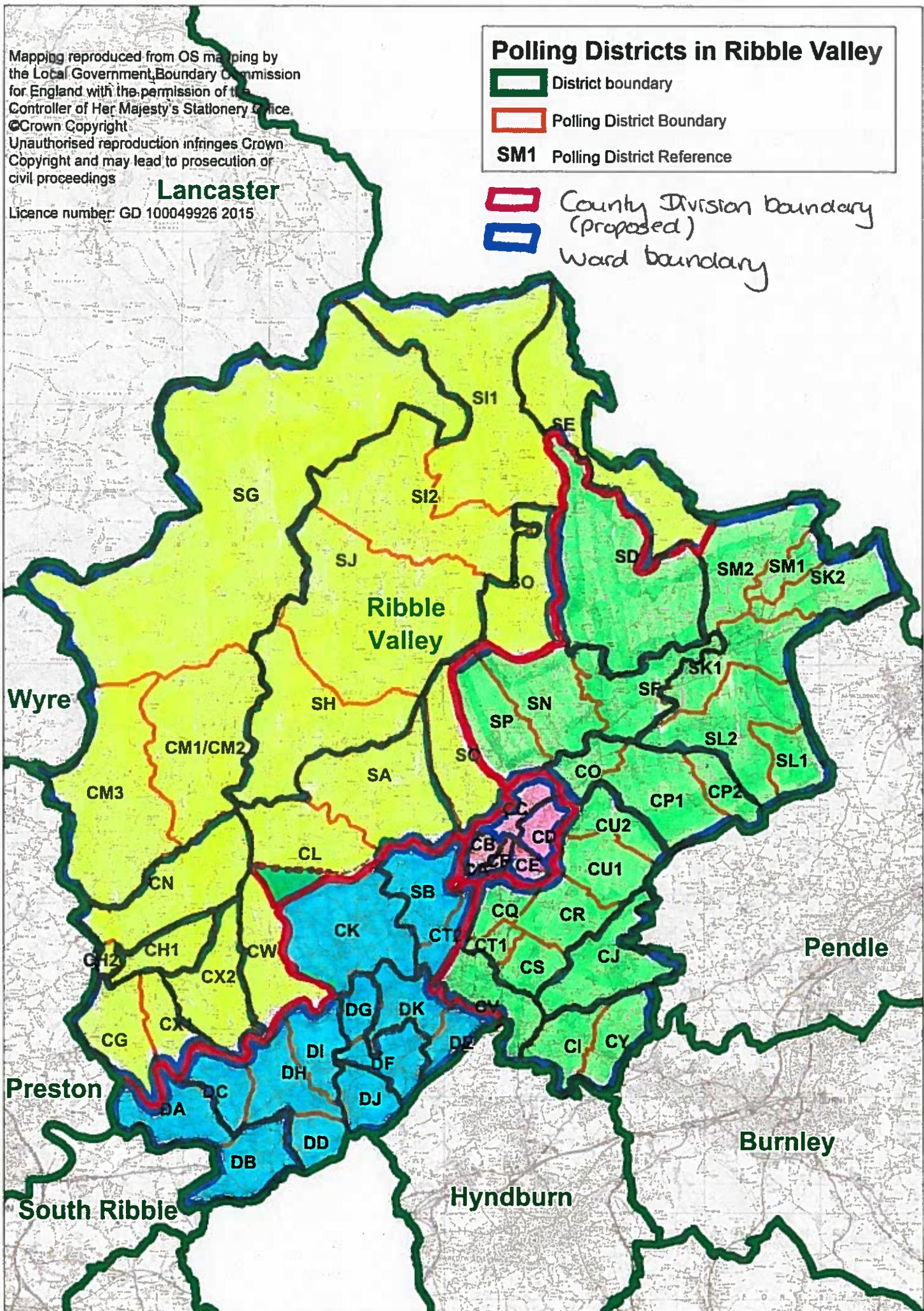
 District boundary

 Polling District Boundary

**SM1** Polling District Reference

 County Division boundary (proposed)

 Ward boundary





## RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

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my ref:  
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Dear Sir/Madam,

### **Response to the draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Lancashire County Council**

This response sets out the formal views of Ribble Valley Borough Council (Council) on the draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Lancashire County Council.

The Council, in its previous response, incorporated a distribution of electors that it felt reflected the known and proposed growth in the Borough and particularly the distribution across Wards and Divisions.

The 'Draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Lancashire County Council' makes the following comments:

"Ribble Valley Borough Council's proposed figures were based on a best-case scenario of housing development and occupation which included a large number of developments which did not have full planning permission at the time the forecast was made. The Borough Council forecast that the electorate for the borough would increase by 13.5% over the next five years. This compared with a forecast increase of 2.5% provided by the County Council."

"We carefully considered the evidence put forward by both the County and Borough council. We have concluded that the forecasts put forward by Ribble Valley Borough Council appear to place too great a reliance on the speculative identification of new housing developments and do not clearly demonstrate that those developments will be fully completed and occupied within the forecast period. We considered that this forecast was not likely to be more accurate than the figures put forward by the County Council, and so we did not amend the forecast figures."

We would like to take issue with your comment that "the Council appear to place too great a reliance on the speculative identification of new housing developments and do not clearly demonstrate that those developments will be fully completed and occupied within the forecast period." We are confident that the forecast put

forward is not speculative. In fact we would like to highlight the following changes which have occurred since our submission of 26 August 2015:

Our submission was based on the housing development figures contained with the Housing Land Availability Schedule April 2015. Since that date:

- There have been 134 completions.
- Sites and conversions under construction has increased from 308 to 351.
- The number of dwellings with full planning permission has increased from 285 to 365.
- Those sites with outline planning permission have correspondingly decreased from 2,069 to 1,987
- A number of sites which previously had outline planning permission have now had a reserved matters application approved –
  - Land of Chatburn Old Road, Chatburn 10 dwellings
  - Land off Henthorn Road, Clitheroe 45 dwellings
  - Strawberry Fields, Gisburn 23 dwellings
  - Land North of Dilworth Lane 196 dwellings
- Furthermore, we would also like to point out the following developments which have submitted reserved matters applications, but are not yet determined -
  - Land Whiteacre Lane, Barrow 7 dwellings
  - Land North & West Littlemoor, Clitheroe 48 dwellings
  - Land adj St Paul's Church, Clitheroe 8 dwellings
  - Land SW of Primrose Village, Clitheroe 81 dwellings
  - Land off Milton Avenue, Clitheroe 50 dwellings
- In addition the following large site has had an outline application approved:
  - Land East of Chipping Lane 363 dwellings

We continue to believe that the forecast electorate you have received and accepted for our area from the County Council is:

- Too low
- Not based on the evidence
- Ignores the Council's local plan and demand for housing in Ribble Valley

Your proposals for the borough include a Clitheroe division which will have an electoral variance of 13% more electors than the county average, based on the lower electorate forecast provided by the County Council. We consider this variance to be too high. It is the highest variance in your proposals for the county, in fact you state this electoral variance is higher than one that you would usually adopt. We fully expect this variance to be even greater by 2021, especially after considering our expected growth in housing over the next 5 years. Based on the above figures the building of 232 dwellings in Clitheroe alone is likely to commence very soon.

We have noticed that, under your proposals, the majority of the boroughs will see negative variances or small positive variances to the county average in their divisions. Ribble Valley will see all 4 divisions having a high positive variance to the county average including, as already stated, Clitheroe with a 13% variance and two others with an 8% variance. One of these divisions is Ribble Valley North East, which is another division which we believe will see an electorate forecast much higher than that provided by the County Council due to the amount of new housing predicted for both Barrow and Whalley.

The Council has concerns regarding the proposed division boundaries, the splitting of wards between divisions and the impact on Parishes.

Proposals will see the following wards being split between two divisions:

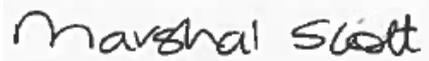
- Whalley
  - SB (Mitton) and CT2 (Wiswell – Little Mitton) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - CV (Whalley) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East
- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley
  - CK (ABC - Hurst Green and Stonyhurst) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley South West
  - CL (ABC - Chaigley), CW (Dutton), and SA (Bashall Eaves) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
- Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn
  - SH (Forest of Bowland Lower – Browsholme, Cow Ark, Whitewell), SJ (Newton-in-Bowland), SI1 (Slaidburn - Easington) and SI2 (Slaidburn) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - SD (Bolton-by-Bowland) is proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East
- Waddington and West Bradford
  - SC (Waddington) and SO (Grindleton 2) are proposed to be within Longridge with Bowland
  - SP (West Bradford), SN (Grindleton 1), and SF(Sawley) are proposed to be within Ribble Valley North East

We consider that your proposed divisions do not reflect community identities or promote democratic accountability and would not provide for effective and convenient local government. This would be both in terms of electoral arrangements when there are combined elections, but more significantly where an issue, eg the catchment area for a school provided by LCC potentially splits across 2 divisions. Further the proposed changes to the two parishes appear to have been determined without any input from the Borough or more importantly the Parish Councils.

The Council asks that the Local Boundary Commission for England carefully reconsiders our proposals for the creation of an additional division and the new boundaries.

Should the Commission wish to discuss in more detail any of the amendments set out in this response or discuss any further matters relating to its proposals the Council will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marshal Scott". The signature is written in a cursive style and is set against a light grey rectangular background.

Marshal Scott  
Chief Executive

For further information please contact Michelle Haworth on 01200 414421 (Direct Line) or email [michelle.haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk](mailto:michelle.haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk)

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