

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England



New electoral arrangements for Cheltenham Borough Council Draft Recommendations

November 2022

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A note on our mapping:

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

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Introduction

Who we are and what we do

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

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Susan Johnson OBE
- Peter Maddison QPM
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Jolyon Jackson CBE (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why Cheltenham?

7 We are conducting a review of Cheltenham Borough Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2001, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.² Additionally some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. We describe this as 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

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

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

Our proposals for Cheltenham

9 Cheltenham should be represented by 40 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 Cheltenham should have 20 wards, the same number as there are now.

11 The boundaries of all but two wards should change.

How will the recommendations affect you?

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

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

² Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

Have your say

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for a 10-week period, from 1 November 2022 to 9 January 2023. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed wards as the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be in making our final recommendations.

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

16 You have until 9 January 2023 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 23 for how to send us your response.

Review timetable

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

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
17 May 2022	Number of councillors decided
24 May 2022	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
1 August 2022	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
1 November 2022	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
9 January 2023	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
28 March 2023	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation³ states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors⁴ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

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

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

	2022	2028
Electorate of Cheltenham	90,616	95,484
Number of councillors	40	40
Average number of electors per councillor	2,265	2,387

22 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Cheltenham will have good electoral equality by 2028.

Submissions received

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

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2028, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2023. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 5% by 2028.

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

³ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

⁴ Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

Number of councillors

26 Cheltenham Borough Council currently has 40 councillors. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

27 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 40 councillors.

28 As Cheltenham Borough Council elects by halves (meaning it elects half its councillors every two years) there is a presumption in legislation⁵ that the Council has a uniform pattern of two-councillor wards. We will only move away from this pattern of wards should we receive compelling evidence during consultation that an alternative pattern of wards will better reflect our statutory criteria.

29 We received three submissions about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on ward patterns. These appeared to favour fewer than 40 councillors. However, these submissions did not outline how a reduced number of councillors would effectively operate within the Council's decision-making and governance structure. We therefore based our draft recommendations on a 40-councillor council.

Ward boundaries consultation

30 We received 70 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. None of these were from the Council or from political groups and no borough-wide warding schemes were received. Furthermore, two-thirds of the submissions either raised issues beyond the scope of this review, such as external borough and parish boundaries, or the Boundary Commission for England's ongoing review of parliamentary constituencies. We have no regard for existing or proposed parliamentary constituency boundaries as part of our review of Cheltenham Borough Council.

31 We therefore drew up our own scheme guided, where possible, by the remainder of the submissions which provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the borough. However, due to the scarcity of relevant submissions received, we would particularly welcome comments on whether our draft recommendations reflect local communities accurately during the current round of consultation (see page 23 for details).

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

Draft recommendations

32 Our draft recommendations are for 20 two-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

33 The tables and maps on pages 8–19 detail our draft recommendations for each area of Cheltenham. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁶ criteria of:

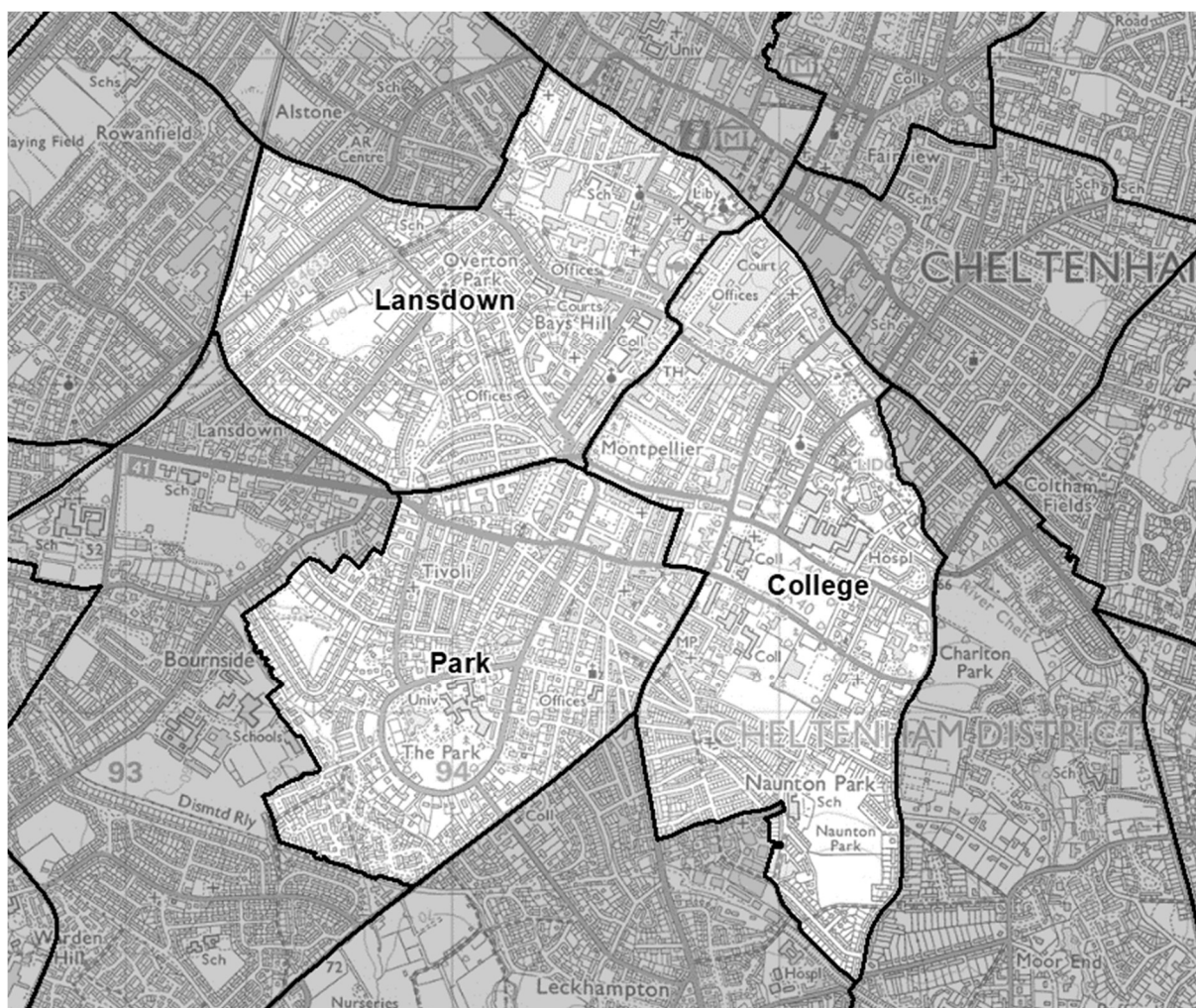
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

34 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 29 and on the large map accompanying this report.

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

⁶ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

South Central Cheltenham



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
College	2	-9%
Lansdown	2	3%
Park	2	-7%

College, Lansdown and Park

36 We received five submissions regarding Park ward. One was from Councillor Roger Whyborn of Gloucestershire County Council outlining a warding scheme for Park, Up Hatherley and Warden Hill which restored good electoral equality to these wards. This was supported in four further submissions from Cheltenham Councillors Adrian Bamford, Graham Beale, Jackie Chelin and Tony Oliver, and Up Hatherley Parish Council.

37 The scheme proposed that the area of Park ward between Lansdown Road and Hatherley Road (including Belworth Drive, Bournside Drive, Castanum Court and Godfrey Close) be transferred to Warden Hill ward. It was also proposed that both

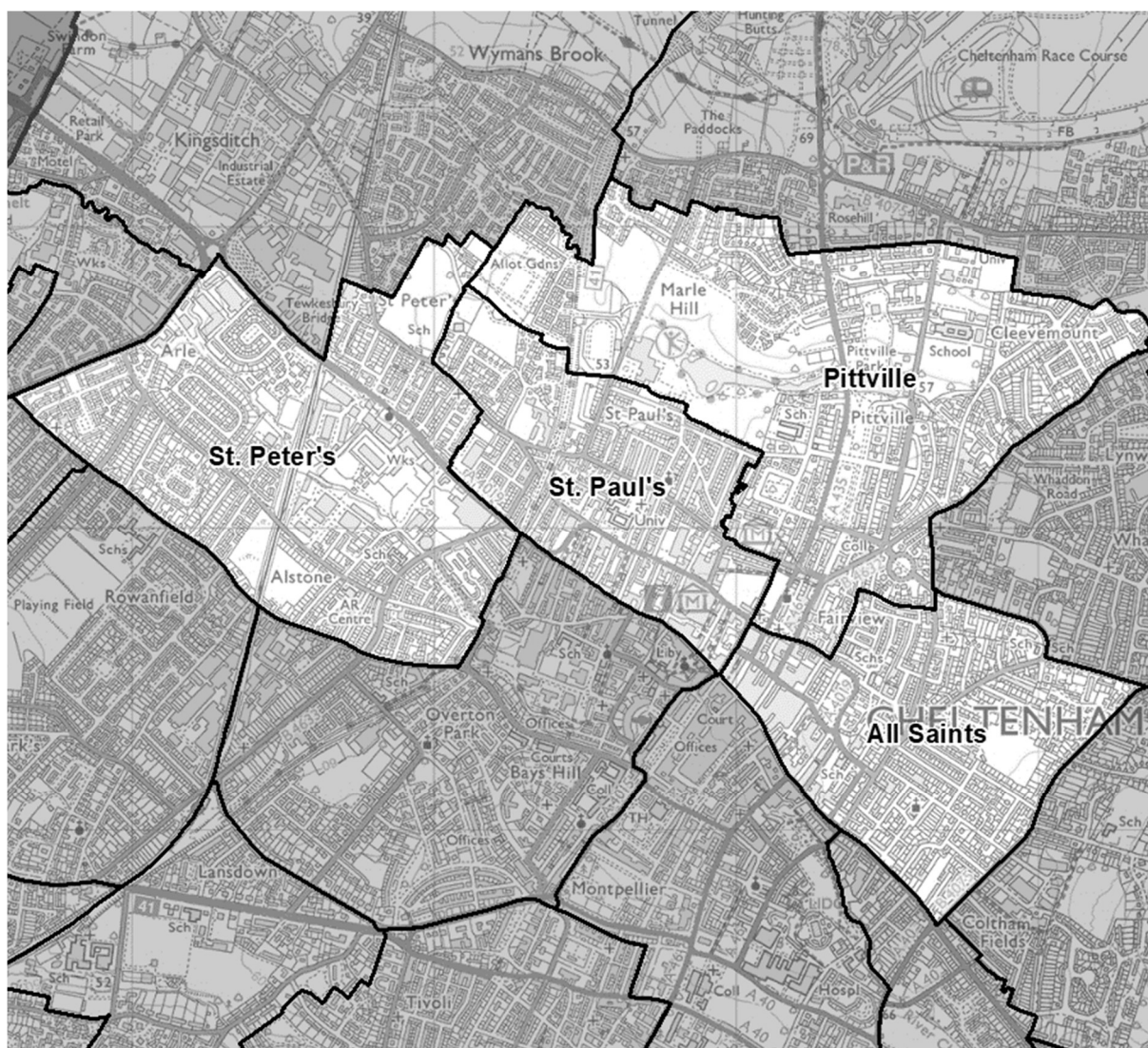
sides of Hatherley Road west of Alma Road be transferred to Up Hatherley ward. In addition, the scheme recommended the area of Warden Hill ward between Alma Road, Windermere Road and Hatherley Road be transferred to Up Hatherley.

38 The scheme produced clear boundaries with good electoral equality in Warden Hill and Up Hatherley wards but, by our calculations, resulted in an electoral variance of -15% in Park ward. While we have adopted most of Cllr Whyborn's scheme in our draft recommendations, we have also transferred Daffodil Street, Montpellier Grove, Montpellier Retreat, Montpellier Villas, St James' Terrace, Suffolk Parade and Suffolk Square from College ward to Park, thus lowering the variance to -7%.

39 These changes, however, worsened electoral equality in College ward from a variance of -7% to -15%. To compensate for this, we extended the western boundary of College ward from Trafalgar Street and Promenade to Montpellier Walk/Promenade and Royal Well Road, respectively, taking in areas of the existing Lansdown ward. This raised the variance for College ward to -9%.

40 We were confronted with poor electoral equality in Lansdown before proposing any changes to the ward, which is forecast to have a variance of -12% by 2028. However, in response to the very high electoral variance forecast in St. Peter's ward (see paragraph 42), we have transferred the areas of St. Peter's between Alstone Lane/St Georges Road, the railway line and Queens Road and between High Street, New Street and the Winston Churchill Memorial Gardens/Honeybourne Way to Lansdown ward. We have also decided to move the area between Lansdown Road, Kensington Avenue and Queens Road to Warden Hill ward, bringing the electoral variance down to 3%.

North Central Cheltenham



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
All Saints	2	1%
Pittville	2	-7%
St. Paul's	2	-2%
St. Peter's	2	4%

All Saints, Pittville and St. Paul's

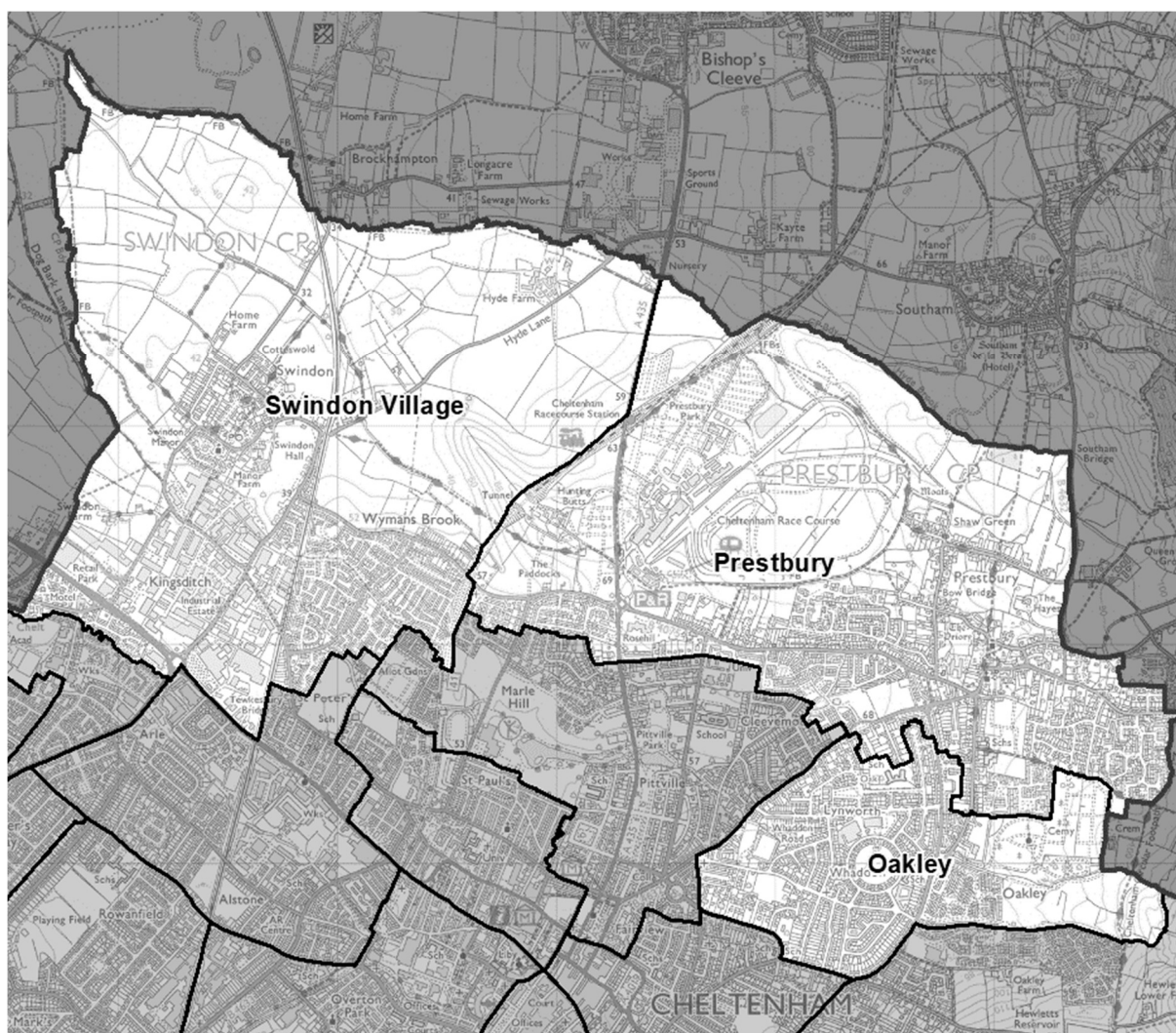
41 In order to improve electoral equality in All Saints from the forecast variance of -9%, our draft recommendations transfer the area of Pittville ward south of Selkirk Street and east of Sherborne Street to All Saints ward. This will reduce the electoral variance to 1%. In response to a resident's submission, we have moved the west side of Wellesley Road from St. Paul's ward into Pittville, so that both sides of the road are including in the ward. On a virtual tour of the area, we observed that Wellesley Road is narrow and composed mostly of converted mews, garages and

the back ends of properties on Marle Hill Parade, making it inappropriate for a ward boundary. This slightly increases the electoral variance in St. Paul's from a forecast -1% to -2%.

St. Peter's

42 The existing St. Peter's ward is forecast to have a variance of 20%, giving cause for us to transfer large parts of the south and east of the ward to Lansdown (see paragraph 40), partially on the suggestion of a local resident. The same resident advised that an important part of the St. Peter's community, between Swindon Road and Tewkesbury Road, was in Swindon Village ward and should be transferred to St. Peter's ward. We observed that, presently, St. Peter's Church is on the northern edge of the ward whereas, were this area to be included, it would not. The ward would otherwise have an electoral variance of -35% as a result of our other proposed changes. We have, therefore, adopted this proposal in our draft recommendations.

North Cheltenham



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
Oakley	2	-3%
Prestbury	2	3%
Swindon Village	2	4%

Oakley

43 One resident advised that the Redmarley Road estate, which is presently part of Battledown ward, is an important part of the Oakley community and ought to be included in the ward. However, the estate is densely populated and cannot be included in Oakley ward without creating significant electoral inequality. We have therefore not adopted this proposal in our draft recommendations, which do not make changes to the existing ward.

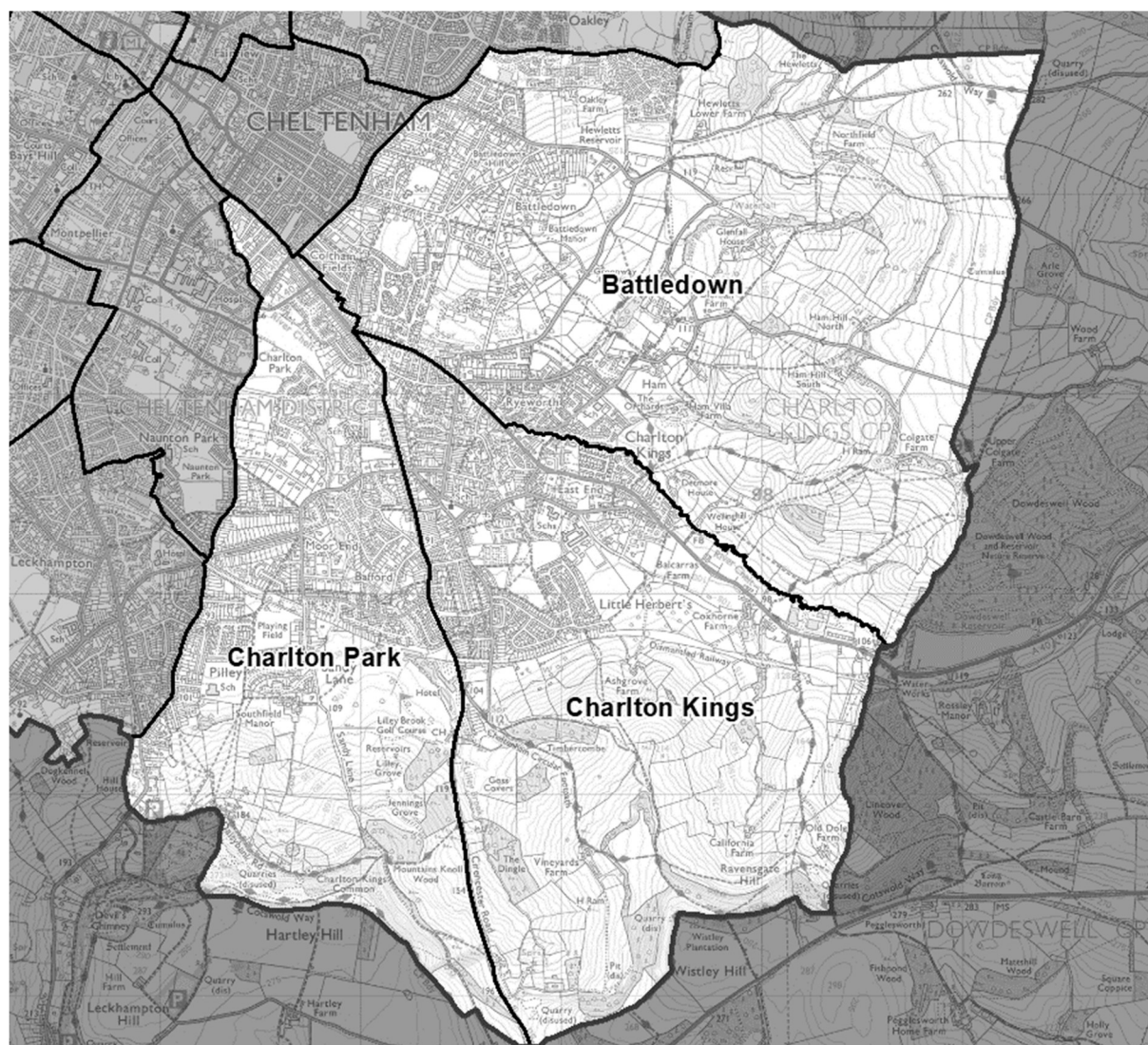
Prestbury

44 We received a number of submissions from residents which sought to bring the entirety of Prestbury parish, parts of which are in Oakley, Pittville and Swindon Village wards, into a single Prestbury ward. However, this would result in poor electoral equality in all the wards, with variances of 38% for Prestbury, -16% for Oakley and -18% for Swindon Village. Some of these submissions, however, concerned only Bushel Close and Wheat Grove, which are presently part of Pittville ward. We observed that there is no access to either address from within Pittville ward, only from Prestbury ward and, furthermore, that the parish ward created from splitting the parish here is no longer electorally viable. We have therefore included Bushel Close and Wheat Grove in Prestbury ward in our draft recommendations.

Swindon Village

45 The existing Swindon Village ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of 19% by 2028, primarily as a result of the large North West Cheltenham housing development. However, our proposed transfer of an area of the ward into St. Peter's (see paragraph 42) brings this down to 4%.

East Cheltenham



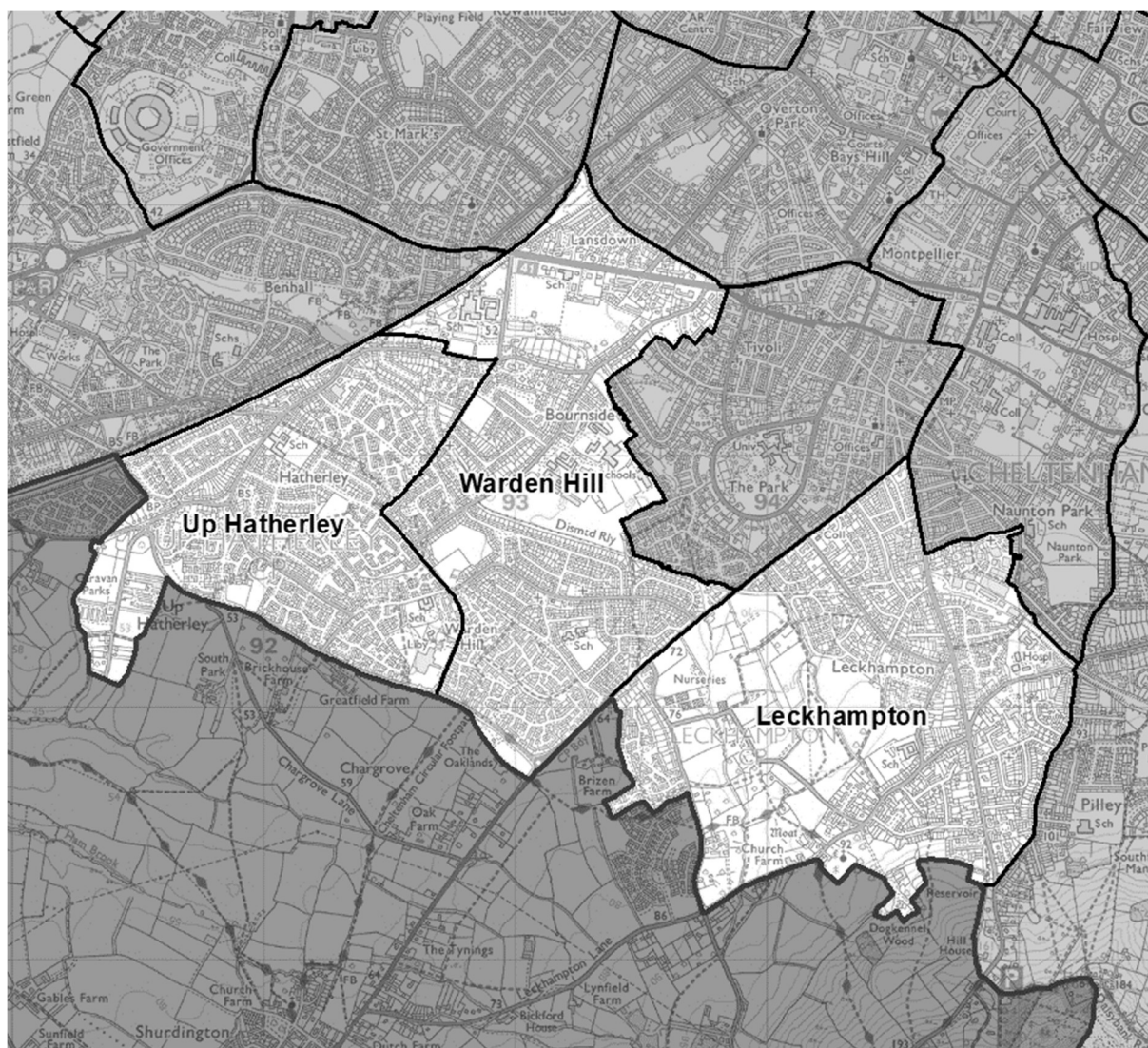
Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
Battledown	2	2%
Charlton Kings	2	-7%
Charlton Park	2	-9%

Battledown, Charlton Kings and Charlton Park

46 We made few changes to the wards in this area, most of which fall within Charlton Kings parish. A resident suggested that the northern, urban, part of Charlton Kings ought to be excluded from the ward due to its substantially different nature from the rest of the ward. However, the ward is already forecast to have poor electoral equality with a variance of -14%. Making the proposed change would raise the variance further to -28%. We have not, therefore, adopted this proposal in our draft recommendations.

47 In order to improve electoral equality in Charlton Park ward, we have incorporated the north side of London Road from Battledown ward as far as Haywards Road, as well as Daisy Bank Road, Undercliff Avenue and Undercliff Terrace from Leckhampton ward. This will ensure the proposed ward will have good electoral equality with a variance in Charlton Park of -9% by 2028.

South Cheltenham



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
Leckhampton	2	5%
Up Hatherley	2	6%
Warden Hill	2	3%

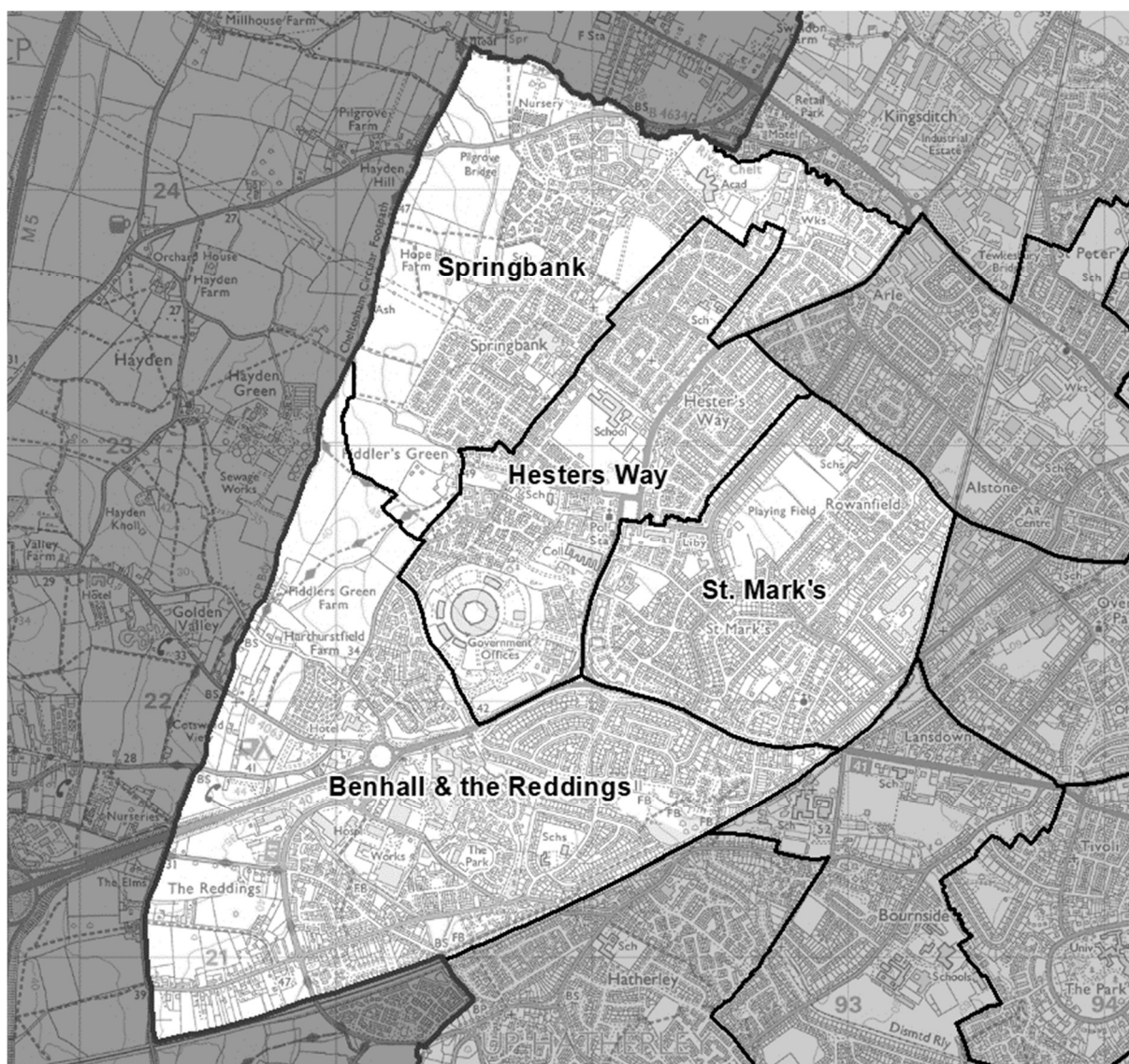
Leckhampton

48 Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council's submission supported the existing ward boundaries and clarified that, although the Leckhampton and Warden Hill areas were represented in a single parish, they remained very different communities. As described earlier, however, we have included a small part of the existing Leckhampton ward in Charlton Park ward to improve electoral equality in the latter. This also has the effect of improving electoral equality in Leckhampton ward, from a variance of 7% to 5%.

Up Hatherley and Warden Hill

49 As discussed in paragraphs 36 and 37, we have adopted Councillor Roger Whyborn's warding scheme for this area, which improves electoral variances from -12% and -7%, respectively, to 6% and 3%.

West Cheltenham



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2028
Benhall & the Reddings	2	2%
Hesters Way	2	9%
Springbank	2	-3%
St. Mark's	2	6%

Benhall & the Reddings, Hesters Way, Springbank and St. Mark's

50 The existing Benhall & the Reddings ward is forecast to have an electoral variance of -15% by 2028. This existing ward has clear, natural, boundaries formed by the A40 to the north and east, the railway line to the south and the borough boundary to the west. However, given the poor electoral equality, additions need to be made to this ward. We therefore considered the area of Hesters Way ward west

of Telstar Way to be the most logical addition, connected as it is by Fiddler's Green Lane and Pheasant Lane. This will improve the electoral variance to 2% by 2028.

51 Our proposed movement of part of Hesters Way ward to Benhall & the Reddings results in a -12% variance in the former. To compensate for this, we have moved Barlow Road, Dill Avenue, Ismay Road, Howell Road, Lipson Road, Pennington Court and Welch Road from Springbank ward to Hesters Way ward in our draft recommendations. This improves the variance in Hesters Way ward to 9%, as well as in Springbank ward, from 18% to -3%. It also corrects an anomalous situation identified by a resident whereby part of the Hesters Way area, including Hester's Way Primary School, was included in Springbank ward.

52 Three residents wrote to recommend that the area between Brooklyn Road and Princess Elizabeth Way should be transferred from Hesters Way ward to St. Mark's ward, as its residents felt more part of St. Mark's. However, as to do so would create poor electoral equality in both Hesters Way and St. Mark's wards (-18% and 33%, respectively), we have not adopted this proposal in our draft recommendations. We have, however, included the north side of Edinburgh Place in St. Mark's ward, bringing both sides into the same ward, to reduce the variance of Hesters Way ward from 10% to 9%.

Conclusions

53 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in Cheltenham, referencing the 2022 and 2028 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found at Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided at Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2022	2028
Number of councillors	40	40
Number of electoral wards	20	20
Average number of electors per councillor	2,265	2,387
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	1	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Draft recommendations

Cheltenham Borough Council should be made up of 40 councillors serving 20 two-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for the Cheltenham Borough Council. You can also view our draft recommendations for Cheltenham Borough Council on our interactive maps at www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk

Parish electoral arrangements

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

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

56 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Leckhampton with Warden Hill, Prestbury and Up Hatherley parishes.

57 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Leckhampton with Warden Hill parish.

Draft recommendations

Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council should comprise 18 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Leckhampton Undercliff	1
Leckhampton Village	11
Warden Hill	6

58 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Prestbury parish.

Draft recommendations

Prestbury Parish Council should comprise 15 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Prestbury North	11
Prestbury South	2
Prestbury West	2

59 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Up Hatherley parish.

Draft recommendations

Up Hatherley Parish Council should comprise 16 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Up Hatherley East	4
Up Hatherley West	12

Have your say

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

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

62 Our website has a special consultation area where you can explore the maps. You can find it at www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk

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

Review Officer (Cheltenham)
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
PO Box 133
Blyth
NE24 9FE

64 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for Cheltenham Borough Council which delivers:

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

65 A good pattern of wards should:

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

66 Electoral equality:

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

67 Community identity:

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

68 Effective local government:

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

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

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

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

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

Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the all-out elections for Cheltenham Borough Council in 2024.

Equalities

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

Appendices

Appendix A

Draft recommendations for Cheltenham Borough Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2028)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	All Saints	2	4,747	2,374	5%	4,807	2,404	1%
2	Battledown	2	4,682	2,341	3%	4,848	2,424	2%
3	Benhall & the Reddings	2	4,750	2,375	5%	4,891	2,446	2%
4	Charlton Kings	2	4,443	2,222	-2%	4,446	2,223	-7%
5	Charlton Park	2	4,151	2,076	-8%	4,321	2,161	-9%
6	College	2	4,306	2,153	-5%	4,336	2,168	-9%
7	Hesters Way	2	4,894	2,447	8%	5,220	2,610	9%
8	Lansdown	2	4,777	2,389	5%	4,898	2,449	3%
9	Leckhampton	2	4,240	2,120	-6%	5,028	2,514	5%
10	Oakley	2	4,299	2,150	-5%	4,637	2,318	-3%
11	Park	2	4,498	2,249	-1%	4,424	2,212	-7%
12	Pittville	2	4,353	2,177	-4%	4,423	2,212	-7%

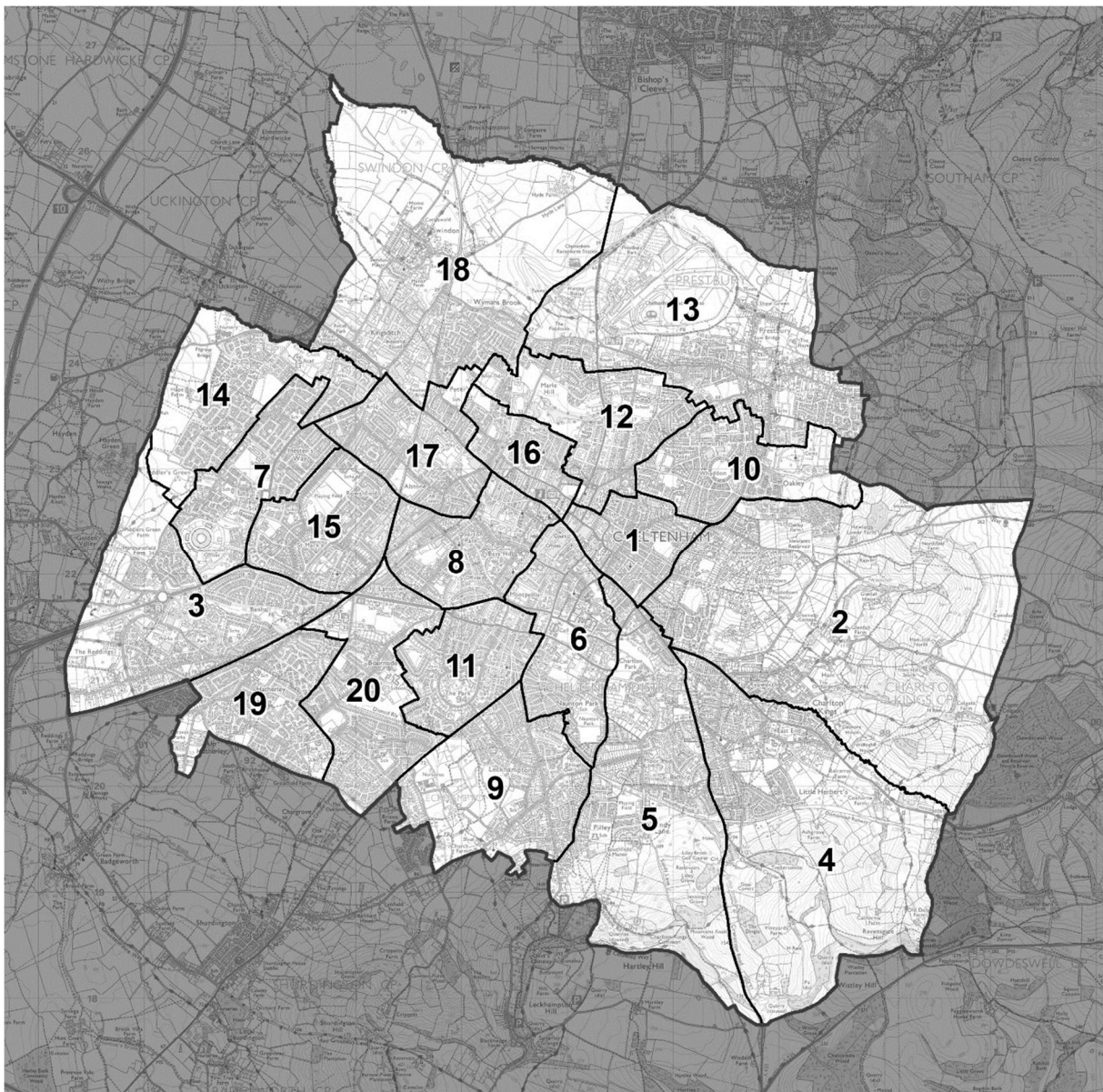
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2022)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2028)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Prestbury	2	4,949	2,475	9%	4,922	2,461	3%
14 Springbank	2	4,267	2,134	-6%	4,618	2,309	-3%
15 St. Mark's	2	4,793	2,397	6%	5,046	2,523	6%
16 St. Paul's	2	4,254	2,127	-6%	4,698	2,349	-2%
17 St. Peter's	2	4,735	2,368	5%	4,964	2,482	4%
18 Swindon Village	2	3,623	1,812	-20%	4,948	2,474	4%
19 Up Hatherley	2	4,974	2,487	10%	5,068	2,534	6%
20 Warden Hill	2	4,881	2,441	8%	4,941	2,470	3%
Totals	40	90,616	-	-	95,484	-	-
Averages	-	-	2,265	-	-	2,387	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Cheltenham Borough Council.

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

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	All Saints
2	Battledown
3	Benhall & the Reddings
4	Charlton Kings
5	Charlton Park
6	College
7	Hesters Way
8	Lansdown
9	Leckhampton
10	Oakley

11	Park
12	Pittville
13	Prestbury
14	Springbank
15	St. Mark's
16	St. Paul's
17	St. Peter's
18	Swindon Village
19	Up Hatherley
20	Warden Hill

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

Appendix C

Submissions received

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

<https://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-west/gloucestershire/cheltenham>

Councillors

- Councillor A. Bamford (Cheltenham Borough Council)
- Councillor G. Beale (Cheltenham Borough Council)*
- Councillor K. Braunholtz (Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council)
- Councillor J. Chelin (Cheltenham Parish Council)
- Councillor M. Hansen (Prestbury Parish Council)
- Councillor T. Oliver (Cheltenham Borough Council)*
- Councillor R. Whyborn (Gloucestershire County Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council
- Up Hatherley Parish Council

Local Residents

- 61 local residents

Anonymous

- 1 anonymous

*represented in a single submission.

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

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

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

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

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

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