

**Electoral Review
of the
London Borough of Barnet**

Stage 2 - Warding Arrangements
Supporting information

Submission to the Local Government Boundary
Commission for England

October 2018

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is undertaking a review of the London Borough of Barnet's electoral arrangements. The review examines and proposes new electoral arrangements for the whole local authority, and will take decisions upon:
- The total number of councillors to be elected to the council (Council Size)
 - The names, numbers and boundaries of wards
 - The number of councillors to be elected to represent each ward.
- 1.2 The statutory criteria that the LGBCE will apply when making its proposals and decisions are:
- Electoral equality (a consistent number of electors per councillor)
 - Community identity (strong ward boundaries that reflect communities) and
 - Effective and convenient local government (coherent wards with good internal transport links).
- 1.3 The outcome of the review will be implemented in time to take effect at the May 2022 scheduled elections (i.e. these elections will elect councillors to the new wards for the first time).

2 Stage 1 - Council Size

- 2.1 The Electoral Review was initiated in May 2018 and the preliminary stage of the review on Council Size has been completed. The council submitted its proposal on Council Size on the 10 August 2018.
- 2.2 The council proposed to remain with the current number of councillors and suggested the figure of 63 to be the optimum number of councillors required to ensure effective governance and scrutiny for the authority, as well as enabling councillors to offer fair representation to the ward constituents.
- 2.3 The full Council's submission on council size can be found on the LGBCE website - [here](#)
- 2.4 On the 25 September, the Commission published their decision on future council size and announced that they are minded to recommend 63 councillors continue to be elected for Barnet in the future (no change from the current arrangements).
- 2.5 The Commission's provisional decision on council size now informs the next stage (Stage 2 - Warding Arrangements) of the review, which is now open and considers size and numbers of wards, ward boundaries and the number of councillors to represent each ward.

3 Stage 2 - Warding arrangements

3.1 Stage 2 of the Electoral Review determines the ward patterns, and is carried out in two phases of public consultation between September 2018 and April 2019.

3.2 Timetable for Stage 2 - Warding Arrangements

Stage 2 – Warding Arrangements	
Warding Arrangements Consultation Period - <i>Public consultation run by LGBCE</i>	25 September to 3 December 2018
Draft Recommendations LGBCE – Commission’s meeting <i>- LGBCE will agree first draft of the warding arrangements at this meeting</i>	22 January 2019
Draft Recommendations Published	5 February 2019
Draft Recommendations Consultation - LGBCE run this consultation on the first draft of the new Ward patterns	5 February to 15 April 2019
Final Recommendations LGBCE – Commission’s meeting <i>LGBCE will agree final warding arrangements at this meeting</i>	28 May 2019
Final Recommendations Published - <i>LGBCE will publish final recommendations LBB to promote and implement for 2022 Local Elections</i>	11 June 2019
Order Laid	Summer 2019

3.3 In accordance to legislation¹, the Commission must abide by certain criteria when drawing up proposals for new ward or electoral division boundaries. The main rules are:

- Delivering electoral equality for local voters - this means ensuring that each local councillor represents approximately (within +/- 10%) the same number of people so that the value of an elector’s vote is the same regardless of where they live in the local authority area.
- Reflecting the interests and identities of local communities - this means establishing electoral arrangements which, as far as possible, maintain local ties and where boundaries are easily identifiable.
- Promoting effective and convenient local government - this means ensuring that the new wards or electoral divisions can be represented effectively by their elected representative(s) and that the new electoral arrangements as a whole allow the local authority to conduct its business effectively. In addition, we must also ensure that the pattern of wards reflects the electoral cycle of the council as shown below.

3.4 The LGBCE dedicated web pages to Barnet’s Electoral Review (www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barnet) and the accompanying consultation portal (<https://consultation.lgbce.org.uk/node/15057>) gives full guidance on submitting a proposal for ward patterns.

3.5 In addition, the LGBCE ran a public briefing session on Thursday 20 September to give more information about the review and how to get involved in the public consultation. The slides from this presentation are include in Appendix 1.

¹ Schedule 2, [Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009](#)

- 3.6 This report is designed to bring together available information, data and evidence that the council holds and that organisations or individuals wishing to submit a proposal on ward patterns to the LGBCE might find useful.
- 3.7 The LGBCE have made it clear that they will look at the strength of all proposals submitted 'on their own merits and based upon the evidence provided along with that proposal'. On that basis, the information provided in this report is not offered with any comment or analysis or as being in any way complete or comprehensive. The LGBCE will consider any other evidence put forward on its own strengths and that of the proposal it is supporting.

4 How to propose new ward boundaries

- 4.1 When proposing new ward boundaries, the LGBCE ask that submissions include evidence and examples.
- 4.2 The Commission asks that the three legal factors are considered when proposing new boundaries:
- Electoral Equality (see section 5)
 - Reflecting the interests and identities of local communities (see section 6)
 - Promote effective and convenient local government (see section 7)
- 4.3 Full technical guidance is available on the website - [http://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/lgbce/Corporate%20Documents/technical-guidance-2014%20\(reduced\).pdf](http://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/lgbce/Corporate%20Documents/technical-guidance-2014%20(reduced).pdf) and more detailed information for Proposing Ward Patterns - [http://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/lgbce/Corporate%20Documents/Guidance/How%20to%20propose%20a%20pattern%20of%20wards%20\(2018\).pdf](http://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/lgbce/Corporate%20Documents/Guidance/How%20to%20propose%20a%20pattern%20of%20wards%20(2018).pdf)

5 Electoral Equality

- 5.1 The LGBCE guidance states that 'new wards should leave each councillor representing roughly the same number of voters as other councillors elsewhere in the authority'.
- 5.2 Currently, Barnet Council is currently comprised of 63 councillors across 21 wards. All wards elect 3 councillors to represent them on the council. This uniform pattern of three-member wards across the borough is currently consistent with most London borough councils.
- 5.3 As part of the Stage 1 part of the electoral review, the council projected the electorate for 2024. The Commission have reviewed these figures and have published the projected electorate to increase to 276,720 by June 2024. The Commission's published projected electorate can be found on their website - <http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/greater-london/greater-london/barnet> and included in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - LGBCE Electorate for 2018 and projected to 2024

	2018	2024
<i>Number of councillors:</i>	63	63
<i>Overall electorate:</i>	252,772	276,720
<i>Average electorate per cllr:</i>	4,012	4,392

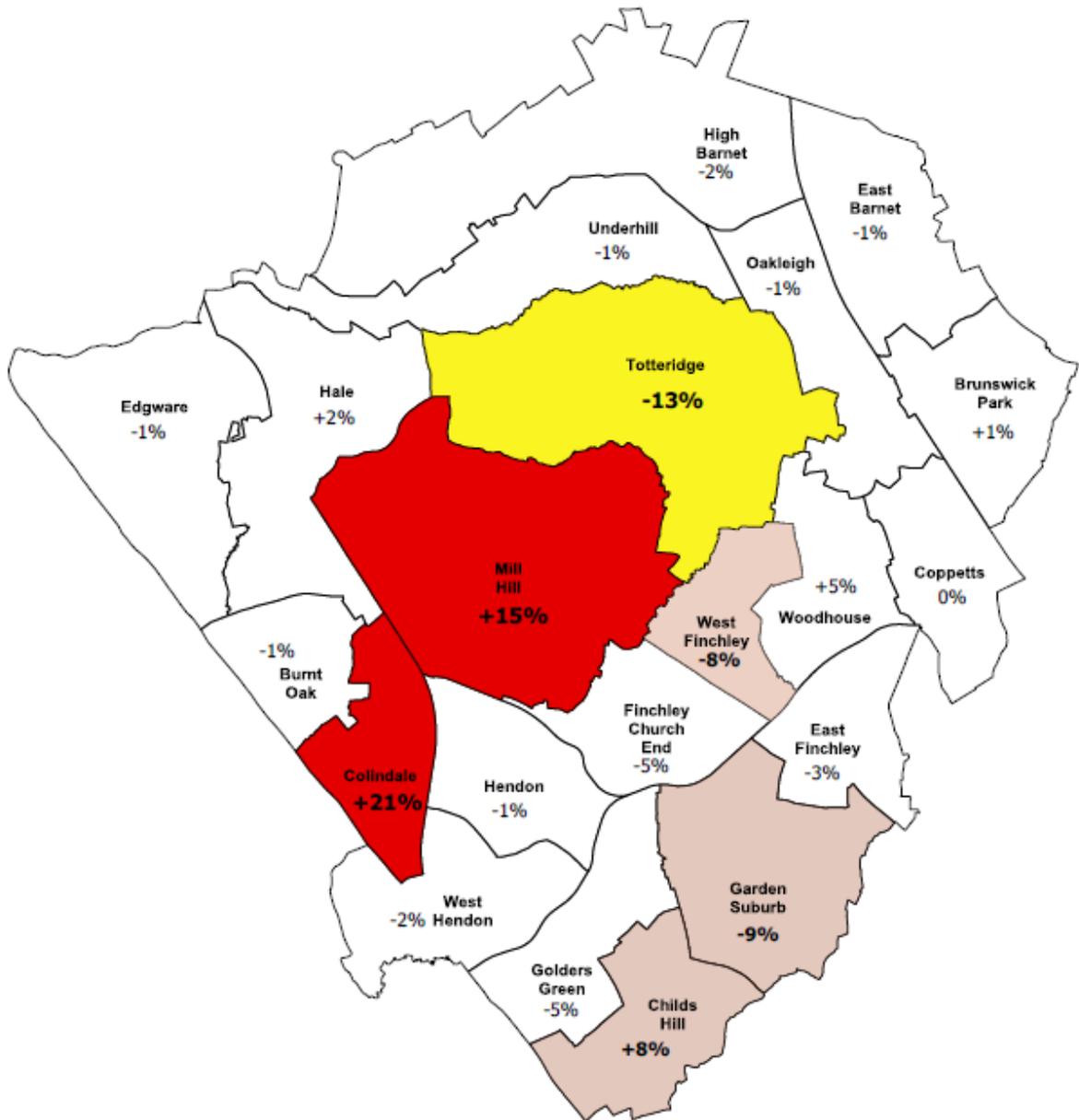
Name of ward	Currently Number of cllrs per ward	Electorate 2018	Variance 2018	Electorate 2024	Variance 2024
Brunswick Park	3	12,217	1%	14,211	8%
Burnt Oak	3	11,895	-1%	12,218	-7%
Childs Hill	3	13,053	8%	13,773	5%
Colindale	3	14,570	21%	21,937	66%
Coppetts	3	12,027	0%	12,048	-9%
East Barnet	3	11,901	-1%	12,772	-3%
East Finchley	3	11,679	-3%	11,864	-10%
Edgware	3	11,966	-1%	12,660	-4%
Finchley Church End	3	11,461	-5%	12,027	-9%
Garden Suburb	3	11,008	-9%	11,296	-14%
Golders Green	3	11,473	-5%	14,117	7%
Hale	3	12,286	2%	12,505	-5%
Hendon	3	11,868	-1%	12,167	-8%
High Barnet	3	11,743	-2%	12,213	-7%
Mill Hill	3	13,855	15%	17,040	29%
Oakleigh	3	11,955	-1%	12,844	-3%
Totteridge	3	10,503	-13%	11,311	-14%
Underhill	3	11,883	-1%	12,303	-7%
West Finchley	3	11,027	-8%	11,452	-13%
West Hendon	3	11,738	-2%	13,097	-1%
Woodhouse	3	12,664	5%	12,867	-2%

5.4 A council size of 63 equates to an electoral ratio of 4012 electors for each councillor in 2018, which is projected to increase to 4,392 by 2024.

5.5 Based on the June 2018 Electoral register 3 wards currently have an electoral inequality of +10 or -10% to the average – see Map 1. These are:

- Colindale (+21%)
- Mill Hill (+15%)
- Totteridge (-13%)

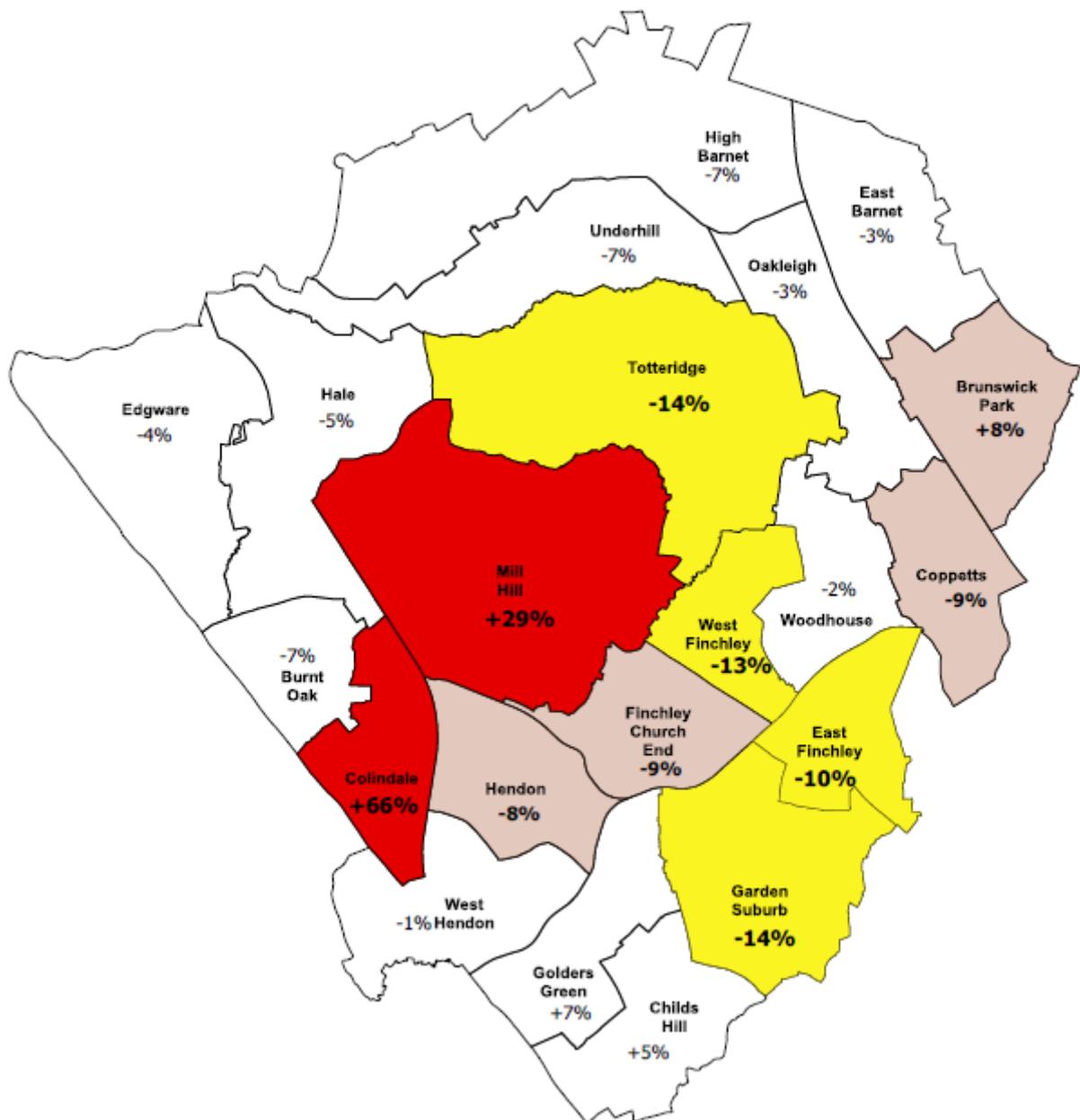
Map 1 - Current Electorate variance to average by ward (June 2018)



5.6 Map 2 shows the forecasted electorate for 2024 split into the current 21 wards and the electorate representations. This shows that 6 wards are forecast to have an electorate inequality of 10% or -10% to the average:

- Colindale (+66%)
- Mill Hill (+29%)
- Totteridge (-14%)
- West Finchley (-13%)
- East Finchley (-10%)
- Garden Suburb (-14%)

Map 2 - Forecast Electorate variance to average by ward in 2024



6 Interests and identities of local communities

6.1 The LGBCE guidance states that ‘New wards should – as far as possible – reflect community interests and identities, and boundaries should be identifiable. Consider:

- transport links
- community groups and facilities
- natural or physical boundaries
- parishes and shared interests.’

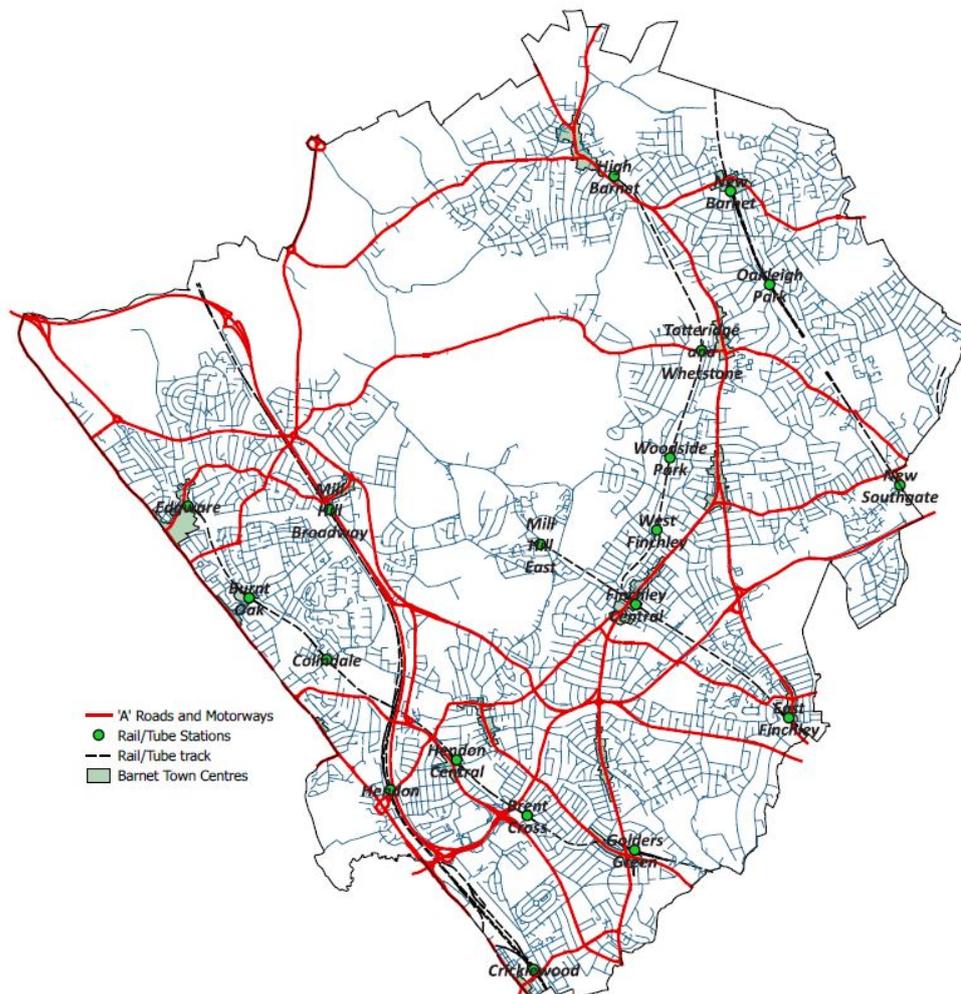
6.2 Transport links

6.2.1 The Commission asks:

‘Are there good communication links within the proposed ward or division? Is there any form of public transport? If you are proposing that two areas (e.g. villages, estates or parishes) should be included in the same ward or division together, how easily can you travel between them?’

6.2.2 The Borough is connected through a comprehensive road and rail network; the M1 motorway provides access to the North and the M25, and the A1000 links the borough with Central London. Additionally, the North Circular Road provides major connections east and west. Barnet has rail links to both the Northern Line and over ground rail services. Local bus routes can be found on the Transport for London website – www.tfl.gov.uk.

Map 3 - Barnet’s road and rail links



6.3 Shared interests

6.3.1 The Commission asks:

'Are there particular issues that affect your community which aren't necessarily relevant to neighbouring areas that might help us determine where a ward boundary should be drawn? For example, many local authorities contain areas which have urban, suburban and rural characteristics. Each of those areas may have different needs and interests though they could be located next to each other. One area might be more affected by urban issues such as the local economy while an adjacent area might be more concerned with local transport matters. We would like to hear evidence about what those issues are and how they mean boundaries should combine or separate the areas in question.'

6.3.2 **Characterisation Study of the London Borough of Barnet - May 2010**

The London Borough of Barnet commissioned 'Urban Practitioners' to undertake an urban characterisation and local distinctiveness study to inform the Local Development Framework. The report is broken down into the following chapters:

- Borough wide analysis of the physical form
- Typologies
- Character areas
- Key findings and conclusions.

The Characterisation Study of the London Borough of Barnet can be found here -

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/planning-policies-and-further-information/local-plan-review/characterisation-study.html>

6.3.3 **Conservation Areas**

Conservation areas are those areas identified by the Local Planning Authority as having special architectural or historic interest which merits designation. There are 16 conservation areas in Barnet. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest that we believe should be preserved.

More information on Barnet's conservation areas can be found here -

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/conservation/Conservation-Areas.html>.

6.3.4 **Locally Listed buildings**

There are 2,155 listed buildings in Barnet. These are buildings, objects or structures considered to be of special architectural or historic interest, which need to be preserved for future generations.

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/conservation/Locally-Listed-Buildings.html>

6.3.5 **Historic Parks and Gardens**

There's currently 4 registered Historic Parks and Gardens within Barnet:

- East Finchley Cemetery and St Marylebone Crematorium (formerly St. Marylebone Cemetery) Grade II*
- Avenue House Grounds (now known as Stephens House and Gardens) Grade II
- Golders Green Crematorium Grade I
- St Pancras and Islington Cemetery and Crematorium Grade II*

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/conservation/Registered-Historic-Parks-and-Gardens.html>

6.3.6 **Parks and Green Spaces**

Barnet is a leafy suburban borough with a range of parks, open spaces, green belt and access to the countryside. More information on Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces can be found here - <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/parks-sport-and-leisure/parks-and-open-spaces.html> and <https://open.barnet.gov.uk/dataset/parks-open-spaces-in-barnet>

6.4 **Community groups**

6.4.1 The Commission asks:

'Is there a residents' group or any other local organisation that represents the area? What area does that group cover? What kind of activities do they undertake and are there any joint-working relationships between organisations that could indicate shared community interests between different geographical areas?'

6.4.2 The Barnet Community Directory is a searchable database of voluntary groups, organisations, social clubs, charities and social enterprises that are based, or work in Barnet - <https://vcs-database.barnet.gov.uk/#/>. You can also download an excel version of the database from the [Barnet Open Data Portal](#)

6.5 **Facilities**

6.5.1 The Commission asks:

Where do local people in your area go for shopping, medical services, leisure facilities etc? The location of public facilities can represent the centre or focal point of a community as do some service arrangements such as NHS commissioning groups. We would like to hear evidence from local people about how they interact with those facilities so that we can understand the shape of local communities and the movement and behaviours of their residents.

6.5.2 **Town Centres**

Barnet has 30 town centres which come in all shapes and sizes and play different roles in the wider community. There are 7 main town centres:

- Burnt Oak
- Chipping Barnet
- Cricklewood
- Edgware
- Finchley Church End
- Golders Green
- North Finchley

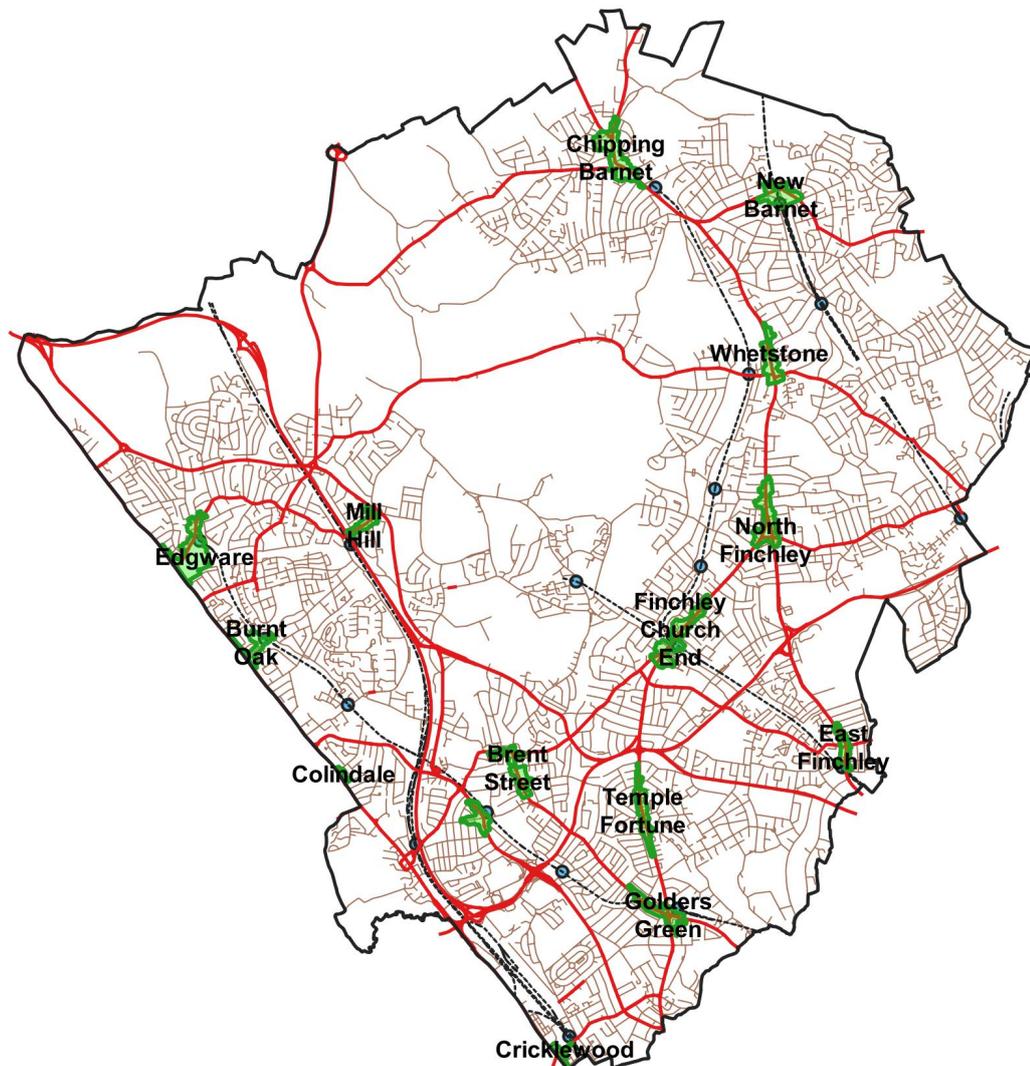
There are 8 district centres

- Brent Street
- Colindale/The Hyde
- East Finchley
- Hendon Central
- Mill Hill
- New Barnet
- Temple Fortune
- Whetstone

And 15 local and neighbourhood centres:

- Apex Corner
- Childs Hill
- Colney Hatch Lane
- Deansbrook Road
- East Barnet
- Friern Barnet
- Golders Green Road
- Grahame Park
- Great North Road, New Barnet
- Hale Lane
- Hampden Square
- Holders Hill Circus
- Market Place
- New Southgate
- West Hendon

Map 4 - Town and district centres



More information on Barnet's town centres can be found here -

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/delivering-for-barnet/town-centres.html>

6.5.3 **Medical Services**

There are currently 56 GP surgeries in Barnet. This list of GP surgeries is available on the NHS website - <https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=89833>.

There are also a number of Hospitals including:

- Barnet Hospital
- Finchley Memorial Hospital.

6.5.4 **Educational Facilities**

There are 118 schools in Barnet:

- 89 primary schools
- 22 secondary schools
- 3 all-through schools
- 4 special schools.

Information on all schools in the London Borough of Barnet can be found here - <https://open.barnet.gov.uk/dataset/schools-in-barnet>.

There are also 2 colleges:

- Woodhouse College
- Barnet and Southgate College.

Middlesex University's main campus is based in Hendon.

6.5.5 **Places of worship**

There are a number of places of worship in the borough of Barnet.

The Multi-faith forum in Barnet also hold more information -

<http://barnetmultifaithforum.org/>

6.5.6 **Leisure Facilities**

There are 6 leisure centres in Barnet run by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL):

- Burnt Oak Leisure Centre Watling Avenue, Edgware HA8 ONP
- Copthall Leisure Centre Champions Way, Hendon NW4 1PX
- Church Farm Leisure Centre Church Hill Rd, East Barnet EN4 8XE
- Finchley Lido Leisure Centre Great North Leisure Park, Chaplin Square, Finchley N12 0GL
- Hendon Leisure Centre Marble Drive, Brent Cross NW2 1XQ

More information can be found on the GLL website - <https://www.better.org.uk/leisure-centre/london/barnet#>

6.5.7 **Libraries**

There are 14 libraries in Barnet and 2 community libraries. Information on libraries can be found on the council website - <https://barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/libraries/find-your-local-library.html>

6.6 Identifiable boundaries

- 6.6.1 The Commission ask that proposal considers *Natural features such as rivers can often provide strong and recognisable boundaries. Similarly, constructions such as major roads, railway lines or commercial developments can also form well known and effective barriers between communities.*
- 6.6.2 The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is a land use plan that seeks to make the most efficient and effective use of land in the public interest. More information about Barnet's UDP, as well as interactive maps, can be found here - <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/unitary-development-plan.html>

6.7 Other elements to consider

- 6.7.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission also state in their guidance: *'These are issues you may wish to consider when proposing a pattern of wards or if you are commenting on the Commission's proposals. It is not – and is not intended to be – an exhaustive list of matters the Commission will consider when coming to a conclusion on wards and their boundaries. Similarly, the Commission attaches no specific weighting to any of the issues above when taking decisions. This guide simply intends to provide some prompts for you to be able to have your say.*
- 6.7.2 The Commission also states a number of elements that they do not consider to be strong evidence when it takes decisions: *'For example, an area's history and tradition may be the basis of a sense of community identity. However, communities change over time and perceptions can vary between individuals as to the nature of those ties. The Commission would need to hear how and why those traditional arrangements reflect communities now. In addition, whilst social and economic data (e.g. from the census or other statistical sources) can tell you a lot about individuals living in an area, it doesn't necessarily explain the nature of communities and is often a poor guide their interests and identities. The Commission considers that this kind of evidence can provide useful background information for an area but we will treat it with caution when proposing new wards.'*

7 Effective and convenient local government

- 7.1 The final criteria that the Local Boundary Commission consider is whether a ward pattern would help to deliver effective and convenient local government. The Commission ask that any proposal for ward patterns considers the following areas to help meet these criteria:
- 7.1.1 **Size of ward** - The Commission will look at the geographic size of the ward and try to ensure that it is not so large that it would be difficult for a councillor to represent. Similarly, in urban areas, a ward might be so small in area that its councillor might not be able to contribute effectively to the wider business of the council.
- 7.1.2 **Ward names** - The Commission suggest *'that communities are usually able to suggest appropriate names for wards that reflect community identities and mean something to local people. In determining names for wards, we aim to avoid causing confusion amongst local electors and ensure that names are distinct and easily identifiable, for example, our preference is for names that are short rather than those which attempt to describe an area exhaustively.'*

7.1.3 Internal access – The Commission advise that:

'recommendations for ward boundaries will normally provide for people to move between all parts of the ward without having to venture outside of the ward. This normally means vehicular access by road. However, there may be occasions when parts of a community are linked not by vehicular routes but by footpaths, footways, pedestrianised streets etc. These will be more likely to be acceptable in densely populated residential areas of towns or cities.

7.1.4 Barriers – Again the Commission refers to transport links such as roads and railway lines *'can unite communities or serve to divide them. For example, a parade of shops can act as the focal point for an area but a main road can signify the ward between communities.'* The Commission will aim to reflect these differences in its recommendations.

7.1.5 Number of councillors for each ward – The Commission state that:

There is no limit, in law, to the number of councillors that can be elected to represent a ward. However, as a matter of policy, the Commission will not accept a proposal for more than three councillors to represent a ward as we do not think such an arrangement would promote effective and convenient local government or local accountability. For councils that hold whole-council elections every four years, the Commission is able to propose any pattern of wards that it believes best meets its statutory criteria. This is usually a mixture of single-, two- and three-member wards. Councils that elect by whole-council election are able formally to request a single-member ward review. Such a request must be made to the Commission before the start of the Stage One consultation (see page 3). In a single-member ward review, the Commission will have a presumption in favour of a uniform pattern of single-member wards for the whole local authority.

8 Other considerations

8.1 In addition to the LGBCE's three criteria, there are other factors that interested parties may want to consider when proposing warding arrangement.

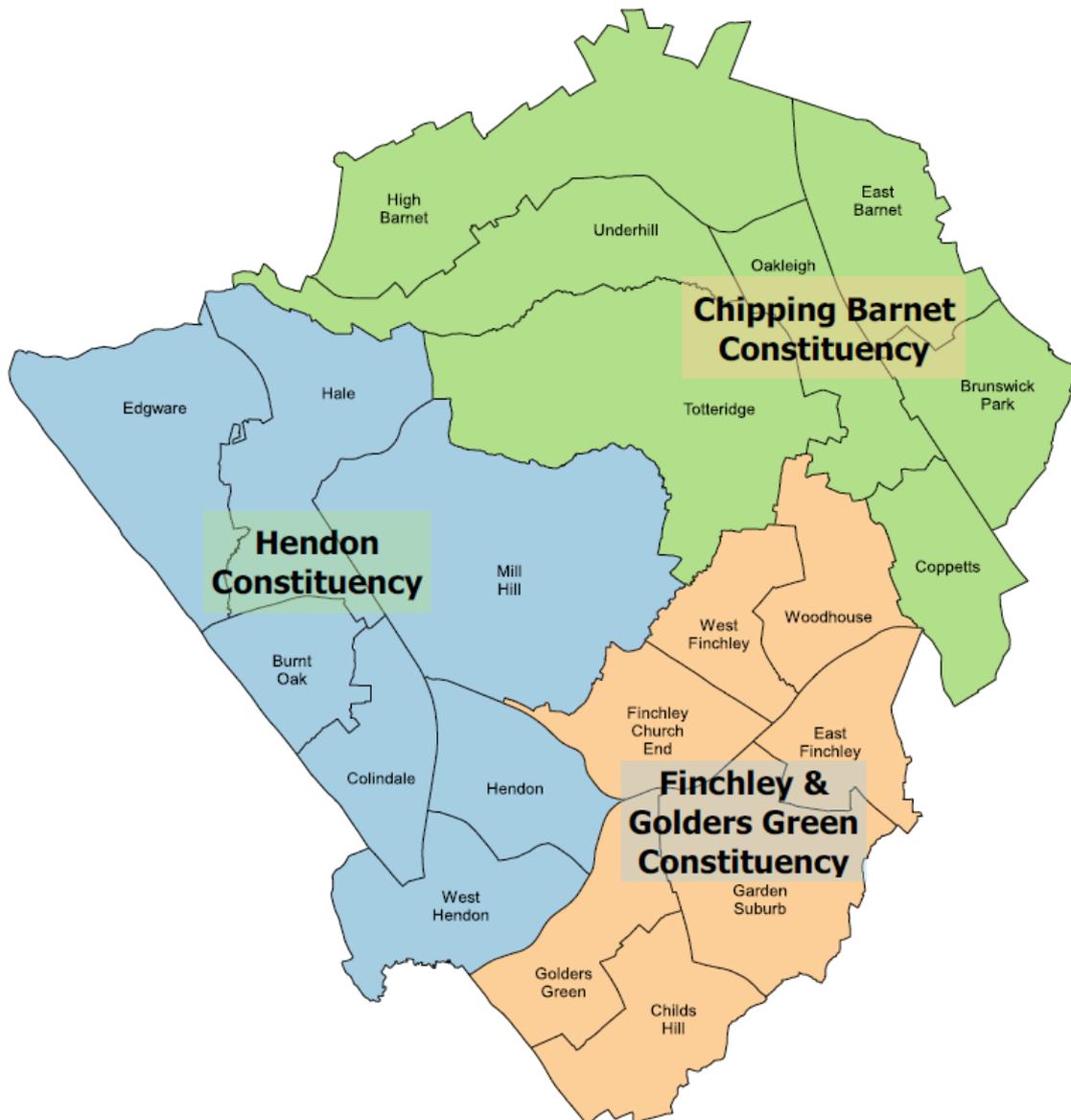
8.2 Current Ward Boundaries, polling districts and polling places

8.2.1 The following map outlines the current ward, polling district and polling places. You can also find further information on the council website - <https://barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/council-and-democracy/democracy-and-elections/elections-in-barnet/polling-stations.html>

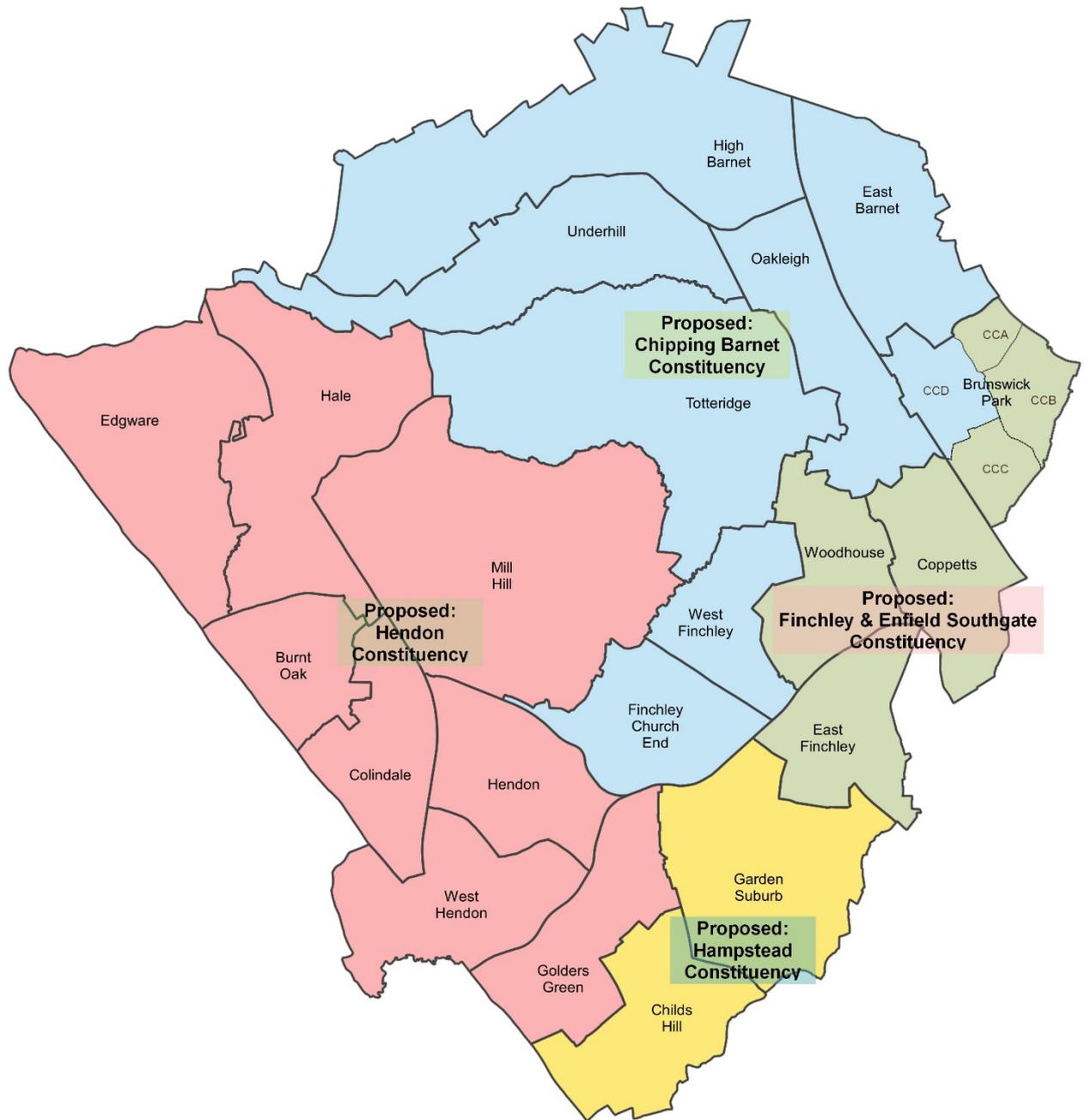
8.3 Proposed Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries

- 8.3.1 Parliamentary boundaries define the area where a person votes for their local MP – their parliamentary constituency. During the 2018 Boundary Review, the [Boundary Commission for England](#) examined those areas and made proposals for a new set of boundaries which are fairer and more equal, while also trying to reflect geographic factors and local ties.
- 8.3.2 The Parliamentary Boundary Commission looked at current constituencies and local government patterns in redrawing the map of boundaries in England.
- 8.3.3 The Commission submitted its final recommendations to Government in September 2018. Parliament will now have the opportunity to consider these recommendations.
- 8.3.4 Full details of the current and proposed Parliamentary Boundaries can be found here - <https://boundarycommissionforengland.independent.gov.uk/2018-review/>

Map 6 - Current Parliamentary Boundaries



Map 7 - Proposed Parliamentary Boundaries



8.4 Regeneration plans for Barnet

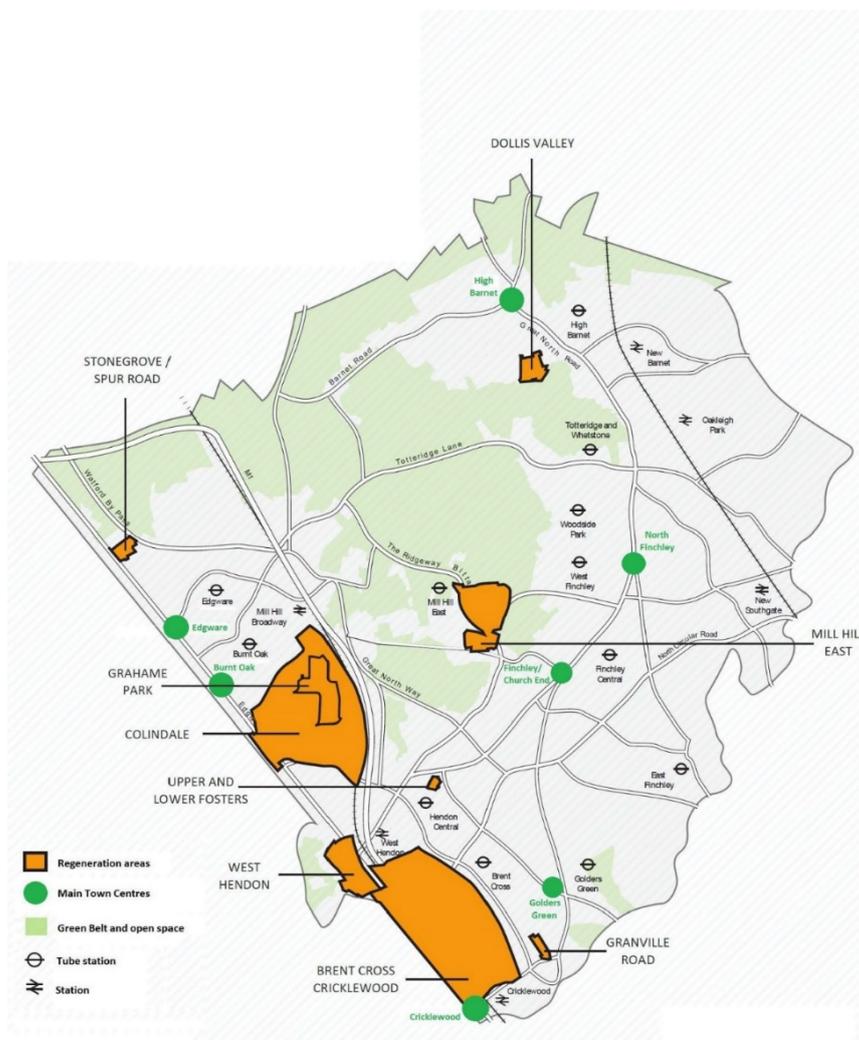
8.4.1 Barnet has a programme of regeneration and development taking place across the borough over the next ten years.

8.4.2 The main areas for regeneration are:

- Brent Cross Cricklewood
- Colindale
- Dollis Valley
- Grahame Park
- Mill Hill East
- Stonegrove and Spur Road
- Upper and Lower Foster Estate
- West Hendon

8.4.3 More information about the regeneration and development plans can be found here - <https://barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/delivering-for-barnet.html>

Map 8 - Regeneration areas



Appendix 1 - LG BCE presentation slides for public briefing held on 20 September 2018

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

London Borough of Barnet Council

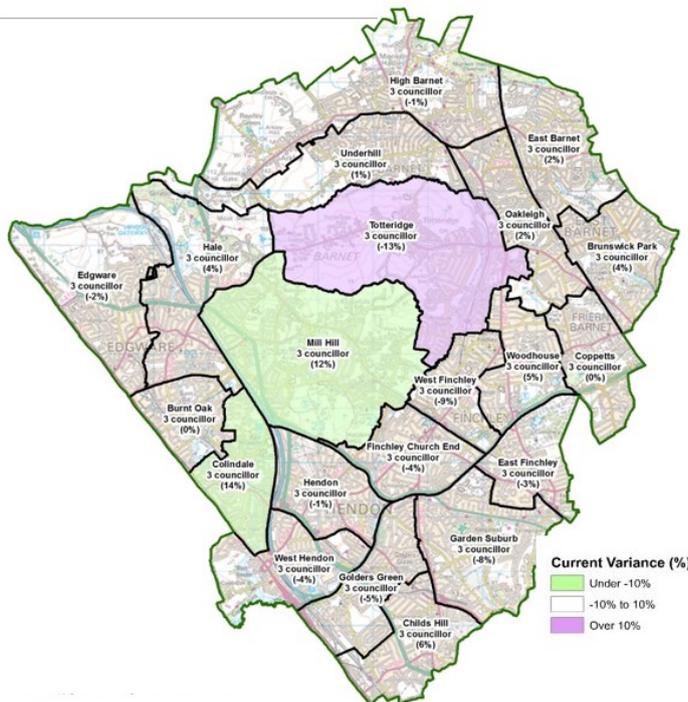


BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH



Electoral review briefing for community groups 20 September 2018

Website: www.lgbce.org.uk
Have your say: consultation.lgbce.org.uk
Follow us: @lgbce
Contact us: reviews@lgbce.org.uk



The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

Why Barnet?

Barnet's ward boundaries have not been reviewed since 1999.

Website: www.lgbce.org.uk
Have your say: consultation.lgbce.org.uk
Follow us: @lgbce
Contact us: reviews@lgbce.org.uk

The review so far

- Initial meetings with group leaders / full Council / officers
- Council size dialogue with the Council
- Commission made a decision on council size on 18 September 2018

Your Review Timeline

Preliminary period/
No. councillors
May to 10 August 2018



Consultation on
warding patterns
**25 September 2018 to 3
December 2018**



Consultation on draft
recommendations
**5 February 2019 to 15
April 2019**



Final recommendations
Published **June 2019**
Order Made **Summer
2019**
Elected upon **2022**



How?

Ward Boundaries:

Effective representations will address:

Electoral equality
for voters

Community
interests and
identities

Effective and
convenient local
government

Effective representations at every stage:

- Tell us why you are putting forward your view: your rationale.
- Put forward an alternative, not just registering an objection.
- Provide evidence to support your argument.
- Consider the future.

How to get involved



Website: www.lgbce.org.uk
Have your say: consultation.lgbce.org.uk
Follow us: @lgbce
Contact us: reviews@lgbce.org.uk

What counts as evidence?

Historical associations are useful, but we need to know how communities interact now. Practical examples are important:

- Shared community events
- Shared amenities and facilities
- Public facilities such as doctors' surgeries, hospitals, libraries or schools
- What defines it and marks it out as a distinct community or communities
- Show how facilities provide a focus for community interaction

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What is effective representation?

What we want:

- Rationale not assertion.
- What you DO & don't like.
- Alternatives.
- Practical community examples.
- Consideration of all 3 statutory criteria.

We cannot consider:

- Political consequences.
- "It ain't broke don't fix it" arguments.
- Parliamentary boundaries.
- Postcodes or addresses.
- House prices & council tax.

Contact details

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