

# Fourth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements

## Shetland Islands Council Area





Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

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## Shetland Islands Council Area

### Constitution of the Commission

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Deputy Chairman: Mr Brian Wilson OBE

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Dr A Glen  
Mr K McDonald  
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April 2006



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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 Shetland Islands 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 Shetland Islands 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 Shetland Islands 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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April 2006





## 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 Shetland Islands Council took place on 26 October 2004 at the Council headquarters in Lerwick.  
**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, paragraphs 4 – 5**
- We provided the Council with our initial proposals for 7 wards in Shetland Islands Council area on 7 March 2005 and asked that a response be made within 2 months.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 17 – 18**
- The Shetland Islands Council response to our initial proposals was received on 10 May 2005.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 19 – 25**
- We published our provisional proposals for 7 wards electing 22 Councillors on 30 June 2005 and asked that representations be made to us by 22 September 2005.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 29 – 33**
- We received four representations during the statutory consultation period of 12 weeks.  
**Part 2, paragraph 34**
- Our consideration of representations.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 35 – 41**
- We recommend 6 x three member wards and 1 x four member ward for Shetland Islands Council area thereby returning a total of 22 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 Shetland Islands 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 Shetland Islands 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 Shetland Islands Council should take place on either 01 October 2004 at 10:00 hrs or 06 October 2004 at 10:00 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 Shetland Islands Council area, of the 16,868 electors on the register at July 2004, 16,858 (99.94 percent) could be identified within the postcode geography held in our GIS. The residual number of 10 electors were contained in 5 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 Shetland Islands Council area could be used as the initial building blocks for reviewing electoral arrangements in that area.



## Part 2 The Review in Shetland Islands Council Area

### Meeting with the Shetland Islands Council

1. Our initial meeting with the Shetland Islands Council took place on 26 October 2004 at 11:00 hrs at the headquarters offices of the Council at Town Hall, Lerwick. We were represented at that meeting by Brian Wilson 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 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 set out 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. Shetland Islands Council submitted its concluded view to us on 23 November 2004. The main points raised were that:
  - the requirement to have regard to electoral parity, coupled with the pursuit of consistency within Shetland and elsewhere in Scotland, might impede efforts to arrive at wards which reflected the communities in Shetland;
  - issues arising from electoral parity should not lead to splitting of existing communities,
  - the Islands of Yell, Fetlar, Unst, Whalsay and Skerries could form a 3 member ward;
  - Northmavine and the Delting areas could form a 3 member ward;
  - Aithsting, Sandsting, Foula, Papa Stour, Walls, Sandness, Whiteness, Wiesdale, Girlsta, Nesting and Lunnasting could form a 3 member ward;
  - the southern mainland between Sumburgh and Quarff, (including Fair Isle) could form a 3 member ward;
  - Scalloway, Burra, Tondra and Tingwall could form a 3 member ward; and

- Lerwick, Gulberwick and Bressay could comprise two wards returning in total 7 members.

5. The Council also suggested that increasing the number of elected members to 23 might be necessary and that its views should be treated as an initial submission which might be the subject of change as the relevant data became available.

## Aggregation of Existing Wards

6. In compliance with the legislation as amended, our Secretariat set out for us options for creating new 3 or 4 member wards by combining existing single member wards. In reviewing the Council area, our Secretariat recognised that the aggregation of existing wards resulted in a greater number of divisions in perceived communities than might otherwise be necessary. Further, it was clear that Yell, Fetlar, Unst, Whalsay and Skerries could not be contained within a single ward as suggested in the Council's concluded view.

7. 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. We, therefore, decided not to continue with that approach because:

- Scalloway would be associated with part of Lerwick and Quarff;
- Yell, Fetlar, Unst, Whalsay and Skerries could not be contained in a single ward;
- Nesting and Lunnasting could be united;
- Lerwick could be wholly contained within 2 wards; and
- better account could be taken of changes in the distribution of the electorate consequent on new build housing and other developments.

8. As a consequence of our decision, our Secretariat prepared 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

9. Our Secretariat recognised that the greater concentration of electorate in the east and south of the mainland, compared to the north and west, presented difficulties in identifying a configuration of wards that both complied with the statutory rules and had regard to the community considerations set out by the Council. When we considered our Secretariat's configuration alongside that offered by the Council in its concluded view, we noted that the main differences lay at the interfaces between wards 2, 3 and 4. The configuration set out by the Council generated divergences from parity that ranged between -7 per cent and 19 per cent. However, there were minor adjustments which could reduce these while maintaining the underlying thrust of the Council's position.

10. We accepted our Secretariat's proposals, which reflected the Council's views, to include all of the northern and eastern island communities within a single ward. In doing so we noted that these

communities would have many common interests, and that transport links were adequate to serve the proposed three-member ward.

11. We also accepted our Secretariat's proposals for Ward 2 which included Lunnasting and North and South Nesting, noting that these areas had been separated at the last review and that the proposed southern boundary of the ward followed closely that of the existing community council.

12. Although our Secretariat's proposals for Wards 3 and 4 resulted in a divergence from parity of -13 per cent and -10 per cent respectively, we decided that this solution was acceptable, bearing in mind the geography and settlement pattern in Ward 3 and also that a reduction in the negative parities would have an impact on the design of wards elsewhere, particularly in the Lerwick area.

13. Subject to a small revision, we accepted our Secretariat's proposal for Ward 5, which encompassed Fair Isle and the southern mainland between Sumburgh and Quarff. We agreed that Lerwick should be divided into 2 wards returning 3 and 4 members respectively. However, we considered that Quarff would be more appropriately contained within Ward 5 and that the ward boundaries within Lerwick should be adjusted to re-balance the electorate between the two wards.

14. We concluded that our Secretariat's proposals, subject to the minor amendments detailed above, should be adopted as our initial proposals. In the course of our deliberations we took fully into account the Schedule 6 rules, and the requirement placed upon us that we make recommendations which are in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

15. Turning to the possibility raised by the Council that the number of elected members be increased to 23, we noted that during the passage of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 through Parliament, Scottish Ministers envisaged that current levels of representation should not alter in the transition to multi-member wards. Accordingly, although the legislation does not prohibit changes to the level of representation in any Council area, we had taken the decision to consider such action only where very strong reasons supporting a need for change in the interests of effective and convenient local government were brought to our attention. No such reasons had been brought forward in this case and there was no sound basis for supporting an increase in the number of Councillors.

16. Following full discussion it was agreed that our initial proposals for Shetland Islands Council area should comprise 7 electoral wards of which 6 returned 3-members and one returned 4-members as follows:

Ward Number a	Forecast Electorate b	Number of Elected Members c	Average Electorate per Member d	Divergence from Parity (%) e
1	2,250	3	750	-4
2	2,430	3	810	4
3	2,050	3	683	-13
4	2,120	3	707	-10
5	2,490	3	830	6
6	2,540	3	847	8
7	3,330	4	833	6

## Informing the Council of our Initial Proposals

17. We submitted our initial proposals to Shetland Islands Council on 7 March 2005 illustrated by maps 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.)

18. 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 Shetland Islands Council Response

19. We received the Shetland Islands Council's written response to our initial proposals on 10 May 2005.

20. The Council endorsed our initial proposals for 5 of the 7 wards, subject to minor modifications arising from the use of postcode boundaries in the development of proposals. Maps identifying minor realignments were provided in an electronic format for our use.

21. The main area of disagreement related to our proposals for Wards 3 and 4 where the Council was concerned that Laxfirth was divided between two wards and proposed that the boundary should be realigned so that approximately 70 electors were associated with Tingwall in Ward 4. The Council recognised that this amendment would further reduce the electorate of Ward 3 but considered that was acceptable on community grounds.

22. The Council suggested that Girlsta, along the Wadbister Voe coastline and south of Girlsta Loch, could be aligned with the islands of Papa Stour and Foula, Walls and Sandness, Aithsting and Sandsting and Whiteness and Weisdale. However, the Council advised that its position would be revisited in the light of representations received during the public consultation.

23. The Council noted that electorate figures at 1 April 2005 showed an increase in the Shetland West area (not attributed to any increase in Laxfirth and Girlsta electorate), and if that were extrapolated to 2009, it would redress the effect of amending the boundary in both Laxfirth and Girlsta. This was in line with advice from the Council's planning staff regarding the migration of population and new-build at the fringes of the central area and in rural locations. There was likely to be some increase in the electorate in Ward 4, albeit at a slower pace than was likely in Ward 3. These projections suggested a convergence in terms of parity at 2009, and supported the inclusion of Girlsta within an enlarged Ward 4.

24. The Council asked that we consider the possibility of including Girlsta with Tingwall. Should Girlsta be excluded from Ward 4, under the proposals advertised for public consultation, it was likely that further representations, which the Council would support, would be received.

25. The Council provided names for the 7 new wards advising that it would consult on these during the forthcoming 12-week consultation period in order to finalise its views.

## Consideration of the Council Response to the Initial Proposals

26. We noted that, subject to minor amendments, the Council was broadly content with 5 of the 7 wards set out in our initial proposals. We agreed to adopt those amendments suggested by the Council, which had no effect on electorate, aligning them to features within OS MasterMap® large-scale digital plans.

27. Although we were not persuaded by the Council's assessment of the future distribution of electorate, we accepted, on community grounds, the inclusion of the whole of Laxfirth in Ward 4. However, including Girlsta within an enlarged Ward 4 reduced the number of electors in Ward 3 to a level commensurate with a 2-member ward. As the legislation made no provision for 2-member wards, it was not possible to accept the proposed amendment.

28. We accepted the ward names suggested by the Council and adopted them as our own.

## Provisional Proposals

29. Our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Shetland Islands Council area made provision for a Council of 22 elected members in 6 wards each returning 3-members and one ward returning 4 members as follows:

Ward		Forecast Electorate	Number of Elected Members	Average Electorate per Member	Divergence from Parity(%)
Number	Name				
a	b	c	d	e	f
1	North Isles	2,250	3	750	-4
2	Shetland North	2,430	3	810	4
3	Shetland West	1,980	3	660	-16
4	Shetland Central	2,190	3	730	-7
5	Shetland South	2,490	3	830	6
6	Lerwick North	2,540	3	847	8
7	Lerwick South	3,330	4	833	6

30. We published our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Shetland Islands Council area on 30 June 2005. These differed from our initial proposals in that they reflected a revision to the boundary between Wards 3 and 4 and, in addition, contained minor changes necessary to fix the proposed boundaries to the OS MasterMap® TOID®s (see Part 1 paragraphs 19-24).

31. 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 Shetland Times and The Press and Journal. 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 29 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.

32. 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.

33. We asked that representations should be made to us within the 12-week period ending on 22 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 [shetland@lgbc-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:shetland@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](http://www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk). Those making representations were asked to provide their full postal address including postcode.

## Representations

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

### The Council

The Shetland Islands Council confirmed agreement to our provisional proposals for Wards 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 subject to a number of comments regarding accuracy of boundaries defined in digital mapping and a request for Ward 1 to be renamed 'North Isles'.

The Council had considered the representations received from Community Councils and from individuals regarding the Commission's provisional proposals and concluded that there was no evidence to support a community link between Girlsta and the Shetland West Ward. The Council therefore requested that the Girlsta area be included in Ward 4.

The Council stated that the electoral roll for 1 September 2005 indicated that Ward 3, (excluding the Girlsta electors), demonstrated propensity for growth. While recognising the significant negative deviation from parity in Ward 3 that would result from the change requested, the Council once again asked that the Commission consider the proposed change on the basis that the recent electoral roll data indicated a move towards parity over the 5-year statutory period (and beyond) which would allow a long period of stability of ward boundaries. In support of its contention, the Council also forwarded details of planning applications during the period May – September 2005 in Wards 3 and 4. It considered that these illustrated what it had earlier predicted, namely that the year-on-year increase in electors for Wards 3 and 4 indicated a sustained growth and suggested that there was no reason to believe that the rate of increase in electoral numbers for Ward 3 would diminish. That being probable, the Council sought the inclusion of Girlsta in Ward 4 so that some of the forecast shortfall in electorate was addressed without significantly compromising the increase in electorate currently experienced and predicted to continue, within the area covered by Ward 3.

In the event that we were minded to reject the proposed alteration, the Council requested that the boundary to the north of Laxfirth be straightened and plotted to follow permanent features.

Although the Council recognised that our provisional proposals, as illustrated on the paper maps, appeared broadly to agree with its initial submission, it considered that there were

issues remaining that still required resolution relating to the digital boundaries. Given the likelihood that digital boundaries will be used as the definitive version contained within the statutory instrument, the Council was sufficiently concerned to recommend strongly that an Assistant Commissioner should be appointed in order to convene further meetings with representatives from the Council to discuss and rectify these inconsistencies, and to examine further the issues regarding the placement of the Girlsta area. It was further suggested that while it might be valuable for such an appointed Commissioner to visit Shetland and see on the ground the absolute dislocation, geographically, of the small grouping of electors at Girlsta from the remainder of Ward 3, the Council would also be prepared to attend our offices in Edinburgh, with a small delegation from Shetland.

The Council's main concerns relating to the digital ward boundaries were as follows:

- smaller islands were omitted from the GIS file depicting the ward boundaries and coastal boundaries did not appear to have been accurately captured;
- the path of the boundary of Ward 2 was queried to ensure that it followed the outer line of the A970 towards and including the South Nesting junction;
- the southern boundary of Ward 2 should be extended seaward in order to illustrate clearly that Little Holm and Catfirth were part of Ward 2;
- the north western boundary between Wards 3 and 4 should be extended seaward from Brei Geo and lie to the north of Hildasay, to ensure that the main islands of Hildasay, Oxna and Papa and surrounding isles remain within the Scalloway area in Ward 4;
- seaward boundaries were omitted from the provisional proposals; and
- land boundaries follow geographical features shown within OS MasterMap® such as fence lines, drainage channels and streams rather than more permanent physical structures such as hilltops and headlands. The Council requested that straight lines between hilltops and headlands be used whenever possible;

## Community Council

**Nesting and Lunnasting Community Council** supported the inclusion of Nesting and Lunnasting in Ward 2. However, it requested that the Girlsta area be included in Ward 4, as placing the area in Ward 3 was not appropriate. Children from the Girlsta area attend school in Tingwall (Ward 4) and therefore the area should remain where there is common ground.

**Lerwick Community Council** expressed concern that Lerwick will have seven elected members instead of the current eight. They noted that Ward 3 would have three members for a projected population of 1,980 giving a ratio of 660 electors per member compared to Lerwick North, which will have a ratio of 847 electors to one member. The Community Council was concerned that this created an imbalance in representation.

## Other Representation

**A letter** was received seeking the name of Ward 1 to be changed to Yell, Fetlar and Unst.

## Consideration of Representations

35. We noted that both the Council and a member of the public had suggested alternative ward names for Ward 1 and confirmed our general practice of adopting the ward names submitted by the Council. We therefore accepted the name Ward 1, 'North Isles' and adopted it as our own.

36. We noted that the Council was content with our proposals for Wards 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 and that the main difference lay with the proposed arrangements for Wards 3 and 4. We recalled that we had given considerable thought to the Girsta area and that we had already taken account of community considerations in the provisional proposals for Wards 3 and 4 which were published for public consultation. We considered in detail the submission forwarded by the Council in support of the proposed transfer of the Girsta area. We also noted Nesting and Lunnasting Community Council's representation and its support for the Council's views. We agreed that there was sufficient information before us to make a decision on the issues and that it would not be necessary to conduct a public inquiry or for Commissioners to meet with the Council. No new evidence of a substantive nature had been brought forward, and we agreed that our provisional proposals for the area continued to reflect the requirements of the statutory rules with regard to parity and should be adopted as our final recommendation.

37. With regard to the definition of ward boundaries we were content that our procedures for establishing boundaries were soundly based and concluded that it would not be necessary to appoint an Assistant Commissioner to convene further meeting(s) to deal with the issues raised by the Council.

38. Concerning the Council's request that rural ward boundaries wherever possible should be straight lines between hilltops and headlands, we saw no reason to deviate from our established procedures. In order to define boundaries clearly and accurately it was essential that lines were directly associated to features contained within OS large-scale digital data, rather than simply plotted over generalised base maps. Our procedures made it possible to determine accurately the ground position of any particular boundary and this was not possible when boundaries were based on other sources of mapping.

38. With regard to seaward boundaries, we were aware that many of the smaller, sparsely populated or uninhabited islands had been omitted from the GIS files depicting the ward boundaries provided with our Initial and provisional proposals. For the most part, these were based on GRO(S) postcode geography. However, our illustrative maps provided generalised off-shore boundaries where it was necessary to give an indication of the association between island groups and mainland features. In the Shetland Islands Council area there were around 100 small, mainly uninhabited islands identified in OS BoundaryLine<sup>®</sup> administrative boundaries data set. During the progress of the review our Secretariat was actively identifying and plotting these islands so that they would continue to maintain their present relationship to the inhabited ward geography as depicted within the large-scale digital data. Such islands would appear in the final GIS ward polygons in a manner that would clearly link them with mainland wards which would greatly improve on the position at previous reviews where only inhabited or selected large islands were mentioned in textual descriptions of ward boundaries. Similarly, in order to determine the coastal extents of each local authority, mean low water springs data extracted from large-scale digital plans were made available by the Ordnance Survey. We were content, therefore, that accurately depicting the ward locations of small islands and the mainland coastline in our final recommendations was not an issue to cause concern.

39. Bearing in mind the above, we noted the Council's requested adjustments to the southern boundary of Ward 2 and the north-western boundary between Wards 3 and 4. These minor adjustments involved no electorate and defined the wards in which the relevant islands should be located, more

clearly. We also noted that our Secretariat had confirmed to the Council that the southern boundary of Ward 2 followed the western edge of the A970. We agreed to incorporate the changes in our final recommendation.

40. As a consequence of our decision regarding Girlsta we considered the request that the boundary north of Laxfirth be straightened and plotted to follow permanent features. For the reasons set out above, we were not persuaded by the evidence presented to revise the boundary which we had proposed.

41. In considering Lerwick Community Council's concerns about the perceived imbalances in the level of representation, we noted that the statutory rules required us to take into account parity in numbers of electors and to have regard to the strength of boundaries and any local ties that might be broken by the fixing of a boundary. We also made it clear at the outset of our review that we would have strong regard to perceptions of community, where it was possible and practicable to do so. In our view, Wards 3, 6 and 7 complied with the requirements of the statutory rules and offered ward geographies that better recognised communities, both within these wards and immediately adjoining wards, than the alternative options that we had considered. In these circumstances we were not persuaded to amend our provisional proposals.



## Part 3 Final Recommendation

1. Having conducted the fourth statutory review of electoral arrangements for Shetland Islands Council area in accordance with the procedures described in Parts 1 and 2 above, we recommend that future electoral arrangements for the said Council area should provide for a Council of 22 elected members in 6 wards each returning 3 members and in one ward each returning 4 members as follows:

Ward		Forecast Electorate	Number of Elected Members	Average Electorate per Member	Divergence from Parity(%)
Number a	Name b				
1	North Isles	2,250	3	750	-4
2	Shetland North	2,430	3	810	4
3	Shetland West	1,980	3	660	-16
4	Shetland Central	2,190	3	730	-7
5	Shetland South	2,490	3	830	6
6	Lerwick North	2,540	3	847	8
7	Lerwick South	3,330	4	833	6

2. The boundaries of the proposed electoral wards are described in the form of digital data as set out at Part 1 paragraph 22 of our report. These data files, which have been securely stored on magnetic media at the date of publication of our report, comprise GIS files in shapefile format containing the features copied from the OS MasterMap®, large-scale digital data as supplied to us at July 2004. A full copy of the OS MasterMap®, Topography Layer, the Shetland Islands Council area boundary depicted in the Administrative Boundaries theme and the low water mark ordinary springs large-scale digital data (prepared on our behalf by OS from its large-scale digital information) has similarly been secured on magnetic media. These secured data files ensure that the proposed ward boundary polyline shapefiles data can be verified against the July 2004 version of the large-scale base mapping from which the proposed ward boundaries are derived.

3. A statutory notice, detailing where our report has been deposited for inspection was published in The Shetland Times and the Press and Journal. A news release announcing the publication of our report was also issued.

4. Maps at the print size and scale set out below have also been deposited for public inspection at the locations set out in the statutory notice:

- Shetland Islands Council area                      A0        scale 1:105,000
- Lerwick and surrounding area                      A2        scale 1:18,500

5. Our report and the maps detailing the recommended ward boundaries, together with individual maps of each of the recommended wards, are available on our web site at [www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk) and can be viewed or downloaded free of charge within the constraints imposed by Crown copyright.



## 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 – North Isles

Ward 2 – Shetland North

Ward 3 – Shetland West

Ward 4 – Shetland Central

Ward 5 – Shetland South

Ward 6 – Lerwick North

Ward 7 – Lerwick South

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Shetland Islands Council area

Ward 1 - North Isles

3 elected members

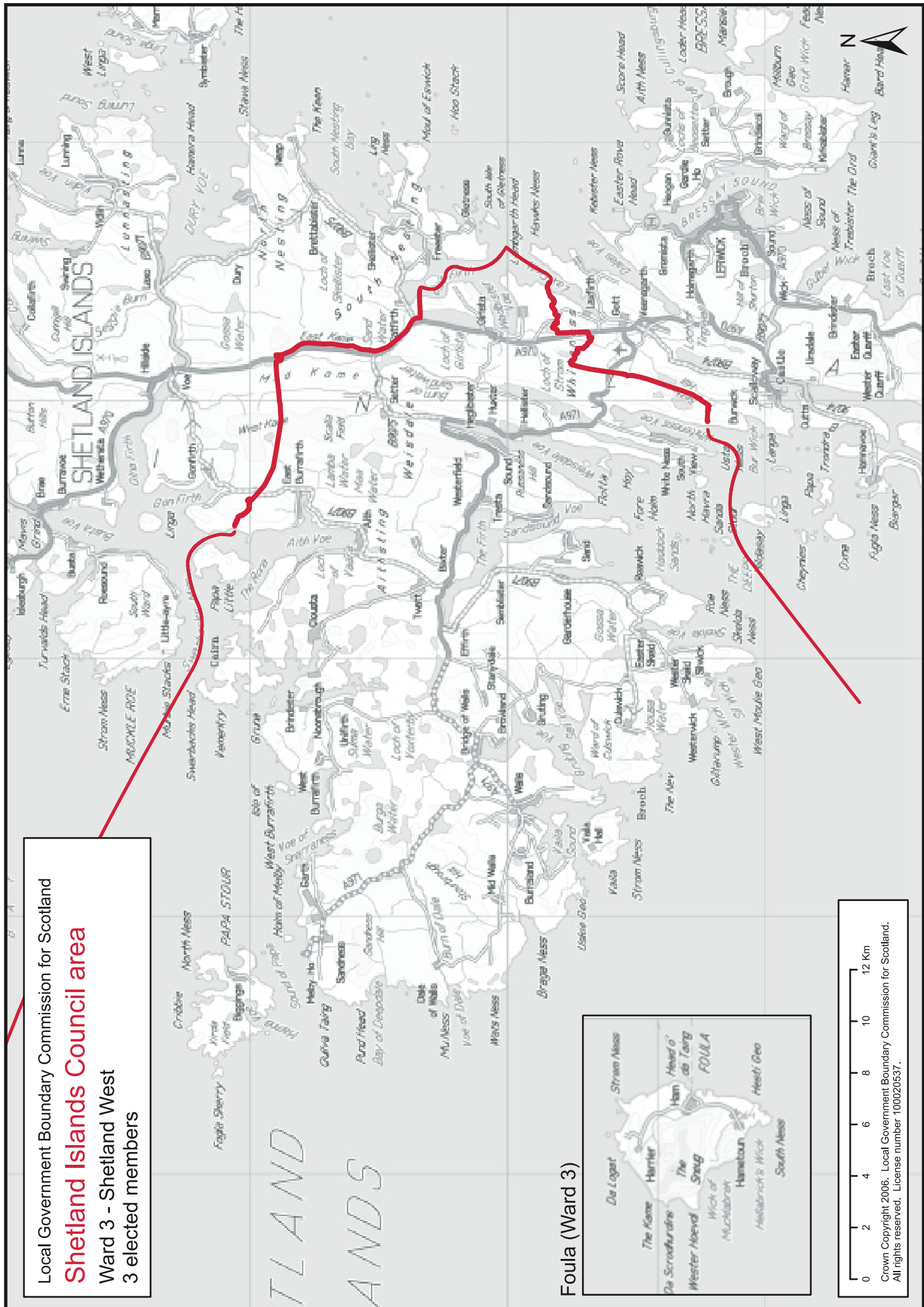


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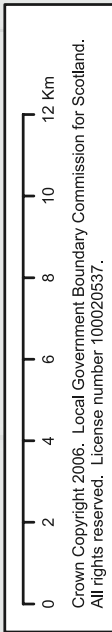


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland  
**Shetland Islands Council area**

Ward 3 - Shetland West  
 3 elected members



Foulda (Ward 3)



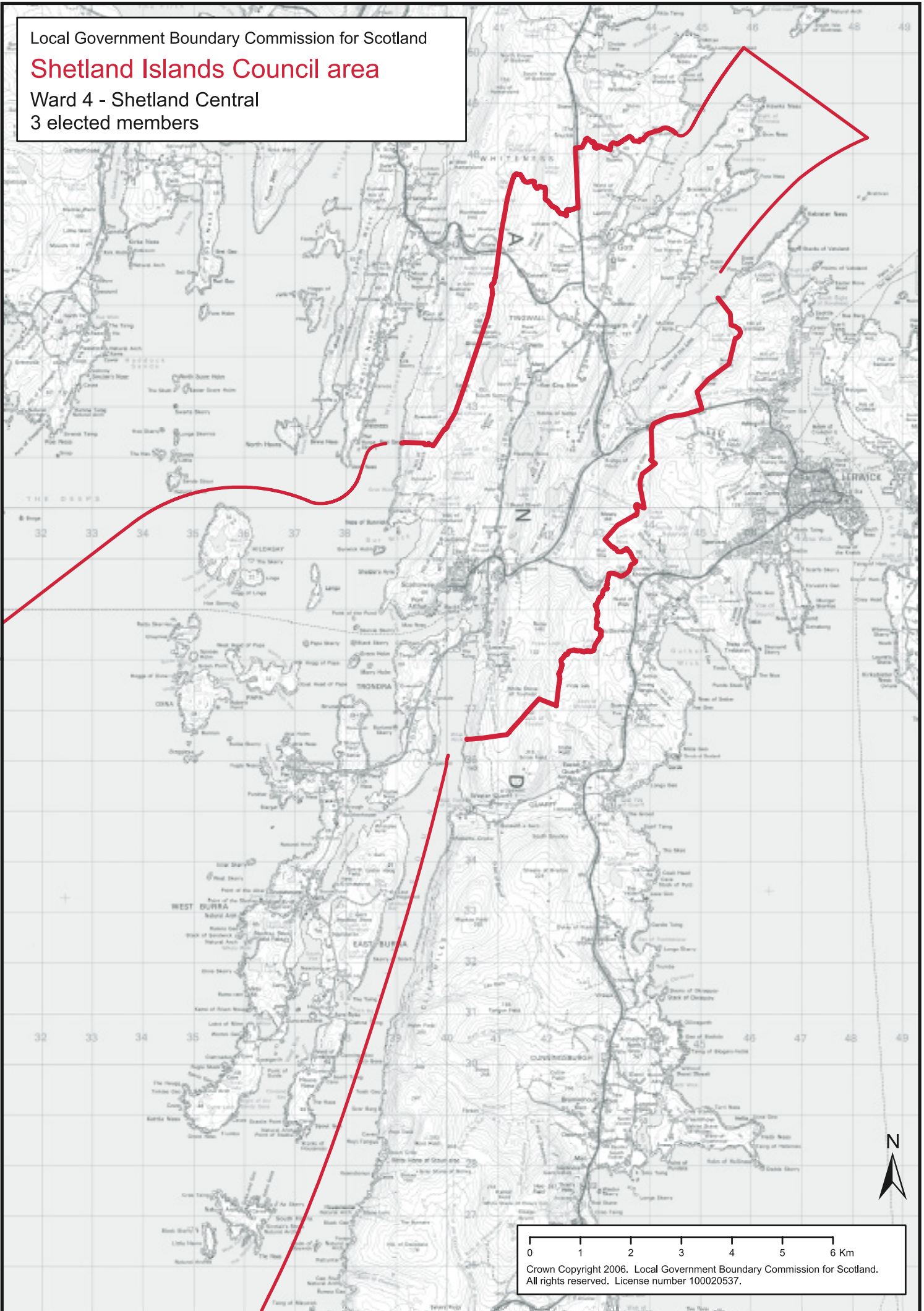
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Shetland Islands Council area

Ward 4 - Shetland Central

3 elected members



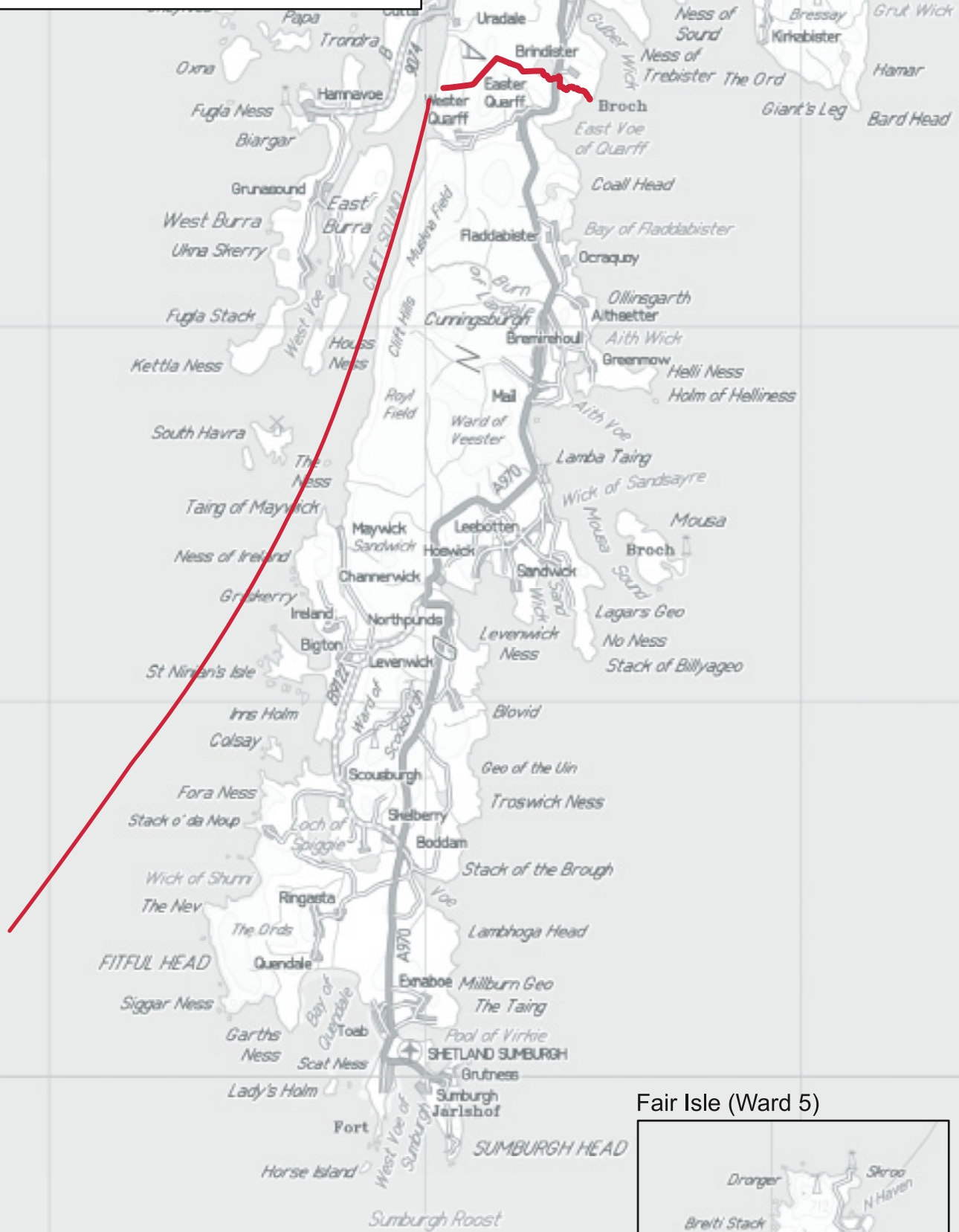
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Shetland Islands Council area

Ward 5 - Shetland South

3 elected members



Fair Isle (Ward 5)



0 2 4 6 8 10 Km

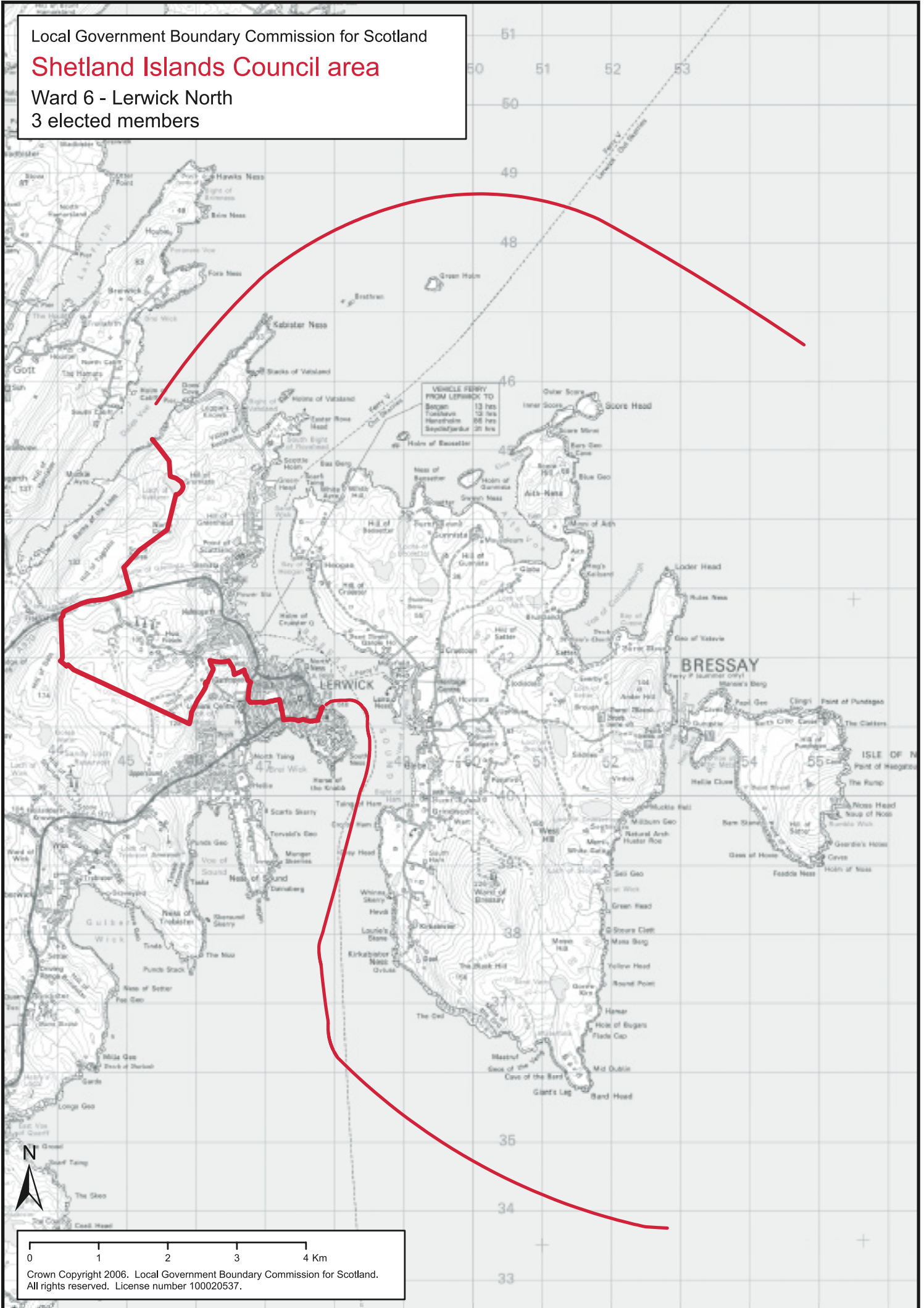
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

# Shetland Islands Council area

Ward 6 - Lerwick North

3 elected members

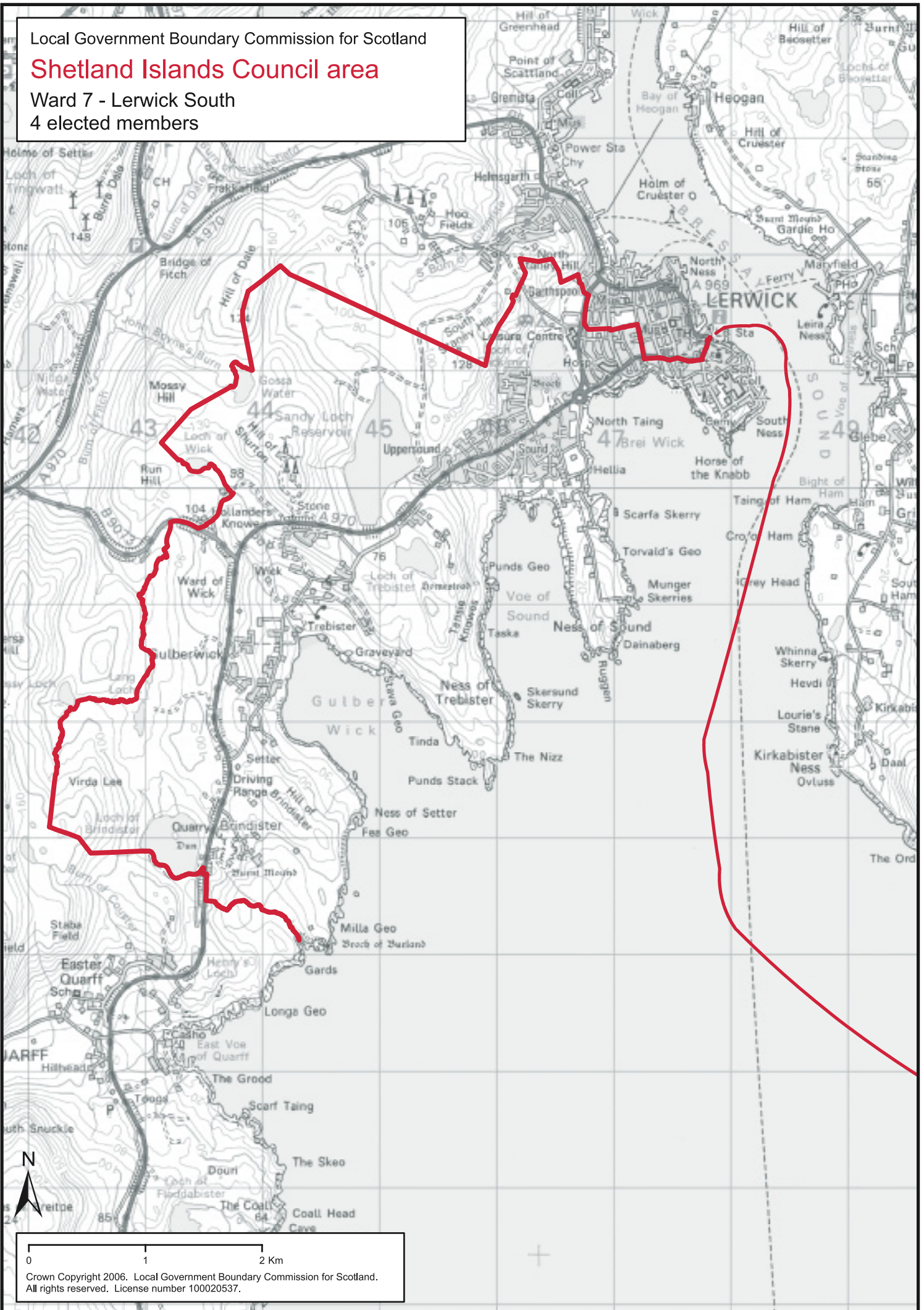


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Shetland Islands Council area

Ward 7 - Lerwick South

4 elected members



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