

# Fourth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements

## Glasgow City Council Area





Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

# Fourth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements

## Glasgow City Council Area

### Constitution of the Commission

Chairman: Mr John L Marjoribanks

Deputy Chairman: Mr Brian Wilson OBE

Commissioners: Professor Hugh M Begg

Dr A Glen

Mr K McDonald

Mr R Millham

Report Number E06015  
August 2006



<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>Page 7</b>
<b>Part 1 Background</b>	<b>Pages 9 – 14</b>
	<b>Paragraphs</b>
Origin of the Review	1
The Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004	2 – 4
Commencement of the 2004 Act	5
Directions from Scottish Ministers	6 – 9
Announcement of our Review	10 – 16
General Issues	17 – 18
Definition of Electoral Ward Boundaries	19 – 24
Electorate Data used in the Review	25 – 26
<b>Part 2 The Review in Glasgow City Council Area</b>	<b>Pages 15 – 28</b>
	<b>Paragraphs</b>
Meeting with Glasgow City Council	1 – 3
Concluded View of the Council	4 – 5
Aggregation of Existing Wards	6 – 9
Initial Proposals	10 – 14
Informing the Council of our Initial Proposals	15 – 16
Glasgow City Council Response	17 – 21
Consideration of the Council Response to the Initial Proposals	22 – 29
Provisional Proposals	30 – 34
Representations	35
Consideration of Representations	36 – 56
<b>Part 3 Final Recommendation</b>	<b>Pages 29 – 30</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>Pages 31 – 62</b>
Appendix A Extract from Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004	32 – 33
Appendix B Directions to the Commission	34 – 36
Appendix C Directions to Councils	37
Appendix D Schedule 6 Rules	38
Appendix E Review Timetable	39 – 40
Appendix F Illustrative Maps	41 – 62



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 Glasgow City 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 the Glasgow City 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 Glasgow City 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.



John L Marjoribanks  
Chairman  
for Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland



Bob Smith  
Secretary  
Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland  
3 Drumsheugh Gardens  
Edinburgh  
EH3 7QJ

[secretariat@lgbc-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:secretariat@lgbc-scotland.gov.uk)  
[www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk)

August 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 Glasgow City Council took place on 11 October 2004 at the Council headquarters in Glasgow.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 1 – 3**
- The concluded view of the Council following our first meeting was received by us on 8 November 2004.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 4 – 5**
- We provided the Council with our initial proposals for 21 wards in Glasgow City Council area on 7 March 2005 and asked that a response be made within 2 months.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 15 – 16**
- The Glasgow City Council response to our initial proposals was received on 9 May 2005.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 17 – 21**
- We published our provisional proposals for 21 wards electing 79 Councillors on 23 June 2005 and asked that representations be made to us by 15 September 2005.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 30 – 34**
- We received 838 representations during the statutory consultation period of 12 weeks.  
**Part 2, paragraph 35**
- Our consideration of representations.  
**Part 2, paragraphs 36 – 56**
- We recommend 5 x three member wards and 16 x four member wards for Glasgow City Council area thereby returning a total of 79 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 Glasgow City 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 Glasgow City 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 Glasgow City Council should take place on either 21 September 2004 at 10:00 hrs or 11 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 Glasgow City Council area, of the 440,683 electors on the register at July 2004, 440,079 (99.86 percent) could be identified within the postcode geography held in our GIS. The residual number of 604 electors were contained in 95 postcodes which, as far as we could ascertain, were either 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 or were no longer used and had been deleted from the GRO(S) postcode geography files. We were, therefore, confident that postcoded electorate data for Glasgow City Council area could be used as the initial building blocks for reviewing electoral arrangements in that area.



## Part 2 The Review in Glasgow City Council Area

### Meeting with Glasgow City Council

1. Our initial meeting with Glasgow City Council took place on 11 October 2004 at 14:00 hrs at the headquarters offices of the Council at Glasgow. We were represented at that meeting by our Chairman John Marjoribanks 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 to quickly and accurately 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. Glasgow City Council submitted its concluded view to us on 8 November 2004. The key points of the Council's response are summarised below:
  - there should be a balance between established or emerging communities, identifiable features, and broad parity of electorate with communities being given the most weight;
  - boundaries such as existing wards, Social Inclusion Partnership & Community Council Areas and Westminster and Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies should be considered as a starting point for the review because they provided a good reflection of local communities and were familiar to the electorate; and
  - bearing in mind the above, basing the review around a framework of either Area Committee or Westminster Parliamentary Constituency boundaries, which are based on the current ward structure, would mean that the new wards could be used to form the basis of more strategic communities of interest such as Community Planning Partnership Areas.
5. The Council included draft proposals based upon the existing ward and Area Committee structures which it considered broadly reflected natural communities of interest. The proposals recognised the range of functions served by the City centre and the communities which identified with it.

## 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

7. In examining the options developed by our Secretariat, we noted that the straightforward aggregation of existing wards created numerous problems across the Council area and in some parts raised community related issues. We noted also that there were significant deviations from electoral parity which we considered unacceptable within the terms of the statutory rules.

8. 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 to consider other approaches under which:

- wards could be created with well-defined and easily identifiable boundaries which made better use of easily recognisable, natural ground features;
- wards could be created which better reflected local communities as identified, for instance, by Community Council areas;
- a more coherent structure which better regarded the geography of, and transport links within, the Council area was possible; and
- full account could be taken of current electorate and forecast demographic changes which took cognisance of information on new build and demolitions.

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

## Initial Proposals

10. In developing draft proposals for Glasgow City Council area we took full account of the information provided to us by the Council in its concluded view, and took particular note of the Council's view that the existing wards reflected local communities.

11. We were not, however, persuaded that the Council's proposals best reflected associations of communities across the City. The boundaries of many of the wards did not follow readily identifiable features and did not represent easily recognisable divisions between communities. We also noted that the proposed wards did not have full regard for the topography and morphology of the City and the transport links within it.

12. Our Secretariat proposed revised ward configurations based upon the existing ward structure modified better to reflect the structure of locally defined Community Council areas. We considered that our Secretariat's proposals produced wards that met with the requirements of the statutory rules with regard to electoral parity, had strong, easily identifiable boundaries, and generally took account of the association of communities within the City as these were shown by Community Council boundaries. Subject to a number of minor adjustments we agreed that the ward structure proposed by our Secretariat should be adopted as our initial proposals.

13. 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, in our view, are in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

14. Following full discussion it was agreed that our initial proposals for Glasgow City Council area should comprise 21 electoral wards of which 5 would be 3-member wards and 16 would be 4-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	21,970	4	5,493	-6
2	22,210	4	5,553	-5
3	21,700	4	5,425	-7
4	24,310	4	6,078	4
5	25,330	4	6,333	9
6	23,690	4	5,923	2
7	21,480	4	5,370	-8
8	23,190	4	5,798	0
9	23,070	4	5,768	-1
10	23,560	4	5,890	1
11	22,500	4	5,625	-3
12	17,720	3	5,907	1
13	18,110	3	6,037	4
14	18,980	3	6,327	9
15	24,620	4	6,155	6
16	25,300	4	6,325	9
17	23,930	4	5,983	3
18	22,120	4	5,530	-5
19	22,590	4	5,648	-3
20	17,210	3	5,737	-1
21	16,430	3	5,477	-6

### Informing the Council of our Initial Proposals

15. We submitted our initial proposals to Glasgow City 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.)

16. We asked the Council to provide its views on our initial proposals within two months as specified in the legislation.

## Glasgow City Council Response

17. We received Glasgow City Council's response to our initial proposals on 9 May 2005. The Council acknowledged that our initial proposals, when measured against electoral parity, improved upon its own. It also acknowledged that the use of Community Council areas, which had been identified in consultation with local communities, was a valid approach to the identification of communities.

18. The Council considered that, despite our assertions that identification of 'natural communities' was our prime criterion for ward design, our proposals clearly indicated that we were working within a  $\pm 10$  per cent deviation from electoral parity.

19. The principal area of concern was Ward 5, which encompassed an area extending from Easterhouse to Springburn making it the largest ward in the Council area. The ward was of such scale and diversity that there were no readily identifiable community linkages within it. Further, our proposals had made a number of minor modifications to existing ward boundaries and the Council was not persuaded of their benefits.

20. Part of the Council's response comprised suggestions from Councillors for modifications to our initial proposals. All of these required the retention of existing ward boundaries and the electorates in revised areas were within  $\pm 10$  per cent of parity.

21. The Council also provided names for 20 of the 21 wards.

## Consideration of the Council Response to the Initial Proposals

22. We rejected the notion that our initial proposals were designed to be within  $\pm 10$  per cent of electoral parity. They were designed within the terms of the statutory rules and, in particular, respecting locally defined community geography where it was possible and practicable to do so. They had been developed with no preconceived view on what would be an acceptable deviation from electoral parity.

23. Turning to the boundary anomalies highlighted by the Council, we agreed to:

- retain our proposed boundary between Wards 11 and 19 because we considered that the electorate in the area was more naturally associated with Ward 11 and the boundary, which followed strong ground features, was coterminous with the Community Council boundary;
- adopt a minor modification to the boundary between Wards 17 and 21;
- retain our proposed boundary between Wards 5 and 21 which was aligned with Community Council areas and, unlike the existing ward boundary, followed easily identifiable ground features;
- retain the boundary between Wards 6 and 11 because we did not accept the view that the electorate in the area concerned was more naturally aligned with Ward 6;
- reject the proposed amendments which retained the south-eastern boundaries of current Ward 54 because the boundaries we proposed reflected the natural associations of the electorate in the area and were coterminous with those of Community Councils which followed very strong ground features; and

- amend our proposed boundaries in the vicinity of Pollok Park by reverting to a line which reflected the existing ward boundaries.

24. Having dealt with these matters we moved on to consider those representations concerning Ward 5. We noted that our initial proposals comprised an area covered by 7 Community Councils, the boundaries of which followed strong, easily identifiable ground features and that, in addition, there were good transport links across the area. The Council had offered no alternative reconfiguration; and the various proposals from Councillors related to a limited area and paid no regard to the consequential changes which would be required across the wider Council area were their proposed revisions to be adopted.

25. When we re-examined our proposals for all of the north-east portion of the Council area with the aid of our geographic information system we concluded that the reconstruction of Ward 5 would require significant widespread changes across the Council area. We were not persuaded by the evidence before us of the benefits of making such a fundamental change.

26. We considered the proposed formation of a ward covering the area of the existing Wards 55–58 noting the extent of likely consequential changes necessary to Wards 4, 8 and 9 as set out in our initial proposals. We observed that in our proposals Ward 8 comprised an area covered by 5 Community Councils, the boundaries of which followed strong ground features. That area also encompassed the existing Wards 55 and 58 and most of the area covered by Wards 56 and 57. We found that our proposals better reflected electoral parity than the alternative suggested. Accordingly, we were not persuaded that it was necessary or desirable to amend our proposals.

27. When we looked at those representations which involved amendments to our proposed Ward 7, we found that the alternative boundaries did not offer greater regard for local communities, or were they stronger or more easily identifiable. Accordingly, we were not persuaded to amend our initial proposals.

28. We considered a proposed change to the boundary between Wards 11 and 19 and agreed not to amend our initial proposals because the alteration did not improve electoral parity, divided a Community Council area and did not better acknowledge local ties.

29. We accepted the ward names suggested by the Council and adopted them as our own. In respect of Ward 5 in our initial proposals, we put forward our own suggestion for a ward name.

## Provisional Proposals

30. Our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Glasgow City Council area made provision for a Council of 79 elected members in 5 wards each returning 3 members and 16 wards 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	Linn	21,970	4	5,493	-6
2	Drumchapel/Annie'sland	22,210	4	5,553	-5
3	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	21,700	4	5,425	-7
4	Govan	24,310	4	6,078	4
5	Glasgow North East	25,330	4	6,333	9
6	Baillieston	23,690	4	5,923	2
7	Shettleston	21,480	4	5,370	-8
8	Craigton	23,190	4	5,798	0
9	Greater Pollok	23,070	4	5,768	-1
10	Maryhill/Kelvin	23,560	4	5,890	1
11	East Centre	22,500	4	5,625	-3
12	Pollokshields East	17,720	3	5,907	1
13	Newlands/Auldburn	18,110	3	6,037	4
14	Langside	18,980	3	6,327	9
15	Southside Central	24,620	4	6,155	6
16	Partick West	25,300	4	6,325	9
17	Canal	23,930	4	5,983	3
18	Hillhead	22,120	4	5,530	-5
19	Anderston/City	22,590	4	5,648	-3
20	Calton	17,210	3	5,737	-1
21	Springburn	16,430	3	5,477	-6

31. We published our provisional proposals for revised electoral arrangements in Glasgow City Council area on 23 June 2005. These differed from our initial proposals in that they reflected the two modifications agreed to at paragraph 23 and, in addition, contained minor changes necessary to fix the proposed boundaries to the OS MasterMap® TOID®s (see Part 1 paragraphs 19-24).

32. 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 Herald and the Evening Times. 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 22 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.

33. 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.

34. We asked that representations should be made to us within the 12-week period ending on 15 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 [glasgow.city@lgbc-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:glasgow.city@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

35. Eight hundred and thirty-eight representations were received during the statutory public consultation. The main points raised by the various parties are summarised below:

### Local Councillor

**Councillor Baldassara**, in support of North Pollok Community Council and the Greater Pollok Community Forum, wished to maintain the link between the community and its historic neighbourhood. While aware that the Greater Pollok Social Inclusion Partnership and the new Community Planning Partnership areas were not within our remit, he considered that our proposals could deny residents access to the special benefits channelled into the Greater Pollok area. It was appropriate for both Pollok and Corkerhill to remain within the Greater Pollok area.

### Community Councils

**Cathcart & District Community Council** objected to our proposed boundary between Wards 1 and 13. The White Cart Water provided the natural boundary with Ward 1 with that ward returning 3-members, and Ward 13 returning 4-members. It expressed concern for the future if Community Council boundaries were to be co-terminous with the new ward boundaries.

**Dennistoun Community Council** recommended the retention of the South Dennistoun (Reidvale) neighbourhood within the same ward as Dennistoun as a whole. The southern boundary should follow the Westminster Parliamentary boundary along the railway line, which provided a physical barrier between South Dennistoun and the communities in Ward 20.

**Kelvindale Community Council** requested that the boundary between Wards 2 and 10 continue to run along Bearsden Road. Although it followed that of the Community Council, this created a split in a natural community.

**North Pollok Community Council** requested that both Pollok and Corkerhill be placed in Ward 9 with part of the present Penilee Ward transferred to Ward 8. The whole Mosspark area should be included in Ward 8. If the people of Corkerhill and North Pollok were removed from Greater Pollok, they could find themselves excluded from access to resources provided through the local Social Inclusion Partnership and by local organisations for residents of Greater Pollok. In addition, the lack of a geographical link between Craigton and Govan with Pollok would increase the difficulties in accessing resources within the new Craigton/Govan Community Planning Partnership. A petition opposing our proposals to remove North Pollok from the Greater Pollok area contained 332 names.

### Local Political Parties

**Greater Glasgow Liberal Democrat Party** welcomed our proposals, which, it believed, kept natural communities together. However, parts of the current North Kelvin Ward south

of Maryhill Road should be transferred from Ward 17 to Ward 10; and 3 streets in the current Kelvindale Ward should be transferred to Ward 10.

**Glasgow North East Constituency Labour Party** stated that, due to the relatively large electorates within existing Glasgow wards, and in the interests of securing the most effective representation of communities within the City, 3-member wards would be the most efficient way of securing proportionality and preserving natural community ties. It was acknowledged that changes to any of our proposed wards would result in considerable knock-on effects for other wards.

Four amendments were proposed: Ward 5 should be renamed 'North East' in order to avoid duplication with the Westminster Parliamentary constituency; Ward 11 should be renamed 'East Central'; the boundary between Wards 11 and 20 should be the railway line rather than Duke Street; and the High Street should be used as the ward boundary to prevent the community in Cathedral Square and Drygate losing its historic links with the current Dennistoun Ward.

## Other Organisations

**The Community Councils' Resources Centre**, objected to our proposed boundary between Wards 11 and 20 because it split the 'natural community' of Dennistoun and placed South Dennistoun in a ward with which it had no associations. The existing ward boundary, which was also that of the Westminster Parliamentary constituency, should be retained. Following extensive public consultation in respect of Community Council boundaries in 2005, South Dennistoun neighbourhood had been transferred to the Dennistoun Community Council area.

**Greater Easterhouse Community Ownership Forum** considered that dividing Easterhouse between 2 wards would frustrate lobbying for the area and also noted that there were no natural links between Easterhouse and the north of the City. The Easterhouse area should form one ward, mirroring the Social Inclusion Partnership area thereby facilitating collective and effective lobbying for additional resources.

**Greater Easterhouse Environment Trust** expressed concerns about the implications of our proposed Glasgow North East ward on the effectiveness of environmental activities and community engagement. Ward 5 combined neighbourhoods not currently linked geographically or socially. It was important that the proposed boundaries should consider the newly defined Community Planning Partnerships and how services were delivered in those areas. There were concerns that a variety of electoral and administrative boundaries overlapped, and that in a ward of such size and population, activities would be focussed in the urban areas to the detriment of, for instance, local woodland and nature reserves.

**Greater Pollok Community Forum** stated that a decision by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership to form Local Community Planning Partnerships from two adjacent multi-member wards had produced problems throughout the City by breaking up existing structures put in place for the purpose of regeneration under Social Inclusion Partnerships.

North Pollok was an integral part of Pollok. Corkerhill had benefited from inclusion in the Greater Pollok Social Inclusion Partnership and the relationships set up with partner organisations; and these would end if Corkerhill were to be excluded from Greater Pollok.

Greater Pollok was defined for the purpose of regeneration and the 17 areas within its boundary had come to identify with it through a range of projects, initiatives and partnerships. Our proposals meant that Pollok and Corkehill would have to access funds through Greater Govan.

The Forum supported the proposal from North Pollok Community Council and considered that the whole issue of Glasgow's multi-member ward boundaries should be reconsidered in the light of the implementation of Community Planning.

**North Glasgow Housing Association Management Committee** objected to the inclusion of Barmulloch and Balornock in Ward 5 because they were part of Greater Springburn, had no obvious ties or transport links with Easterhouse, and should be included in Ward 21.

**Parkhead Housing Association** objected to our proposals for Wards 7 and 20 because this split the Parkhead community and divided the newly created Parkhead Community Council. The boundary of Ward 20 should be extended to the railway line north of Shettleston Road. Reidvale Housing Association had proposed a compensatory transfer of electorate from Ward 20. While acknowledging that the amendment caused some difficulty in respect of electorate numbers in the Shettleston Ward, the Association noted the importance of local ties.

**Reidvale Housing Association** objected to our proposal for the boundary between Wards 11 and 20 because it split the Dennistoun area and its Community Council. It shared issues of common interest with that part of Dennistoun north of Duke Street but none with the area south of the railway line. Our proposals would complicate the resolution of issues of mutual concern to the people of Dennistoun. South Dennistoun should be located in the East Centre Ward.

**South West Arts and Music Project** were concerned that our proposals would have a serious effect on the users of its services and the community it served. Integration with another community would lead to a loss of identity as an organisation; funding from its local Social Inclusion Partnerships and Development Company would be lost, and it would be a waste if a valuable resource were lost due to the review.

**The Village Storytelling Centre** endorsed the representation from North Pollok Community Council.

## Other Representations

**Seven hundred and sixty-three** proforma responses noted that our proposals separated North Pollok and Corkehill from Greater Pollok and grouped these areas with Greater Govan, with which they shared no collective identity. Breaking these established ties would be detrimental to Greater Pollok as a whole.

**Fifty-four** proforma responses were received as part of a local residents' survey designed to test public opinion in respect of our proposals to locate four streets, currently in Maxwell Park Ward, in Ward 12. Thirty-nine responses approved of our proposals while fifteen objected.

**A letter** was received expressing concern about the implications of our proposals for areas such as Barlanark and Wellhouse which, in terms of Social Inclusion Partnerships and Community Planning Partnerships, were considered part of Greater Easterhouse.

**A letter** objected to our proposal to split the parish of St. Paul's Church, Provanmill and to divide the traditional communities of the Royston Road corridor between Wards 5 and 21. This had the effect of separating the areas of Blackhill and Provanmill from their closest neighbours and associating them with the Easterhouse communities with which they had no connection. Local services were based in Springburn and Royston, which were easily accessible by local bus services. Blackhill and Provanmill should be transferred to Ward 21 so that community associations within north Glasgow could be maintained.

**A letter** objected to our proposals for the north of Glasgow because they separated communities. Alternative groupings of communities in the north and east of Glasgow which would better reflect local associations were provided.

**A letter** stated that the proposed boundary for Ward 9 would result in Corkerhill being excluded from the regeneration processes with which it had been involved with for the past six years. The alternative boundary proposal of North Pollok Community Council was supported.

## Consideration of Representations

36. We considered the 332-signature petition organised by North Pollok Community Council and the 763 pro forma responses submitted by residents of North Pollok, Corkerhill, and the Greater Pollok area. Neither the petition nor the letters offered alternative proposals. We found that transferring North Pollok and Corkerhill from Ward 8 to Ward 9 resulted in the former retaining sufficient electorate for 3 members. However, electorate in the latter was then sufficient to justify returning 5 elected members which was not a possibility within the legislation. The alternative transfer of North Pollok to Ward 9 resulted in significant divergences from parity in both wards, which we were not able to accept.

37. In comparing our proposals for Greater Pollok to those of the Council, we saw that the Council had split the area across 3 wards and associated the communities in the south of Greater Pollok with parts of the City with which they shared no readily identifiable local ties or clear communication links. In addition, the Council's proposals had greater divergence from parity than our own and produced poorly defined ward boundaries.

38. The amendment proposed by North Pollok Community Council resulted in divergences from parity that were considerably greater than those achieved by our proposals. We noted that the transfer of that part of the existing Penilee Ward currently in Ward 9 to Ward 8 produced a boundary which cut directly through a large area of new development and did not resolve the Community Council's concerns for the integrity of Greater Pollok at the boundary between Wards 4 and 8. We also observed that no justification for the alteration was provided, and that no other representations had been received in respect of either this boundary or that of the current Penilee ward, neither of which were within North Pollok Community Council area. With all this in mind, we concluded that the suggested alternative should not be accepted.

39. We considered the concerns raised by the various associations and individuals in respect of our proposals for the Greater Pollok area and noted that much of the correspondence was concerned with the potential consequences for funding, access and service delivery in respect of local organisations and projects focussed on the particular needs of disadvantaged residents of Greater Pollok. We considered that the establishment of Social Inclusion Partnerships and the introduction of Community Planning were matters over which we had no jurisdiction. However, we noted in passing that the communities, organisations and residents within Greater Pollok would be able to access several more councillors under the revised arrangements.

40. We re-examined our proposals for the southwestern area of Glasgow City Council area and explored alternative configurations which might resolve the issues raised. We concluded that it was not possible within the terms of the legislation to contain all of Greater Pollok within one ward.

41. We considered the option of detaching communities from the south of the Greater Pollok area and associating them with a revised 4-member Ward 13. We noted that while this potentially resolved the concerns of North Pollok and Corkerhill (as well as addressing the boundary issue central to the representation from Cathcart and District Community Council) the reconfiguration would retain a division within the Greater Pollok area. In addition, given the resulting divergence from parity in Ward 8 following the transfer of North Pollok and Corkerhill to Ward 9, it would be necessary to amend the boundary between Wards 4 and 8. We, therefore, examined various modifications to the boundary in the Craigton and Dumbreck areas and rather more far-reaching amendments involving Ward 12.

42. We noted that no representation had been received in respect of amending the boundary between Wards 9 and 13 or the proposed location of the communities in the south of the Greater Pollok area. We agreed that it would not be appropriate for areas within Greater Pollok, from where no representation had been received, to be detached from that area. We also noted that the public consultation had produced no representation, other than that of the North Pollok Community Council, identifying any possible amendment to the Ward boundary between Wards 4 and 8. Our examination of alternative configurations produced divergences from parity significantly greater than those in our provisional proposals. Further, in reviewing the evidence and alternatives, we could not identify an overall benefit either in terms of greater acknowledgement of local ties or identification of stronger boundaries.

43. We noted that the boundaries of our Wards 4, 8 and 9 provided for acceptable electorates and were aligned closely to the boundaries of existing wards and Community Councils. We also noted that none of the changes considered could be effected without very significant consequential revisions to adjoining wards, and that there was no alternative solution which was preferable to our proposals within the terms of the statutory rules. Accordingly, we agreed that our proposals in this part of the City should not be amended. We also noted in passing that Govan, Craigton and much of Greater Pollok formed a single Area Committee and Parliamentary constituency.

44. In considering the representation regarding Wards 1 and 13 at the White Cart Water, we saw that the alternative boundary followed easily identifiable ground features and reflected the Community Council boundary. However, adopting the proposal would result in an unacceptable divergence from electoral parity. We observed that the formation of Community Councils was an issue for local authorities in consultation with communities. We also noted that the communities of the southeast of Glasgow combined for both Parliamentary and Area Committee purposes.

45. We considered the concerns raised with the boundary between Wards 11 and 20 and noted that, while the suggested boundary was in line with the existing ward boundary, the newly-revised Community Council boundary and the Westminster Parliamentary constituency, our proposed boundary followed that of the Community Council as identified at the start of the review, as well as aligning with the catchment boundaries of several primary schools. We considered the consequences of realigning the boundary to that of the revised Community Council but noted that this amendment, without any reciprocal transfer of electorate, would increase divergence from parity in both wards in comparison with our own proposals. While acknowledging that the alternative boundary had merit in terms of regard for local ties, we agreed that, given the resulting divergence from parity, particularly in Ward 20, the boundary should not be altered. We also noted in passing that Dennistoun and Calton were both located within the area covered by the South East Area Committee.

46. In examining the proposed amendments to the boundaries of Wards 7, 11 and 20, we found that the resulting divergences in parity in Wards 11 and 20 were broadly similar to those in our proposals. However, the divergence from parity in Ward 7 was significantly increased and reduced the entitlement of that ward to 3-members. We went on to examine alternative configurations across the wider area, including the Council's proposals for the area, together with other local geographies. However, we concluded that, without a significant reconfiguration of several wards and/or an alteration in overall councillor numbers, no satisfactory redesign of wards could be developed which improved upon our proposals. We therefore agreed that our provisional proposals should not be amended.

47. We had some sympathy for the requests to transfer 3 streets from Ward 2 to Ward 10 because the alternative boundary provided a strong identifiable ground feature. However, the boundary we proposed was aligned to that of the Community Council, and, accordingly we were not persuaded to amend our provisional proposals.

48. We considered the proposed revision to the boundary between Wards 11 and 19 and concluded that the amendment neither provided an overall improvement to our proposals in terms of electoral parity, nor offered any benefit in terms of community or strength of boundary. Accordingly, we were not persuaded to alter our proposals. We noted also the proposed amendments to ward names and, with regard to Ward 11, we confirmed our general policy of adopting ward names suggested by the Council. However, in respect of Ward 5, in the absence of a name preferred by the Council, we agreed to accept the proposed alternative of 'North East'.

49. We considered the request to include much of the present North Kelvin Ward in our proposed Ward 10 and noted that this amendment would significantly increase the divergence from parity in both wards affected by the proposed change and that in Ward 10 the electorate increased to such an extent that it would justify returning 5 elected members. The amendment would split the North Kelvin Community Council and result in a poorly-defined eastern ward boundary. Accordingly, we were not persuaded to alter our proposals.

50. We considered the issues raised by the various associations and individuals in respect of our proposals for the north east of the Council area. We noted that the 2 main areas of concern were the potential consequences of our proposals on the administration and delivery of services, particularly those involving Social Inclusion Partnerships and Community Planning Partnerships, and the association of disparate communities within Ward 5 at the expense of established ties across Greater Springburn. With regard to the former, we confirmed that matters such as local arrangements for administration, environmental planning and the organisation of Social Inclusion Partnerships and Community Planning Partnerships were not matters which should override the rules for reviewing electoral arrangements. We also observed that the area covered by Greater Easterhouse Social Inclusion Partnership had sufficient electorate for 3.5 members. As a consequence it was not possible to avoid either a division of that area or, alternatively, an association with other areas. In addition, we noted that the communities, organisations and residents within Greater Easterhouse would be able to access several more councillors under the revised arrangements.

51. When we turned to those representations which requested revisions to the boundary between Wards 5 and 21, we found that the revisions would require the creation of a 5-member ward which was precluded by the terms of the legislation. While acknowledging that the transfer of Balornock and Barmulloch to a revised 4-member Ward 21 would improve parity, we were not persuaded to adopt this amendment because the revised ward geography would separate off the community of Robroyston which, until recently, was grouped in the same Community Council as Balornock and Barmulloch. We also considered the merits of transferring Blackhill and Provanmill to Ward 21 but agreed that the transfer of these two areas would produce unacceptable divergence from parity in

Ward 21 and divide Ward 5. Accordingly we were not persuaded to amend our proposals. (We noted in passing that in the Council's proposals Blackhill and Provanmill were in a separate ward from Springburn which, in turn, was separate from Robroyston.)

52. We considered a further representation containing a proposal for a wide-ranging reconfiguration of the north-east of the Council area in order better to reflect local community ties. However the suggested alternative had inadequate regard to electoral parity and made references to communities outwith the administrative boundary of Glasgow City Council area. Accordingly, we were not persuaded to amend our provisional proposals.

53. We examined an alternative configuration involving Wards 5, 6, 11 and 21. However, it was clear that, whilst the proposals were acceptable in terms of parity and had boundaries broadly in alignment with existing ward boundaries and Community Councils, they failed to resolve many of the issues raised in respect of community association, produced boundaries for Ward 6 which were unsatisfactory, and created associations of communities which we considered did not improve upon our proposals. The proposals would have created a need for substantial consequential changes over a considerable part of the north-east of the Council area where very few representations objected to our proposals. Accordingly, we were not able to accept the revisions proposed. (We also noted that adoption of the Council's proposals for the north-east area would not have resolved all the community issues raised and, in addition, would not have been acceptable in terms of the statutory rules.)

54. In the course of our discussions, we re-examined our proposals for Wards 5 and 21 and noted that their boundaries, with minor exceptions, were aligned with those of either existing wards or Community Councils and that they followed strong, easily identifiable ground features. We also observed that a consequence of the legislation was the creation of much larger wards which would contain a greater mix of communities. We agreed, therefore, in the absence of alternative arrangements which better met the requirements of the statutory rules, that no amendment should be made to our proposals.

55. We considered the 54 pro forma letters received in response to a residents' survey and noted that the majority of responses were in favour of our provisional proposals, which utilised a current ward boundary and, in doing so, retained the existing associations of the residents of the streets in question. We therefore agreed not to make any alteration to our proposals.

56. We noted that, although the Council chose not to submit representations in respect of our provisional proposals, it supplied a preferred system of ward numbering which we agreed to adopt.



## Part 3 Final Recommendation

1. Having conducted the fourth statutory review of electoral arrangements for Glasgow City 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 79 elected members in 5 wards each returning 3 members and in 16 wards 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	Linn	21,970	4	5,493	-6
2	Newlands/Auldburn	18,110	3	6,037	4
3	Greater Pollok	23,070	4	5,768	-1
4	Craigton	23,190	4	5,798	0
5	Govan	24,310	4	6,078	4
6	Pollokshields East	17,720	3	5,907	1
7	Langside	18,980	3	6,327	9
8	Southside Central	24,620	4	6,155	6
9	Calton	17,210	3	5,737	-1
10	Anderston/City	22,590	4	5,648	-3
11	Hillhead	22,120	4	5,530	-5
12	Partick West	25,300	4	6,325	9
13	Garscadden/Scotstounhill	21,700	4	5,425	-7
14	Drumchapel/Annie'sland	22,210	4	5,553	-5
15	Maryhill/Kelvin	23,560	4	5,890	1
16	Canal	23,930	4	5,983	3
17	Springburn	16,430	3	5,477	-6
18	East Centre	22,500	4	5,625	-3
19	Shettleston	21,480	4	5,370	-8
20	Baillieston	23,690	4	5,923	2
21	North East	25,330	4	6,333	9

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<sup>®</sup>, large-scale digital data as supplied to us at July 2004. A full copy of the OS MasterMap<sup>®</sup>, Topography Layer, the Glasgow City 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.



## 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 – Linn

Ward 2 – Newlands/Auldburn

Ward 3 – Greater Pollok

Ward 4 – Craigton

Ward 5 – Govan

Ward 6 – Pollokshields East

Ward 7 – Langside

Ward 8 – Southside Central

Ward 9 – Calton

Ward 10 – Anderston/City

Ward 11 – Hillhead

Ward 12 – Partick West

Ward 13 – Garscadden/Scotstounhill

Ward 14 – Drumchapel/Anniesland

Ward 15 – Maryhill/Kelvin

Ward 16 – Canal

Ward 17 – Springburn

Ward 18 – East Centre

Ward 19 – Shettleston

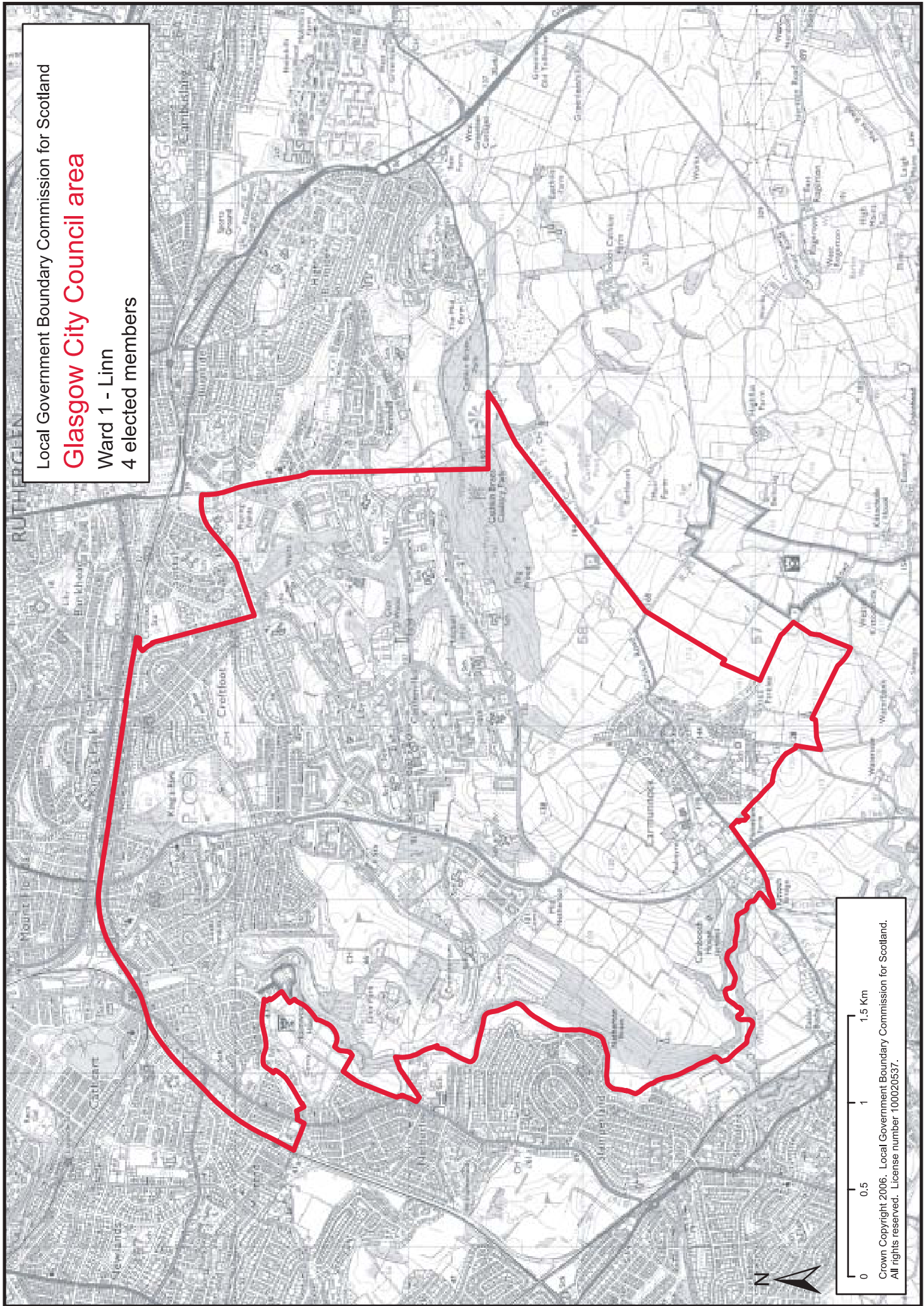
Ward 20 – Baillieston

Ward 21 – North East

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

# Glasgow City Council area

Ward 1 - Linn  
4 elected members



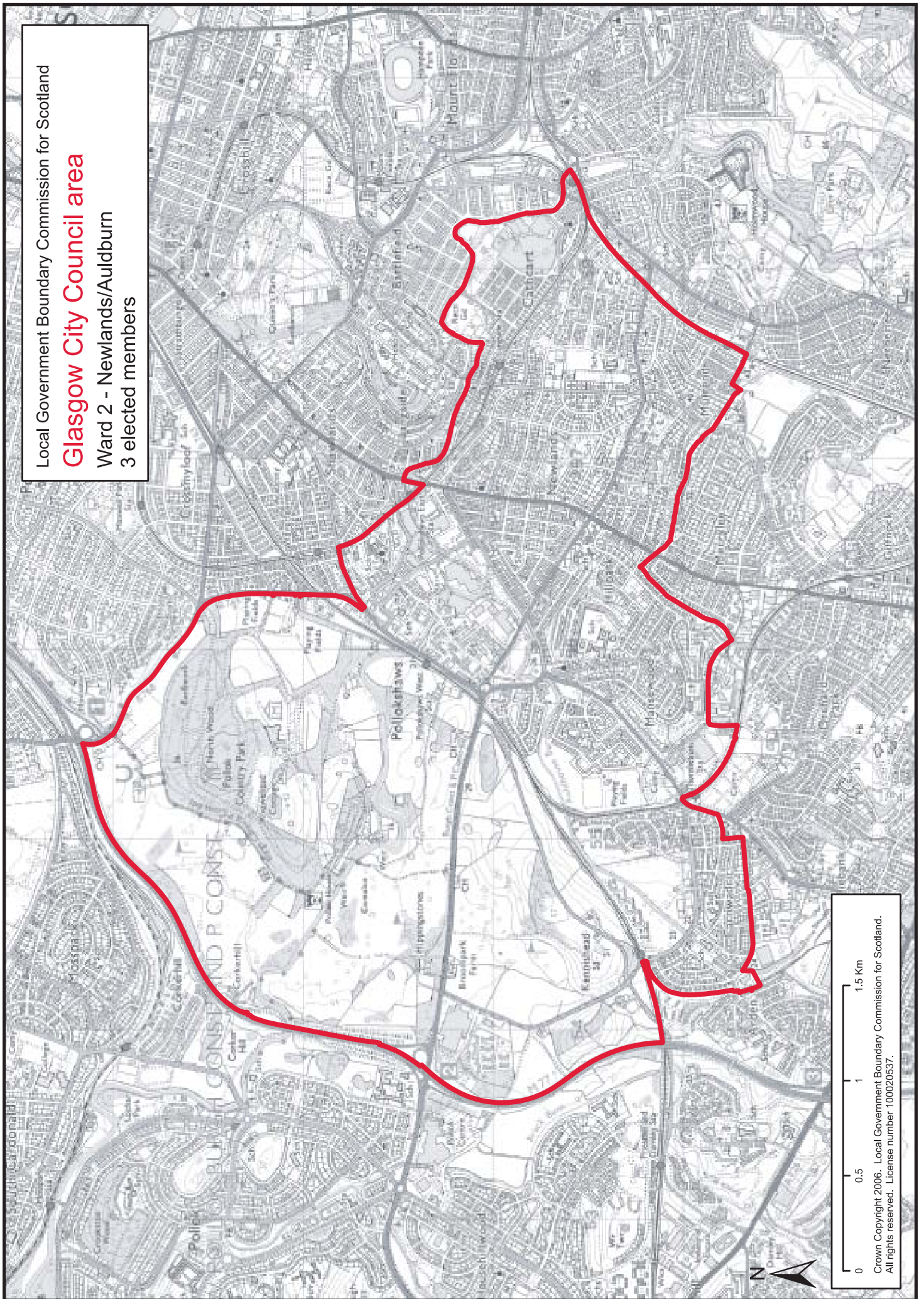
0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020637.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 2 - Newlands/Auldburn

3 elected members



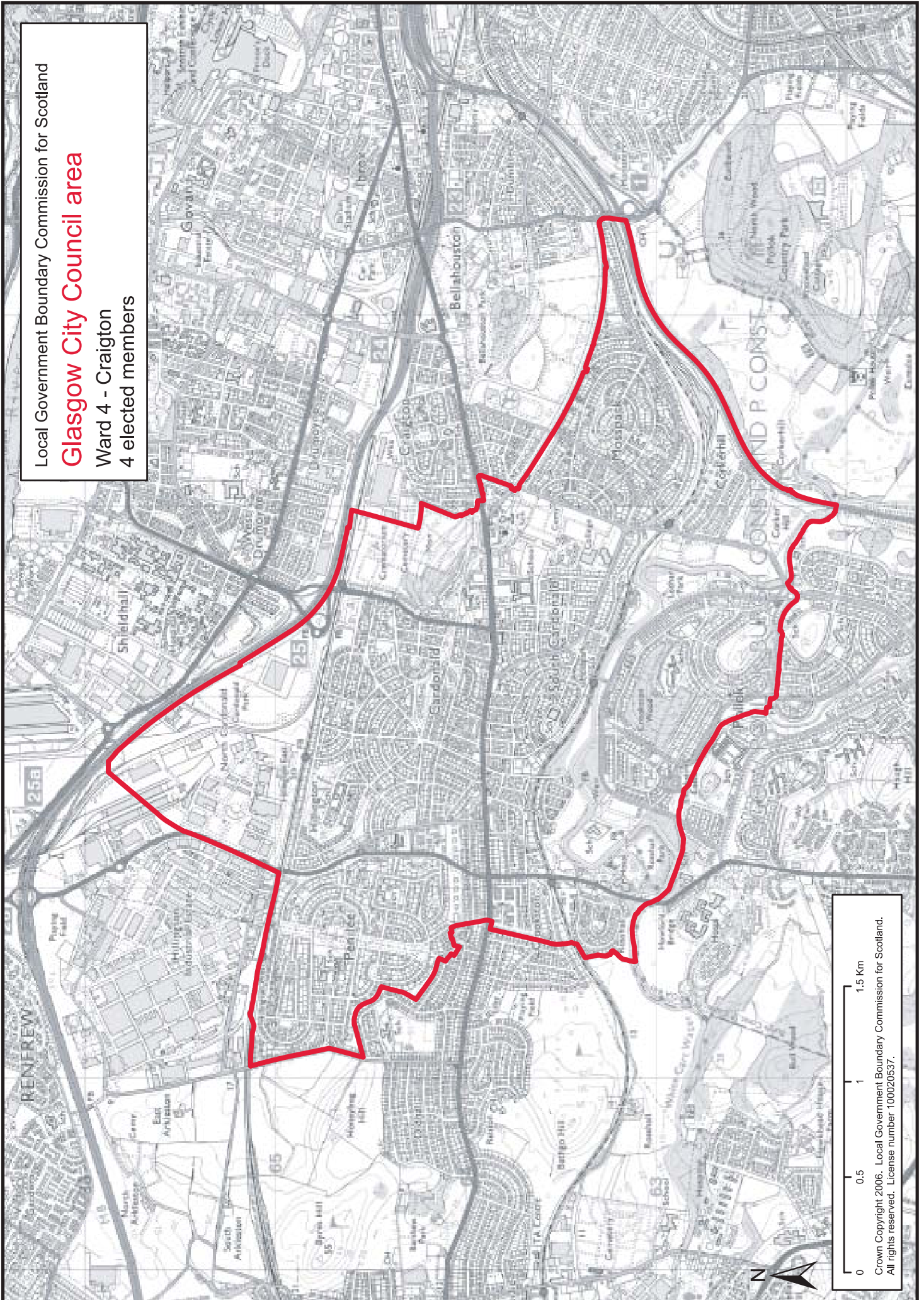
0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 10020537.



Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 4 - Craighton  
4 elected members



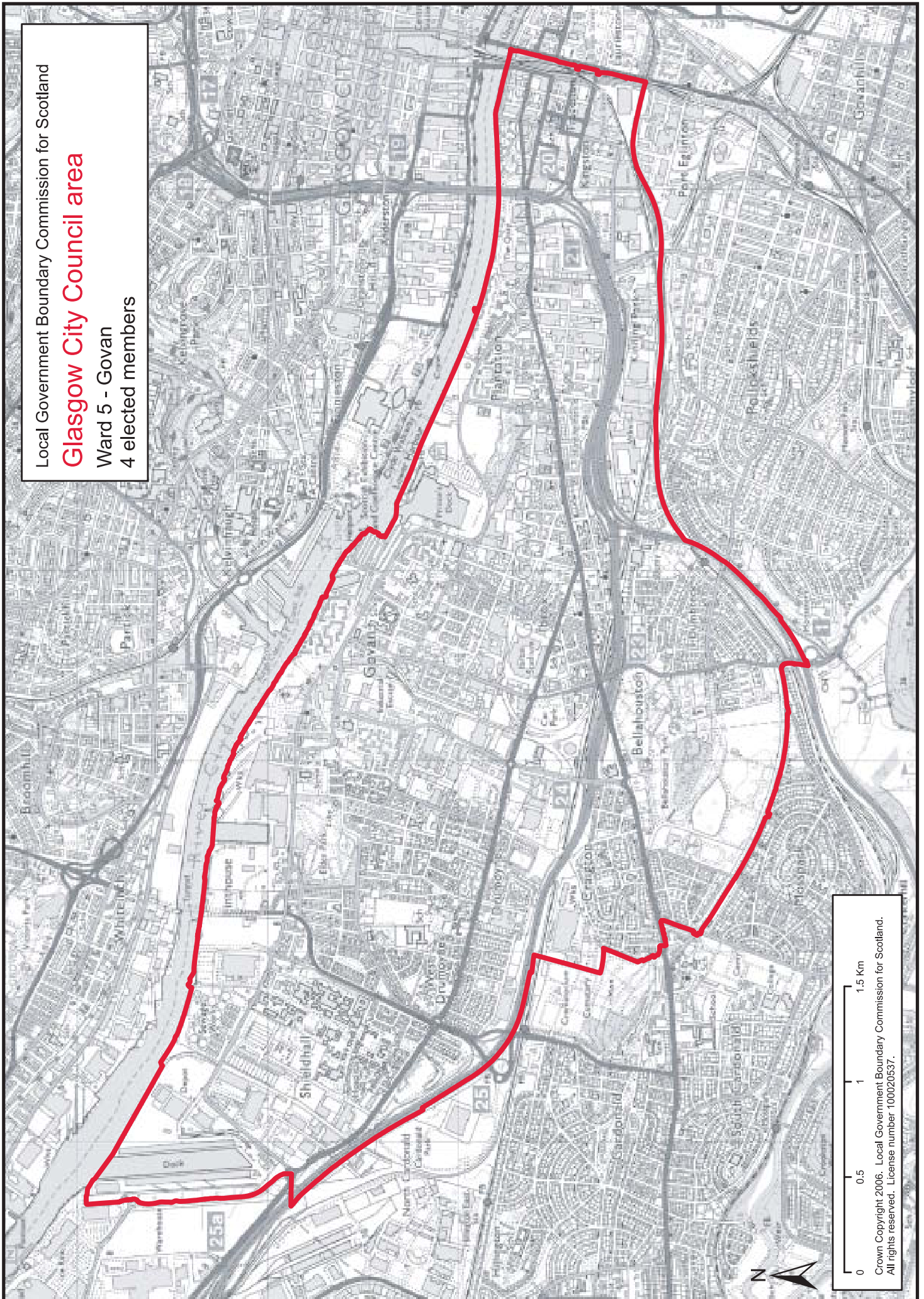
0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

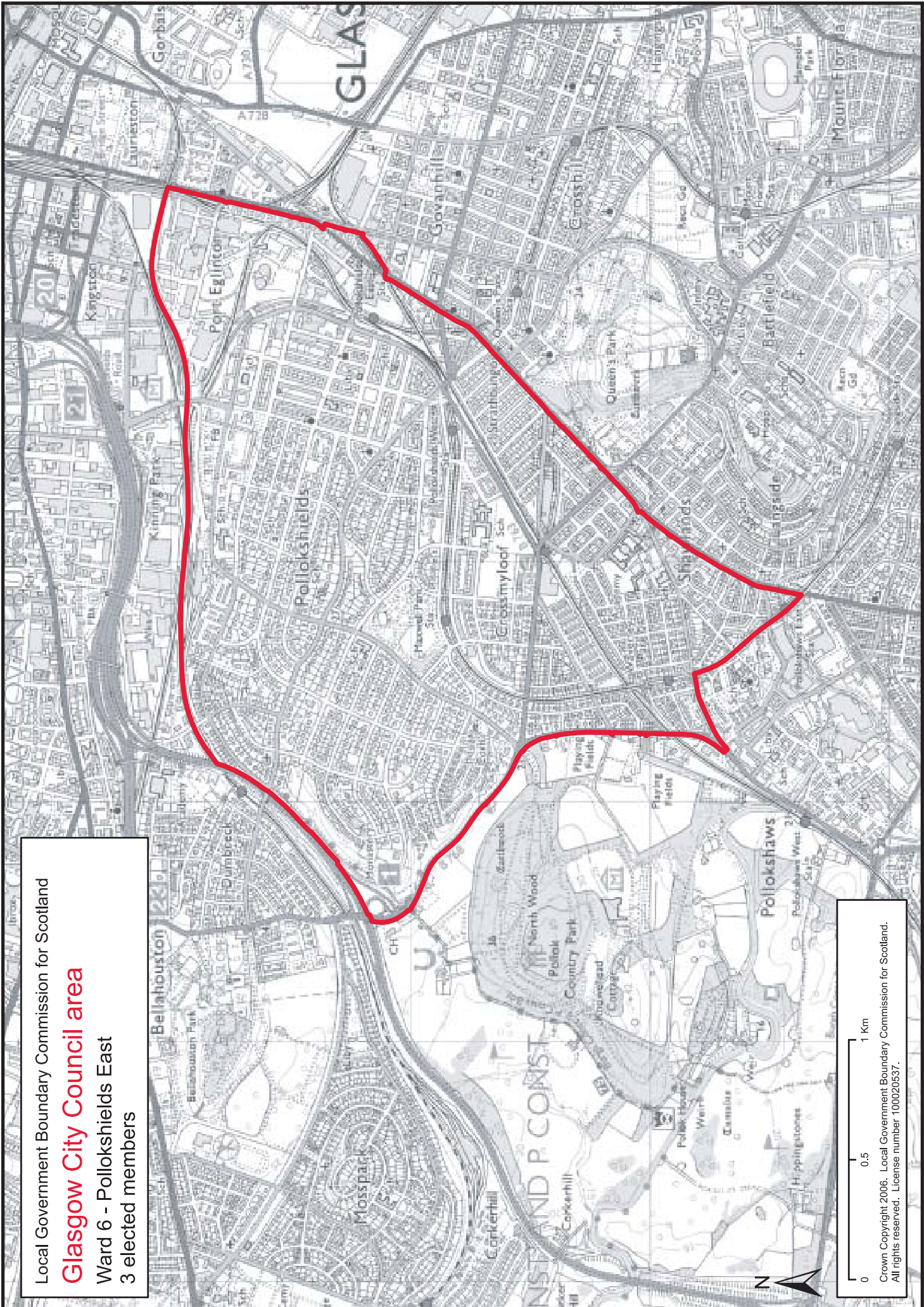
## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 5 - Govan

4 elected members



Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

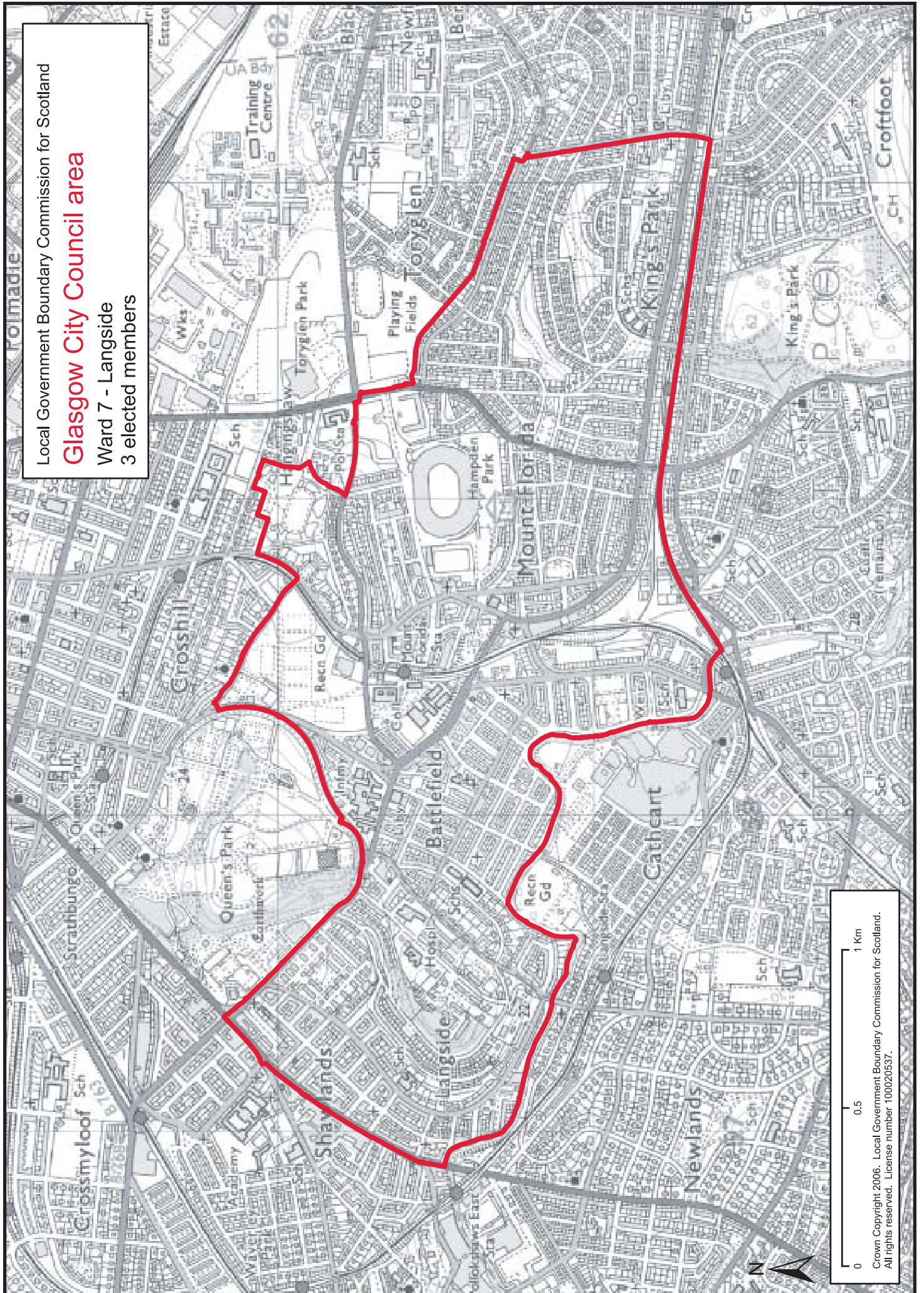


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 7 - Langside

3 elected members



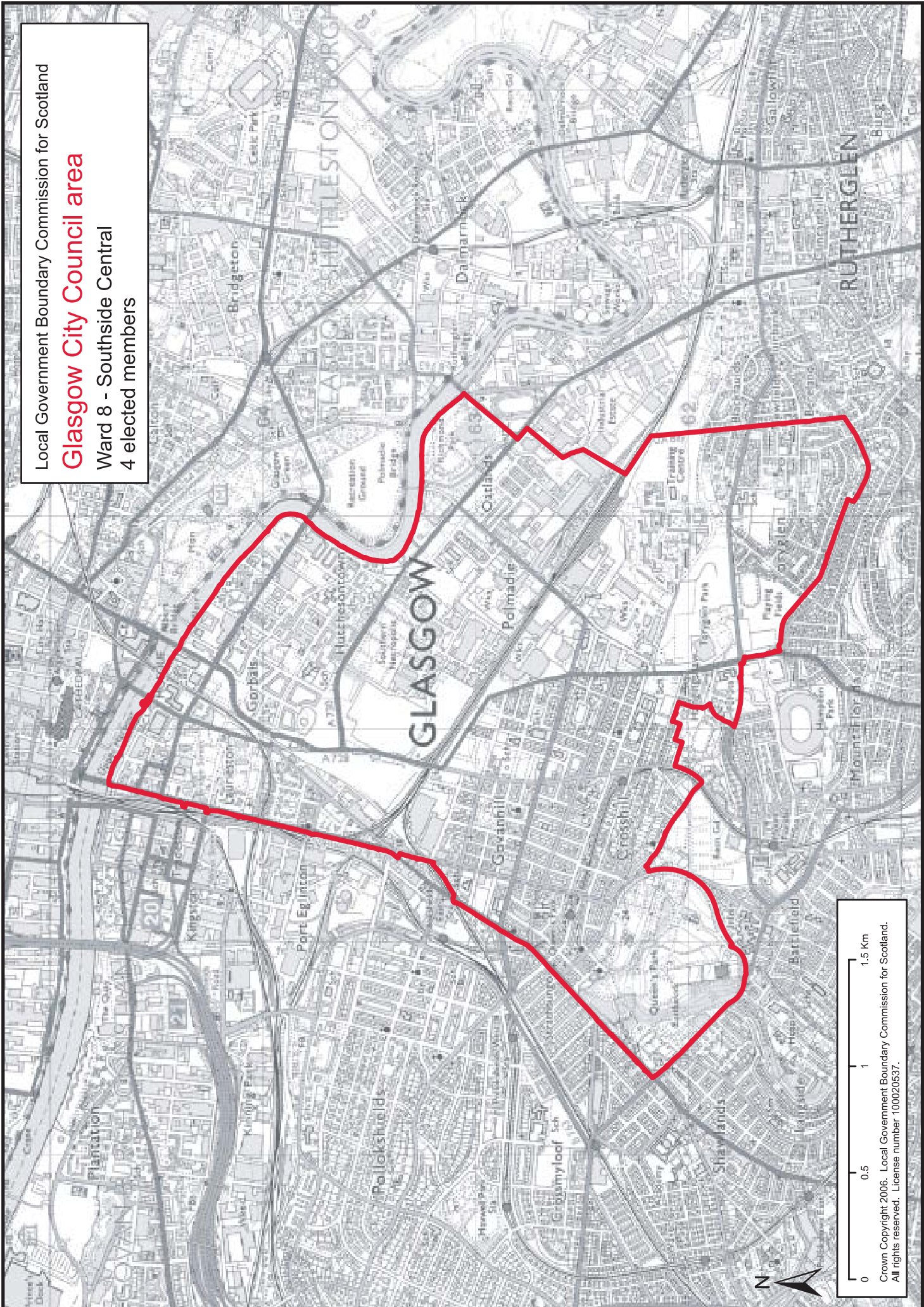
0 0.5 1 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

**Glasgow City Council area**

Ward 8 - Southside Central

4 elected members



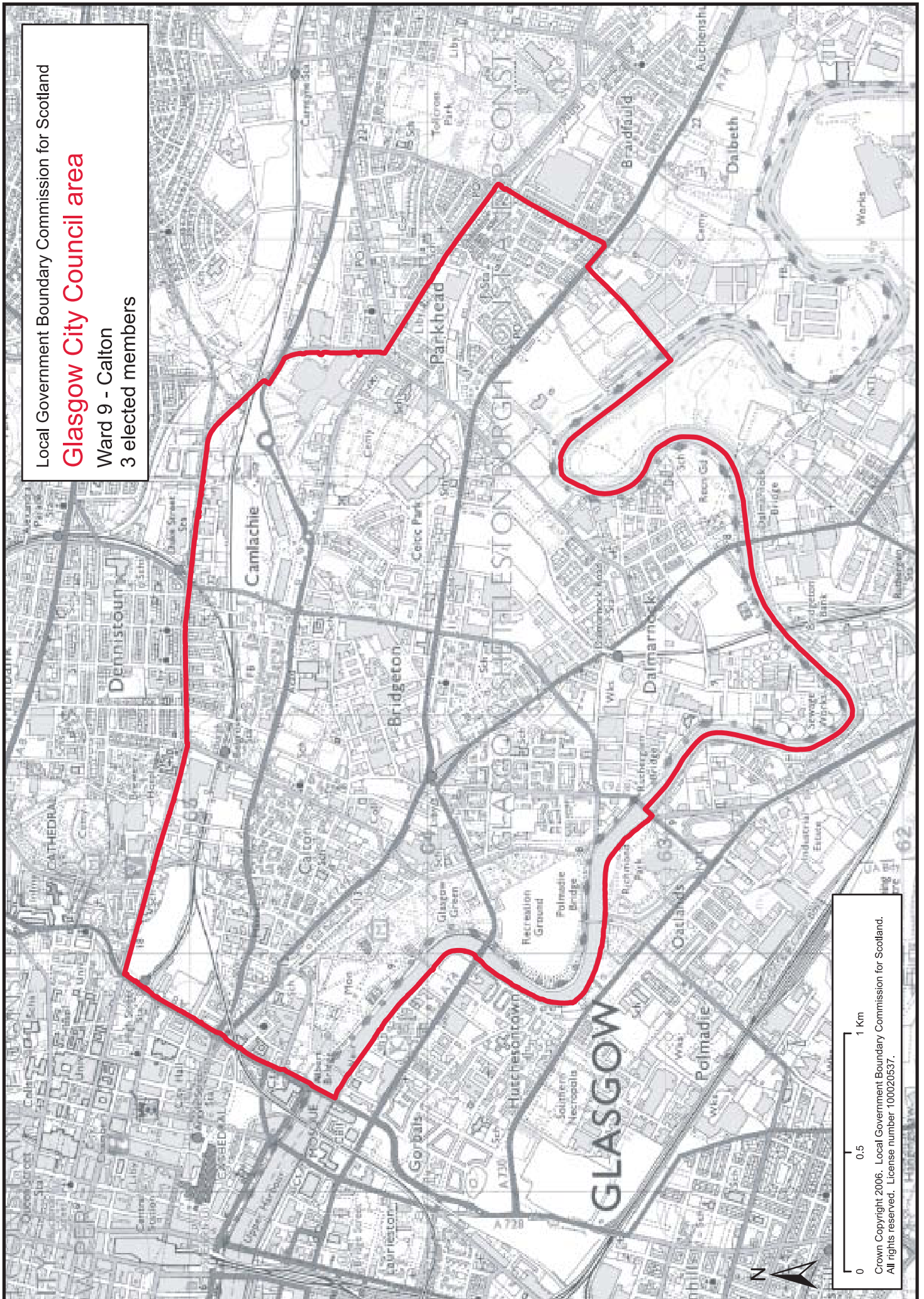
0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 9 - Calton

3 elected members

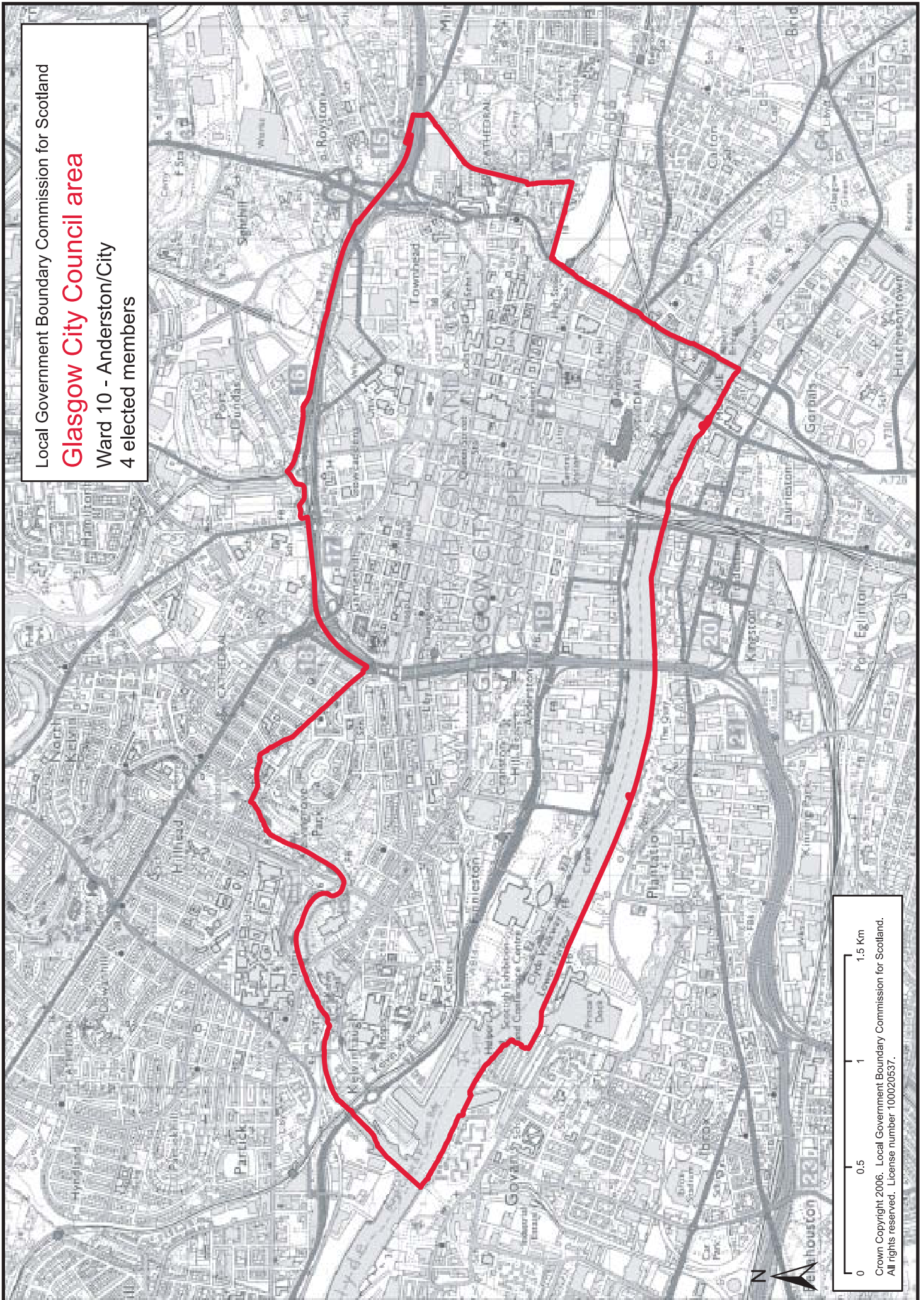


Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 10 - Anderston/City  
4 elected members



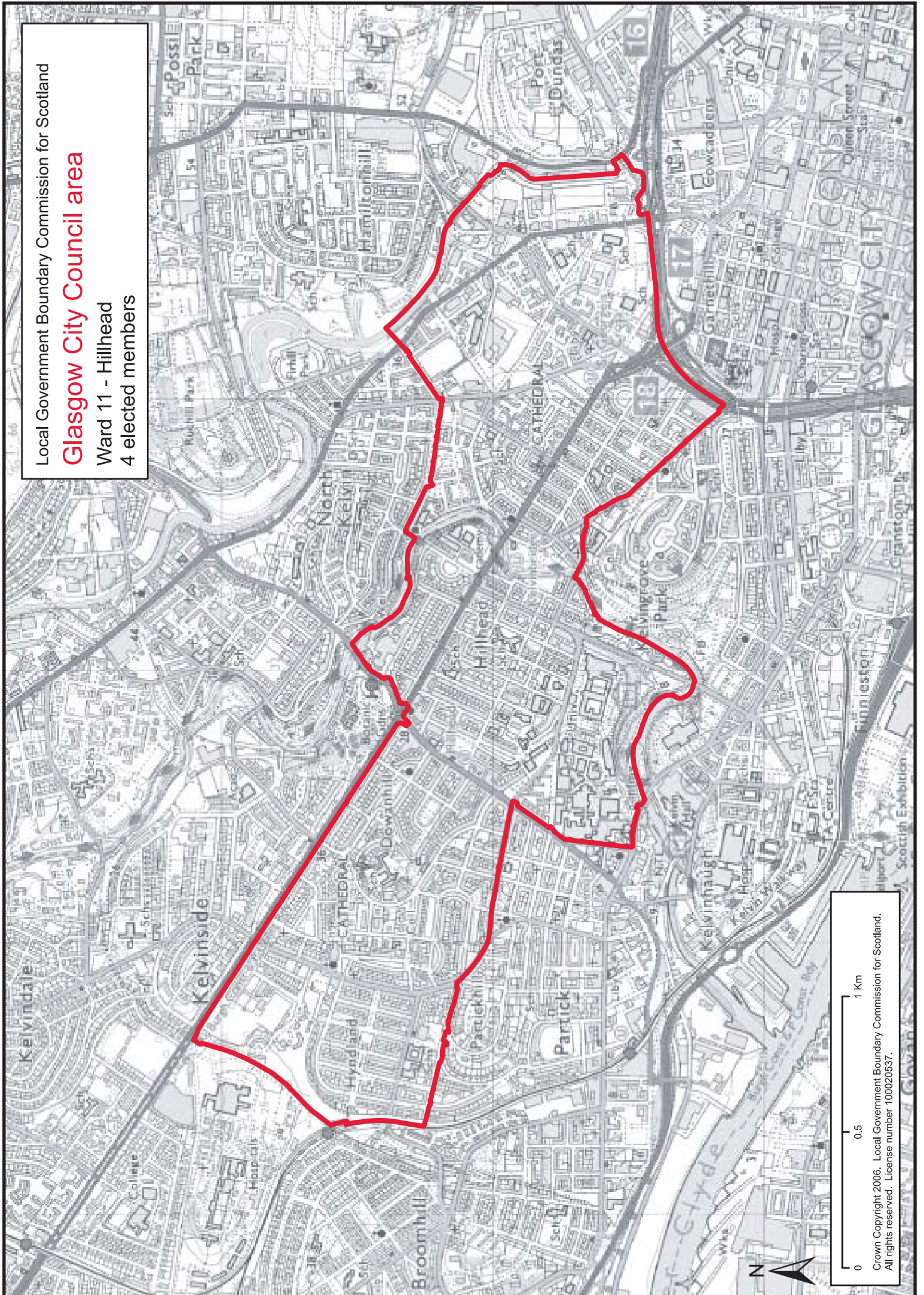
0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 11 - Hillhead

4 elected members



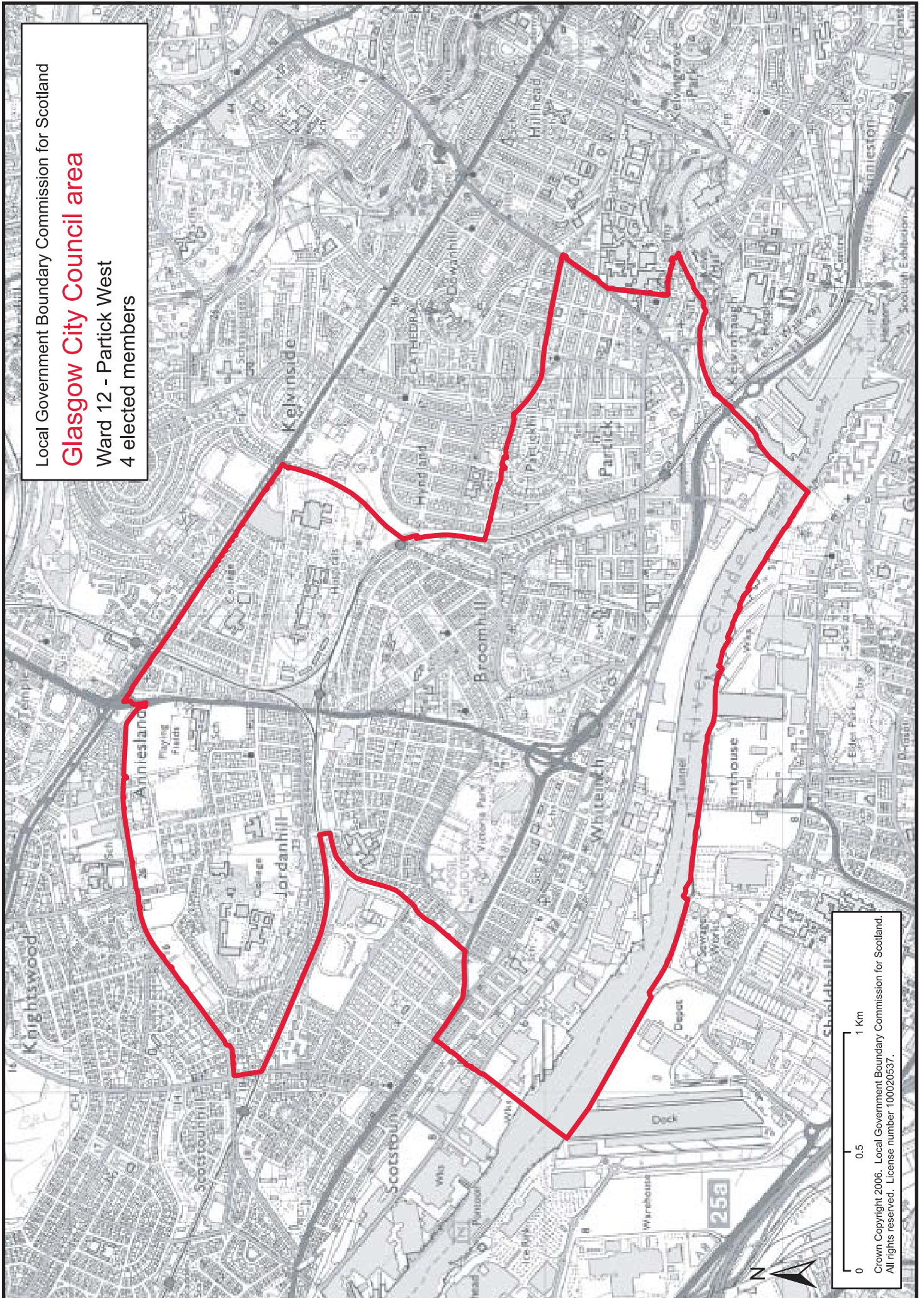
0 0.5 1 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 12 - Partick West

4 elected members



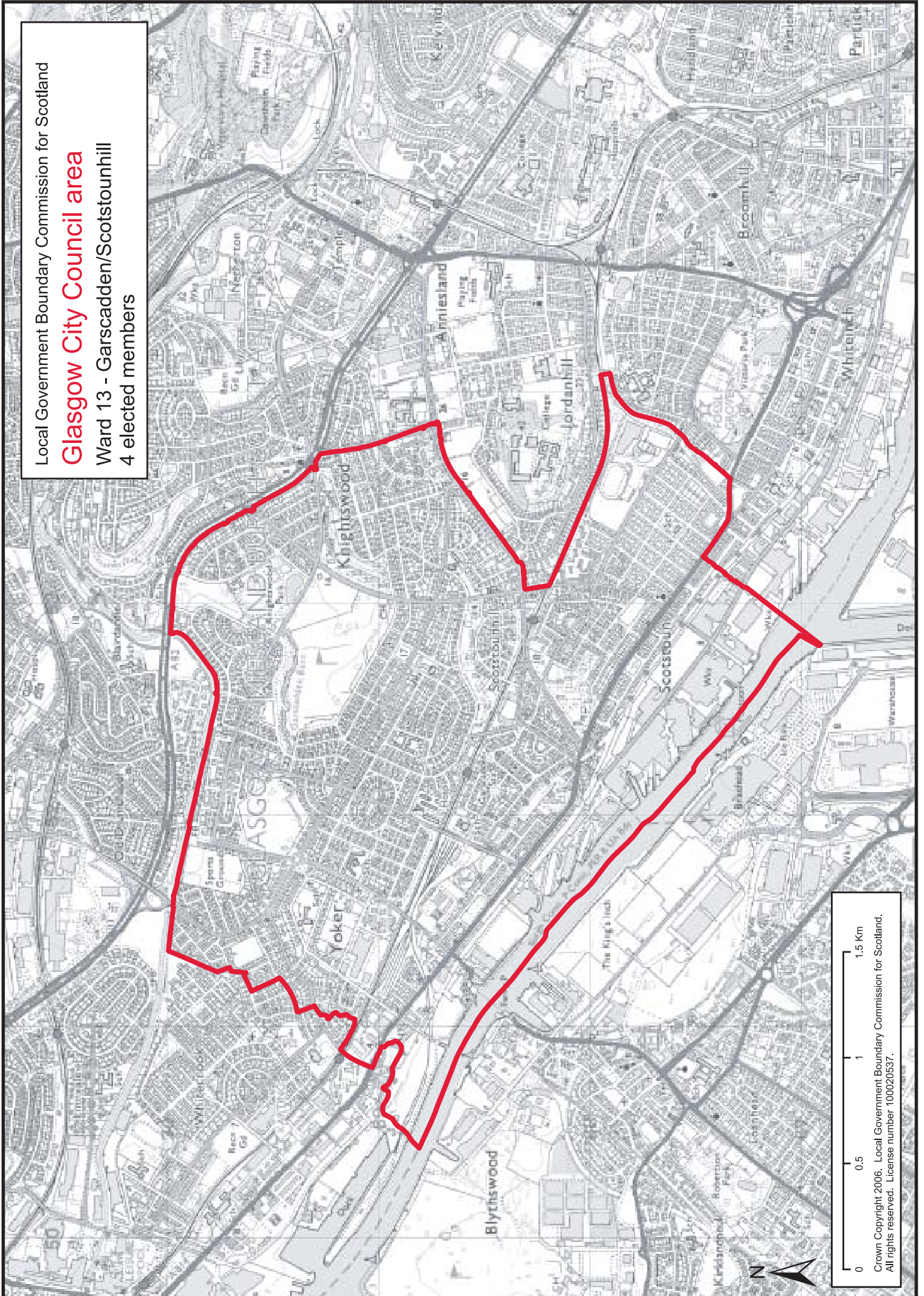
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

**Glasgow City Council area**

Ward 13 - Garscadden/Scotstounhill

4 elected members

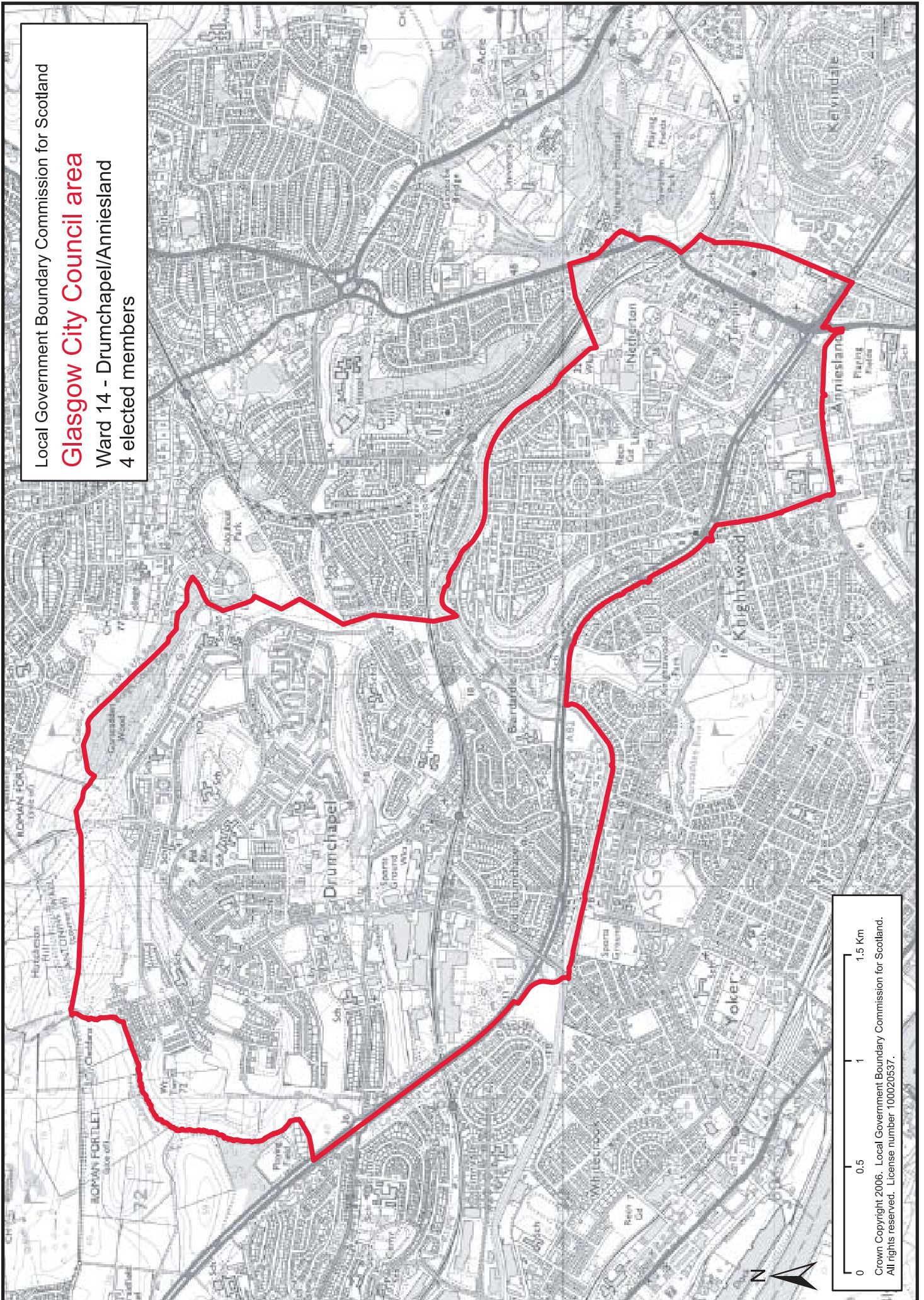


0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 10002037.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

**Glasgow City Council area**

Ward 14 - Drumchapel/Anniesland  
4 elected members

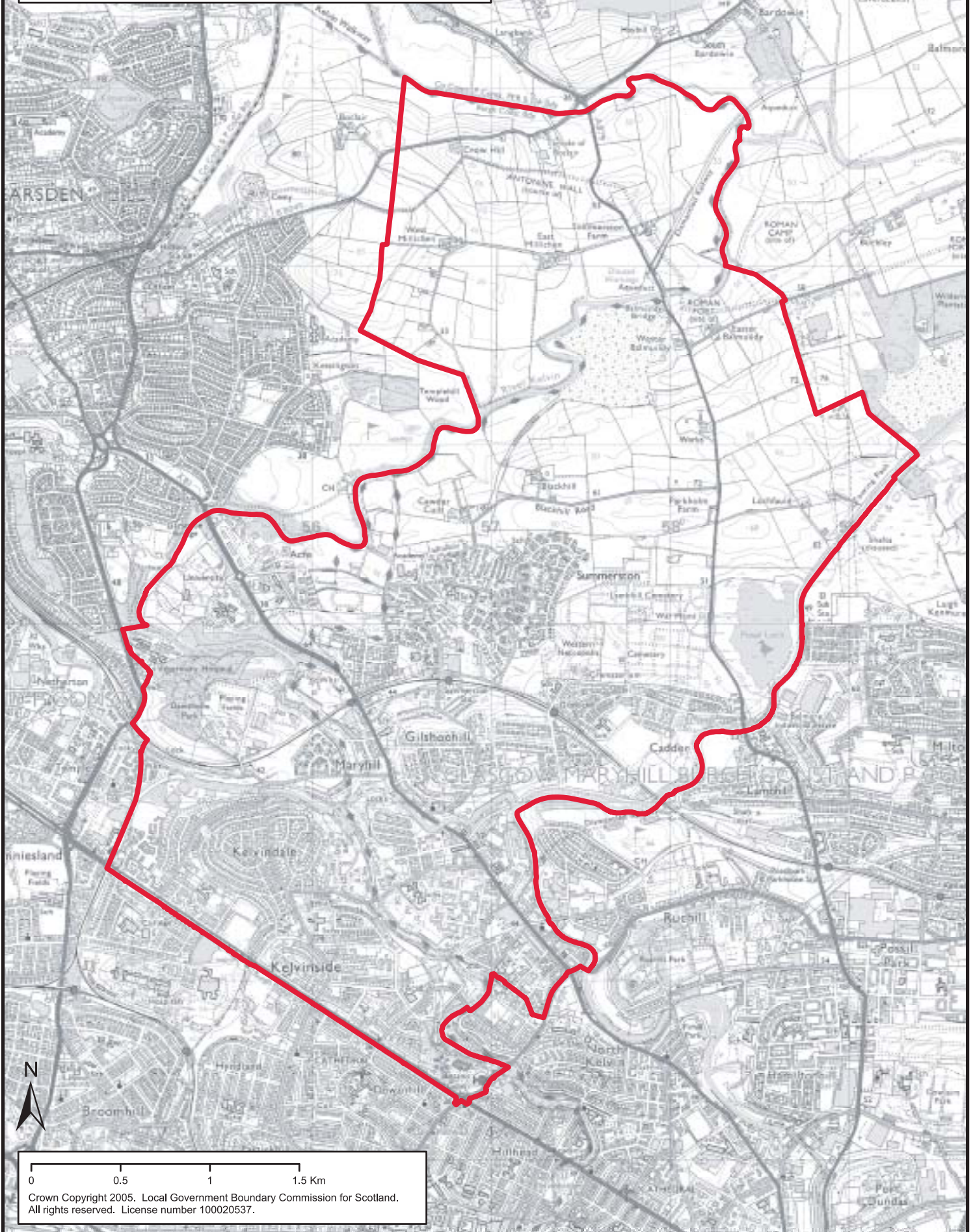


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 15 - Maryhill/Kelvin

4 elected members



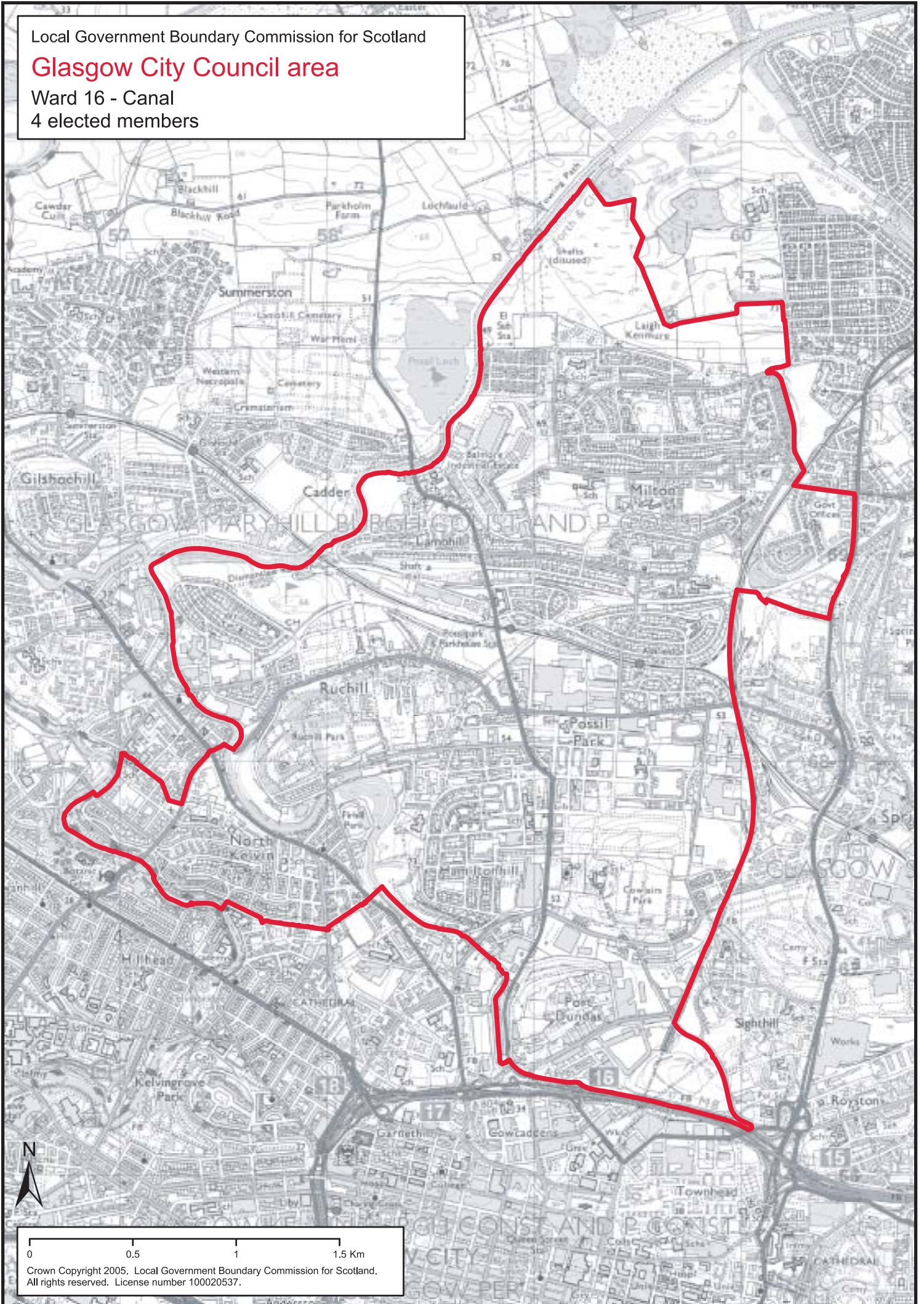
Crown Copyright 2005. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 16 - Canal

4 elected members



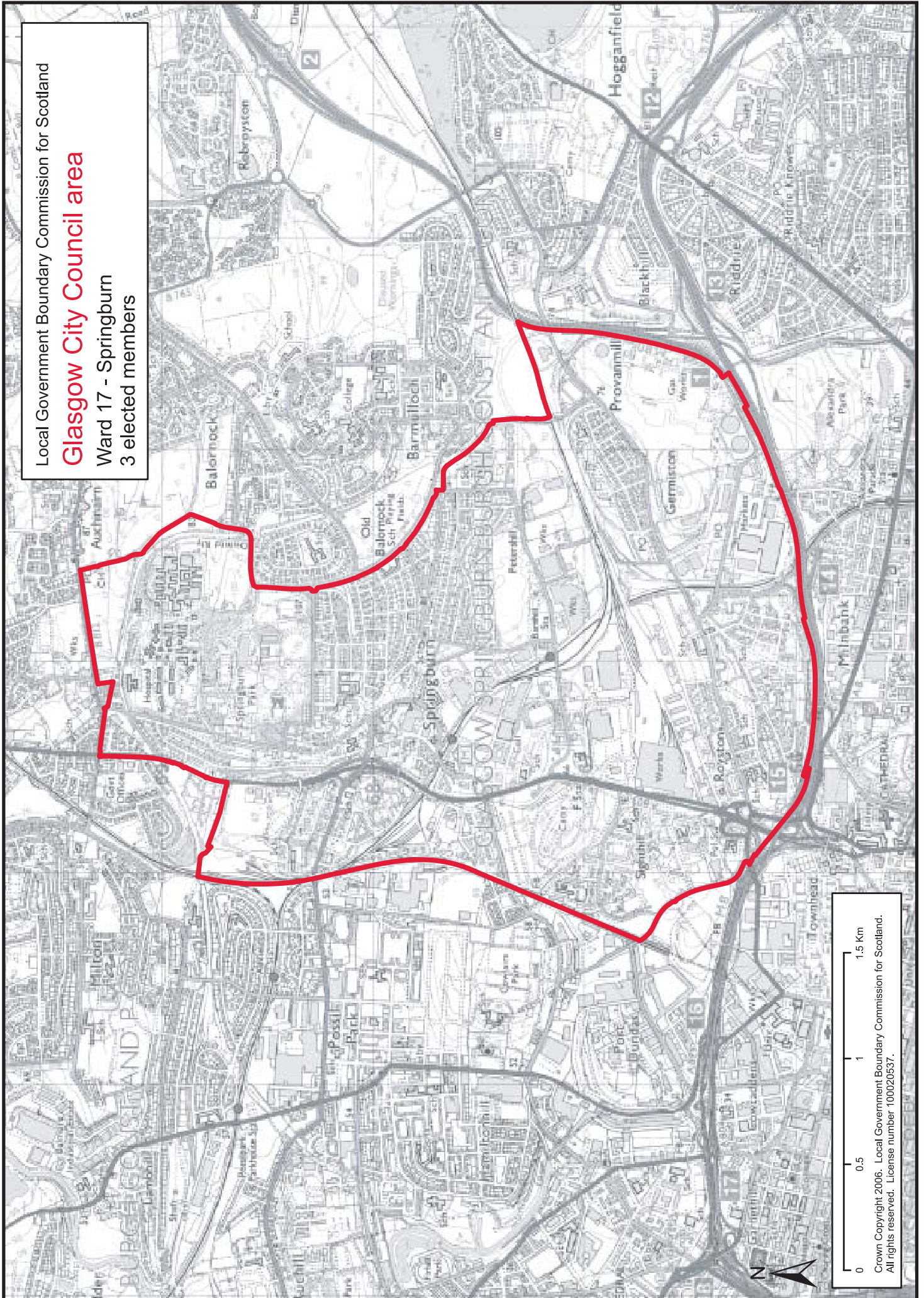
Crown Copyright 2005. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 17 - Springburn

3 elected members



0 0.5 1 1.5 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

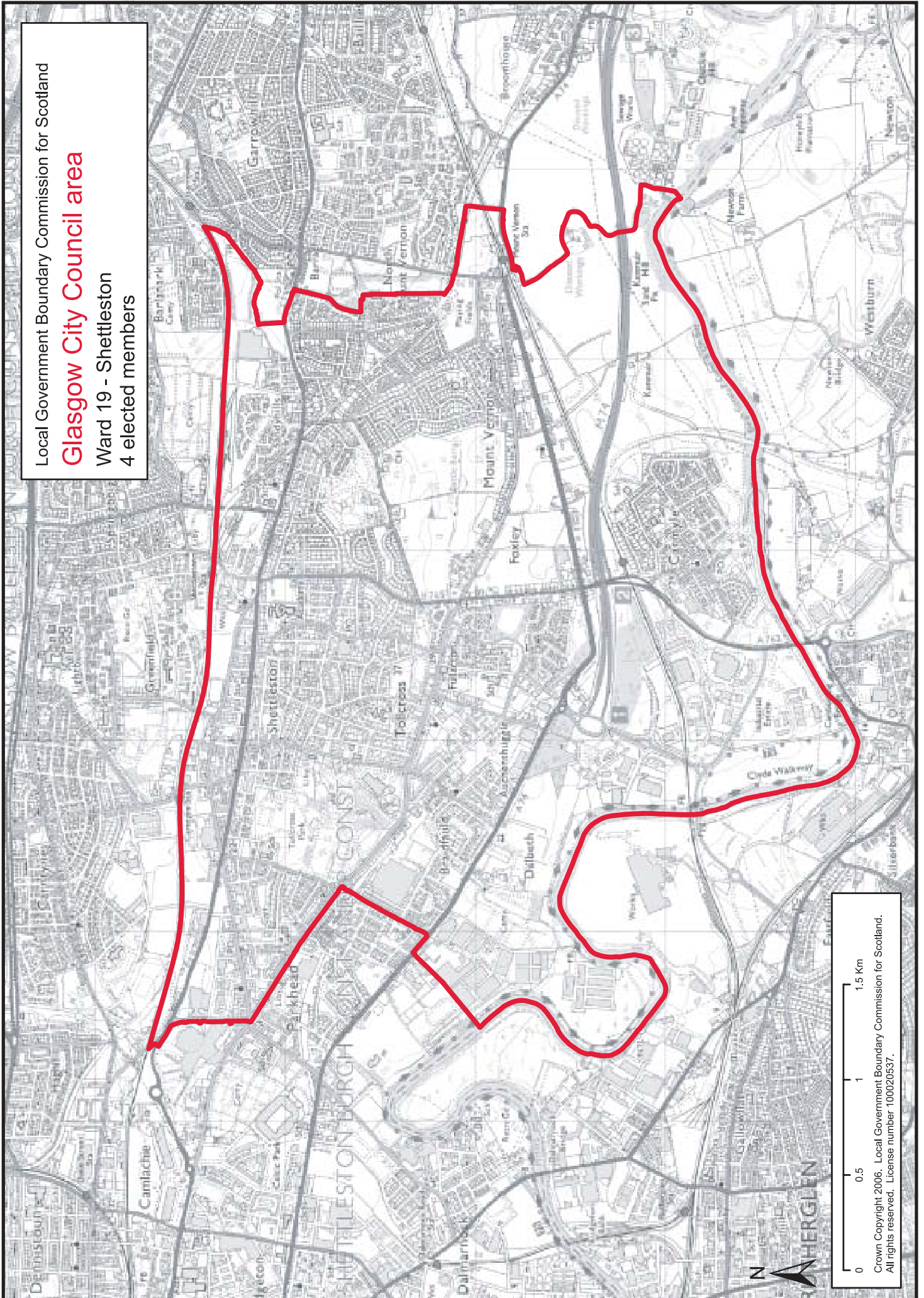


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

## Glasgow City Council area

Ward 19 - Shettleston

4 elected members

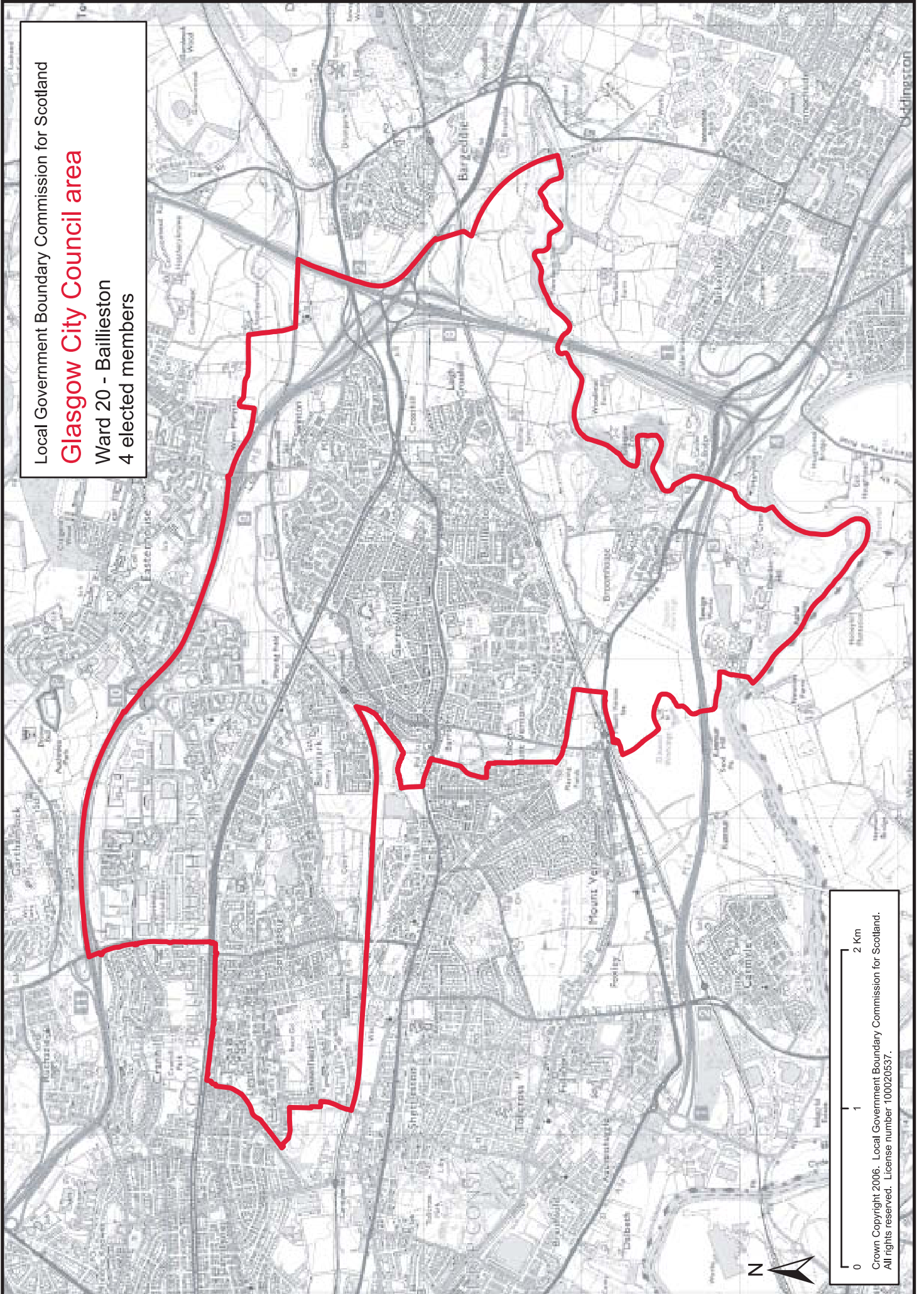


Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland. All rights reserved. License number 100020537.

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

**Glasgow City Council area**

Ward 20 - Baillieston  
4 elected members



0 1 2 Km  
Crown Copyright 2006. Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland.  
All rights reserved. License number 100020537.









