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Summary

Who we are and what we do

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament. 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.

Electoral review

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

Why Chichester?

We are conducting an electoral review of Chichester District Council following a request by the Council in order to consider a reduction in council size.

Our proposals for Chichester

- Chichester should be represented by 36 councillors, 12 fewer than at present.
- Chichester should have 21 wards, eight fewer than now
- The boundaries of all of the existing wards should change

Have your say

We are consulting on our draft recommendations for an eight-week period, from 16 August 2016 to 10 October 2016. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to contribute to the design of the new wards – the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be when analysing all the views we received.

We ask everyone wishing to contribute ideas for the new wards to first read this *Draft recommendations* report and accompanying map before responding to us.

You have until 10 October 2016 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 17 for how to send us your response.

What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England?

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body set up by Parliament.¹

The members of the Commission are:

Professor Colin Mellors (Chair)

Dr Peter Knight CBE DL

Alison Lowton

Peter Maddison QPM

Sir Tony Redmond

Professor Paul Wiles CB

Chief Executive: Jolyon Jackson CBE

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

1 Introduction

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

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

What is an electoral review?

2 Our three main considerations are to:

- Improve electoral equality by equalising the number of electors each councillor represents
- Reflect community identity
- Provide for effective and convenient local government

3 Our task is to strike the best balance between them when making our recommendations. Our powers, as well as the guidance we have provided for electoral reviews and further information on the review process, can be found on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Consultation

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

This review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
19 January 2016	Number of councillors decided
26 January 2016	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
4 April 2016	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
16 August 2016	Publication of draft recommendations, start of second consultation
10 October 2016	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
6 December 2016	Publication of final recommendations

How will the recommendations affect you?

5 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in and which other communities are in that ward and, in some instances, which parish council wards you vote in. Your

ward name may also change, as may the names of parish or town council wards in the area. The names or boundaries of parishes will not change as a result of our recommendations.

2 Analysis and draft recommendations

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

7 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.

8 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.

	2015	2021
Electorate of Chichester	92,617	98,780
Number of councillors	36	36
Average number of electors per councillor	2,573	2,744

9 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Chichester will have electoral equality by 2021.

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

Submissions received

11 See Appendix B for details of submissions received. All submissions may be viewed at our offices and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

12 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2021, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2016. These forecasts were broken down to polling district levels and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 6.6% to 2021.

13 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.

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

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

Number of councillors

14 Chichester currently has 48 councillors. The Council provided evidence for reducing the number of councillors to 36. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that, despite a reduction, the Council will be able to continue to carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

15 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 36 councillors.

16 In response to our consultation on ward patterns a number of respondents argued that 35 or 34 members would enable a better pattern of wards, particularly in the south of the district around Selsey. We have examined these options in formulating the draft recommendations. While reducing the council size to 35 enabled an alternate pattern in the Selsey area, elsewhere it had a consequential effect that produced a pattern of wards that secured poor electoral equality. In addition, we did not consider there to be any compelling argument to reduce council size to 34, particularly given that our recommendation for 36 councillors already reduces council size by 12 councillors. We would be concerned about how this would impact on the running of the Council. We did not explore this further.

17 We are therefore recommending 36 councillors as the basis of the draft recommendations.

Ward boundaries

18 We received 12 submissions during our consultation on ward boundaries, including a district-wide proposal from the Council based on 36 councillors. This provided a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards for Chichester.

19 We carefully considered the proposals received and concluded that the proposed ward boundaries generally have good levels of electoral equality and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

20 Our draft recommendations are based on the district-wide proposal that we received. However, in some areas we considered that the proposals did not provide the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries. We also visited the area in order to look at the various different proposals on the ground. This tour of Chichester helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

21 Our draft recommendations are for eight single-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and two three-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we have received such evidence during consultation.

22 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in Table A1 (on page 19) and on the large map accompanying this report.

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

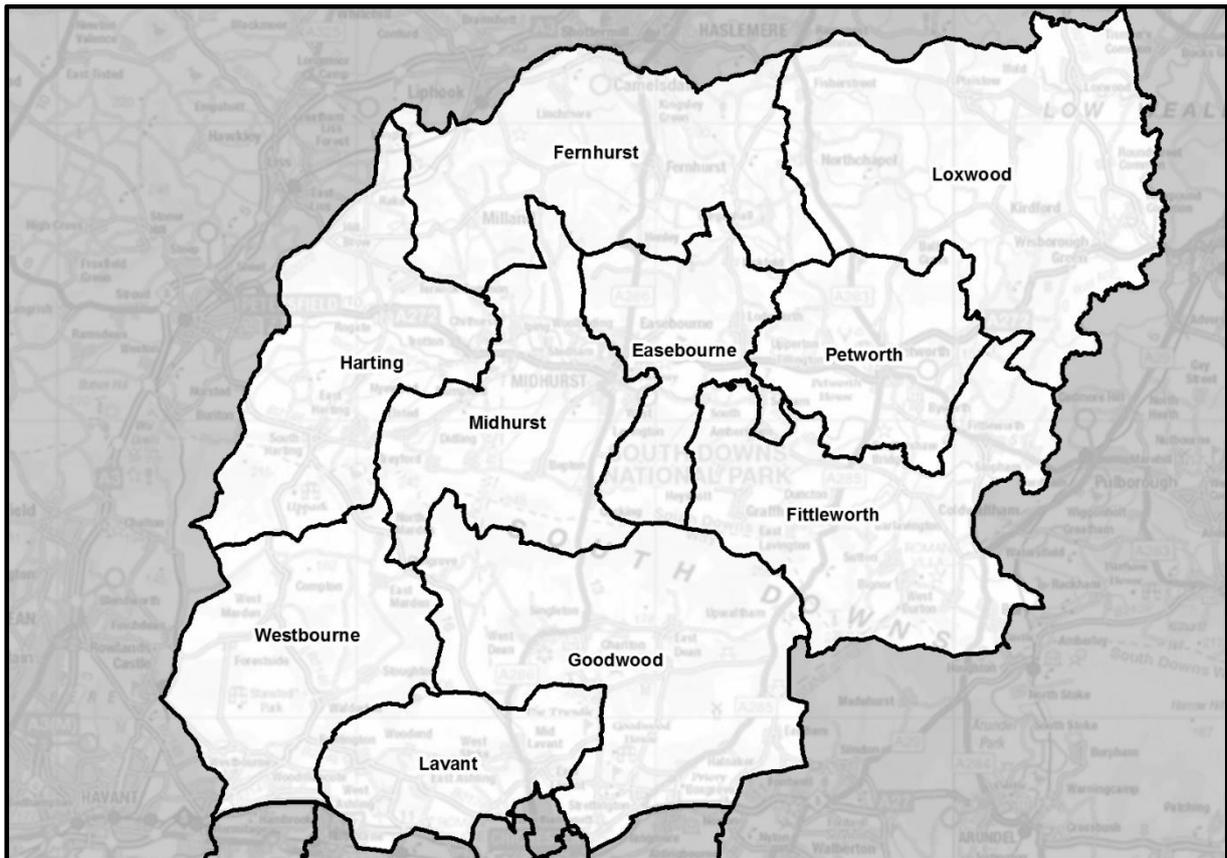
Draft recommendations

24 Pages 8–15 detail our draft recommendations for each area of Chichester. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁴ criteria of:

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

⁴ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

North area



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Easebourne	1	1%
Fernhurst	2	-1%
Fittleworth	1	1%
Goodwood	1	5%
Harting	1	3%
Lavant	1	-1%
Loxwood	2	4%
Midhurst	2	8%
Petworth	1	6%
Westbourne	1	3%

Easebourne

25 We received two submissions relating to **Easebourne** ward. One submission called for the retention of the existing Easebourne ward; however, this is not possible while trying to ensure good electoral equality across the wider area. Another submission highlighted a concern about the inclusion of Lodsworth parish in the proposed ward; however, it is necessary to include this to ensure electoral equality. We also note that Lodsworth has good road links to Easebourne and we are adopting this ward as part of the draft recommendations.

Fernhurst

26 We received two submissions relating to the two-councillor **Fernhurst** ward. There were objections to the inclusion of Lurgashall parish in the ward, with arguments that it shares greater community identities with Loxwood and has only limited links to Fernhurst. However, it is not possible to secure good electoral equality in the Loxwood area if Lurgashall is moved there so we do not propose adopting this.

27 Another submission suggested that the development of the Syngenta site would add sufficient electors to enable Fernhurst to be a single-councillor ward in its own right. However, we note that while there has been a 'scoping' exercise for the Syngenta site, there is no approved planning application for residential building on the site. Therefore, we do not believe that this site will be developed within the forecast period of the review. In addition, this alternate proposal relied on transferring Lurgashall parish to the Loxwood area, which, as discussed above, would result in poor electoral equality. On balance, we consider that the two-councillor Fernhurst ward secures good electoral equality and are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Fittleworth

28 We received one submission relating to **Fittleworth** ward. This ward secures good electoral equality and we are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Goodwood

29 We received one submission relating to **Goodwood** ward. This ward combines the existing Boxgove ward with Westhampnett. It was argued that while Westhampnett is the largest settlement in the ward, Goodwood is a locally recognised name in the area and should therefore be adopted as the ward name. This ward secures good electoral equality and we are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Harting

30 We received two submissions relating to **Harting** ward. It was acknowledged that this ward had over 10% more electors than the average for the district. It was suggested that either Elsted & Treyford parish or Trotton with Chithurst parish could be transferred to Midhurst or Linchmere wards, respectively. However, this was rejected on the basis of community identity. We also received good evidence for the community links between Trotton with Chithurst and the parishes within the proposed Harting ward.

31 We have carefully considered the evidence received, but consider the electoral variance for this proposed ward to be somewhat high. We have examined the proposal to transfer Elsted & Treyford parish to Midhurst ward. Our tour of the area confirmed that while Elsted & Treyford parish clearly has links to the parishes in Harting ward, it also has reasonable road links to Midhurst. Transferring Elsted & Treyford to Midhurst would improve electoral equality. We are therefore transferring Elsted & Treyford parish to Midhurst as part of our draft recommendations.

Lavant

32 We received one submission relating to **Lavant** ward. It was argued that the parishes of Funtington and Lavant only have limited links, but both straddle the national park boundary and have shared interests in this regard. This ward secures good electoral equality and we are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Loxwood

33 We received one submission relating to the two-councillor **Loxwood** ward. It was argued that this ward could be divided to create two single-councillor wards with good electoral equality. However, this was rejected following representations which argued that the north-west cluster of parishes in the proposed ward work together and are separated from the rest of Chichester's local plan area by the national park. On balance, we consider that the two-councillor ward better reflects local communities while securing good electoral equality and are therefore adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Midhurst

34 We received two submissions relating to **Midhurst** ward. Under the revised council size of 36 councillors it was acknowledged that the existing two-councillor Midhurst ward has too few electors so it was proposed to unite it with a number of surrounding rural parishes. We received a representation that argued for the incorporation of Stedham with Iping parish in Midhurst ward.

35 As stated in the discussion of Harting ward above, we propose transferring Elsted & Treyford parish to Midhurst ward to improve electoral equality in Harting ward. Subject to this amendment, we are adopting the proposed Midhurst ward as part of our draft recommendations.

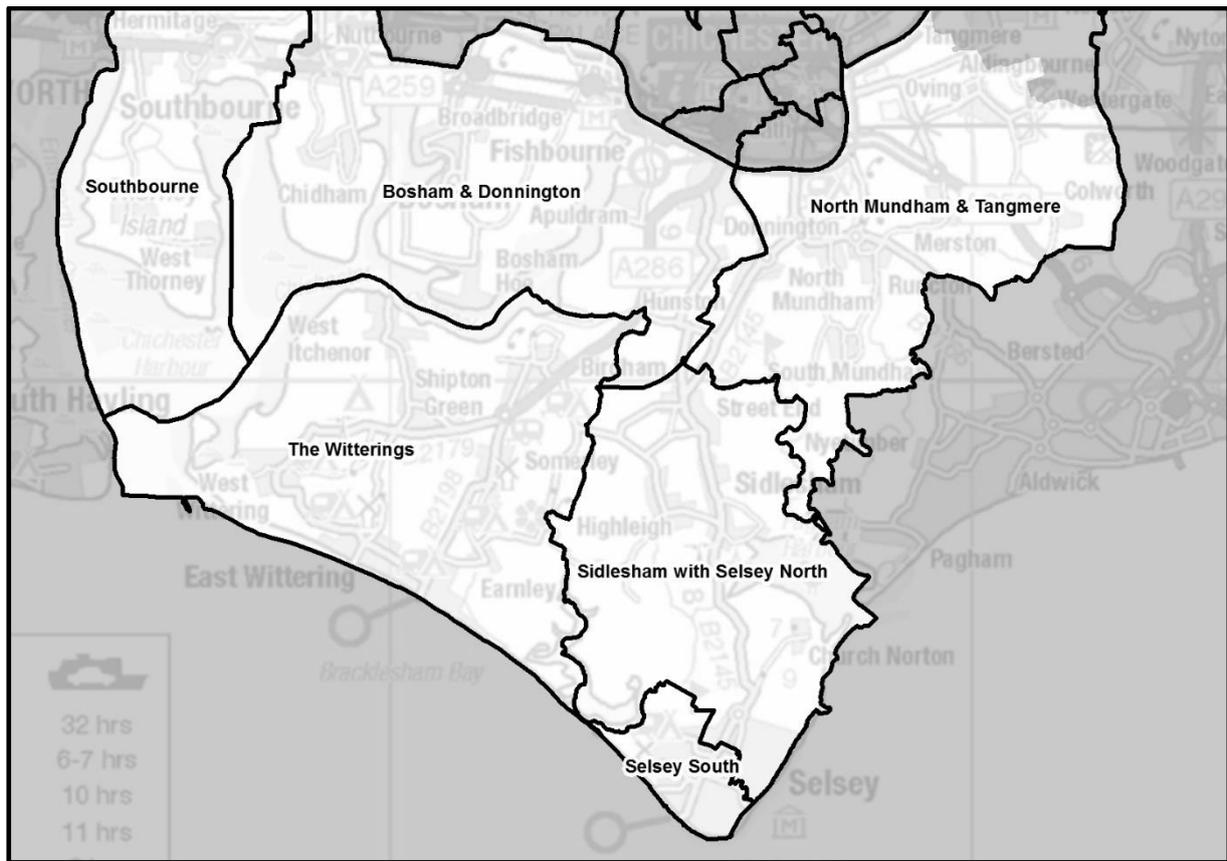
Petworth

36 We received one submission relating to **Petworth** ward. This supported the inclusion of the neighbouring parishes of Petworth and Tillington in a single ward. This ward secures good electoral equality and we are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

Westbourne

37 We received one submission relating to **Westbourne** ward. It was argued that the proposed ward would combine Westbourne parish with villages in the River Ems valley which have clear road links. This ward secures good electoral equality and we are adopting it as part of our draft recommendations.

South area



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Bosham & Donnington	3	1%
North Mundham & Tangmere	2	4%
Selsey South	2	-7%
Sidlesham with Selsey North	2	-5%
Southbourne	2	5%
The Witterings	3	3%

Bosham, Southbourne and Fishbourne area

38 We received two submissions relating to this area, including proposals for a two-councillor Bosham and two-councillor Southbourne ward. However, the Bosham ward had poor electoral equality, with 14% more electors than the district average. In addition, it was proposed that an area of Fishbourne parish be transferred to Donnington ward. This would require the creation of a parish ward of Fishbourne with only 62 electors. We do not consider this provides for effective and convenient local government and do not propose adopting it. However, retaining the whole of Fishbourne parish in Bosham ward worsens electoral equality from 14% to 15% more electors than the district average.

39 We have therefore examined options to improve this. We note that there is no option to transfer any area to the north as the A27 forms a strong boundary. We have considered transferring part of the proposed Bosham ward around Nutbourne in

Chidham & Hambrook parish to Southbourne ward. However, we note that part of the Nutbourne area has only recently been transferred to Chidham & Hambrook parish as part of a Community Governance Review. While moving this area for warding purposes would improve electoral equality we do not believe it would reflect communities or ensure effective and convenient local government. We are therefore adopting the proposed **Southbourne** ward without amendment.

40 We note that there were strong objections to the transfer of any area of Fishbourne parish into a Chichester city ward. However, our tour of the area confirmed that the north-east area of Fishbourne, around Mosse Gardens, does have road links into Chichester city via Clay Lane, albeit while crossing under the A27. We also explored the links between the southern area of Fishbourne and Appledram and Donnington parishes. Transferring part of Fishbourne would improve electoral equality in Bosham ward and also improve electoral equality in the Chichester wards. However, we acknowledge that this would not reflect community links.

41 Therefore, to address the variance in Bosham ward we propose transferring Donnington and Appledram parishes to Bosham ward to create a three-member **Donnington & Bosham** ward. We acknowledge that this creates a somewhat large ward, but it is no larger than others in the district and would be served by three councillors. In addition, while it contains a number of communities, there are good internal road links between them and our recommendations avoid the need to divide any parish between wards.

Wittering, Selsey and Oving area

42 We received four submissions relating to this area, including proposals for single-councillor Donnington, Oving and Tangmere wards, two-councillor Selsey South and Sidlesham & Selsey North wards, and a three-councillor Wittering ward.

43 As stated above, in order to address the poor electoral equality in the proposed Bosham ward, we are creating a three-councillor Bosham & Donnington ward. Although this ward is somewhat large, it has good electoral equality and there are road links between the constituent communities.

44 We note that the proposals for Oving and Tangmere wards would have poor electoral equality, with Oving ward having 15% fewer electors than the district average. It was argued that this would enable the areas to accommodate predicted growth beyond the five-year forecast period. However, we are unable to consider the electorate forecasts beyond the date five years from the end of the review. We have therefore sought to improve these proposals. We propose transferring the remainder of Donnington ward into a two-councillor ward combining Oving and Tangmere wards. We propose calling this ward **North Mundham & Tangmere**. This ward would have good electoral equality, but still enable a certain amount of growth to be accommodated beyond the forecast period. Our tour of the area confirmed that there are good road links within the ward.

45 To the south of this area we note that there were significant objections to the proposal to create a two-councillor Selsey South ward and two-councillor Sidlesham & Selsey North ward. Respondents argued that Selsey should not be divided and that it has only limited links to the Sidlesham area. We note that a number of

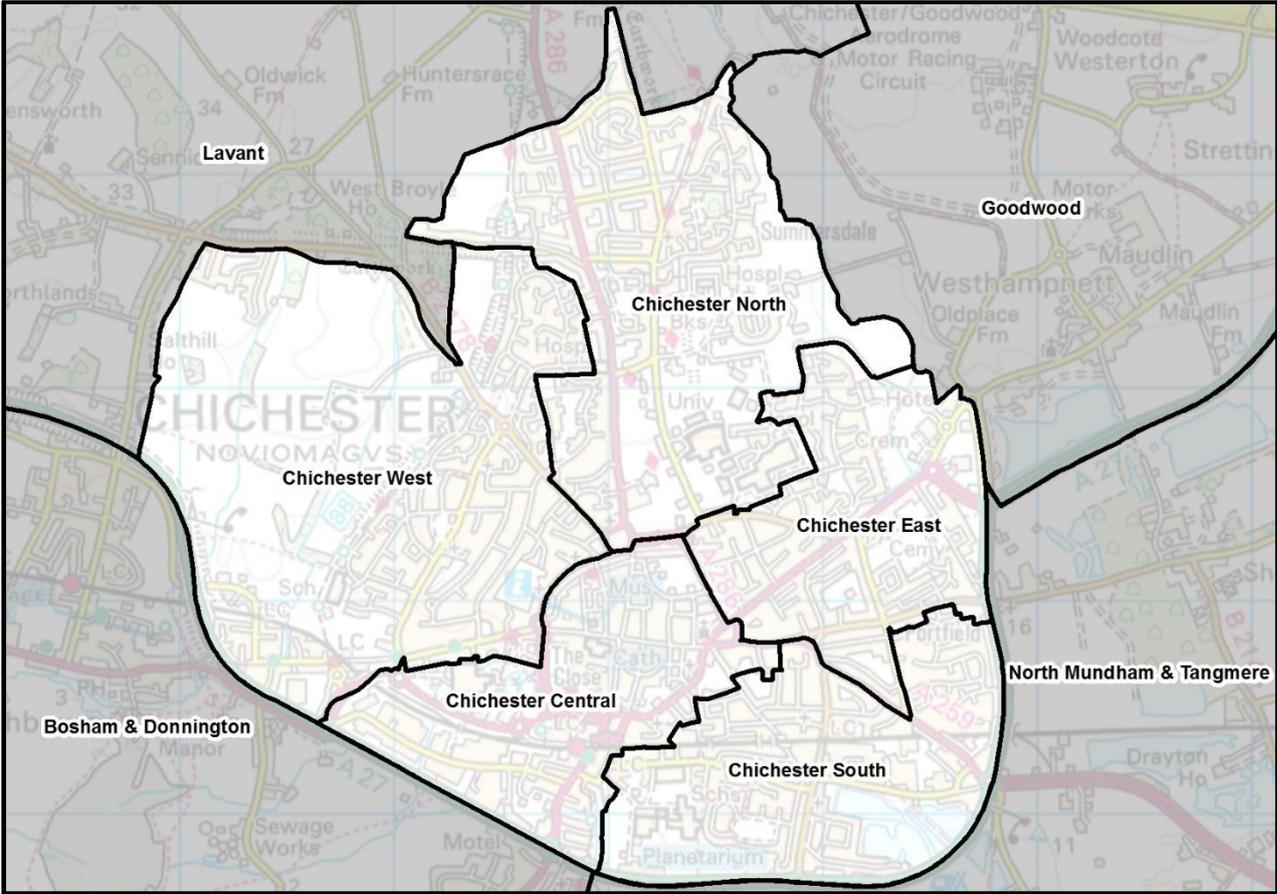
respondents also argued that Selsey should be a three-councillor ward, even though it would have poor electoral equality with 13% more electors than the district average. There were also proposals to reduce the overall number of councillors to either 35 or 34 members to accommodate an alternate warding pattern.

46 Taking into account our proposals for **Bosham & Donnington** ward, we were unable to identify a pattern of wards that would work for the remainder of the area to the south of the A27 under a council size of 35. We therefore did not explore this further. In addition, we did not consider there to be any compelling argument to reduce council size to 34, particularly given that our recommendation for 36 councillors already reduces council size by 12 councillors. We would be concerned about the impact this would have on the effective running of the Council.

47 We note that Selsey is already warded under the current electoral arrangements. While we acknowledge the concerns about warding the north area of Selsey with Sidlesham our tour of the area confirmed that they share reasonable road links. We are therefore adopting the two-member wards of **Selsey South** and **Sidlesham with Selsey North** as part of our draft recommendations.

48 We note there was some support for the proposed **The Witterings** ward, which we are adopting as part of our draft recommendations. There were some suggestions of alternate patterns for this area. However, we are of the view that they could not be accommodated within the wider warding pattern.

Chichester City



Ward name	Number of Cllrs	Variance 2021
Chichester Central	1	-5%
Chichester East	2	-5%
Chichester North	2	-7%
Chichester South	2	-7%
Chichester West	2	-4%

Chichester

49 We received three submissions relating to this area. All respondents were clear that the city boundary should not be breached, with no areas from the surrounding rural area transferred in, and no area of the city transferred out for warding purposes. As stated above, we did consider the option of transferring part of Fishbourne parish into the ward to address electoral equality elsewhere, noting it would also enable us to improve electoral equality in Chichester city’s wards. However, we rejected this option on community identity grounds.

50 We note that the proposed wards generally used strong boundaries. However, we propose a number of small amendments to improve electoral equality in a number of wards. We acknowledge that the proposals sought to reflect the recently proposed division boundaries and thus avoid the creation of small parish wards. Where possible we have sought to do this. However, where this negatively impacts on

electoral equality we have been unable to avoid this. Our **Chichester Central, Chichester East, Chichester North, Chichester South and Chichester West** wards secure good electoral equality.

Conclusions

51 Table 1 shows the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality, based on 2015 and 2021 electorate figures.

Table 1: Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2015	2021
Number of councillors	36	36
Number of electoral wards	21	21
Average number of electors per councillor	2,573	2,744
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	3	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	1	0

Draft recommendation
 Chichester District Council should be made up of 36 councillors serving 21 wards representing eight single-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and two three-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Table A1 and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping
Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for Chichester District Council. **You can also view our draft recommendations for Chichester on our interactive maps at <http://consultation.lgbce.org.uk>**

Parish electoral arrangements

52 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.

53 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, Chichester District Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

54 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 Chichester and Selsey parishes.

55 As 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 Chichester City Council.

Draft recommendation

Chichester City Council should comprise 20 councillors, as at present, representing nine wards: Chichester Central (returning two councillors), Chichester East (returning four councillors), Chichester East Broyle (returning one councillor), Chichester North (returning four councillors), Chichester Portfield (returning one councillor), Chichester Pound Farm (returning one councillor), Chichester Priory (returning one councillor), Chichester South (returning three councillors) and Chichester West (returning three councillors). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

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 Selsey Town Council.

Draft recommendation

Selsey Town Council should comprise 14 councillors, as at present, representing two wards: Selsey North (returning six councillors) and Selsey South (returning eight councillors). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 1.

3 Have your say

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

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

59 Our website has a special consultation area where you can explore the maps and draw your own proposed boundaries. You can find it at consultation.lgbce.org.uk

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

Review Officer (Chichester)
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
14th Floor, Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4QP

61 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for Chichester which delivers:

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

62 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of voters
- 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

63 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of voters as elsewhere in the council area?

64 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?

65 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 ward? Is there any form of public transport?

66 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 in Millbank (London) and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

67 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers, such as 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.

68 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.

69 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 Chichester District Council in 2019.

Equalities

70 This report has been screened for impact on equalities, with due regard being given to the general equalities duties as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. As no potential negative impacts were identified, a full equality impact analysis is not required.

Appendix A

Table A1: Draft recommendations for Chichester District Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2015)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Bosham & Donnington	3	7,924	2,641	3%	8,355	2,785	1%
2	Chichester Central	1	2,524	2,524	-2%	2,597	2,597	-5%
3	Chichester East	2	4,997	2,499	-3%	5,189	2,595	-5%
4	Chichester North	2	4,004	2,002	-22%	5,113	2,557	-7%
5	Chichester South	2	4,813	2,407	-6%	5,091	2,546	-7%
6	Chichester West	2	5,078	2,539	-1%	5,286	2,643	-4%
7	Easebourne	1	2,258	2,258	-12%	2,778	2,778	1%
8	Fernhurst	2	5,387	2,694	5%	5,431	2,716	-1%
9	Fittleworth	1	2,757	2,757	7%	2,780	2,780	1%
10	Goodwood	1	2,432	2,432	-5%	2,881	2,881	5%
11	Harting	1	2,810	2,810	9%	2,834	2,834	3%
12	Lavant	1	2,661	2,661	3%	2,726	2,726	-1%

Table A1 (cont): Draft recommendations for Chichester District Council

Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2015)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2021)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13 Loxwood	2	5,593	2,797	9%	5,727	2,864	4%
14 Midhurst	2	5,733	2,867	11%	5,910	2,955	8%
15 North Mundham & Tangmere	2	4,821	2,411	-6%	5,734	2,867	4%
16 Petworth	1	2,768	2,768	8%	2,899	2,899	6%
17 Selsey South	2	5,070	2,535	-1%	5,124	2,562	-7%
18 Sidlesham with Selsey North	2	4,718	2,359	-8%	5,198	2,599	-5%
19 Southbourne	2	5,269	2,635	2%	5,789	2,895	5%
20 The Witterings	3	8,203	2,734	6%	8,518	2,839	3%
21 Westbourne	1	2,797	2,797	9%	2,820	2,820	3%
Totals	36	92,617	-	-	98,780	-	-
Averages	-	-	2,573	-	-	2,744	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Chichester District Council.

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

Appendix B

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at <http://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/south-east/west-sussex/chichester>

Councils

- Chichester District Council
- West Sussex County Council

Councillors

- Councillor C Purnell (Selsey North)

Town and parish councils

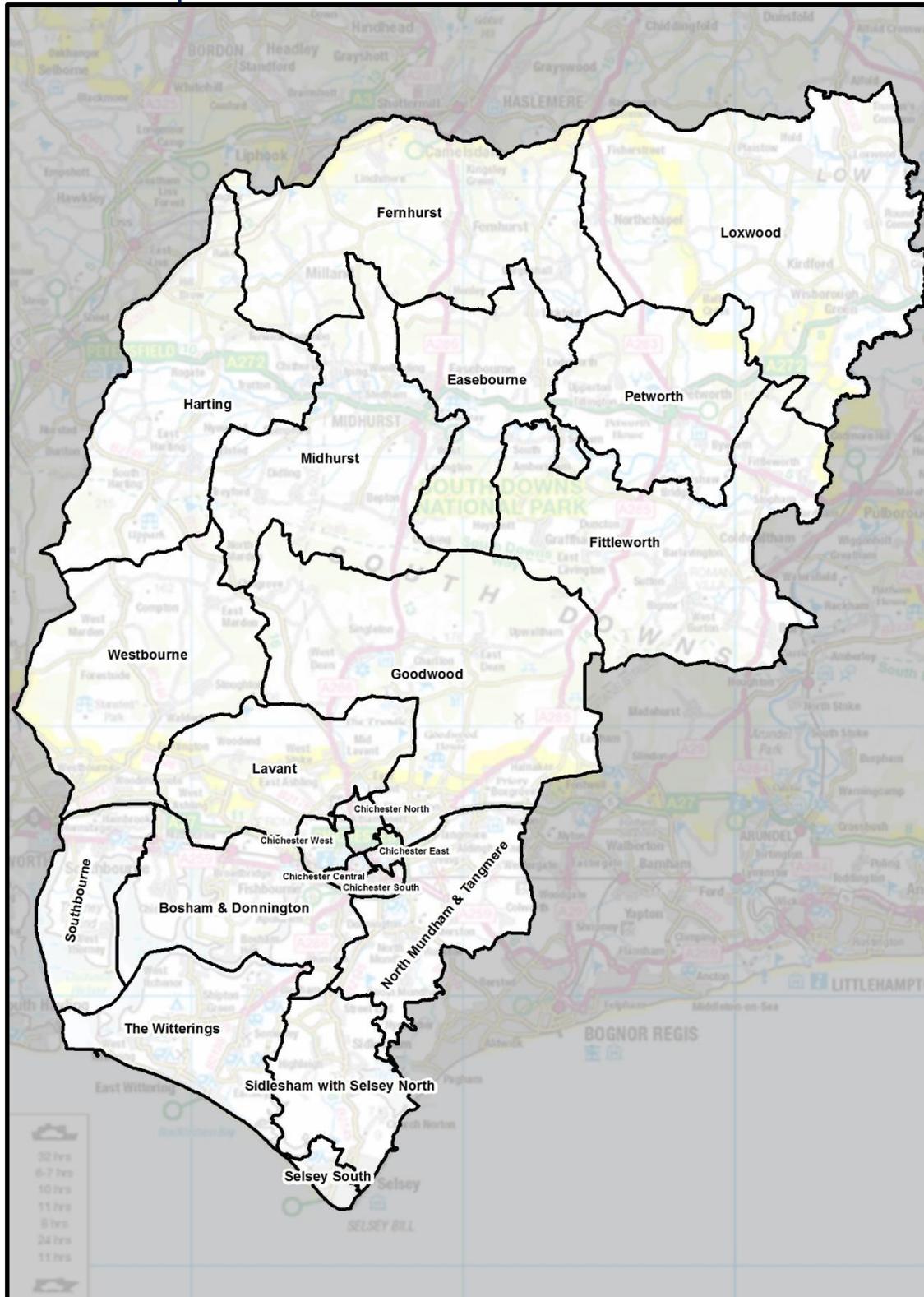
- Fishbourne Parish Council
- Selsey Town Council
- Sidlesham Parish Council
- Stedham with Iping Parish Council
- Trotton with Chithurst Parish Council
- West Wittering Parish Council

Members of the public

- Three local residents

Appendix C

Outline map



A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the A1 sheet accompanying this report, or on our website <http://www.lgbce.org.uk/current-reviews/south-east/west-sussex/chichester>

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 fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
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. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
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 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
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