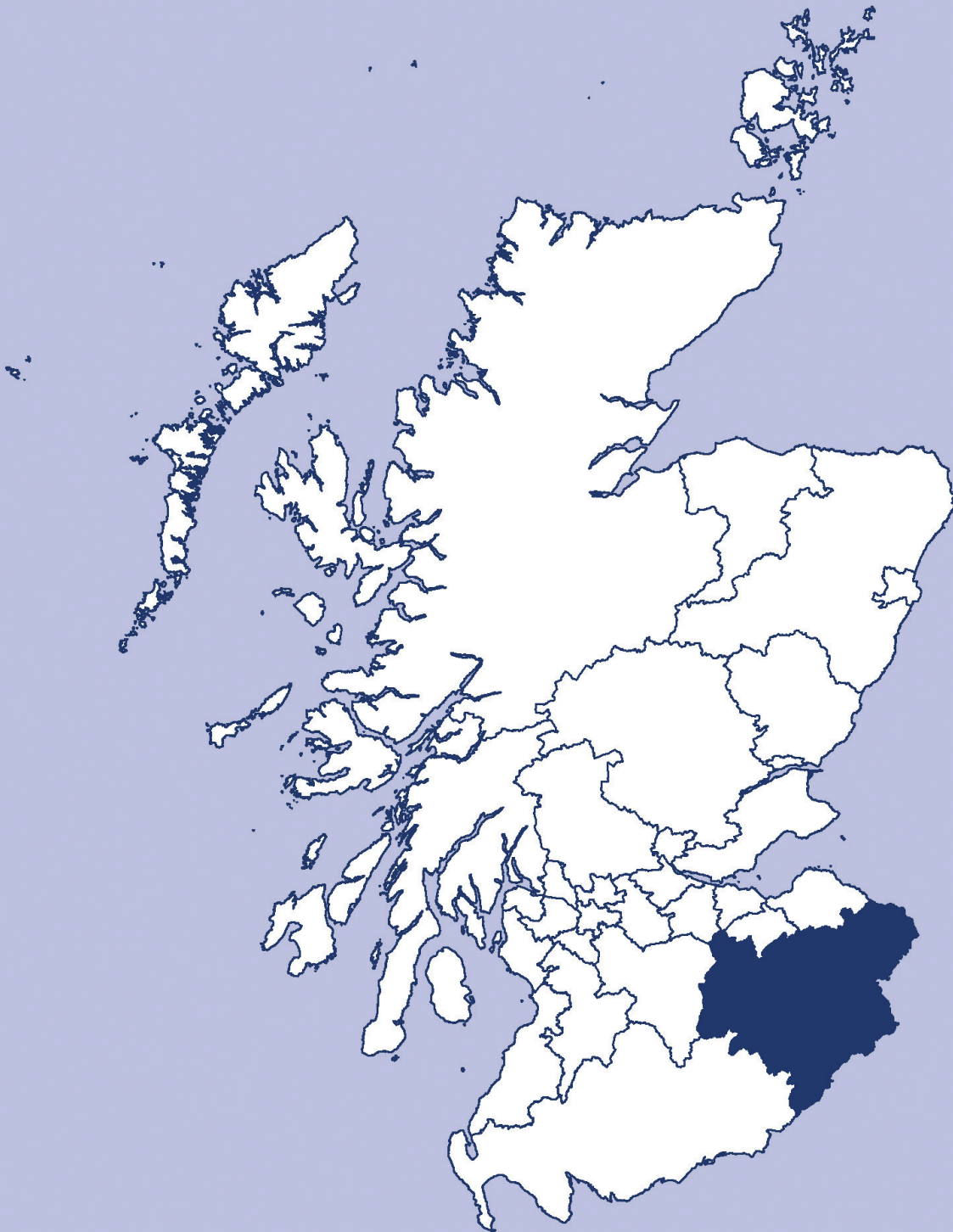


Fifth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements Final Recommendations



Scottish Borders Council Area

Report to Scottish Ministers

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Fifth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements Final Recommendations Scottish Borders Council Area

Membership of the Commission

Chair:	Ronnie Hinds
Deputy Chair:	William Magee OBE
Commissioners:	Roland Bean
	Professor Ailsa Henderson
	Dr Susan Walker OBE

Report Number E16026

May 2016

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

Scottish Ministers

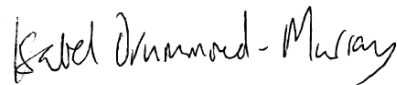
We, the Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland, present our recommendations for Scottish Borders Council area resulting from our Fifth Statutory Review of Electoral Arrangements.

In accordance with the provisions of section 18(3) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, copies of our report, together with illustrative maps, are being sent to Scottish Borders Council with a request that the report and maps should be made available for public inspection at its offices.

Notice is also being given in a newspaper circulating in the council area of the fact that the report has been made so that interested persons may inspect the report and maps at the council's offices. The report is also available on our website and is being publicised on social media.



Ronnie Hinds
Chair



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May 2016

Contents

Part 1 Background	4
Scottish Borders Council area.....	4
Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland	4
Legislative requirements	5
Fifth Reviews of Electoral Arrangements.....	5
Issues considered	5
Effective and convenient local government.....	5
Determining councillor numbers in council areas	6
Electorate data.....	9
Ward design.....	9
Electoral parity.....	10
Local ties	10
Easily-identifiable boundaries.....	11
Special geographical considerations.....	11
Other factors	11
Consultation	11
Part 2 Conducting the Review	13
Councillor numbers	13
Consultation with Scottish Borders Council	13
Consultation with the public	13
Ward design.....	14
Consultation with Scottish Borders Council	14
Consultation with the public	15
Development of our final recommendations.....	16
Part 3 Final Recommendation for Scottish Borders Council area	18
Appendices	30
Appendix A Existing and Recommended Wards for Scottish Borders Council area.....	31
Appendix B Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended: Schedule 6 – Rules to be observed in considering electoral arrangements	32
Appendix C Categorising Councils Matrix	33
Appendix D Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973: Conduct of Reviews.....	34
Appendix E Timetable for the Fifth Reviews of Electoral Arrangements.....	36
Appendix F Index of Commission Meetings, Papers and Minutes of Meetings – Scottish Borders Council area.....	37

Part 1 Background

Scottish Borders Council area

1. Scottish Borders Council area is in south-east Scotland. The council area shares borders with Dumfries and Galloway, South Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Midlothian, East Lothian and City of Edinburgh Council areas in Scotland and Cumbria and Northumberland in England. Scottish Borders Council area covers 4,743 square kilometres. Scottish Borders Council's headquarters are based in Newtown St. Boswells. Galashiels is the largest town in the area.
2. Almost half of the population (48.7%) of Scottish Borders Council area live outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people. It is therefore one of Scotland's most rural council areas.
3. Based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012, the percentage of Scottish Borders Council area's population in Scotland's 15% most-deprived datazones is 3.2%. Scottish Borders Council area contains 5 datazones within the 15% most-deprived datazones in Scotland; these are located in Galashiels and Hawick. This is a below-average level of deprivation compared to other council areas in Scotland.
4. The National Records of Scotland's (NRS) 2010 population projection (published in 2012) states that Scottish Borders Council area's population is projected to increase from 113,867 in 2014 to 114,658 by 2019.
5. At the beginning of the review Scottish Borders Council area's electorate was 89,864 (at September 2013). The number of dwellings in the area was 56,765 (based on NRS 2012 data).
6. The existing electoral arrangements consist of 34 councillors representing 1 4-member ward and 10 3-member wards (see Appendix A: Existing and Recommended Wards).

Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland

7. The Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland was established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 as an independent body with responsibility for keeping under review local government arrangements in Scotland.
8. We are required to conduct electoral reviews of each council area at intervals of 8 to 12 years, as specified in Section 16 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. We last completed such reviews in 2006. Those reviews introduced multi-member wards but councillor numbers were not amended. Our Third Review, concluded in 1997, was the last time councillor numbers throughout Scotland were amended.

Legislative requirements

9. The legislation which sets out the rules for electoral reviews is Part II of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. When making our recommendations, we must consider the criteria set out in Section 13 and Schedule 6 of that Act.
10. Section 13 sets out that we should conduct our reviews with an overall aim of acting in the interests of effective and convenient local government. Schedule 6 sets out more specific requirements.
11. The full text of Schedule 6 is in Appendix B, and its requirements are:
 - the number of electors per councillor in each ward shall be, as nearly as may be, the same;
 - subject to this, we shall have regard to:
 - local ties that would be broken by fixing a particular boundary; and
 - the desirability of fixing boundaries that are easily identifiable with the first of these taking precedence over the second;
 - we may depart from the strict application of electoral parity to reflect special geographical considerations.
12. Each ward must elect 3 or 4 councillors.
13. When recommending ward boundaries, we take into account the likely change in the number of electors in a council area within the 5 years immediately following our consideration.
14. There were no Ministerial directions in place when we conducted our reviews, but Scottish Ministers informed us at the start of the reviews that they would find it difficult to justify an increase in councillor numbers at that time. Our recommendations maintain overall councillor numbers in Scotland at a similar level as at present.

Fifth Reviews of Electoral Arrangements

15. This review is one of 32 being conducted across Scotland to make recommendations for the number of councillors on each council, the number of councillors in each ward, the boundaries of each ward and the recommended ward name.

Issues considered

Effective and convenient local government

16. There is no statutory definition of effective and convenient local government. It is, however, the fundamental consideration for recommendations arising from any of our reviews.
17. Overall the recommendations provide for 1,219 councillors in 351 wards: a decrease of 4 councillors and 2 wards relative to existing arrangements.

18. Across Scotland as a whole, 94% of electors will be in wards where variation from parity is within 10% of the average for their council area, compared to less than 84% of electors under existing arrangements.
19. Across Scotland, the variation from parity between councillors will reduce from 6% currently to 5%. This means that representation of the electorate within council areas will be more evenly shared between councillors.
20. Our approach recognised that effective and convenient local government has to balance effectiveness and convenience for a council, councillors and residents. For example:
- councils need to manage and deliver diverse services across their council areas;
 - councillors need to be able to carry out their functions including representing the residents in their areas; and
 - residents seek effectiveness and convenience when they use local services and participate in local democracy.

Determining councillor numbers in council areas

21. Our previous methodology for determining councillor numbers was based on population. Given the diversity found across the council areas in Scotland we categorised each council into one of 7 categories, and applied the same ratio of electors per councillor to all councils in a single category. This means we had different ratios of electors to councillors in, for example, Glasgow City and Na h-Eileanan an Iar.
22. Prior to the formal commencement of the Fifth Reviews of electoral arrangements, we conducted a public consultation in 2011 on how to determine councillor numbers for the Fifth Reviews. We consulted with the public, councils, MSPs, COSLA, political parties and other interested stakeholders. The responses to that consultation suggested that we should continue to take a consistent, objective and transparent approach to setting councillor numbers.
23. The responses generally indicated:
- no widespread support for a significant increase or decrease in councillor numbers;
 - support for the continued categorisation of councils so that a common ratio of electors to councillors applies to all councils with broadly similar characteristics;
 - support for a reduction in the number of categories from the 7 used previously;
 - suggestions of various factors, including deprivation and rurality, to be used in a transparent methodology for categorising councils which share common characteristics; and
 - support for minimum and maximum councillor numbers in a council area.
24. The methodology we adopted for the Fifth Reviews:
- used measures of population size as the key determinant of councillor numbers;

- used a categorisation which relied on population distribution and a composite measure capturing the socio-economic conditions in the council area;
- employed measures aligned with common indicators used by the Scottish Government;
- led to the creation of 5 categories of council area;
- introduced a more equal range of elector to councillor ratios from 800 to 3,800. Most councils range between 2,800 to 3,800 electors per councillor;
- maintained the minimum number of 18 councillors per council area and raised the maximum to 85; and
- set a cap on change of councillor numbers in any council area of 10%. This was designed to minimise disruption for a council's governance.

25. Overall, population size remained the key factor in determining councillor numbers. We considered that population dispersal is an important factor in determining councillor numbers but we also considered that socio-economic characteristics, and in particular the composite measure gathered by SIMD data, provide a reasonable indicator for a range of factors that impact on the work of councils and councillors.

26. We used settlements and population data from NRS and SIMD data for Scottish Borders Council area. SIMD is determined independently by government statisticians in conjunction with the ScotStat Measuring Deprivation Advisory Group. SIMD combines weighted scores based on seven different dimensions of deprivation: employment, income, geographic access, crime, housing, health and education. We have used the 2012 SIMD dataset, the most recent available at the time we commenced work on categorisation. These datasets are calculated and published every 3 years by the Scottish Government.

27. For these reviews we maintained the minimum number of councillors at 18, as we considered this to be the minimum number of councillors to allow a council to operate effectively. However, we have extended the upper limit of councillors from 80 to 85 to increase the flexibility available to us and enable the ratios of electors to councillors to be more equal across Scotland in respect of the Fifth Reviews.

28. We were aware that a large change in councillor numbers in a council area could be disruptive to a council's governance, so we incorporated a 10% limit on change. This means that, as a rule, we have not proposed, as a result of our methodology for determining councillor numbers, to increase or decrease the total number of councillors in a council area by more than 10%.

29. We used cluster analysis to support our development of categories and placed each council area into 1 of 5 categories. We agreed on 5 categories to reflect Scotland's diverse demography, including levels of population dispersal and deprivation within council areas. The ratio of electors to councillors for each category, and the council areas we have placed in each, is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Ratio of electors to councillors

Category	Criteria used to classify councils	Ratio	Council area
1	Less than 30% of the population living outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people AND 30% or more of the population living in the 15% most deprived datazones	2,800	Glasgow City Inverclyde
2	Less than 30% of the population living outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people AND 15% or more and less than 30% of the population living in the 15% most deprived datazones	3,000	Clackmannanshire Dundee City East Ayrshire North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Renfrewshire West Dunbartonshire
3	Less than 30% of the population living outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people AND less than 15% of the population living in the 15% most deprived datazones	3,800	Aberdeen City Angus City of Edinburgh East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Falkirk Fife Midlothian South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire West Lothian
4	Between 30% and 59% of the population living outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people AND less than 15% of the population living in the 15% most deprived datazones	2,800	Aberdeenshire Argyll and Bute Dumfries and Galloway Highland Moray Perth and Kinross Scottish Borders Stirling
5	60% or more of the population living outwith settlements of 3,000 or more people AND less than 15% of the population living in the 15% most deprived datazones	800	Na h-Eileanan an Iar Orkney Islands Shetland Islands

30. The overall effect of our methodology is to retain core existing elements of the previous methodology but also introduce changes that would make the ratios of electors to councillors more equal across Scotland. The methodology also now draws on factors frequently used by the Scottish Government (such as the current measures for population distribution and the use of SIMD data that are used as policy tools) to categorise the council areas. This had the added benefit of not measuring the same factor twice, as was the case when using both population density and population distribution.

31. Our methodology placed Scottish Borders Council area within category 4 (see Appendix C: Categorising Councils Matrix), as one of the most rural council

areas with below-average deprivation, with a ratio of electors per councillor of 2,800.

Electorate data

32. At the start of the review, we obtained the electoral register as at 1 September 2013 from the Electoral Registration Officer for Scottish Borders Council area. This dataset included postcodes, which allowed us to calculate the electorate for each postcode in the area under consideration, and hence for each proposed ward.
33. We used September 2013 electorate data because that was the most-recent dataset available when we began work on the review. We used the local government electorate, that is those on the electoral register who are aged 18 and over and registered to vote in local government elections. The local government electorate at September 2013 was 89,864 in Scottish Borders Council area.
34. In line with the rules governing reviews, when considering electoral parity we had regard to the likely change in the number and distribution of the local government electorate over a 5-year period immediately following our consideration of the electoral arrangements.
35. To assist us we asked Scottish Borders Council to provide us with forecasts of new house building, residential property demolitions and institutional development (such as students' halls of residence) that are likely to be occupied within the next 5 years. Scottish Borders Council provided us with data based on its 2012 Housing Land Audit, which documented expected new residential and institutional development, as well as the amount of demolition within its area over the 5-year period.
36. From these datasets, combined with data on the average number of electors per dwelling in the area, we calculated a forecast electorate. We also used population projections from NRS. Using these, we scaled the forecast electorate to reflect the projected population change 5 years hence.
37. Fluctuations in population not incorporated into our forecasts will be taken into consideration in subsequent electoral reviews. The next electoral reviews are our interim reviews scheduled for 2021.

Ward design

38. The Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 specifies that each ward will return either 3 or 4 councillors. The choice of the number of councillors for each ward has been determined by the overall pattern of wards we considered to be appropriate for the area to deliver effective and convenient local government and to achieve good electoral parity.

Electoral parity

39. One of the principal aims of a review is to make recommendations that provide for a good level of electoral parity. Electoral parity means having the same number of electors per councillor in all wards in a council area.
40. Subject to effective and convenient local government, the legislation gives priority to electoral parity over other factors in ward design, except where special geographical circumstances apply.
41. We worked out the theoretical number of electors each councillor should represent by dividing the total number of electors in the council area in September 2013 by the proposed number of councillors. This produced a ratio of electors per councillor for each council area. The ratio allowed us to apply the requirement in the legislation that the number of electors per councillor is 'as nearly as may be' the same. A 3-member ward and 4-member ward would have 3 and 4 times this number of electors respectively.
42. Once we had calculated the number of electors per councillor, we measured how far the electorate in each ward deviated from that number. When formulating our recommendations, we sought to achieve ratios that were acceptable in every ward. We aimed to recommend wards that had a forecast electorate within a maximum 10% variation from parity, as suggested by the Venice Commission's 'Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters'. We did not apply this measure as a strict numerical limit but instead this appeared to us to provide a reasonable degree of flexibility in most circumstances. In designing wards, we considered local circumstances as permitted by the legislation.

Local ties

43. When designing wards, we aimed to avoid breaking local ties, as far as permitted by the legislation. However, under the legislation electoral parity outweighs local ties.
44. Local ties can be defined by the location of public facilities such as doctors' surgeries, hospitals, libraries or schools. An area's history and tradition may be the basis of local ties. However, communities are constantly evolving and historical considerations may not have such importance in areas which have been subject to recent development or population dispersal. Major roads could be seen to be the focus of an area if they are the location of shops or community facilities which people visit regularly. Alternatively, major roads, rivers or railway lines could be seen as physical barriers between different communities.
45. In some areas, we have combined two or more distinct and separate communities within a single ward.
46. We also had regard to other recognised boundaries which may reflect local communities or local ties in designing ward boundaries. These boundaries could include those of community council areas, polling districts and primary school catchment areas.

Easily-identifiable boundaries

47. The legislation requires us to take into account the desirability of fixing boundaries that are and will remain easily-identifiable, but electoral parity and local ties take precedence.
48. In some areas, a case can be made to define ward boundaries along roads since they are likely to remain clearly identifiable, and are unlikely to be straddled by new dwellings. As an alternative, drawing a boundary along the rear fences between houses will result in neighbours across a street being in the same ward which may appropriately reflect local ties.
49. In some areas, natural features such as watercourses and edges of woodland may be appropriate. In upland areas, a watershed may be an appropriate ward boundary feature, particularly along narrow, well-defined ridges.
50. Ward boundaries have also been standardised where appropriate to follow road centrelines and river/waterway centrelines in order to create more easily-identifiable ward boundaries.

Special geographical considerations

51. We can depart from strict adherence to electoral parity for a ward where there are special geographical considerations that make it desirable to do so. These considerations can apply to socio-economic factors as well as to physical geography. Such considerations could include any areas where transport and communication links are slow, infrequent or subject to interference by the weather and seasons. Examples would be islands, sparsely populated areas and remote areas.

Other factors

52. It is important to note that our reviews are concerned only with electoral matters. Issues such as addresses, postcodes, community council boundaries and school catchment areas are all decided by other bodies and do not change as a direct consequence of ward boundary changes.

Consultation

53. Our approach to conducting the Fifth Reviews was one of engagement and openness. We publicised the reviews widely, and asked that councils do the same. Legislation governing the conduct of reviews is at Appendix D. At the start of the reviews we met all 32 councils individually to discuss our proposals for councillor numbers.
54. The legislation requires us to consult with councils for a 2-month period and to take into consideration their views prior to consulting publicly on proposals. We conducted a two-stage consultation, firstly for councillor numbers, and secondly for our ward proposals.

55. When publicising the consultations we issued a news release, placed public notices in the local press and supplied materials for councils to make available at council-nominated display points. We also used Facebook, Twitter and our website for publicity and asked councils to publicise the reviews on their websites. The local press used in Scottish Borders Council area was the 'Southern Reporter'. The display points agreed with Scottish Borders Council were located in: Scottish Borders Council headquarters, Newtown St Boswells; Scottish Borders Council offices, Galashiels; Peebles Library; Jedburgh Library; Kelso Library; and High Street, Hawick.
56. We also wrote to a wide range of interested parties including MSPs, MPs, political parties, community councils, COSLA and other representative bodies to inform them of the consultations.
57. Our public consultation portal allowed users to view maps and background information and to submit responses, including alternative suggestions during the public consultation phases of the reviews.
58. All responses to the consultations were fully considered by us and the papers and minutes recording our deliberations and decisions are published on our website: www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk.

Part 2 Conducting the Review

Councillor numbers

59. Our methodology placed Scottish Borders Council area within category 4, as one of the most rural council areas with below-average deprivation, with a ratio of electors per councillor of 2,800. Using the ratio of 2,800 we initially proposed 32 councillors for Scottish Borders Council area, 2 fewer than at present.

Consultation with Scottish Borders Council

60. We wrote to Scottish Borders Council on 21 February 2014 announcing the start of the Fifth Reviews, providing background information and setting out our proposals for councillor numbers. The letter set out that we were consulting with the council on these proposals for a period of 2 months ending on 23 April 2014.

61. On 31 March 2014, we met the council to explain the review process, the methodology for the determination of councillor numbers and the proposed number of councillors for Scottish Borders Council area.

62. In its response to the consultation on councillor numbers, the council considered that it was too soon after the introduction of the Single Transferable Vote to review ward boundaries, and that changes would confuse electors. It opposed a reduction in the number of councillors, and believed that the use of deprivation would lead to a focus on urban areas, and did not reflect the needs of rural areas. The council believed the reduction in the number of councillors and the use of deprivation would lead to increased workloads and travelling time for fewer councillors in rural parts of the council area. The council also believed that a reduction in the number of councillors would also reduce the amount of time councillors have to spend with members of the public.

63. We considered the council's response at our meeting of 1 May 2014 (see LGBCS Paper 2217/14 and minute of meeting M355). We decided to consult with the public on the same proposals for councillor numbers.

Consultation with the public

64. We consulted with the public on our proposals for councillor numbers between 29 May and 21 August 2014.

65. There were 2 responses to the public consultation for Scottish Borders Council area, both of which opposed a reduction in councillor numbers.

66. We received 2 responses for all council areas in Scotland and these are available on our website.

67. We considered the views expressed by respondents to the public consultation in Scottish Borders Council area. We also considered the views expressed by other councils, COSLA and other interested parties across Scotland concerning our

proposed methodology. Scottish Borders Council did not give us a further response.

68. Our response to the consultation on councillor numbers is summarised in our statement on councillor numbers published in October 2014 (available on our website), which:

- explained our methodology;
- set out our view that the previously-used categorisation based on population distribution and population density was an incomplete model of the demands on councillors;
- noted a lack of evidence supporting the sole use of population distribution and population density to determine the ratio of councillors to electors; and
- stated our case that using deprivation and population distribution appears to remain a reasonable model for us to adopt in discharging our statutory responsibility to make recommendations in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

69. For these reasons we were content to confirm our use of the methodology at our meeting of 10 September 2014 (see LGBCS Paper 2228/14 and minute of meeting M358).

Ward design

70. We discussed our ward proposals for Scottish Borders Council area at our meeting of 13 January 2015 (see LGBCS Paper 2274/15 and minute of meeting M363) and decided on our proposals at our meetings of 3 February 2015 and 3 March 2015 (see LGBCS Paper 2276/15 and minutes of meetings M364 and M365).

71. Our proposals for Scottish Borders Council area presented an electoral arrangement for 32 councillors representing 8 3-member wards and 2 4-member wards, reducing the number of wards in the area by 1 and reducing councillor numbers by 2. Our proposals:

- improved overall forecast parity;
- addressed forecast disparities in wards 10 and 11;
- made no changes to wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7; and
- amended ward boundaries at Charlesfield, Hawick and Roxburgh.

Consultation with Scottish Borders Council

72. We consulted Scottish Borders Council on our ward proposals between 19 March and 19 May 2015.

73. The council responded to the consultation on 28 May 2015 setting out its support for the proposal to move Charlesfield from the Jedburgh ward to the Selkirkshire ward, but did not support the proposed ward 9 (Jedburgh, Denholm and Hermitage) or ward 10 (Hawick). The council suggested a Hawick ward that included Newcastleton and the surrounding area but transferred much of the rural hinterland north and east of Hawick to a ward with Jedburgh and Denholm. The council justified its suggestion with an analysis of the transport and

community links in the south west of the council area. The council suggested the following names for these wards: ward 9 (Jedburgh and Denholm) and ward 10 (Hawick and District).

74. The council also suggested minor changes to boundaries between ward 6 (Mid Berwickshire) and ward 7 (East Berwickshire) at Horndean, and between ward 6 (Mid Berwickshire) and ward 8 (Kelso and District) at Stichill, to place all of the properties in these localities into single wards. The council was content with the proposals for ward 4 (Selkirkshire) and ward 8 (Kelso and District) bar the minor change referred to above.
75. On 30 June 2015 the council submitted a further suggestion for amended boundaries in the southwest of the council area, the second submission superseding the first following internal debate in the council about Hornshole and much local media coverage. This suggestion included Hornshole in a Hawick ward.
76. We reviewed our ward proposals for Scottish Borders Council area at our meeting of 7 July 2015 (see LGBCS Paper 2330/15 and minute of meeting M368). We noted the council's suggested changes to our proposals and its views regarding Newcastleton's stronger links to Hawick than to Jedburgh. We noted that it would not be possible to retain both Denholm and Newcastleton within a Hawick ward whilst preserving an acceptable level of electoral parity. We accepted the council's view that it would be preferable to include Newcastleton rather than Denholm in a Hawick ward due to the links between Newcastleton and Hawick, the limited options available for Newcastleton due to its geographical position within the council area and the near-equidistance of Denholm to Hawick and Jedburgh.
77. We noted the council's view that placing the Hornshole Memorial outside the boundary of the proposed Hawick ward would attract considerable local opposition, and agreed to the council's suggested ward boundary in the area.
78. We also accepted the minor changes to ward boundaries suggested by the council at Stichill Farm and New Horndean Farm, in the interest of preserving local ties and providing easily-identifiable ward boundaries. We therefore agreed to consult the public on the ward boundaries and names as suggested by Scottish Borders Council.

Consultation with the public

79. We wrote to Scottish Borders Council to inform it that the consultation with the public on proposals for wards would begin on 30 July and run until 22 October 2015. The council was invited to submit a further response during the public consultation.
80. On 30 July 2015 we announced a 12-week period of consultation with the public on our ward proposals for Scottish Borders Council area which:

- adopted Scottish Borders Council’s suggestion for electoral arrangements;
- improved overall forecast parity;
- addressed forecast disparities in wards 10 and 11;
- made no changes to wards 1, 2, 3 and 5; and
- amended ward boundaries at Charlesfield, Stichill, Horndean, Hawick and Roxburgh.

81. On 22 October 2015 the consultation period with the public ended. Thirty-one responses relating to Scottish Borders Council area were received during the public consultation, which can be found on our website. The main themes to emerge were:

- Denholm had strong ties to Hawick;
- Newcastleton had strong ties to Hawick; and
- the proposals may disrupt the work of community councils and the Hawick Area Forum.

82. During the public consultation, the council did not make any further comments on the proposals.

83. We received 3 responses for all council areas in Scotland and these are available on our website.

Development of our final recommendations

84. On 12 January 2016 (see LGBCS Paper 2381/16 and minute of meeting M373) we considered all responses received during the consultations.

85. We discussed further options for Scottish Borders Council area (see LGBCS Paper 2381/16 and minute of meeting M373). We considered 2 suggestions for electoral arrangements. The first suggestion retained the existing electoral arrangements in the council area and the second suggestion proposed redrawing the boundaries of wards 1 to 9 in order to achieve improved electoral parity with reduced councillor numbers. Neither of these suggestions was acceptable to us. The first suggestion would have resulted in under-representation in the east of the council area and departed from the number of councillors proposed by our methodology. The second suggestion failed to address over-representation of electors in the south west of the council area.

86. After due consideration we decided that our proposals should be our Final Recommendations for Scottish Borders Council area because they improve forecast parity, minimise disruption by retaining four existing wards across the council area, and satisfy the council's request to include Newcastleton in a ward with Hawick in addition to other requested changes.

87. We considered that the information we had available was sufficient to reach a decision for Scottish Borders Council area that would provide for effective and convenient local government and that there was not a need for further consultation or a local inquiry.

88. On 19 April 2016 (see LGBCS Paper 2395/16 and minute of meeting M377) we confirmed our Final Recommendations for Scottish Borders Council area as set out in Part 3.

89. All papers and minutes of meetings relating to our consideration of Scottish Borders Council area are available on our website:
www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk.

90. The timetable for the Fifth Reviews of electoral arrangements is set out at Appendix E. An index of our meetings, papers and minutes concerning Scottish Borders Council area is at Appendix F.

Part 3 Final Recommendation for Scottish Borders Council area

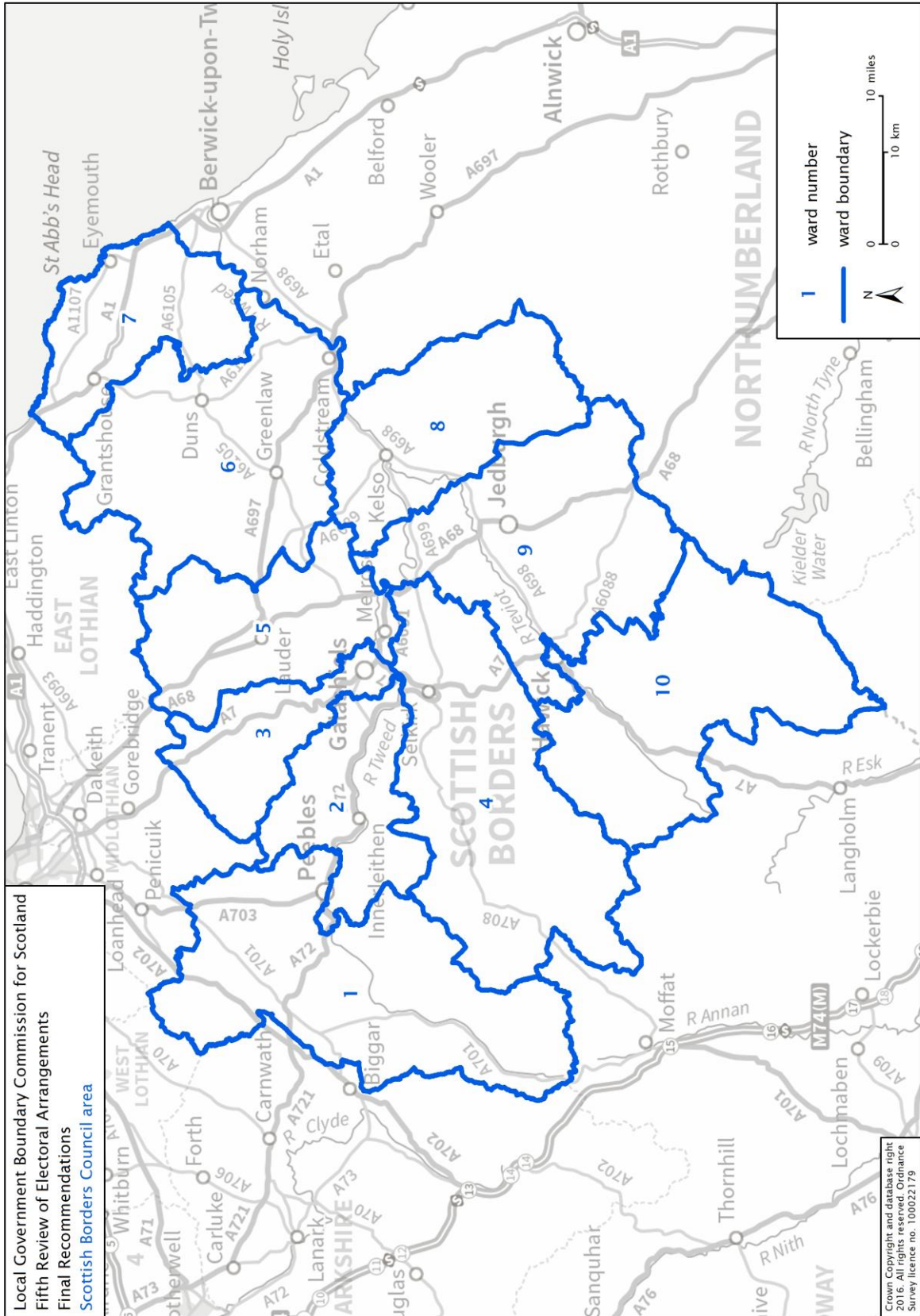
91. We recommend that in the interests of effective and convenient local government the future electoral arrangements for Scottish Borders Council area should provide for a council of 32 councillors in 10 wards, comprising 2 wards each returning 4 members and 8 wards each returning 3 members as follows:

Ward no.	Ward name	Councillors	Electorate Sept 13	Actual variation from parity	Forecast electorate	Forecast variation from parity
1	Tweeddale West	3	7,716	-8%	7,717	-9%
2	Tweeddale East	3	8,247	-2%	8,320	-2%
3	Galashiels and District	4	10,862	-3%	10,530	-7%
4	Selkirkshire	3	7,926	-6%	8,238	-3%
5	Leaderdale and Melrose	3	8,427	0%	8,742	3%
6	Mid Berwickshire	3	8,310	-1%	8,635	1%
7	East Berwickshire	3	8,465	0%	8,990	6%
8	Kelso and District	3	8,952	6%	9,106	7%
9	Jedburgh and Denholm	3	8,576	2%	8,550	0%
10	Hawick and District	4	12,383	10%	12,059	6%
	Totals	32	89,864	4%	90,887	5%

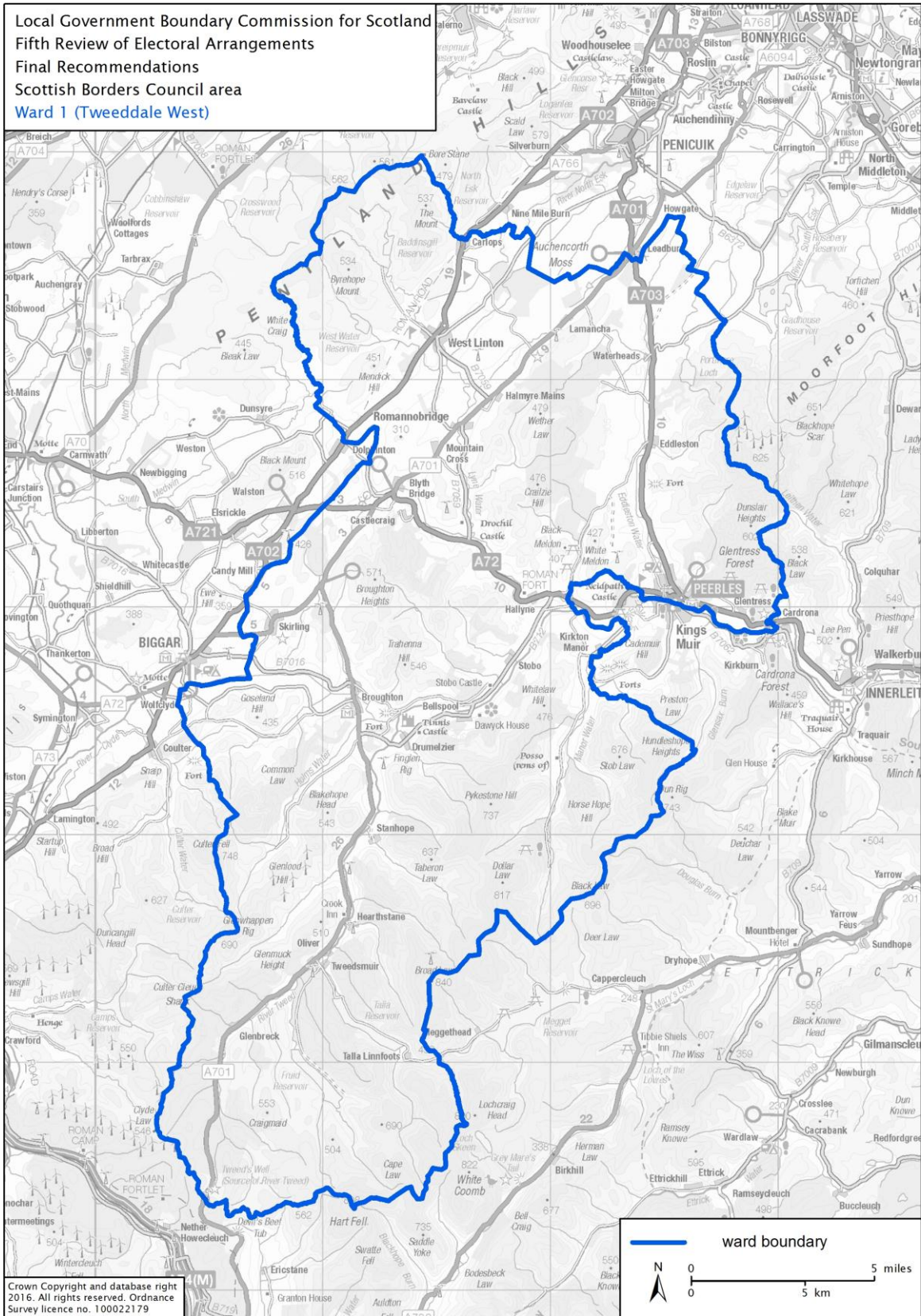
92. A digitised description of the ward boundaries in the form of GIS shapefiles has been securely stored on magnetic media at the date of publication of our report.

93. Our report has also been deposited for public inspection at offices designated by the council and a news release announcing the publication of our report has also been issued.

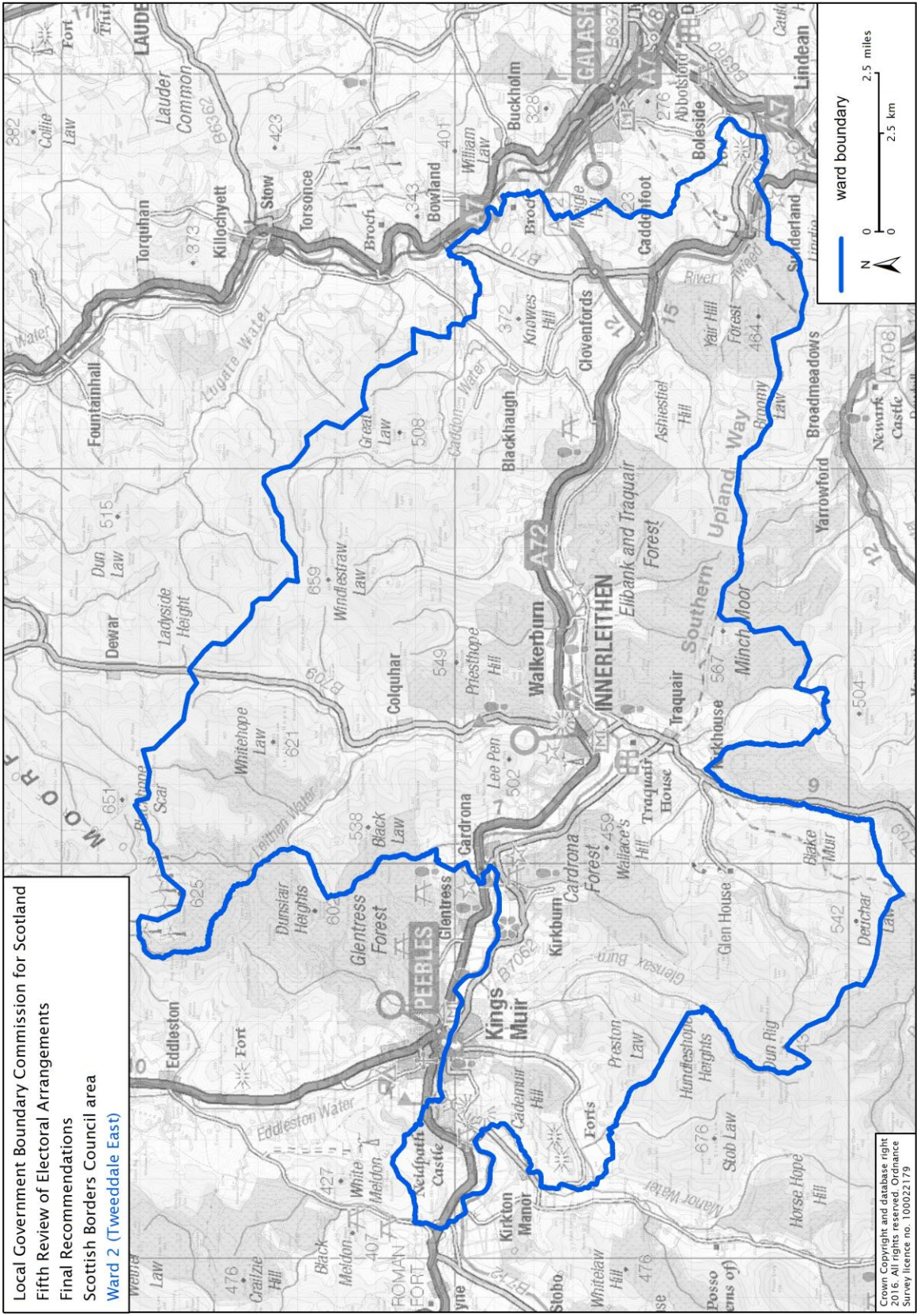
94. Our report is available on our website at www.lgbc-scotland.gov.uk.



Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland
 Fifth Review of Electoral Arrangements
 Final Recommendations
 Scottish Borders Council area
 Ward 1 (Tweeddale West)



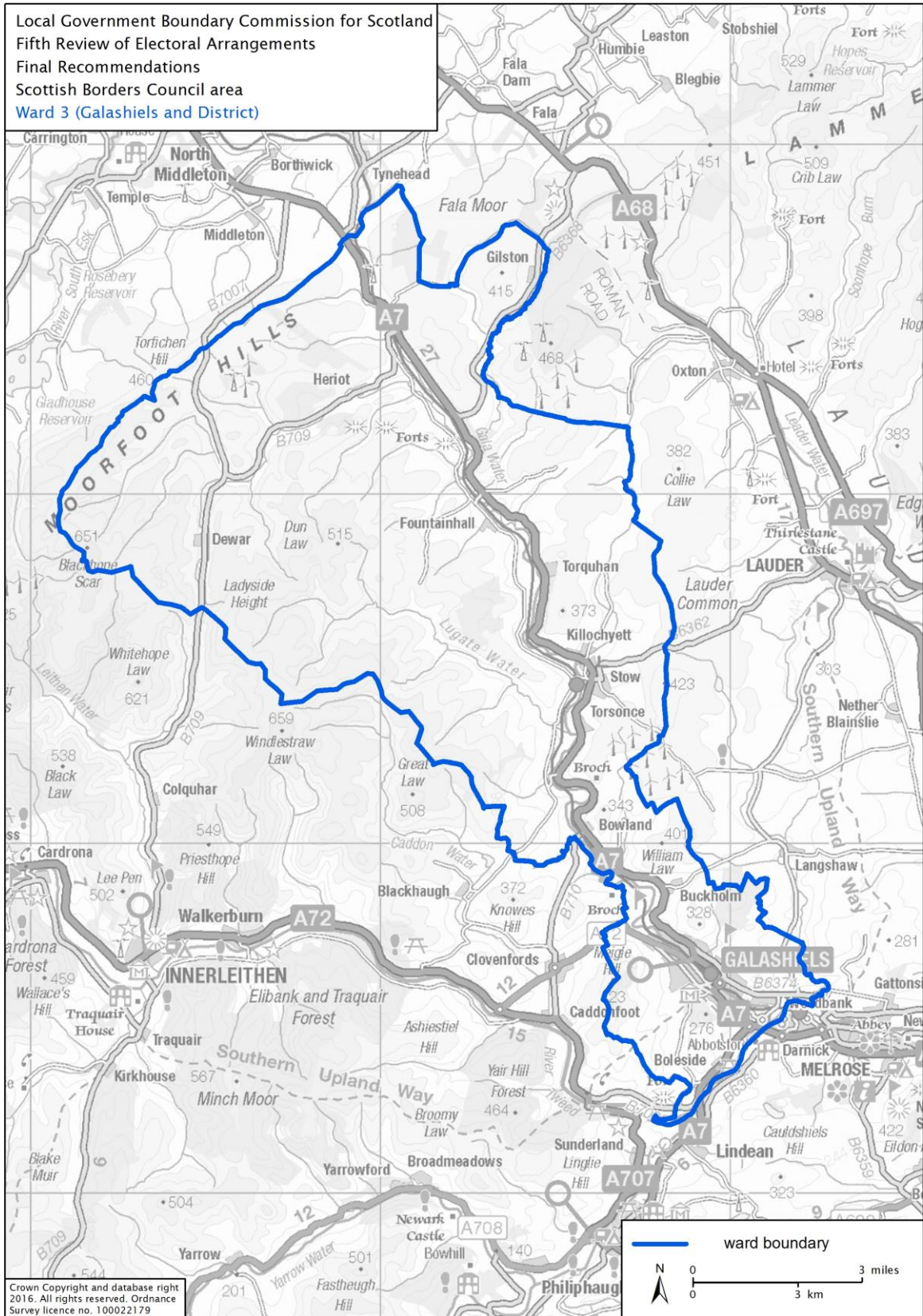
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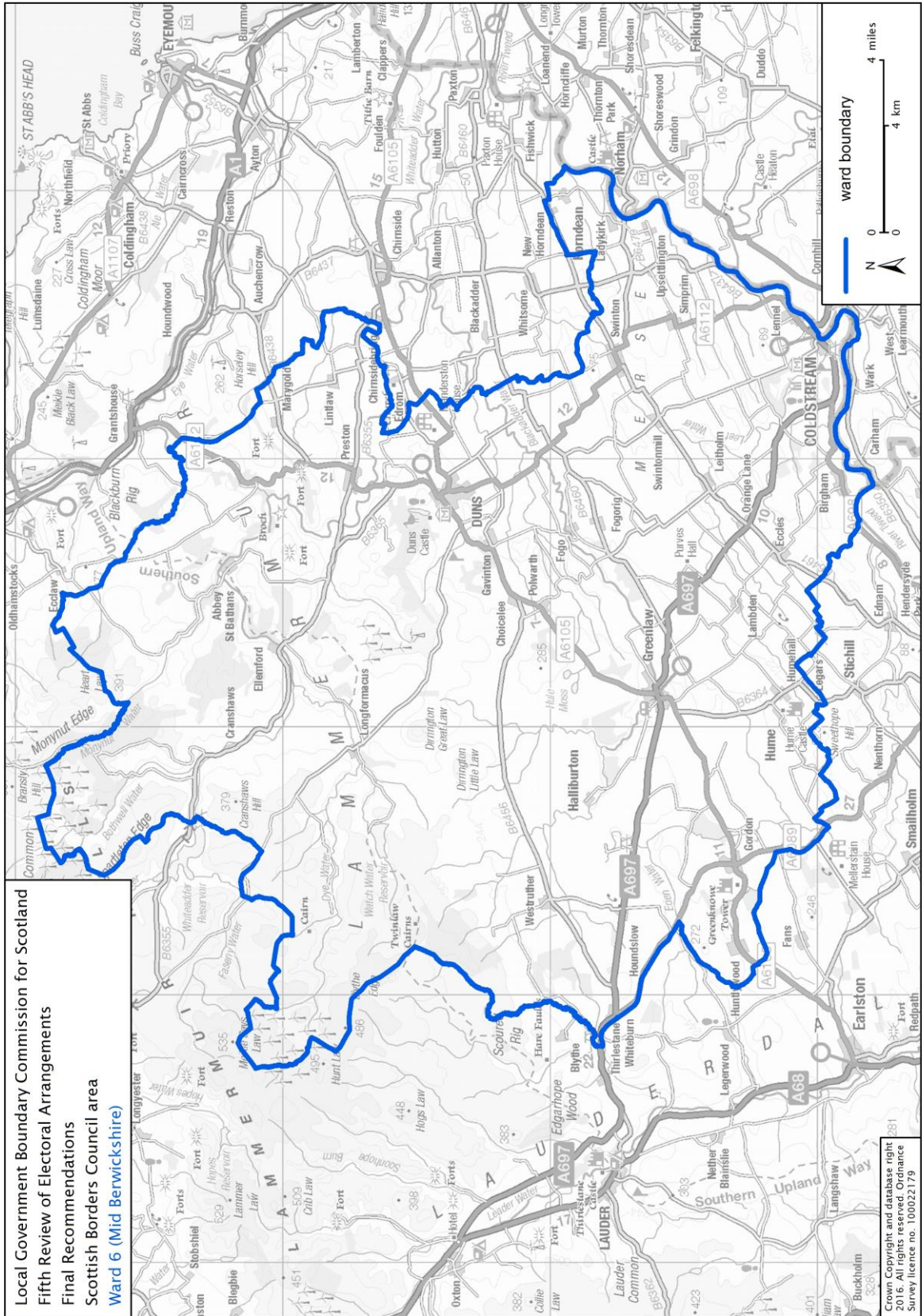
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 Ward 2 (Tweeddale East)

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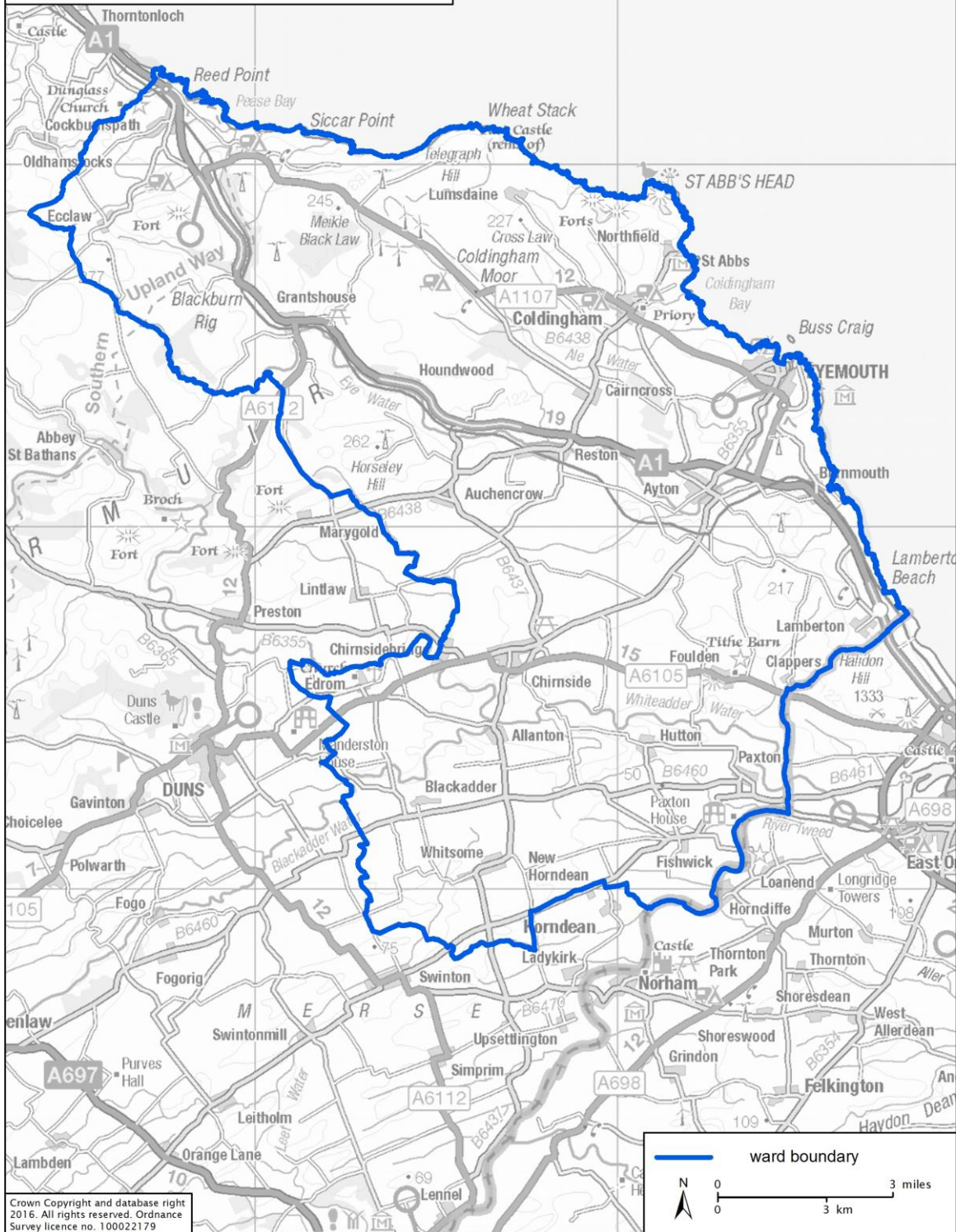
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 Ward 3 (Galashiels and District)



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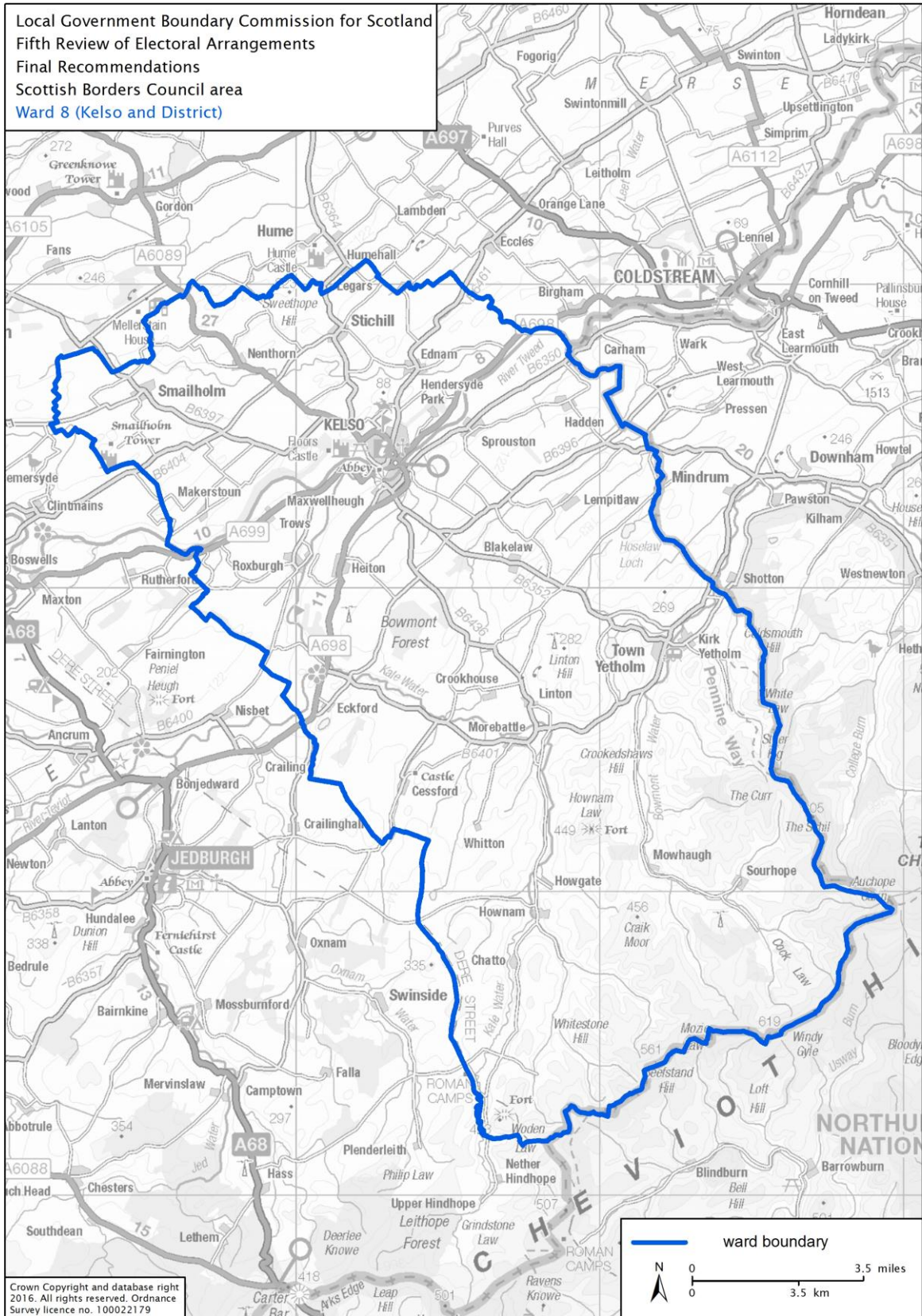


Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland
 Fifth Review of Electoral Arrangements
 Final Recommendations
 Scottish Borders Council area
 Ward 7 (East Berwickshire)



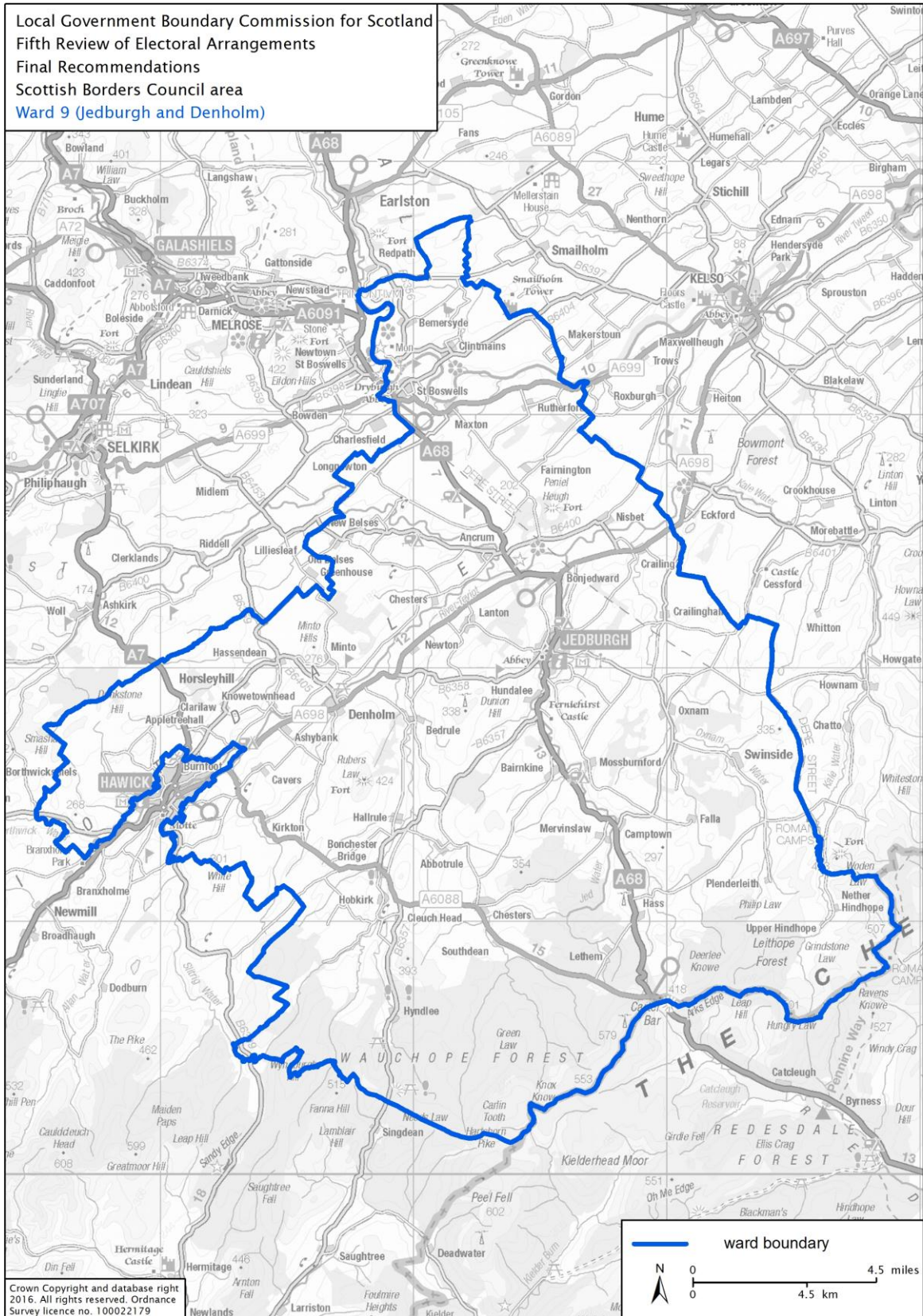
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 Fifth Review of Electoral Arrangements
 Final Recommendations
 Scottish Borders Council area
 Ward 8 (Kelso and District)



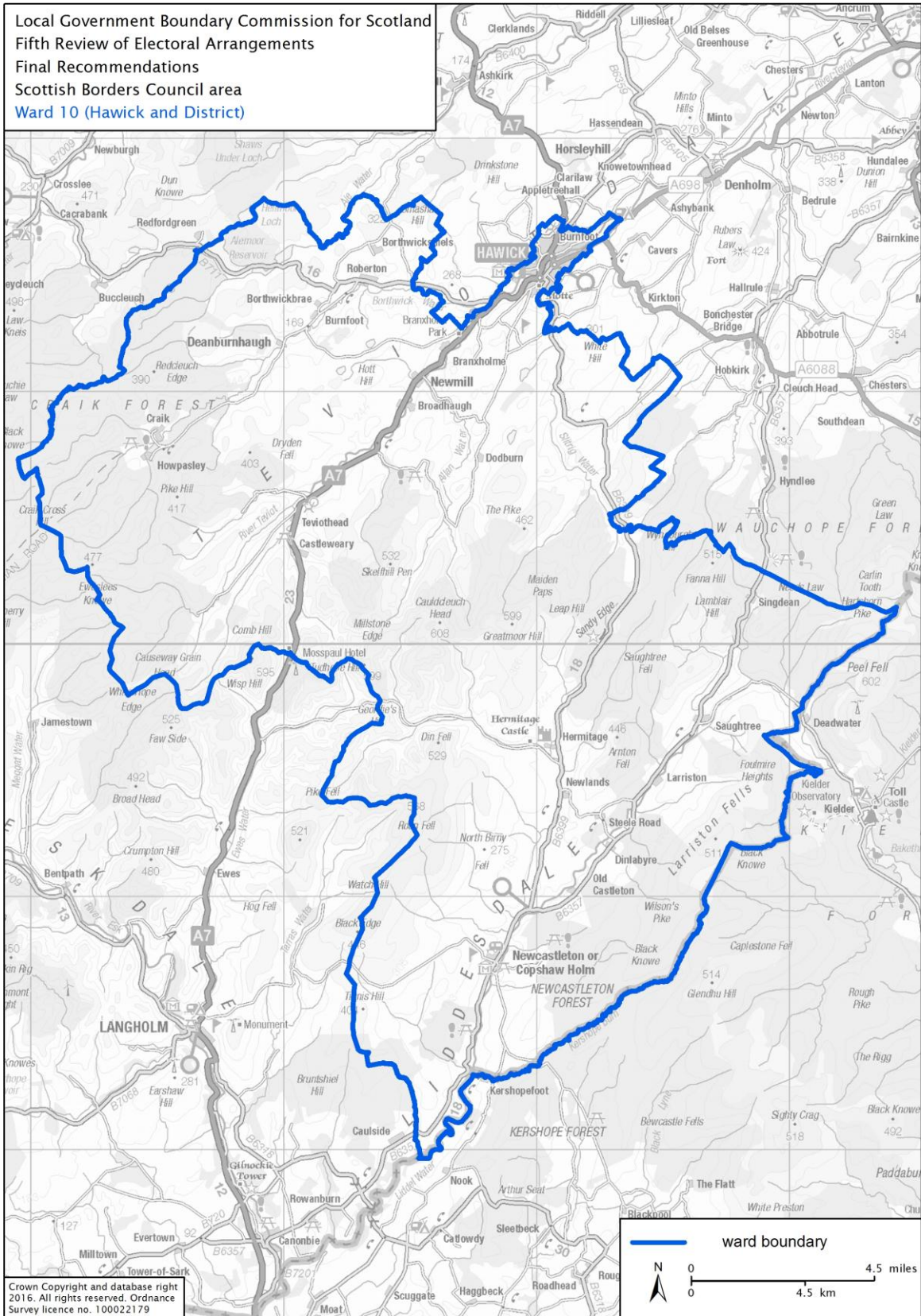
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Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland
 Fifth Review of Electoral Arrangements
 Final Recommendations
 Scottish Borders Council area
 Ward 9 (Jedburgh and Denholm)



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 Fifth Review of Electoral Arrangements
 Final Recommendations
 Scottish Borders Council area
 Ward 10 (Hawick and District)



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Appendices

Appendix A Existing and Recommended Wards for Scottish Borders Council area

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

Appendix C Categorising Councils Matrix

Appendix D Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973: Conduct of Reviews

Appendix E Timetable for the Fifth Reviews of Electoral Arrangements

Appendix F Index of Commission Meetings, Papers and Minutes of Meetings –
Scottish Borders Council area

Appendix B

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.

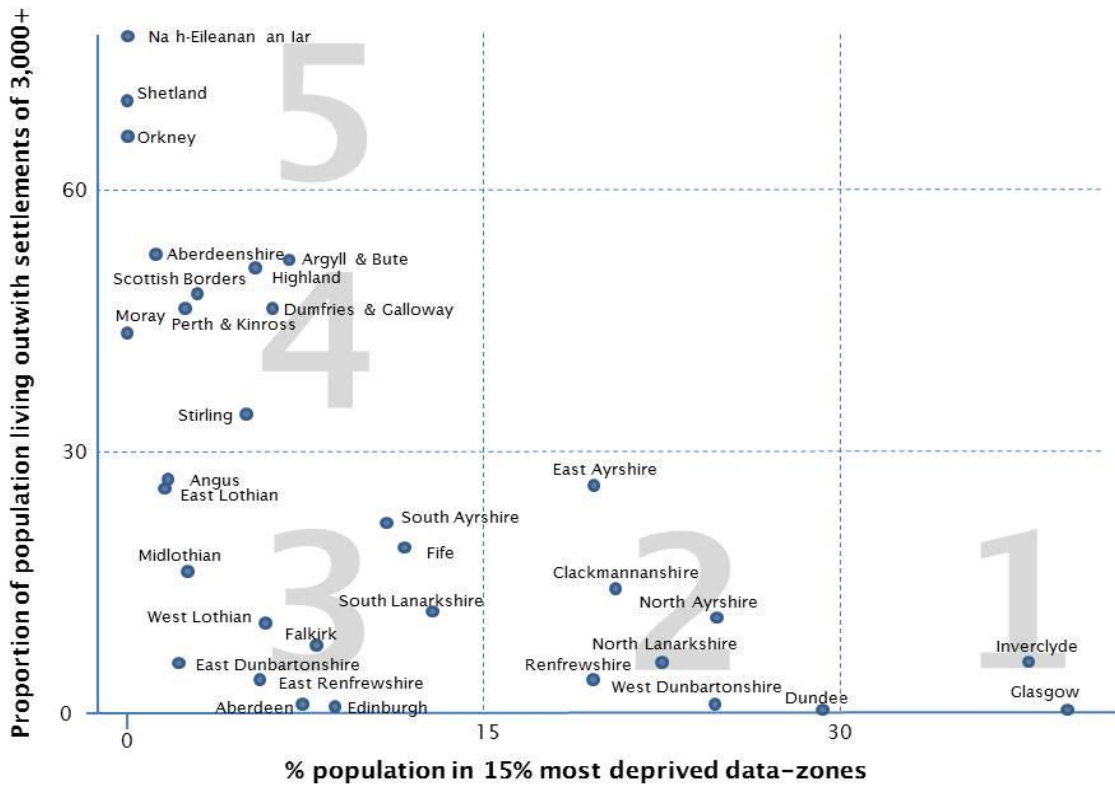
(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) above, in considering the electoral arrangements referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above regard shall be had to–

- (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 C Categorising Councils Matrix



Appendix D

Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973: Conduct of Reviews

Extract from Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (as amended)

Conduct of Reviews

18 *Procedure for reviews*

(1) Where the Boundary Commission propose to conduct a review under the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act, they shall take such steps as they think fit to secure that persons who may be interested in the review are informed of the proposal to conduct it and of any directions of the Secretary of State which are relevant to it.

(2) In conducting any such review, the Boundary Commission shall —

(a) consult —

(i) the council of any local government area affected by the review, and such other local authorities, community councils and public bodies as appear to them to be concerned;

(ii) any bodies representative of staff employed by local authorities who have asked the Boundary Commission to consult them; and

(iii) such other persons as they think fit;

(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);¹

(b) take such steps as they think fit for seeing that persons who may be interested in the review are informed of any draft proposals or any interim decision not to make proposals, and of the place or places where those proposals or that decision can be inspected;

(c) in particular, deposit copies of those proposals or that decision at the offices of the council of any local government area which may be affected thereby and require any such council to keep the copies available for inspection at their offices for a period specified in the requirement; and

¹ Sub-section 18(2)(aa) and 18(2)(ab) inserted by Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004

(d) take into consideration any representation made to them within that period.

(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.²

(3) Where the Boundary Commission make a report under this Part of this Act they shall —

- (a) take such steps as they think fit for securing that persons who may be interested in the report are informed of it and of the place or places where it can be inspected;
- (b) in particular, deposit copies of the report at the offices of the council of any local government area which may be affected thereby and require any such council to keep the copies available for inspection at their offices until the expiration of six months after the making of an order giving effect, with or without modifications, to any proposals contained in the report, or after a notification by the Commission that they have no proposals to put forward or, as the case may be, by the Secretary of State that he does not propose to give effect to the proposals of the Commission.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the procedure of the Boundary Commission in conducting any review under this Part of this Act shall be such as they may determine.

19 *Local inquiries*

(1) The Boundary Commission may cause a local inquiry to be held with respect to any review carried out by them under this Part of this Act.

² Sub-section 18(2A) and 18(2B) inserted by Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004

Appendix E

Timetable for the Fifth Reviews of Electoral Arrangements

Description	Start	Finish
Reviews commenced	21 February 2014	
Commission met separately with all 32 councils to provide a background to the reviews	25 February 2014	2 April 2014
2-month statutory consultation period with councils on councillor numbers	21 February 2014	23 April 2014
Commission considered councils' responses	April 2014	May 2014
12-week public consultation period on councillor numbers	29 May 2014	21 August 2014
Commission considered responses and agreed councillor numbers	September 2014	January 2015
Commission developed proposals for wards	September 2014	January 2015
2-month statutory consultation period with councils on proposals for wards	19 March 2015	19 May 2015
Commission considered councils' responses	June 2015	July 2015
12-week public consultation on proposals for wards	30 July 2015	22 October 2015
Commission considered all representations and developed its final recommendations	November 2015	April 2016
Commission submitted its reports to Scottish Ministers	May 2016	

Appendix F

Index of Commission Meetings, Papers and Minutes – Scottish Borders Council area

Meeting Date	Paper Number	Minutes ref
09.10.2013	Paper 2193/13	M349
12.11.2013	Paper 2198/13	M350
18.12.2013	Paper 2203/13	M351
15.01.2014	Paper 2206/14	M352
01.05.2014	Paper 2217/14	M355
10.09.2014	Paper 2228/14	M358
13.01.2015	Paper 2274/15	M363
03.02.2015	Paper 2276/15	M364
03.03.2015	Paper 2276/15	M365
07.07.2015	Paper 2330/15	M368
12.01.2016	Paper 2381/16	M373
19.04.2016	Paper 2395/16	M377

