

Fourth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements

Inverclyde Council Area



Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Fourth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements

Inverclyde Council Area

Constitution of the Commission

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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Mr Tom McCabe MSP
Minister for Finance and Public Service Reform

We, the Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland, present our proposals for future electoral arrangements for Inverclyde Council area resulting from our review of local government electoral arrangements as required by section 4 (1) of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004.

In accordance with the provisions of section 18(3) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended, copies of our report, together with illustrative maps, are being sent to Inverclyde Council with a request that the report and maps are made available for public inspection at their offices. In addition copies of our report and maps in the form of PDF images on CDROM are being sent to those who received a copy of our consultation letter. Further, those who made representations during the 12-week public consultation exercise have been informed that the report has been published.

Notice is being given in newspapers circulating in the Inverclyde Council area that the report has been made and that interested parties may inspect the report and maps at offices designated by the Council throughout its area or by accessing these documents on our web site.



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Summary

- The review was called for by section 4 of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004.
Part 1, paragraph 1
- The first Commencement Order, which signalled the start of the review process, was dated 20 August 2004.
Part 1, paragraph 5
- Directions from the Scottish Ministers were issued to the Commission on 30 August 2004.
Part 1, paragraph 6
- Our review of electoral arrangements was announced in a letter dated 6 September 2004 sent to each Chief Executive of the 32 Councils.
Part 1, paragraphs 10 – 16
- The ward boundaries proposed by our review are based on topographical identifiers contained in the Ordnance Survey MasterMap large-scale digital plans.
Part 1, paragraphs 19 – 24
- The July 2004 electoral register provided the base electorate for the review.
Part 1, paragraphs 25 – 26
- Our first meeting with Inverclyde Council took place on 28 October 2004 at the Council headquarters in Greenock.
Part 2, paragraphs 1 – 3
- The concluded view of the Council following our first meeting was received by us on 23 November 2004.
Part 2, paragraph 4
- We provided the Council with our initial proposals for 6 wards in Inverclyde Council area on 7 March 2005 and asked that a response be made within 2 months.
Part 2, paragraphs 13 – 14
- The Inverclyde Council response to our initial proposals was received on 11 May 2005.
Part 2, paragraphs 15 – 17
- We published our provisional proposals for 6 wards electing 20 Councillors on 9 June 2005 and asked that representations be made to us by 1 September 2005.
Part 2, paragraphs 20 – 24
- We received three representations during the statutory consultation period of 12 weeks.
Part 2, paragraph 25
- Our consideration of representations.
Part 2, paragraphs 26 – 28
- We recommend 4 x three member wards and 2 x four member wards for Inverclyde Council area thereby returning a total of 20 elected members.
Part 3, paragraph 1

Part 1 Background

Origin of the Review

1. The Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 introduced proportional representation for local authority elections. As a consequence, we were required to review electoral arrangements for all local authorities in Scotland for the elections due to take place in May 2007. This Report presents our findings and recommendations resulting from the review of Inverclyde Council area called for by section 4(1) of the 2004 Act.

The Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004

2. The 2004 Act made a number of changes to the existing legislation, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended. These changes are set out at Appendix A. However, some of the changes have a particular impact on the review process and it is perhaps worth noting the following provisions:

- at least 2 months before taking any steps to inform other persons of our draft proposals, or any interim decision not to make proposals, we should inform the Council of our proposals (or any decision not to make proposals); and
- before informing any other person of our initial draft proposals, we should take into consideration any representation made by the Council during the period of 2 months beginning on the day on which the Council was informed of our initial draft proposal.

3. Schedule 6 to the 1973 Act, as amended, was further amended by the 2004 Act so that:

- at 1(2), the number calculated by dividing the number of local government electors in each electoral ward of a local government area by the number of councillors to be returned in that ward shall be, as nearly as may be, the same; and
- at 1(3)(b), any local ties which would be broken by the fixing of any particular boundary but if, in any case, there is a conflict between those criteria, greater weight shall be given to the latter.

4. The full text of the Schedule 6 rules as amended is set out at Appendix D.

Commencement of the 2004 Act

5. The Minister for Finance and Public Services signed the first Commencement Order in relation to the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 on 19 August 2004. As a consequence, Sections 4(1) to (4), 5(a) to (c) and (f) (Reviews of electoral arrangements) and Section 6 (Interpretation of Part 1) of the 2004 Act came into force on 20 August 2004. The Commencement Order also stated that, in exercising the functions conferred under the provisions referred to above, Scottish Ministers and the Commission should act on the assumption that the provisions of Part 1 of the 2004 Act are in force for all purposes.

Directions from Scottish Ministers

6. On 30 August 2004, Scottish Ministers issued Directions to us in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18(2A) and 18(2B) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended. The Directions apply during the current review to any consultation conducted by us in accordance with Section 18(2)(a) of the 1973 Act, with the Council of any local government area affected by a review under Part II of that Act. A copy of these Directions is at Appendix B.

7. Amongst other things, the Directions required us to inform each Council, within 14 days of the date of the Directions, in writing, in a letter sent by recorded delivery addressed to the Chief Executive, of the:

- timetable we proposed for the consultation;
- timetable we proposed for the review;
- general approach we proposed to adopt in formulating proposals for ward boundaries;
- information we would like to have available to use in formulating our proposals;
- assistance which each Council would be asked to render to us in the process of review; and
- such other matters we felt appropriate.

8. On 30 August 2004, Scottish Ministers similarly issued Directions to Councils that they should cooperate with us in the conduct of our review and, in particular, that they should:

- establish and maintain an ongoing dialogue which, where appropriate, may include meetings with us;
- take all reasonable steps to ensure that any views expressed, or purporting to be expressed, by or on behalf of the Council to us are accurate;
- provide us with all such information as we may reasonably request; and
- provide us with all such information that the Council considered relevant, including any proposals or ideas a Council may have in relation to new ward boundaries, or otherwise in relation to the formulation of our proposals.

9. A copy of the Directions to Councils is set out at Appendix C.

Announcement of our Review

10. We announced the start of our review of electoral arrangements in a letter to the Chief Executive of Inverclyde Council dated 6 September 2004. With regard to our initial consultation, we informed the Chief Executive that paragraph 7 (subject to paragraph 9) of the Ministerial Directions to us mentioned above stipulated that we should meet with the Council no later than 12 weeks from the date of our letter. We were required to offer each Council two dates for such a meeting and that such a meeting should take place during the Council's ordinary working hours.

11. We proposed that our meeting with Inverclyde Council should take place on either 16 September 2004 at 14:00 hrs or 23 September 2004 at 14:00 hrs. We asked the Council to inform us of any other dates within the 12-week period determined by the Directions which should be avoided in the event of our initial dates being unsuitable. We noted that we expected that meetings would be held at the Council's offices but offered, if necessary, to accommodate a meeting at our offices in Edinburgh.

12. With regard to the proposed meeting, we informed the Chief Executive that we would be represented by a Commissioner accompanied by a member or members of our Secretariat. We asked for facilities to be made available which would allow us to make a short presentation to provide background information and to illustrate how we proposed to undertake the review.

13. With our letter we enclosed an outline timetable (Appendix E) which set out the main stages for our review. We also set out details of the general approach which we intended to adopt in considering how revised electoral wards suitable for returning 3 or 4 elected members might be constructed within the terms of the statutory rules, whilst seeking better to reflect local perceptions of natural communities where possible and practicable to do so. We set out our proposal to use information from the July 2004 electoral register as the base electorate for our review and our intention to make available to the Council geographic information systems (GIS) data files containing counts of electors for each postcode within the Council area which would facilitate spatial analysis of these data.

14. Bearing in mind the importance we attached to perceptions of community focus and our concept of the contribution that this focus might make to the delineation of more stable boundaries in the longer term, we asked the Council to identify and map what it considered to be the boundaries between communities within its area. We made it clear that we were particularly interested in such boundaries being identified within contiguous built-up areas, such settlements, or groups of settlements, being likely to merit more than one multi-member ward. We also asked for information which would allow us to make a forecast of the electorate within the Council area at 2009, as required by the legislation.

15. We asked the Council to nominate an official as the recognised point of contact so that the close working relationship necessary to conduct a successful review could be established. We asked if the Council would confirm whether the locations used at the last review in 1996/1998 to deposit material for public consultation remained appropriate and if they would provide details of alternatives where necessary. We also asked for a list of the newspapers circulating within the Council area normally used for the publication of Statutory Notices.

16. We asked the Chief Executive if, prior to our proposed meeting, we could be informed of any particular issues that the Council might wish to discuss with us.

General Issues

17. Three developments have made it possible for us to reconsider the process and practices of reviewing local government electoral arrangements and of accurately defining the boundaries of proposed wards. Firstly, the availability of computer-based geographic information systems (GIS) provides us with the ability to analyse a variety of localised data and then to develop and explore options for revised electoral ward geography. Secondly, the GIS technology, used in conjunction with Ordnance Survey (OS) large-scale digital data also allows for the boundaries of wards to be more precisely defined than has hitherto been possible – thus obviating the need for written boundary descriptions. Thirdly, the Representation of the People (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 provide us, for the first time, with formal access to information contained in electoral registers and,

importantly, allow us to obtain that information in an electronic format which can be managed and spatially examined by means of our GIS facilities.

18. Use of the GIS technology, large-scale digital mapping and electoral register data in examining, reviewing and defining ward boundaries is outlined below.

Definition of Electoral Ward Boundaries

19. Defining ward boundaries can raise particular difficulties in areas where changes to the built geography are not reflected on available paper maps. In many parts of Scotland such changes are now occurring more rapidly than in the past, with considerable consequences for our boundary review work.

20. The introduction of OS MasterMap® large-scale digital mapping affords the opportunity for the first time for electoral ward boundaries to be defined by means of unique topographical identifiers (TOID®s) which accurately identify the position of the natural and built features depicted by the large-scale digital data. Accordingly, it is possible to identify the boundaries of electoral wards electronically by directly linking the line of any boundary to, for the most part, the OS TOID®s.

21. All Councils in Scotland now have full access to OS MasterMap®, as do all central government bodies, agencies and government-sponsored organisations with GIS facilities. Generally, all such bodies using large-scale digital mapping have a preference for boundary information to be defined against that background.

22. As a consequence:

- all of the proposed ward boundaries we recommend are directly related to digital information contained in the Topography layer of OS MasterMap®, which was supplied to us by OS in July 2004, except where circumstances demand that a line between 2 unconnected TOID®s is necessary, for example, in crossing a road or river;
- where part of a ward boundary and the boundary of the Council area are coterminous, that part of the ward boundary is the boundary of the Council area as depicted in the Administrative Boundaries theme of the Topography Layer of OS MasterMap® as supplied to us by OS in July 2004; and
- where applicable, the coastal boundary of a ward is defined by means of the low water mark springs as depicted in a large-scale digital data set (prepared on our behalf by OS from its large-scale digital information) except in areas where, historically, all or part of the Council's seaward boundary presently has a recognised off-shore definition.

23. We are aware that, at the time of this review, OS is undertaking a Positional Accuracy Improvement initiative (PAI) and that it does not expect to complete this work in Scotland until March 2006. Further, the results of the PAI will not be fully incorporated into the OS large-scale digital maps until later in that year. Even after this detailed work by OS, the position of residential property existing at the time of our review will remain within the ward as defined by our review. This provides better long-term accuracy than would be provided by written boundary descriptions.

24. Drawing these matters together, we have worked on the reasonable assumption that the boundaries of wards will be more accurately defined than has been possible at previous reviews

and that any future dispute over the line of a particular boundary will be capable of resolution by reference to deposited copies of the ward boundaries in digital form in conjunction with deposited copies of the OS MasterMap® data (Topography layer and Administrative Boundaries theme of the Topography layer and coastline data) mentioned at paragraph 22 above.

Electorate Data used in the Review

25. As mentioned at paragraph 17 above, in preparation for this review, we investigated and tested the potential offered by GIS technology in the preparation of proposals for revised electoral arrangements. To make fullest use of GIS systems in our review activities it is necessary to have the basic numerical data, for the most part electorate information, in a format which allows them to be directly associated with digital mapping showing the underlying geography to which it relates. Ideally, our preference would have been to link addresses in the electoral register directly to the background geography by means of a geo-referenced address database. However, in the absence of a definitive national address database, and being aware of the shortcomings of available address-based GIS databases, we researched the potential for making use of postcode geography maintained by the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO(S)) as a means of identifying the number of electors on the electoral register at a level of resolution low enough for us to develop and consider proposals for the boundaries of revised electoral wards. Initial tests, involving matching the postcodes for addresses on the electoral register with the GRO(S) postcode geography files, indicated that we could successfully identify electors on the electoral register at the small-user postcode which contained their address and, as a consequence, establish accurate counts of electorate for these postcodes.

26. The availability of up-dated electoral register information on a monthly basis allowed us to associate information on the electoral register at July 2004 with the most up-to-date postcode geography available from GRO(S) (August 2004) thus minimising the potential for mismatches between the two data sets. As a consequence, at the start of our review in Inverclyde Council area, of the 61,921 electors on the register at July 2004, 61,898 (99.96 percent) could be identified within the postcode geography held in our GIS. The residual number of 23 electors were contained in 10 postcodes which, as far as we could ascertain, were newly allocated by the Post Office and, as such, had not yet appeared in the latest Post Office Address Files which GRO(S) uses to update and maintain its postcode geography system. We were, therefore, confident that postcoded electorate data for Inverclyde Council area could be used as the initial building blocks for reviewing electoral arrangements in that area.

Part 2 The Review in Inverclyde Council Area

Meeting with the Inverclyde Council

1. Our initial meeting with the Inverclyde Council took place on 28 October 2004 at 16:00 hrs at the headquarters offices of the Council at Municipal Buildings, Greenock. We were represented at that meeting by Kenneth McDonald who was accompanied by Andrew Inglis from our Secretariat.
2. We made a short illustrated presentation which set out the background to the review and the nature of our GIS systems which have provided us with the facility quickly and accurately to prepare proposals and examine alternatives. We demonstrated that the GIS allowed us to look closely at relevant matters such as the geography and topography, settlement patterns and communication links within Council areas. We explained that, as required by the Schedule 6 Rules, we needed information from the Council on house building, demolitions and known institutional development for the 5-year period to 2009 in order to form a view on the number of electors in the Council area at that time. We also invited Councils to provide information which would help us define areas recognised locally as communities. We set out our proposed timetable for the review, which envisaged 7 stages with completion by August 2006. A copy of the outline timetable is at Appendix E.
3. Following our presentation, we answered some general questions on matters relating to the review process. We also invited, and took careful note of, various views expressed in relation to the review in the Council area.

Concluded View of the Council

4. The Ministerial Directions (Appendix B) issued on 30 August 2004 stated that each Council should, if it so desired, submit its concluded views on review matters to the Commission within one month of the date of our initial meeting. Inverclyde Council submitted its concluded view to us on 23 November 2004 in the form of a letter from the Chief Executive. The letter confirmed a view expressed at the initial meeting, that the Council would like the option of 7 x three-member wards to be considered which would increase the number of members by one to 21.

Aggregation of Existing Wards

5. In compliance with the amendment to legislation, our Secretariat set out for us options for creating new 3 or 4 member wards by combining existing single member wards. In completing this exercise our Secretariat recognised that Kilmacolm was relatively isolated from the other main settlements within the Council area which were aligned along the Clyde foreshore. A simple aggregation of existing wards would not allow us to reflect the boundaries of established communities or to take adequate account of forecast changes in the numbers and geographical distribution of existing communities.
6. After consideration of these and all the other relevant matters, we were not persuaded that our initial proposals should be based on a configuration dictated by a simple aggregation of existing wards. In particular, we concluded that:

- it would be possible to contain all of the town of Gourock within a single ward;

- the number of divisions within Greenock could be reduced;
- it would be possible to have a single division within Port Glasgow, the majority of the town being contained within one ward; and
- better account could be taken of changes in the distribution of the forecast electorate at 2009 resulting from housing developments and other demographic changes.

7. As a consequence of our decision, our Secretariat then developed alternative designs for revised wards using the methodology made known to the Council and bearing in mind all of the observations provided to us in its concluded view.

Initial Proposals

8. Our Secretariat prepared proposals for revised electoral arrangements which would return 20 members and which minimised the need to divide the identifiable communities between two or more wards.

9. Kilmacolm, which was isolated from the other main settlements and did not have sufficient electorate to justify a ward on its own, was central to determining revised ward options across the Council area. Two options were possible. Option 1 associated Kilmacolm with settlements to the west thereby creating a large ward which also included the comparatively sparsely populated southern rural portion of the Council area. However, there were no east west transport links across the ward and no substantive evidence that the various settlements had any firm community ties. Option 2 associated Kilmacolm with the greater part of Port Glasgow in a 4 member ward that respected boundaries between other identifiable communities throughout the Council area and placed Gourrock within a single ward. We agreed that this provided the preferable solution within the terms of the statutory rules, taking into account natural boundaries and communities as far as it was possible and practicable to do so. However, we agreed that the configuration in the Greenock waterfront area should be amended to produce a more appropriate division of the built-up area at the interface between Wards 5 and 6. We noted in passing that, had the legislation allowed us to develop proposals for wards which would return 5 members, it would have been possible to contain all of Port Glasgow in a single ward.

10. We also considered the Council's request for an increase in the number of elected members. We noted that the issue had been raised at our initial meeting with the Council who were advised that:

- during the passing of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004, Scottish Ministers indicated throughout that they did not envisage any change in the number of elected members arising as a consequence of our review; and
- although legislation did not preclude an increase or decrease in members, we were minded to consider such changes only where there was compelling evidence that, in our view, the interests of effective and convenient local government were better served by such change.

11. We were content that proposals for appropriate revised electoral arrangements which returned 20 members could be developed within the terms of the statutory rules and in the absence of any compelling evidence to the contrary we were not persuaded that an increase in councillor numbers was necessary.

12. We, therefore, concluded that our initial proposals for Inverclyde Council area should comprise 6 electoral wards of which 4 would be three-member wards and 2 would be four-member wards as follows:

Ward Number a	Forecast Electorate b	Number of Elected Members c	Average Electorate per Member d	Divergence from Parity (%) e
1	13,160	4	3,290	7
2	8,840	3	2,947	-4
3	8,940	3	2,980	-3
4	9,070	3	3,023	-2
5	9,290	3	3,097	1
6	12,190	4	3,048	-1

Informing the Council of our Initial Proposals

13. We submitted our initial proposals to Inverclyde Council on 7 March 2005 illustrated by a map showing the boundaries of the proposed wards. We also provided details of the forecast of electorate for each ward at 2009, a GIS file containing the boundaries of each ward and a CDROM containing maps of the proposed ward boundaries in PDF image format. (A GIS file containing the GRO(S) postcode geography showing the 2004 electorate together with the expected new build/demolition etc data and the electorate for each postcode at 2009 arising from these components of change was also available to the Council to assist with the review process.)

14. We asked the Council to provide its views on our initial proposals within two months as specified in the legislation. Contact was maintained with the Council at officer level throughout this initial consultation period.

The Inverclyde Council Response

15. We received the Inverclyde Council's written response to our initial proposals on 11 May 2005.

16. The Council had commented that:

- the existing Ward 1 should be included in its entirety within our proposed Ward 1;
- the existing Ward 20 should be included in its entirety within our proposed Ward 2;
- the boundary between the Wards 1 and 5 in our proposals should be amended to run from west of Dougliehill Terrace to the railway line just north of the junction of Springhill Road/Ardmore Road, Port Glasgow;
- the electors residing in the area between the South Street roundabout, the junction of Forsyth Street/South Street and Denholm Gardens, Greenock should be transferred from the Ward 4 to Ward 6 in our proposals; and
- Park Avenue, Greenock should be transferred from Ward 3 to Ward 6 in our proposals.

17. Although the Council wished to reserve its position on naming wards pending the outcome of the public consultation on our provisional proposals, ward names and an alternative numbering sequence were provided to us.

Consideration of the Council's Response to the Initial Proposals

18. We noted that there was substantial agreement with our proposals for future electoral arrangements for the Inverclyde Council area. We considered the 5 minor amendments and concluded that, in all cases, they appeared on balance better to reflect community considerations and complied with the terms of the statutory rules.

19. Accordingly, we concluded that, subject to these amendments, our initial proposals should be adopted as our provisional proposals for public consultation. We adopted as our own the ward names and revised numbering suggested by the Council.

Provisional Proposals

20. Our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Inverclyde Council area made provision for a Council of 20 elected members in 4 wards each returning three-members and 2 wards each returning four-members as follows:

Ward		Forecast Electorate	Number of Elected Members	Average Electorate per Member	Divergence from Parity(%)
Number a	Name b				
1	Inverclyde East	12,820	4	3,205	4
2	Inverclyde East Central	9,620	3	3,207	4
3	Inverclyde North	12,860	4	3,215	5
4	Inverclyde South	8,420	3	2,807	-9
5	Inverclyde West	8,920	3	2,973	-3
6	Inverclyde South West	8,850	3	2,950	-4

21. We published our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Inverclyde Council area on 9 June 2005. These differed from our initial proposals in that they reflected the five amendments requested by the Council and, in addition, contained minor changes necessary to fix the proposed boundaries to the OS MasterMap® TOID®s (see Part 1 paragraphs 19-24).

22. A statutory notice, detailing where our provisional proposals had been deposited for the public consultation and setting out the arrangements we had made for receiving representations, was published in the Greenock Telegraph and the Glasgow Herald. Copies of the documents and maps deposited for the public consultation were also placed on our web site. A short news release was issued on 8 June 2005. The Council was also provided with copies of the documentation and maps on CDROM which it was free to distribute on a wider basis. Further, we provided the Council with GIS files containing the proposed ward boundary details.

23. All MPs and MSPs with a constituency interest were provided with copies of our provisional proposals on CDROM as were the headquarters organisations of the political parties represented at the Scottish Parliament. We also informed the Scottish Parliament Information Centre, Community Councils, Electoral Registration Officers and the Electoral Commission of our provisional proposals.

24. We asked that representations should be made to us within the 12-week period ending on 1 September 2005. We informed all concerned that representations could be made by writing to our Secretary at 3 Drumsheugh Gardens Edinburgh, EH3 7QJ, by email at inverclyde@lgbc-scotland.gov.uk, by fax at 0131 538 7511 or by using the representations pro forma accessible on our web site at www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk. Those making representations were asked to provide their full postal address including postcode.

Representations

25. Three representations were received during the statutory public consultation. The main points raised by the various parties are summarised below:

Community Councils

Central West Community Council was concerned that a consultation period of 12 weeks was not sufficient for electors fully to consider the proposals and reflect on how they will affect Port Glasgow. It believed that Community Councils should have been involved in the process earlier in order to have time to submit their preferred options.

The Community Council considered that the inclusion of Port Glasgow town centre in a ward that also contained the east of Greenock would destroy Port Glasgow town as a community, especially as it is an area just beginning to come back from the difficulties experienced by the closure of the shipyards.

Gourock Community Council objected to the proposed names for the new wards within Inverclyde, particularly Ward 5 (Inverclyde West) and insisted that the identity of Gourock be retained.

Political Parties and Associations

Inverclyde SNP proposed alternative wards which, it contended, better recognised common needs and interests thereby allowing councillors to tackle local issues more effectively. Central to the proposals was a ward that included all of the villages at the eastern and western extremities of the Council area. The proposals also brought together, Branchton, Braeside and Larkfield with the Fancy Farm and Bow Farm areas of Greenock and the Branchton, Braeside and Larkfield areas were linked together with the current Wards 12 and 13 to form another ward. These proposals retained Port Glasgow as a distinct community in one ward whereas our proposals associated part of the town with part of Greenock and that unnecessary division made no sense.

Consideration of Representations

26. We considered Central West Community Council's comments with regard to the conduct of our review and noted that, at the outset, we had informed all Community Councils of the review's

commencement, drawing attention to the amended legislation and Ministerial Direction that required us to consult local authorities before considering views any other interested parties might hold. We concluded that the requirements of the legislation did not, however, prevent the Community Council from considering the likely implications of our review in order to inform us at the appropriate stage in the consultation process. With regard to the period for public consultation, this was in line with the Scottish Executive guidelines. We considered the concerns raised by the Community Council in respect of Port Glasgow and Greenock together with the representation made by the Inverclyde SNP.

27. In considering the representation from Inverclyde SNP, we noted that in developing our initial proposals we had examined and rejected a very similar, extensive rural ward stretching across the southern portion of the Council area. We had considerable sympathy with the notion that Port Glasgow, as an identifiable community with a considerable history, should be identified as a ward. However, in re-examining our provisional proposals, we found no strong evidence which supported an extensive rural ward and remained of the view that combining Kilmacolm and part of Port Glasgow into a single ward minimised the division of other communities in the largely contiguous built-up area between Port Glasgow and Gourock. Any restructuring of ward boundaries would have consequences for areas where there had been no representation that such revision was appropriate. It would also result in significantly greater disparities between the electorates than was achieved by our provisional proposals. Accordingly, we were not persuaded of the need to amend our provisional proposals.

28. We considered Gourock Community Council's representation concerning Ward 5 (Inverclyde West). Bearing in mind our general policy to adopt ward names agreed with the Council, we were not persuaded that that the name should be amended.

Appendices

- Appendix A Extract from Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004
- Appendix B Direction Under Section 18(2A) of The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973
- Appendix C Direction Under Section 18(2A) of The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973
- Appendix D Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended
Schedule 6 – Rules to be observed in considering electoral arrangements
- Appendix E Review Timetable
- Appendix F Illustrative Maps

Appendix A

Extract from Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004

4 Reviews of electoral arrangements

- (1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of this section the Boundary Commission shall-
 - (a) review the electoral arrangements for all local government areas for the purpose of considering future electoral arrangements for those areas, and
 - (b) formulate proposals for those arrangements.
- (2) Part II of the 1973 Act applies to a review under subsection (1) as it applies to a review under section 16 of that Act except that section 17 of that Act has effect as if it required-
 - (a) the Boundary Commission to submit a report on any review before such date as the Scottish Ministers may direct, and
 - (b) the Scottish Ministers to make an order under section 17 giving effect to the proposals of the Commission under subsection (1) (whether as submitted to them or with modifications).
- (3) The Boundary Commission shall, when complying with section 18(2)(aa) of the 1973 Act on a review under subsection (1), also inform the council of the reasons for any differences between-
 - (a) their draft proposals, and
 - (b) the draft proposals which would have been made had they been formulated on the basis that each electoral ward of a local government area is to consist of a combination of existing electoral wards (the rules set out in Schedule 6 to that Act having been disregarded in so far as those rules conflicted with that basis).
- (4) The Boundary Commission shall disregard subsection (3) when formulating proposals for future electoral arrangements under subsection (1).
- (5) The 1973 Act is amended as follows-
 - (a) in section 16(2) (duty of Boundary Commission to carry out periodic reviews of electoral arrangements), for “Schedule 5 to this Act” substitute “section 4(1) of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 9)”,
 - (b) in section 18 (procedure for reviews)-
 - (i) in subsection (2), after paragraph (a) insert-

- “(aa) at least two months before taking any steps under paragraph (b) below to inform other persons of any draft proposals or any interim decision not to make proposals, inform the council of any local government area affected by the review of those proposals or that decision;
- (ab) before taking any such steps, take into consideration any representation made to them by such a council during the period of two months beginning on the day on which the council is informed under paragraph (aa);”,
- (ii) after subsection (2) insert-
 - “(2A) The Scottish Ministers may give directions to-
 - (a) the Boundary Commission,
 - (b) the council of any local government area affected by a review, in relation to consultation under subsection (2)(a) above.
 - (2B) Such directions may be given generally or in relation to particular reviews or particular aspects of reviews.”,
- (c) section 20 is repealed,
- (d) in subsection (1) (interpretation) of section 28, in the definition of “electoral arrangements”, after “councillors”, where second occurring, insert “, the number of councillors for each electoral ward”,
- (e) in subsection (2) (review of electoral arrangements to be carried out in compliance with certain enactments) of that section-
 - (i) after “Act”, where first occurring, insert “or section 4(1) of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 9)”, and
 - (ii) for “section 5 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994” substitute “section 1 of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 9)”,
- (f) Schedule 5 is repealed,
- (g) in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of Schedule 6, for the words from “of”, where fourth occurring, to the end of that sub-paragraph substitute “calculated by dividing the number of local government electors in each electoral ward of that local government area by the number of councillors to be returned in that ward shall be, as nearly as may be, the same.”, and
- (h) at the end of sub-paragraph (3) of that paragraph insert-

“but if, in any case, there is a conflict between those criteria, greater weight shall be given to the latter.”

Appendix B

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 18(2A) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1973

1. The Scottish Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 18(2A) and (2B) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (“the Act”), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby give the following directions to the Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland (“the Commission”).
2. These directions apply in relation to any consultation carried out by the Commission, in accordance with section 18(2)(a) of the Act, with the council of any local government area affected by a review under Part II of the Act (“the council”).
3. In carrying out any such consultation, the Commission shall comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 4 to 12 below.

Information to be provided by the Commission

4. The Commission shall, within 14 days of the date of this Direction, inform the council in writing, by letter, by recorded delivery, addressed to the Chief Executive of that council of the following–
 - (a) the timetable proposed by the Commission for that consultation;
 - (b) the timetable proposed by the Commission for the review to be conducted by the Commission under section 4(1) of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004;
 - (c) the general approach the Commission proposes to adopt in formulating its proposals for ward boundaries;
 - (d) the information the Commission would like to have available to use in formulating those proposals;
 - (e) the assistance which that council would be asked to render to the Commission in the process of the review; and
 - (f) such other matters as the Commission considers appropriate.

Process of consultation with the council

General

5. The Commission shall take all reasonable steps to establish and maintain an ongoing dialogue with the council for the purposes of the review. That dialogue may be conducted in person, orally, in writing or otherwise.

6. In the course of the consultation, the Commission shall encourage the council-
 - (a) to establish, and communicate to the Commission, any proposals or ideas that the council may have in relation to new ward boundaries, or otherwise in relation to the formulation of the Commission's proposals; and
 - (b) to provide such factual information held by the council as the Commission or the council think relevant in relation to the formulation of the Commission's proposals.

Meeting with the council

7. Subject to paragraph 9, the Commission shall meet with the council no later than twelve weeks after the date of the letter sent in terms of paragraph 4.
8.
 - (1) The Commission shall propose to the council 2 dates, and the times on those dates, on which that meeting might take place.
 - (2) Where the council indicates that those proposals are unsuitable then the Commission shall offer 2 further dates, and the times on these dates, on which the meeting might take place.
 - (3) All of the dates and times proposed by the Commission under this paragraph shall be within the ordinary working hours of the council.
 - (4) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the Commission and the council meeting at any time which is not within the ordinary working hours of the council where the Commission and the council so agree.
9. The Commission is not required to meet with the council where-
 - (a) the council indicates that it does not wish to meet the Commission; or
 - (b) the council fails to respond to any proposal made under
 - (i) paragraph 8(1), during the period of 14 calendar days beginning with the day on which the council received that proposal; or
 - (ii) paragraph 8(2), during the period of 7 calendar days beginning with the day on which the council received that proposal.

Formal written views of the council

10.
 - (1) The Commission shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that they have received the concluded view of the council in writing on the matters raised in the consultation by no later than-
 - (a) the end of the period of four weeks beginning with the date of any meeting held in accordance with paragraph 7; or

- (b) in the event that, in terms of paragraph 9, no meeting took place between the Commission and the council, the end of the period of four weeks beginning with -
 - (i) the date on which the council indicated that it did not wish to meet the Commission; or
 - (ii) the date on which the period referred to in paragraph 9(b)(i), or if applicable, 9(b)(ii) ends,whichever may apply.

- (2) Where the Commission have not received the concluded view referred to in sub-paragraph (1), within the timescale provided for in that sub-paragraph, the Commission may disregard any conflict in the views that have been expressed by, or purportedly by, the council where, in the opinion of the Commission, those views conflict.

11. Where the Commission is of the opinion that it has not received the concluded view of the council it shall notify the council of that fact no fewer than 7 calendar days before the end of the consultation.

12. For the purposes of these directions, the Commission shall assume that a view expressed as being the concluded view of the council is the concluded view of the council if that view is expressed in a letter from the Chief Executive of the council to the Commission.

Andrew P Kerr

A member of the Scottish Executive

Edinburgh
30th August 2004

Appendix C

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 18(2A) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1973

1. The Scottish Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 18(2A) and (2B) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (“the Act”), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby give the following directions.
2. These directions apply in relation to any consultation carried out by the Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland (“the Commission”), in accordance with section 18(2)(a) of the Act, with the council of any local government area affected by a review under Part II of the Act (“the council”).
3. In taking part in such a consultation, the council shall comply with the requirements set out in paragraph 4 below.
4. For the purposes of enabling the Commission to exercise the functions conferred upon them by virtue of section 18(2)(a) of the Act, as read with the Scottish Ministers’ direction to the Commission dated 30th August 2004, the Council shall co-operate with the Commission and shall in particular:-
 - (a) establish and maintain an ongoing dialogue which, where appropriate, may include meeting with the Commission;
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that any views expressed, or purporting to be expressed, by it or on its behalf to the Commission are accurate;
 - (c) provide the Commission with all such information as the Commission may reasonably request; and
 - (d) provide the Commission with all such information as the Council considers relevant, including any proposals or ideas the Council may have, in relation to new ward boundaries, or otherwise in relation to the formulation of the Commission’s proposals.

Andrew P Kerr

A member of the Scottish Executive

Edinburgh
30 August 2004

Appendix D

Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended Schedule 6 – Rules to be observed in considering electoral arrangements

1. (1) This schedule applies to the consideration by Scottish Ministers or the Boundary Commission of electoral arrangements for election of councillors of local government areas.
 - (2) Having regard to any change in the number or distribution of electors of a local government area likely to take place within the period of five years immediately following the consideration, the number calculated by dividing the number of local government electors in each electoral ward of that local government area by the number of councillors to be returned in that ward shall be, as nearly as may be, the same.
 - (3) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) above, in considering the electoral arrangements referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above regard shall be had to-
 - (a) the desirability of fixing boundaries which are and will remain easily identifiable;
 - (b) any local ties which would be broken by the fixing of any particular boundary but if, in any case, there is a conflict between those criteria, greater weight shall be given to the latter.
2. The strict application of the rule stated in paragraph 1(2) above may be departed from in any area where special geographical conditions appear to render a departure desirable.

Appendix E

Review Timetable

Stage 1: Initial consultation with Councils and the early establishment of an ongoing dialogue between the Commission and Councils for the purpose of the Review.

Councils are given full opportunity to communicate to the Commission any proposals or ideas that they may have in relation to the design of new wards. The Commission outlines the methodology underlying its intended approach to the Review.

Clarification of general review issues, both technical and administrative. Exchange of factual information between the Commission and Councils relevant to the design of proposed wards.

Discussion/exchange of information for any areas of concern.

12 weeks

Stage 2: Development of initial proposals by the Commission for each Council area with ongoing consultation between the Commission and Councils as necessary on emerging issues.

Preparation of maps, supporting documentation and GIS files of proposed ward boundaries for Councils once the Commission has completed drafting its initial ward schemes.

10 weeks

Stage 3: Initial proposals released to Councils. Two months allowed for the Council to comment on proposals, offer amendments and or alternatives. Further discussions with Council as required throughout this stage to clarify emerging issues relating to the initial proposals.

9 weeks (2 months)

Stage 4: Full consideration by the Commission of issues arising through stage 3 which might lead to revision/adjustment of initial proposals. Further liaison with Councils taken forward on a needs basis

8 weeks

Stage 5: Publication of the Commission's provisional proposals as part of the statutory public consultation process. Analysis of representations received. Seek Council views on aspects of representations and the impact they have on the provisional proposals as required.

12 weeks

Stage 6: Full analysis of representations received by the Commission.

Commission determines where a need has arisen for local inquiries, organises and conducts inquiries and reviews its provisional recommendations in light of inquiry reports.

Publication of revised recommendations where the Commission makes significant changes to its provisional proposals.

Consider representations received within 1 month.

Move to final recommendations where possible.

20 weeks

Stage 7: Complete final recommendations for all Council areas.

Complete review process, write and submit reports.

Appendix F

Illustrative Maps

Ward 1 – Inverclyde East

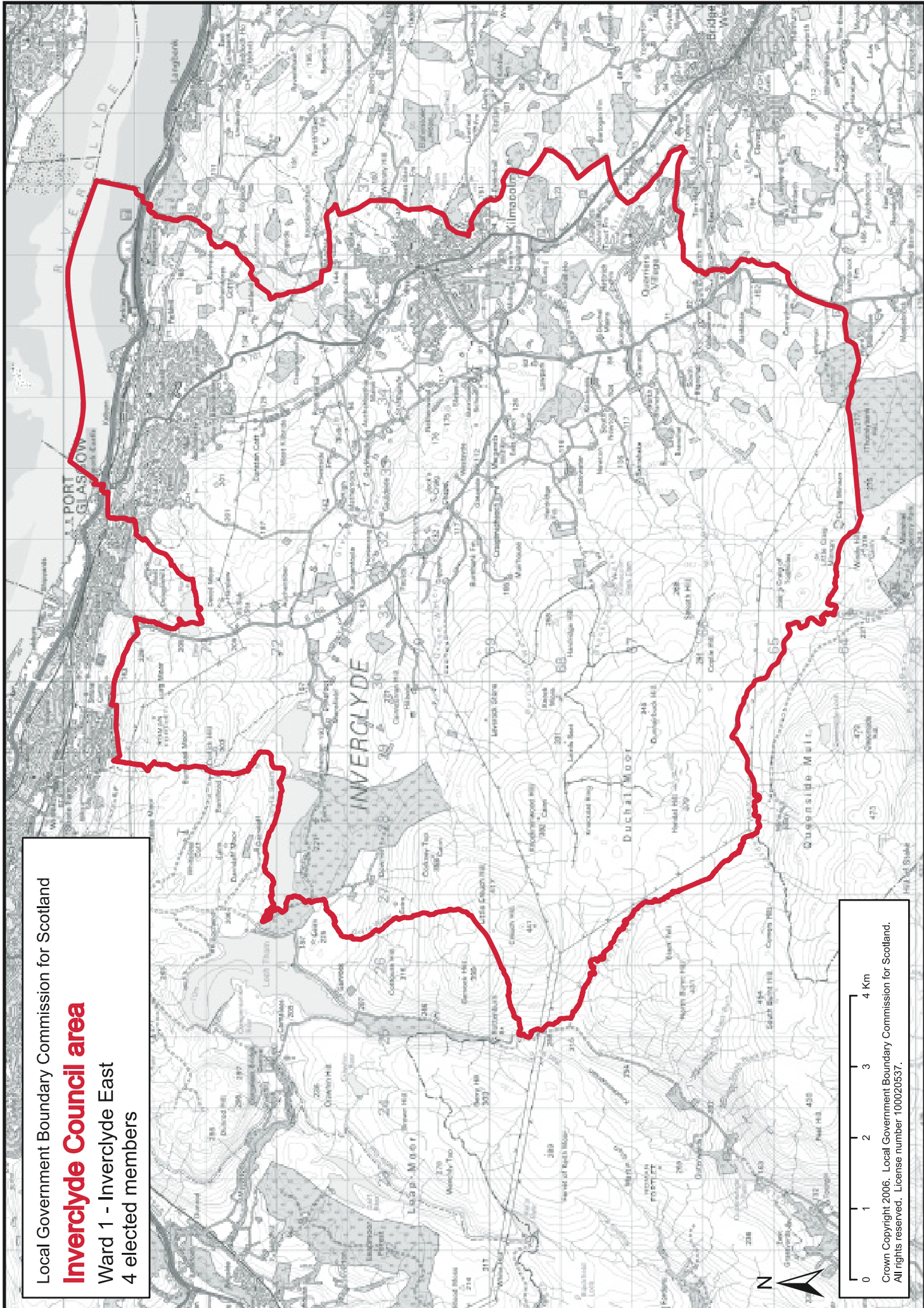
Ward 2 – Inverclyde East Central

Ward 3 – Inverclyde North

Ward 4 – Inverclyde South

Ward 5 – Inverclyde West

Ward 6 – Inverclyde South West

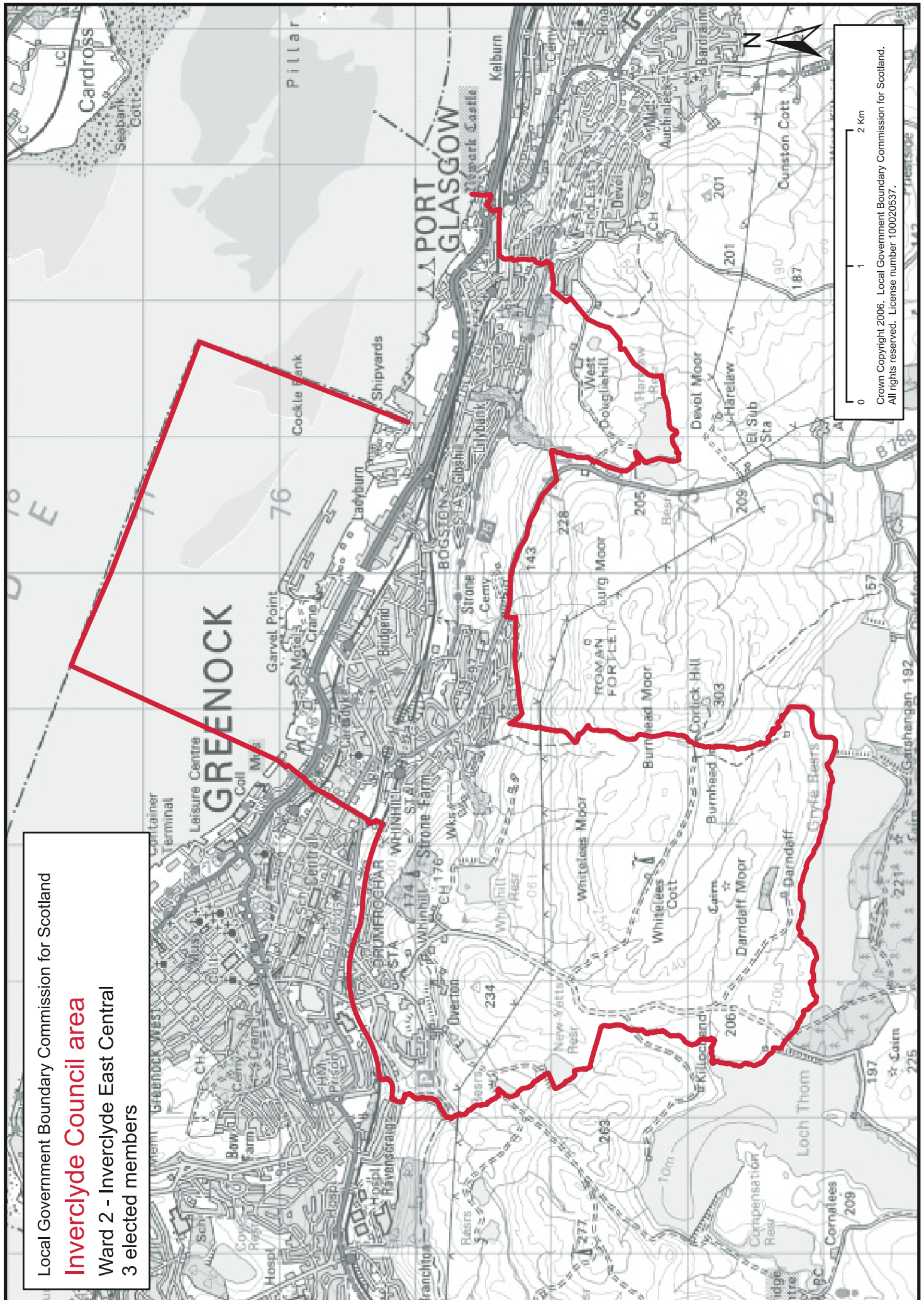


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Inverclyde Council area

Ward 1 - Inverclyde East
4 elected members

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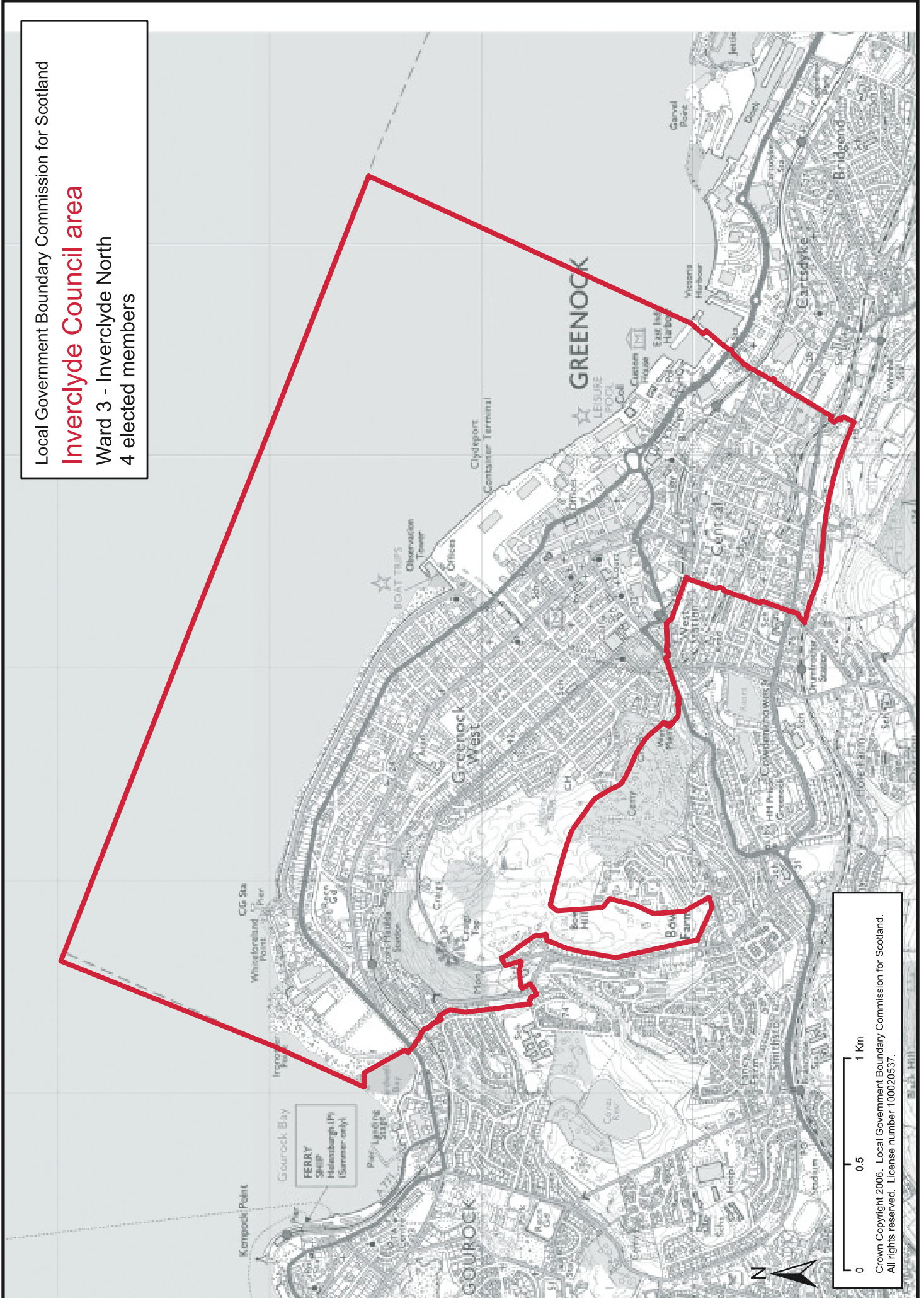
Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland
Inverclyde Council area
 Ward 2 - Inverclyde East Central
 3 elected members

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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Inverclyde Council area

Ward 3 - Inverclyde North
4 elected members



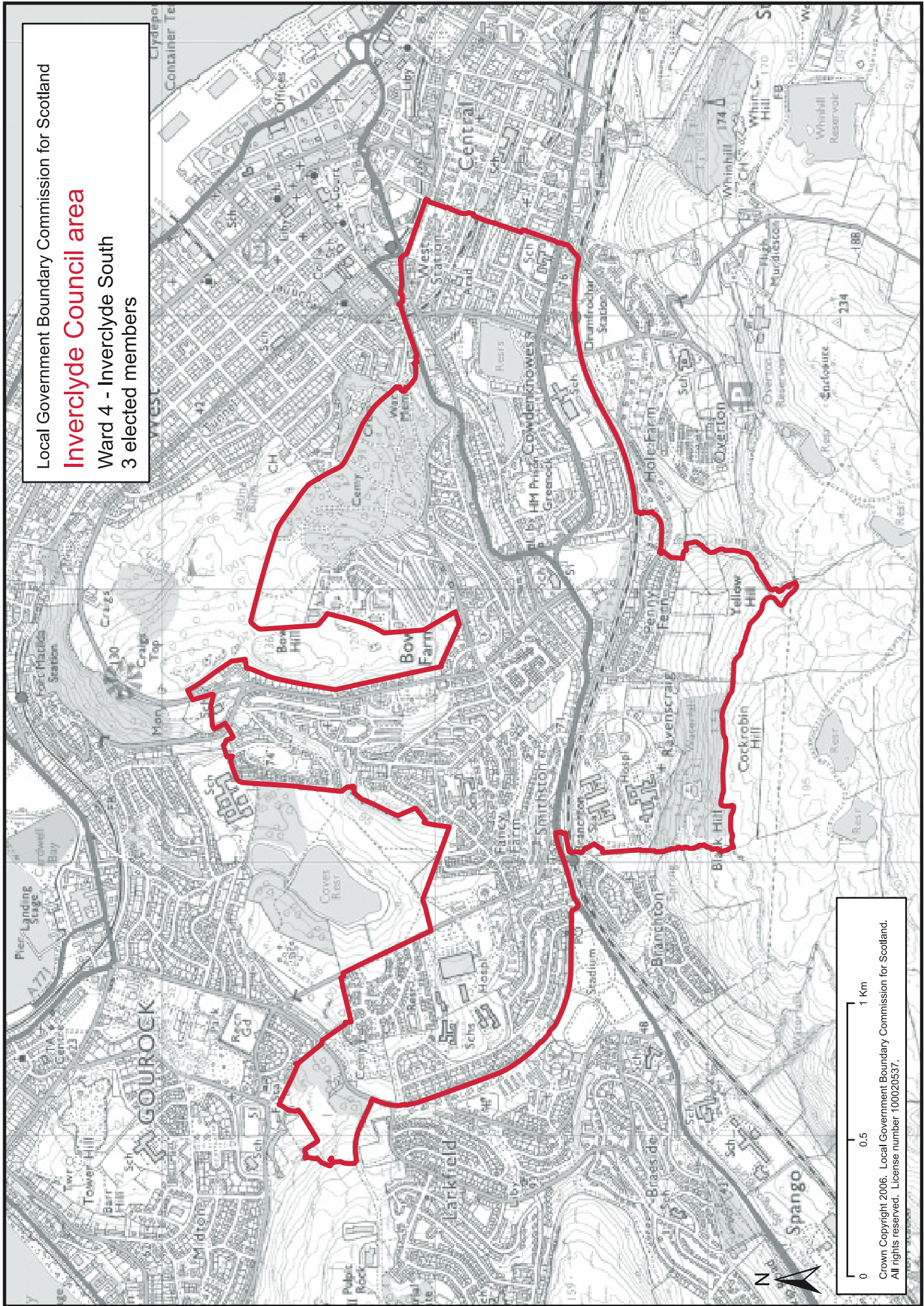
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Inverclyde Council area

Ward 4 - Inverclyde South

3 elected members



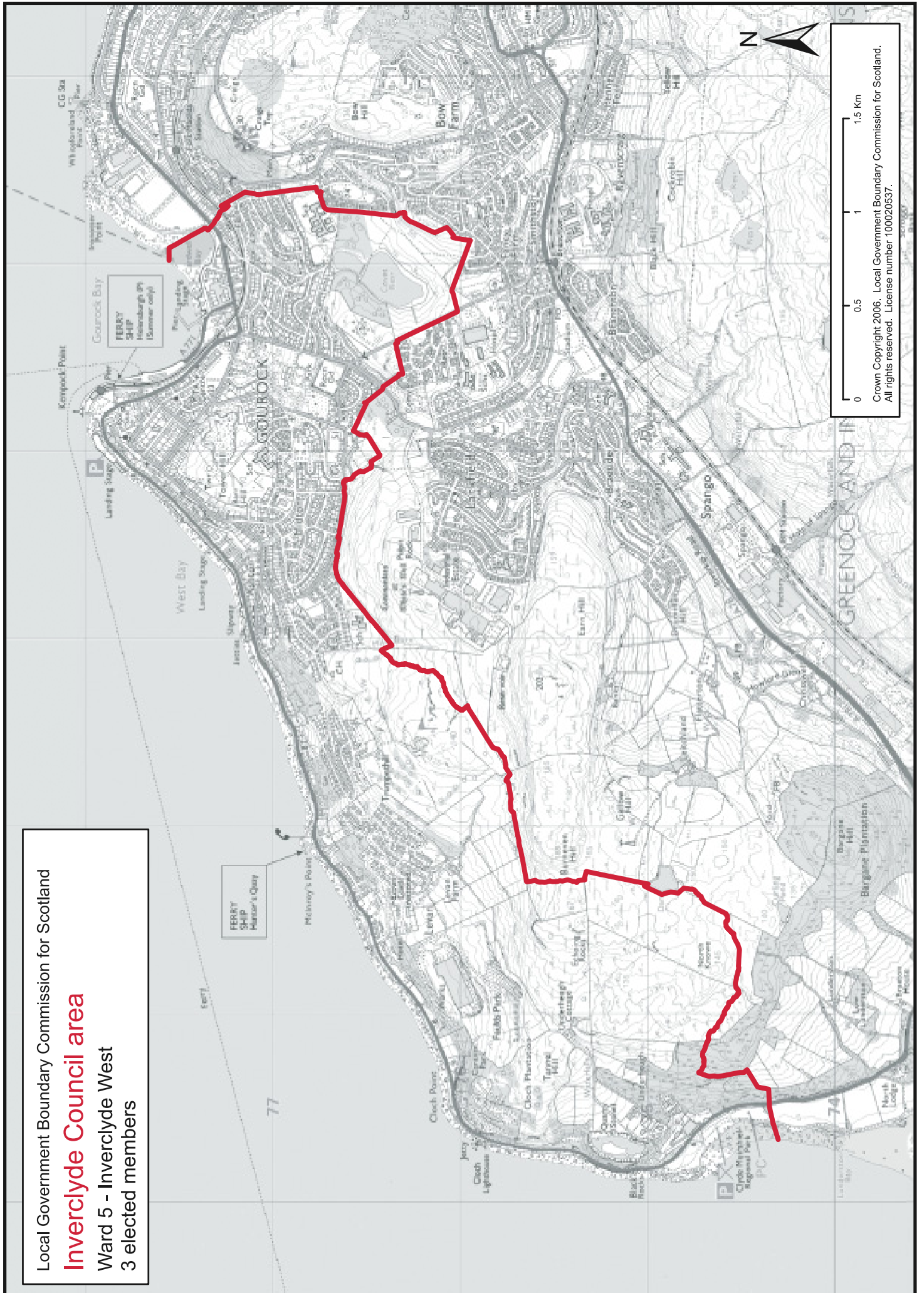
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Inverclyde Council area

Ward 5 - Inverclyde West

3 elected members



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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Inverclyde Council area

Ward 6 - Inverclyde South West
3 elected members



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