

Canterbury

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Comment text:

Related subject: Whole

The attached is the result of several weeks' work which has included consultation with Labour Party branches and members across the District. I hope it is self explanatory, but the key is that we think it demonstrates that a solution which balances the needs of the District can be achieved while retaining community cohesion and identity.

Attached Documents:

- 231130 Labour Submission.pdf

This is the response of Canterbury Labour Party and the Labour Group of Councillors to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) stage two consultation for Canterbury, covering warding patterns. It has involved consultation and discussion with every Labour branch in the district and the whole Labour Group, and has benefited from contributions from members in every part of the District.

1 Summary

- The effect of the LGBCE decision to have approximately 3186 electors per Councillor is that almost all wards require redrawing in addition to those which currently are non-compliant for electoral fairness.
- None of the communities or parishes¹ which meet the LGBCE definitions are large enough to constitute a single member ward. Therefore it is inevitable that communities must be combined within wards. The question is therefore what are reasonable combinations of communities as defined by LGBCE. Our proposal addresses this as much as is possible within geographical constraints.
- Within the District, there are five geographically distinct areas which have a degree of internal similarity. These are: Canterbury City; the Whitstable urban area; the Herne Bay urban area; the eastern rural area; and the southern rural area. Our proposal demonstrates that warding patterns which combine parts of these areas are avoidable within the LGBCE guidance, and therefore should be avoided if the principles of community cohesion and homogeneity are to be met. This proposal complies with those principles.
- The scheme set out in this document demonstrates that the preference for two member wards in the urban areas and single member wards in the rural areas, made in our first submission regarding the size of the Council, is achievable and beneficial in terms of resilient representation, definable communities and electoral fairness.
- Such a pattern of ward representation also maximises the number of wards, which in turn improves the community links within each ward.
- Adopting “in principle” the scheme proposed here results in 40 Council seats, within the acceptable variance sought by LGBCE from its initial determination of 39 seats
- In this outline scheme we have opted not to be precise or dogmatic about boundaries within the contiguous urban areas. In part this is because we do not have the data to propose exact divisions. However, we have sought as much as possible to retain existing polling districts and to demonstrate that our proposal meets the requirements of LGBCE. Thus it has only been necessary to divide a small number of existing Polling districts. All others remain as currently configured, although we have suggested that several Polling Districts are reallocated to adjacent or wholly new wards. This will minimise the administrative changes required by the Council, will retain already acknowledged community links, and will provide continuity of polling station locations for the vast majority of electors.

¹ See Annex Two: Building blocks of communities

2 Physical boundaries to communities

In addition to the features which LGBCE has identified as uniting communities, in Canterbury district there are definitive geographical elements which create barriers between areas, and within those areas there are similar types of community.

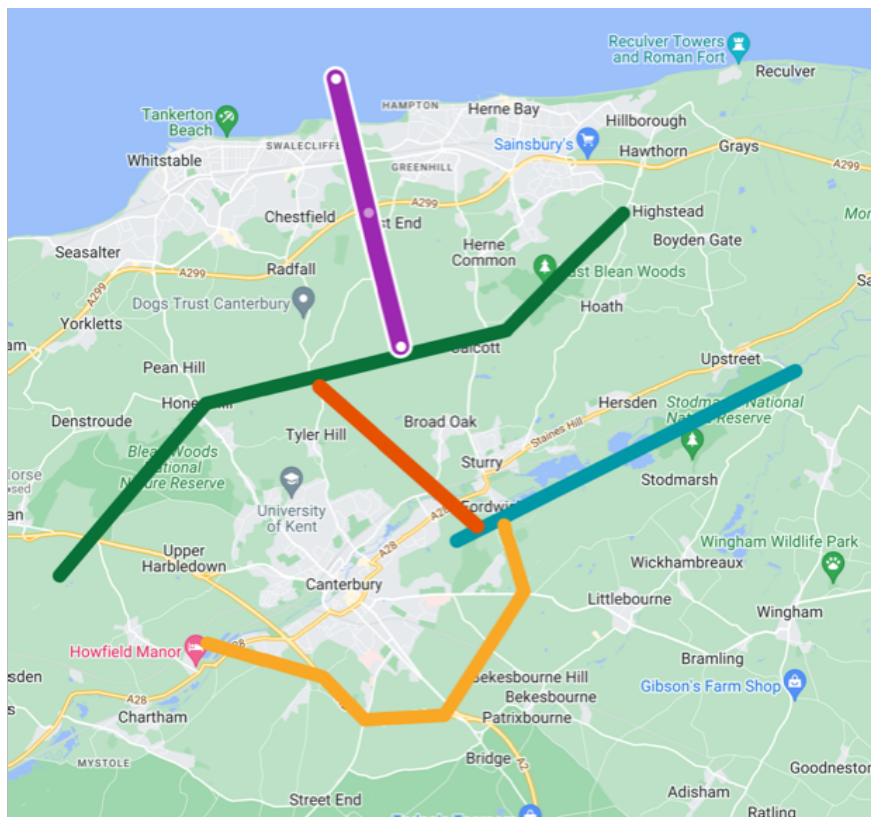
We contend that so far as is possible wards which combine elements from more than one of these areas are sub-optimal in terms of the LGBCE's objectives.

These boundaries are:

- (a) the agricultural and wooded areas which sit between the rural communities and the urban areas, including recognised "green gaps" (for example between Whitstable and Herne Bay);
- (b) topographical features such as the river Stour and its lakes;
- (c) three major "A" roads - the A299, A2 and A28; and
- (d) the railways lines along the coast and across Canterbury.

The effect of these features is to define broad areas which are more or less internally homogeneous but are also distinct from each other. Within these areas there is normally sufficient electoral population to form coherent wards which meet the LGBCE criteria for size and community similarity. This supports our view that this outline scheme delivers a viable solution for the District.

Figure One: Map showing broad dividing features



3 The five areas of the District

Observing these physical boundaries results in five distinct areas within the District:

3.1 Canterbury

This comprises:

- The City – the unparished area within the traditional City boundary.
- Blean, Rough Common and Hackington.
These villages and parishes are south of Blean Forest but adjacent to the City, and include the University of Kent campus. These communities are not sufficiently populous to form a two member ward, and in general are perceived as being adjuncts to or suburbs of the City rather than rural areas. The University is widely viewed as a component area of the City by the population. We propose therefore that these communities be allocated to balance voter numbers in adjoining City wards. Parts of this area are currently combined with the north west of the City to form Blean Forest ward, though we have suggested changes to that (see below).

This is the only instance in which we propose combining superficially different areas.

Taken together, this area contains 37590 electors, with a target (based on 3186 electors/seat) of 11.8 seats.

3.2 Whitstable urban area

This comprises Whitstable, Seasalter, Tankerton, Swalecliffe and Chestfield.

These are separated from the City by Blean Forest and from Studd Hill/Herne Bay by a recognised “green gap” to the east.

Whitstable contains 28407 electors, with a target of 8.9 seats.

3.3 Herne Bay urban area, comprising

This comprises Studd Hill, Hampton, Herne Bay centre, Beltinge, Greenhill, Eddington.

This is a predominantly coastal built up area with few internal boundaries, although Greenhill and Eddington sit south of the A299 and the railway.

This contains 24809 electors with a target of 7.8 seats.

3.4 “East” Rural

This comprises Hillborough and the parishes of Herne, Broomfield, Chislet, Hoath, Upstreet, Hersden, Westbere, Sturry, Broad Oak, Fordwich.

These are clearly separated from the City by agricultural and woodland, and are north of the Stour valley.

The planned housing development at Hillborough makes it possible to form a single seat ward from polling district HR3, covering Bishopstone, Reculver and Hillborough

It is arguable that the planned housing developments west of Herne Village and south of Beltinge may make these communities contiguous with the Herne Bay urban area. However, based on the available data there is no polling district configuration which provides the elector numbers to produce a viable warding solution: resulting wards within the urban area would be larger than 3500 electors, and thus outside the parameters allowed, while at the

same time this would deprive the rural areas of sufficient electors to form a ward within the target range.

As a whole, this area contains 20769 electors with a target of 6.5 seats.

3.5 “South” Rural

This area is outside of the City boundary and south of the river Stour and the A2, and is also separated from the City by the wooded and agricultural areas south and south east of the City boundary.

It comprises the parishes of Chartham, Chartham Hatch, Shalmsford Street, Harbledown, Lower Hardres, Upper Hardres, Petham, Waltham, Nackington, Bridge, Bekesbourne, Patrixbourne, Littlebourne, Wickhambreaux, Ickham, Adisham, Womenswold, Kingston, Barham, Woolage village & Woolage Green.

This area contains 12681 electors with a target of 4 seats.

4 Proposed wards:

4.1 Basis

Tables 1 to 5 in Annex One show the calculations on which the proposals are based, using the data provided by LGBCE to show likely compliance with the numerical constraints.

4.2 Canterbury City

Six two member wards are proposed:

Westgate

The CWE 1, CWE2 and CWE3 polling districts, plus RBF 5, which prior to 2015 was part of Westgate ward and is very obviously a part of the City, within the City boundaries and contiguous with the rest of Westgate ward; and CSS1 which lies to the east of Whitstable Road but is seen by residents to be part of the Westgate/St Dunstan's area. (6520 voters)

Northgate

The existing CN1, CN2 and CN3 PDs plus part of CB1 North Holmes Road area and part of CSS4, as shown in figures 1 and 2 below. The effect would be that Northgate ward will have 6292 voters.

A possible line of division of the CB1 Polling District is shown in red on Figure 1. CB1 could be split between the "St Martin's" and "Northgate" wards, with a suitable boundary at the end of the streets which lie to the east of North Holmes Road. This would allow voters in the Military & Chaucer Road area to re-integrate with the Northgate ward to which they have direct road and foot access, which does not exist from the North Holmes Road areas, and keep the actual North Holmes Road and adjacent streets with their links to the St Martin's area.

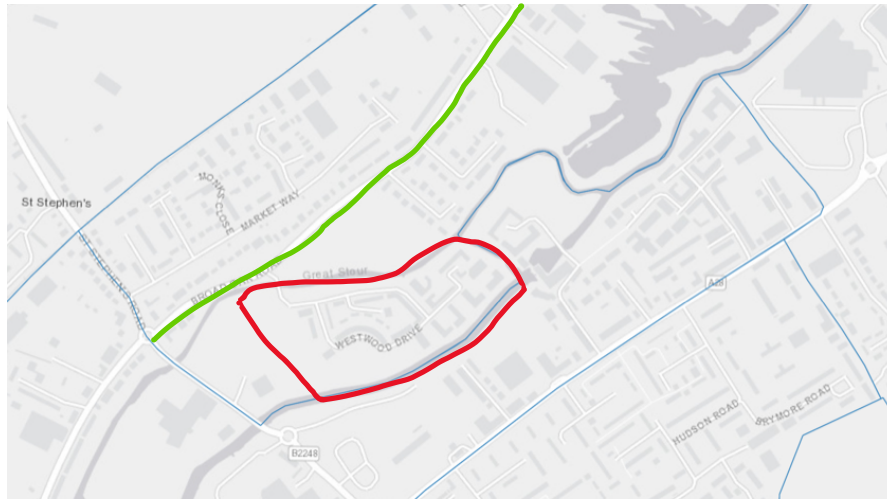
Figure 1: CB1 North Holmes Road area



CSS4 Broad Oak Road: We suggest splitting CSS4 (Broad Oak Road PD) between Northgate and the new "St Stephen's & University" ward as shown in Figure 2. There are two possible boundary features which might create the required elector numbers in Northgate,

depending on how elector numbers fall: Broad Oak Road (shown in green); or around the Stonebridge Road estate (shown in red). The adjacent Barton Mill Road estate is already in Northgate and there are pedestrian bridges between Stonebridge estate and Barton Mill estate, Barton Mill Road and the Riverside Development. Many residents of all these areas shop at Sainsbury's on Kingsmead, walk to the bus routes along Sturry Road, and use the Northgate Medical practice surgery.

Figure 2: Part CSS4 and CN1



St Stephen's and the Blean

Comprising CSS2 and CSS3, part of CSS4 (as discussed previously), and all of RBF1, RBF2, RBF3, RBF4 and RBF6. This is an area focussed around the university campus but with several distinct communities within it – Rough Common, Blean Village, Tyler Hill, the University itself, Hales Place, St Stephen's and other small areas. This is not ideal, in our view, but with the constraints on numbers there is no solution for the City which doesn't in some way involve combining communities in this way at some point, and in our view this is the best compromise. (6025 voters)

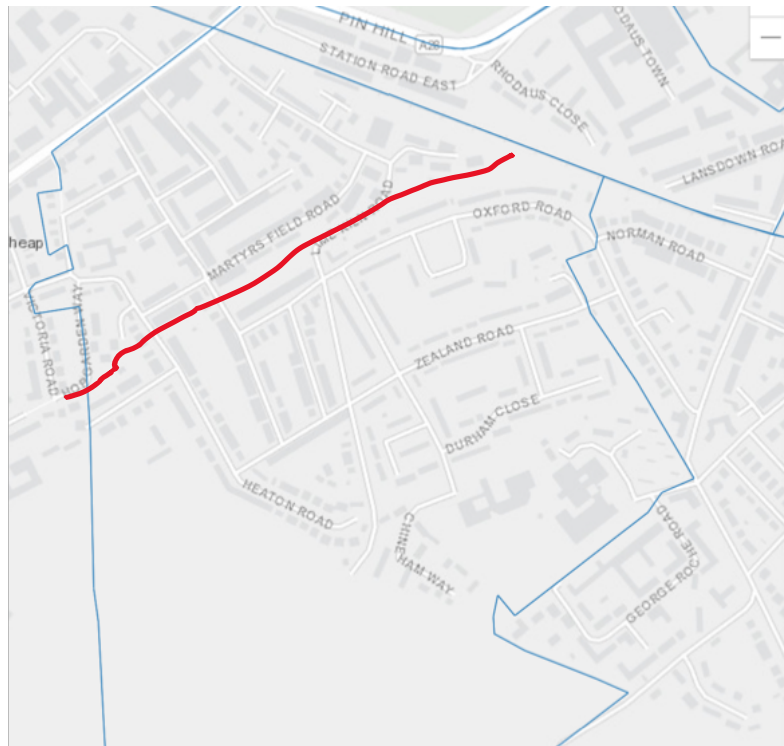
St Martin's and St Mildred's

Taking in the communities along the A257, in PDs CB2, CB3, CB4, CB7 and CB8, plus the North Holmes Road / Monastery Street part of CB1 (shown in Figure 1), and the communities around St Mildred's and the Dane John - Bingley Island and the Tanneries (CWE5) and adjacent Rhodaus Town (CB6). (6837 voters)

Dover Road

This would take in the west side of the current Barton Ward from the east railway line westward (and could be named Barton for that reason) which is PD CB5, plus the whole of CWI5, which is adjacent, and part of CWI4 (as shown in Figure 3), (5705 voters).

Figure 3: Martyr's Field Polling District



Wincheap

The whole of CWI1, CWI2 and CWI3, with the remaining part of CWI4 around Martyr's Field Road (6211 voters)

4.3 Proposed Wards: Whitstable urban area

Whitstable is the most difficult area to allocate because of the significant developments that have taken place on both sides of Thanet Way. The effect of these is to cause the current Gorrell ward to be far too large. Our proposal for the Whitstable urban area then is as follows, with five wards:

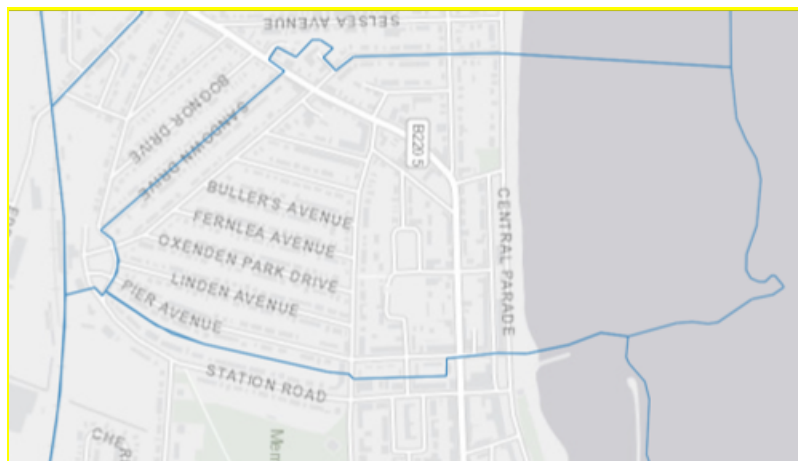
- **Seasalter** remains as presently configured, comprising the existing polling districts WSE1, WSE2 and WSE3 (6640 voters)
- **Harbour** – a new ward, comprising all of polling districts WG3, WG4 and WG5 plus the majority of WG1 except Clovelly Road, Stanley Road and Gorrell Road and the Tower Hill area from WT1 (totalling about 6388 voters)
- **Gorrell Valley** – a new ward, comprising all of WC1, WC2 and WG2 plus the Borstal Hill area, and Clovelly Road, Stanley Road and Gorrell Roads from WG1 (around 5900 voters)
- **Tankerton and Swalecliffe**, which is a single continuous area of residential housing, would be combined into a two member ward (5807 voters)
- **Chestfield** becomes a single member ward comprising WC3 (3104 voters)

4.4 Proposed Wards: Herne Bay urban area

Four wards of two members each are proposed.

Hampton - This combines West Bay (HWB1 and HWB2) with the west part of Heron (HH6 and part of HH1 – see figure 4). Studd Hill (HWB1) is a distinct community, but not large enough to form a ward. Hampton (HWB2) along with HH6 and HH1 all form a continuous community in urban Herne Bay. This is an area of housing with mixed retail and community facilities which is part of a largely homogenous Herne Bay community which runs from Hampton Pier Avenue through to Beltinge ward. Existing ward and Polling District distinctions and the boundaries within this area are almost entirely arbitrary, and there is no logical reason not to modify the ward boundaries to create two equal sized wards. It is one of the easiest to achieve given the number of streets and density of electorate population, allowing acceptable electoral numbers to be achieved. Hampton ward would have 6723 voters.

Figure 4: HH1



Heron – this is central Herne Bay, a single urban area of mixed housing and retail properties (5799 voters)

Greenhill – expanded to accommodate population growth, with the addition of part of HH5 in Eddington to the existing Polling Districts HGE1 and HGE2 (5794 voters)

Beltinge - remains as presently configured (6484 voters)

4.5 Proposed Wards: East rural areas

Five wards are proposed:

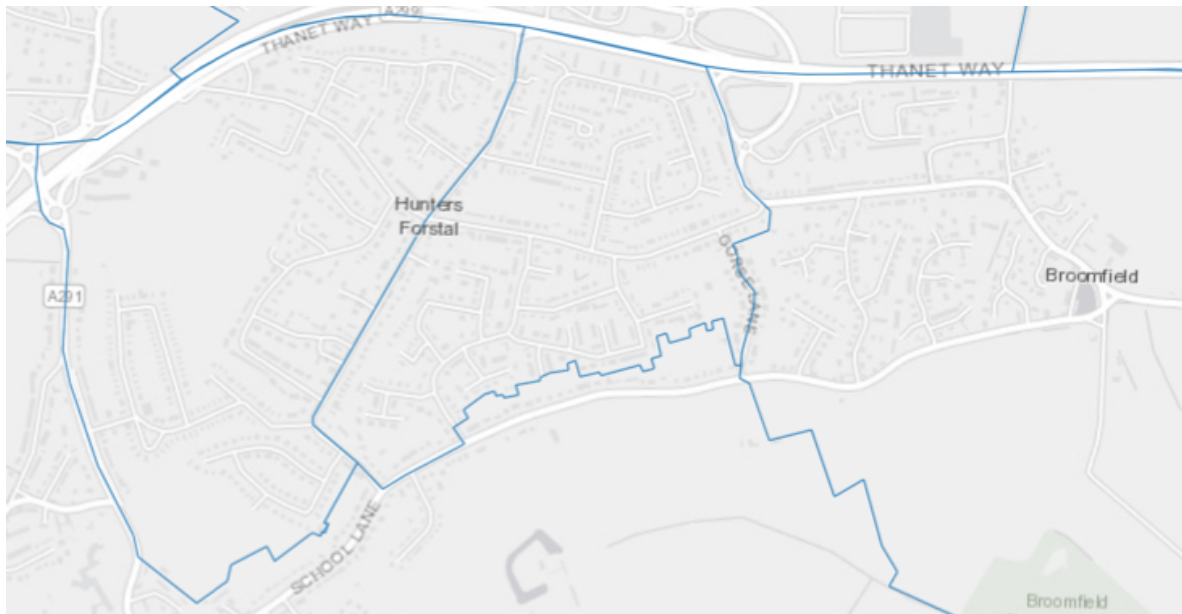
Hillborough – a single seat ward wholly based on HR3 (2957 voters)

Herne Village (see Figure 5) – a two seat ward comprising HHB 1 and HHB 2, plus the eastern part of HHB3 (Hunters Forstal).

This is part of a continuous area of housing running from the east of Herne village though to Broomfield. This whole area of housing is already divided between three polling districts (HHB2, HHB3 - both Hunters Forstal), and HHB4 (Broomfield).

Given the electorate growth forecast for HHB4 and HHB1, to keep all of these polling districts in the same ward will not meet the required electoral fairness objective. Geographically it makes sense to combine HHB4 and the western part of HHB3 with HR1 and HR2 (currently attached to Reculver ward), where the other very small communities are already geographically spread. This solution reduces the geographic scale of the ward and thus improves community identity to some extent. (5826 voters)

Figure 5: HHB2, HHB3 and HHB4



Wantsum – the resulting single member ward comprising HR1 and HR2 plus HHB4 and the remaining part of HHB3. (3065 voters)

Hersden - a single member ward comprising RS5, RS7 and RS8 (3015 voters)

Sturry – a two member ward comprising RS1, RS2, RS3, RS4 and RS5 (5906 voters)

4.6 Proposed Wards: South rural areas

Four single member wards are proposed. This involves splitting the existing large Chartham and Stone Street ward into two more equally sized wards so as to provide consistency across the south rural area and maintain the principle of single member wards in the rural areas. Note that an argument has been made for some small communities (e.g. Garlinge Green) to be placed with Chartham rather than Stone Street. But currently the data does not allow us to assess the impact of this, and we have chosen to retain the existing polling districts as the basis for the wards proposed.

Little Stour and Adisham – remains as currently configured. (3386 voters)

Nailbourne – remains as currently configured. (3323 voters)

Chartham – RCS1, RCS7 and RCS8 (2939 voters)

Stone Street – the remainder of RCS polling districts (3033 voters)

5 Supporting Analysis

Our proposals are on the Polling District Data taken from the LGBCE's website. Using this, we calculated the options for different combinations of whole or part polling districts to meet the numerical and community criteria on the basis of distinct areas as discussed above.

The colour coding in cells in Annex One shows wherever we have proposed that an existing PD would be split between wards to achieve the balance of electoral numbers. The voter numbers in the table for these sub-divisions are indicative, because there is no street level data to evidence where actual boundaries would be, which is the result of a significant flaw in the LGBCE's process and data provision.

However, because the areas involved are within existing wards and Polling Districts we are confident that they are internally coherent and meet the criteria for a "community".

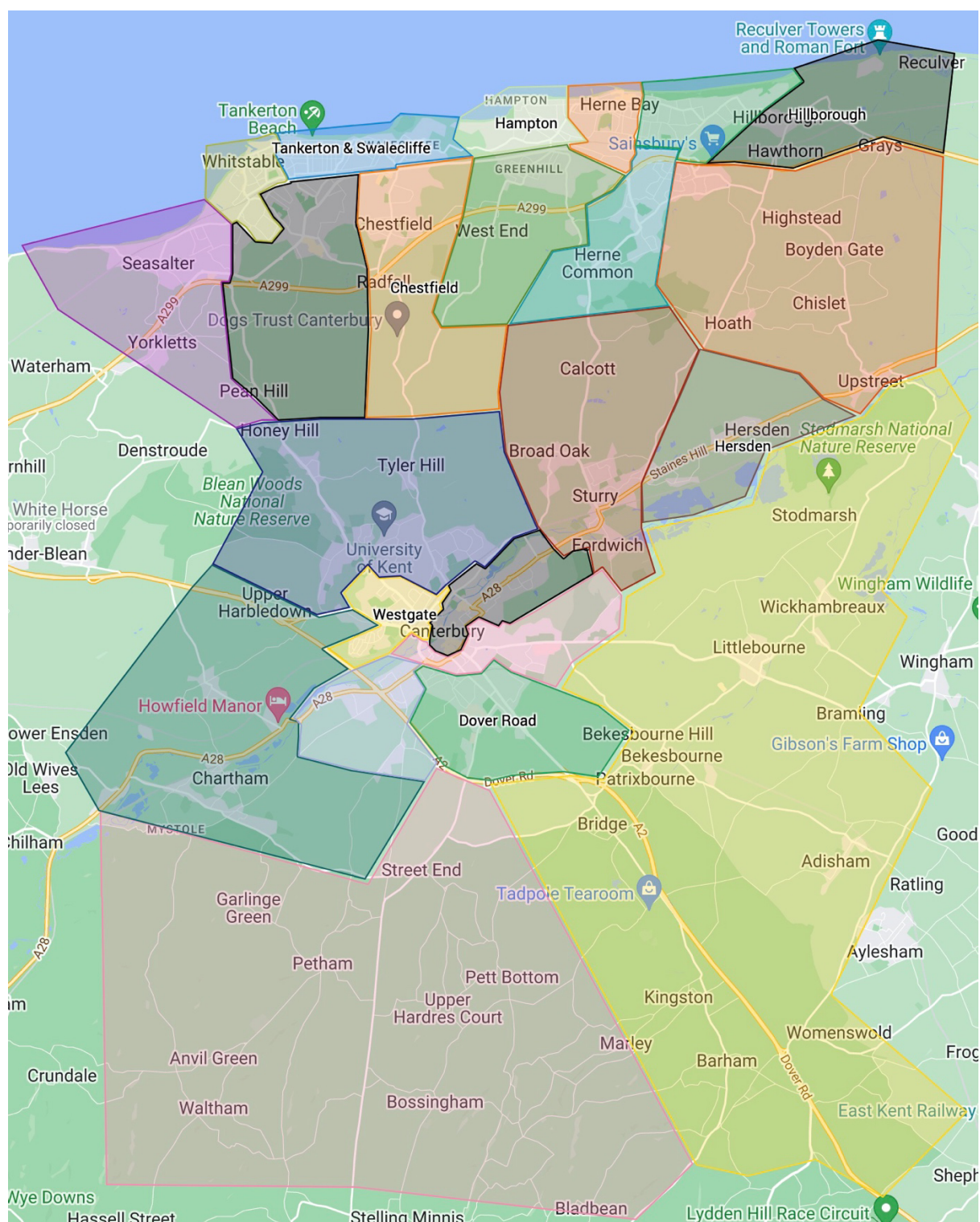
The ward names shown were adopted primarily for data sorting purposes. Some of them do reflect existing ward names or, for new wards, recognised local names. Nonetheless we are not proposing that they are the right names, and we recognise that they would benefit from further review and consultation.

From all this, we developed an indicative map of our proposed (Figure Six). Its key purpose is to allow an assessment of whether these indicative wards provide a desirable degree of community coherence and homogeneity.

This map does not seek to show precise or definitive boundaries, though to the best of our abilities it follows the existing Polling District boundaries other than where it is proposed to divide a PD.

In all this no consideration has been given as to where polling stations might be sited. Clearly with few polling districts being divided this is not a significant question, and nor is it a factor which LGBCE has indicated should be considered at this stage. Similarly parish boundaries have not been directly considered by us since accessing the means to overlay parish boundaries on maps has been impossible. However, we think there are few, if any, impacts because of the way in which our proposal retains existing Polling District boundaries in the rural areas.

Figure Six: indicative map of proposed wards



6 Conclusion:

All this results in a total of 40 council seats, within the LGBCE acceptable variance, with each ward within +/-10% of the required norm.

We have carried out considerable work to try to identify a warding pattern which meets all the criteria of LGBCE and produces both compliance with the mean electors / Councillor ratio and community identification. Our proposed solution is approximate in that, where polling districts have had to be split (as discussed above) we do not have the data to be definitive about where a boundary line should be drawn within an urban area. That is something for the LGBCE to propose in its next phase consultation.

Nonetheless, the data set out in Annex One demonstrates that it is possible to configure wards based on the above areas which comply with the LGBCE targets both overall and within each ward, and without significant disruption of existing polling districts.

Dave Wilson

Chair, Canterbury Labour Local Government Committee

On behalf of the Labour Party and City Council Labour Group

November 30th 2023

Annex One: Ward configuration worksheets

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

Table One: Proposed ward configuration: Canterbury City

| Polling district | Description of area | New ward | Electorate 2029 | Area electorate 2029 | Cllrs per ward | Electors / Cllr | Variance 2029 | Target Seats | Proposed Seats |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| CANTERBURY | | | | 37590 | | | | 11.8 | 12.0 |
| CSS1 | Pine Tree Avenue Area | Westgate | 1924 | | | | | | |
| CWE1 | Kirbys Lane/Orient Place Area | Westgate | 504 | | | | | | |
| CWE2 | Bishops Way / St Dunstons Area | Westgate | 1531 | | | | | | |
| CWE3 | London Road Estate | Westgate | 1317 | | | | | | |
| RBF5 | Cherry Drive/St Thomas Hill Area | Westgate | 1244 | 6520 | 2 | 3,260 | 2% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CN1 | Northgate/Brymore Area | Northgate | 1165 | | | | | | |
| CN2 | Poets Est/Vauxhall Area | Northgate | 1685 | | | | | | |
| CN3 | Kingsmead/Northgate/Parham Rd | Northgate | 1287 | | | | | | |
| CSS4 | Broad Oak Road Area | Northgate | 500 | | | | | | |
| CWE4 | Cathedral/St Peter's Area | Northgate | 1155 | | | | | | |
| PART CB1 | Military Rd part of North Holmes | Northgate | 500 | 6292 | 2 | 3,146 | -1% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CB1 | North Holmes Road Area Part | St Martins | 533 | | | | | | |
| CB2 | Querns Road | St Martins | 804 | | | | | | |
| CB3 | Longport / Oaten Hill | St Martins | 1213 | | | | | | |
| CB4 | Spring Lane Estate/Pilgrims Way | St Martins | 1618 | | | | | | |
| CB6 | Rhodaus Close Area | St Martins | 356 | | | | | | |
| CB7 | Stodmarsh Road/Littlebourne Road | St Martins | 313 | | | | | | |
| CB8 | Former Howe Barracks | St Martins | 674 | | | | | | |
| CWE5 | Bingley Isld/Castle Street/Tannery | St Martins | 1326 | 6837 | 2 | 3,419 | 7% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CB5 | Barton Estate/St Lawrence Area | Dover Road | 3788 | | | | | | |
| CWI5 | Ethelbert Road / Rhodaus Town Ar | Dover Road | 1417 | | | | | | |
| Part CWI4 | Martyrs Field area | Dover Road | 500 | 5705 | 2 | 2,853 | -10% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CWI1 | Thanington North | Wincheap | 2465 | | | | | | |
| CWI2 | Thanington South | Wincheap | 1149 | | | | | | |
| CWI3 | Wincheap / Hollowmede | Wincheap | 1351 | | | | | | |
| CWI4 | Martyrs Field Area | Wincheap | 1246 | 6211 | 2 | 3,106 | -3% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CSS2 | St Stephens Area | St Stephens & University | 949 | | | | | | |
| CSS3 | Hales Place Estate | St Stephens & University | 1359 | | | | | | |
| CSS4 | Broad Oak Road Area | St Stephens & University | 421 | | | | | | |
| RBF1 | Blean | St Stephens & University | 1383 | | | | | | |
| RBF2 | Parkwood Courts UKC | St Stephens & University | 243 | | | | | | |
| RBF3 | University Colleges | St Stephens & University | 143 | | | | | | |
| RBF4 | Tyler Hill | St Stephens & University | 465 | | | | | | |
| RBF6 | Rough Common | St Stephens & University | 1062 | 6025 | 2 | 3,013 | -5% | | |

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

Table Two: Proposed ward configuration: Whitstable Urban area

| Polling district | Description of area | New ward | Electorate 2029 | Area electorate 2029 | Cllrs per ward | Electors / Cllr | Variance 2029 | Target Seats | Proposed Seats |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| WHITSTABLE COAST | | | | 27808 | | | | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| WSE1 | Seasalter/Yorkletts | Seasalter | 2884 | | | | | | |
| WSE2 | Sherwood Estate Area | Seasalter | 2054 | | | | | | |
| WSE3 | Joy Lane/Shearwater Ave Area | Seasalter | 1702 | 6,640 | 2 | 3,320 | 4% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| WG1 | Gosselin Street | Harbour | 436 | | | | | | |
| WG1 | Saddleton Road | Harbour | 480 | | | | | | |
| WG1 | Sydney Rd | Harbour | 392 | | | | | | |
| WG1 | Canterbury Rd group | Harbour | 474 | | | | | | |
| WG1 & 2 | Belmont Rd group minus Gorrell rd | Harbour | 379 | | | | | | |
| WG3 | High Street/Coastal Area | Harbour | 1965 | | | | | | |
| WG4 | Cromwell Road/Station Road Area | Harbour | 1825 | | | | | | |
| WG5 | Glebe Way Area | Harbour | 357 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Tower Hill etc | Harbour | 80 | 6388 | 2 | 3,194 | 0% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| WSW1 | Swalecliffe | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 1003 | | | | | | |
| WSW3 | Coastguard Cottages | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 8 | | | | | | |
| WSW2 | Bridgefield Rd/Swalecliffe Rd Area | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 2138 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Tankerton rd area | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 626 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | St Annes | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 376 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Baddlesmere | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 328 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Castle rd | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 143 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Balliol, Teynham etc | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 141 | | | | | | |
| WT2 | Manor Road Area | Swalecliffe & Tankerton | 1052 | 5815 | 2 | 2,908 | -9% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| WC1 | Church Street Area | Gorrel Valley | 749 | | | | | | |
| WC2 | South Tankerton | Gorrel Valley | 2500 | | | | | | |
| WG1 | Clovelly Stanley | Gorrel Valley | 338 | | | | | | |
| WG2 | Millstrood Road/Thurston Park Area | Gorrel Valley | 1954 | | | | | | |
| WG2 | Gorrell Rd | Gorrel Valley | 39 | | | | | | |
| WT1 | Clapham & Borstal Hill | Gorrel Valley | 281 | 5861 | 2 | 2,931 | -8% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| WC3 | Chestfield | Chestfield | 3104 | 3104 | 1 | 3,104 | -3% | | |

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

Table Three: Proposed Ward configuration: Herne Bay urban area

| Polling district | Description of area | New ward | Electorate 2029 | Area electorate 2029 | Cllrs per ward | Electors / Cllr | Variance 2029 | Target Seats | Proposed Seats |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| HERNE BAY URBAN AREA | | | | 24809 | | | | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| HGE1 | Greenhill (West) | Greenhill | 2031 | | | | | | |
| Part HH5 | Eddington/Stillwater Park | Greenhill | 1000 | | | | | | |
| HGE2 | Greenhill (East) | Greenhill | 2763 | 5794 | 2 | 2,897 | -9% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| HH6 | Western Esplanade/Central Ave Ar | Hampton | 1906 | | | | | | |
| HH1 Part | Western Ave Area | Hampton | 1500 | | | | | | |
| HWB1 | Studd Hill | Hampton | 1226 | | | | | | |
| HWB2 | Hampton Area | Hampton | 2100 | 6732 | 2 | 3,366 | 6% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| HH2 | Memorial Park Area | Heron | 2004 | | | | | | |
| HH1 Part | Western Ave area | Heron | 379 | | | | | | |
| HH3 | Cavendish Road Area | Heron | 1761 | | | | | | |
| HH4 | Kings Road/Football Ground Area | Heron | 1016 | | | | | | |
| Part HH5 | Eddington/Stillwater Park | Heron | 639 | 5799 | 2 | 2,900 | -9% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| HB1 | Beacon Hill/Queen Victoria Hosp A | Beltinge | 1493 | | | | | | |
| HB2 | Mickleburgh Avenue/Maritime Ave | Beltinge | 1987 | | | | | | |
| HB3 | Beltinge Area | Beltinge | 2468 | | | | | | |
| HB4 | Blacksole/Talmead Area | Beltinge | 536 | 6484 | 2 | 3,242 | 2% | | |

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

Table Four: Proposed ward configuration: Eastern Rural

| Polling district | Description of area | New ward | Electorate 2029 | Area electorate 2029 | Cllrs per ward | Electors / Cllr | Variance 2029 | Target Seats | Proposed Seats |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| EASTERN "RURAL" | | | 20769 | | | | 6.5 | | |
| HR3 | Bishopstone/Hillborough/Reculver | Hillborough | 2957 | 2957 | 1 | 2,957 | -7% | | |
| HHB1 | Herne Village Area | Herne Village | 3428 | | | | | | |
| Part HHB3 | Hunters Forstal Road Area | Herne Village | 1000 | | | | | | |
| HHB2 | Mill Lane Area | Herne Village | 1398 | 5826 | 2 | 2,913 | -9% | | |
| HR2 | Chislet/Marshside/Upstreet | Wantsum | 753 | | | | | | |
| Part HHB3 | Hunters forstal area | Wantsum | 565 | | | | | | |
| HR1 | Hoath/Maypole | Wantsum | 483 | | | | | | |
| HHB4 | Broomfield | Wantsum | 1264 | 3065 | 1 | 3,065 | -4% | | |
| RS5 | Hersden | Hersden | 2596 | | | | | | |
| RS7 | Westbere | Hersden | 279 | | | | | | |
| RS8 | Bredlands Lane Area | Hersden | 140 | 3015 | 1 | 3,015 | -5% | | |
| RS1 | Broad Oak/Calcott | Sturry | 1950 | | | | | | |
| RS2 | Park View Area | Sturry | 1478 | | | | | | |
| RS3 | Meadow Road Area | Sturry | 1422 | | | | | | |
| RS4 | Sturry Village/Fairview Gdns | Sturry | 707 | | | | | | |
| RS6 | Fordwich | Sturry | 349 | 5906 | 2 | 2,953 | -7% | | |

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

Table Five: Proposed ward configuration: South rural

| Polling district | Description of area | New ward | Electorate 2029 | Area electorate 2029 | Cllrs per ward | Electors / Cllr | Variance 2029 | Target Seats | Proposed Seats |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| SOUTH RURAL | | | | 12681 | | | | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| RSA1 | Littlebourne | Little Stour and Adisham | 1335 | | | | | | |
| RSA2 | Wickhambreaux | Little Stour and Adisham | 416 | | | | | | |
| RSA3 | Ickham/Bramling | Little Stour and Adisham | 364 | | | | | | |
| RSA4 | Adisham | Little Stour and Adisham | 525 | | | | | | |
| RSA5 | Bekesbourne | Little Stour and Adisham | 664 | | | | | | |
| RSA6 | Patixbourne | Little Stour and Adisham | 82 | 3386 | 1 | 3,386 | 6% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| RN1 | Bridge | Nailbourne | 1315 | | | | | | |
| RN2 | Bishopbourne | Nailbourne | 212 | | | | | | |
| RN3 | Kingston | Nailbourne | 427 | | | | | | |
| RN4 | Barham | Nailbourne | 1081 | | | | | | |
| RN5 | Womenswold/Woolage | Nailbourne | 288 | 3323 | 1 | 3,323 | 4% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| RCS1 | Chartham/Shalmsford Street | Chartham | 1866 | | | | | | |
| RCS7 | Chartham Hatch | Chartham | 417 | | | | | | |
| RCS8 | Harbledown | Chartham | 656 | 2939 | 1 | 2,939 | -8% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| RCS2 | St Augustines | Stone Street | 1217 | | | | | | |
| RCS3 | Petham | Stone Street | 587 | | | | | | |
| RCS4 | Waltham | Stone Street | 391 | | | | | | |
| RCS5 | Lower Hardres and Nackington | Stone Street | 501 | | | | | | |
| RCS6 | Upper Hardres | Stone Street | 337 | 3033 | 1 | 3,033 | -5% | | |

Annex Two: “Building blocks” of communities

There are a number of ways of identifying communities. They sometimes overlap.

1) Parishes

There are twenty seven parishes in the District. These are inconsistent in population and geographical size. Some have been combined or reduced or created in the last 10 years. They thus often combine communities which might otherwise see themselves as distinct from each other. None of them is individually large enough to form a City Council ward.

- Chislet
- Hoath
- Hersden
- Westbere
- Sturry
- Fordwich Town Council
- Wickhambreaux
- Ickham and Well
- Littlebourne
- Adisham
- Womenswold
- Barham
- Kingston
- Bishopsbourne
- Bridge
- Bekesbourne with Patrixbourne
- Upper Hardres
- Lower Hardres and Nackington
- Waltham
- Petham
- Chartham
- Thanington
- Harbledown and Rough Common
- Blean
- Hackington
- Chestfield
- Herne and Broomfield

2) Residents Associations

In parished and unparished areas there are Residents' Associations of various types and sizes, although these do not cover all areas of either type of area. Often their areas of operation are unclear, and some seem to overlap. Many are very small, down to single streets in some cases.

In Canterbury these include:

- Ashford Road RA
- Barton RA
- Cathedral Court RA
- Craddock Road RA
- Edward and Albert Roads RA
- Forty Acres Road
- Havelock Street RA
- Headcorn Drive RA
- Hilltop Community Assoc.
- Howe Green RA
- Kingsbrook Park RA
- Langton and Nackington Road RA
- Littlebourne and Stodmarsh Roads Community Assoc.
- London Road Estate Community Group
- Manor Close RA
- Northgate Ward Community Centre
- Oaten Hill and South Canterbury RA
- Querns Road RA & Community Centre
- Roper Road RA
- South Canterbury RA
- Spring Lane RA
- St Augustine's Road RA
- St Dunstan's RA
- St Michael's Road RA
- St Mildred's Area Community Society
- St Peter's Association
- St Stephen's Community Centre
- St Stephen's RA
- Stanmore Court RA

- Thanington Neighbourhood Resource Centre
- Whitstable Road RA
- Wincheap Society

In **Whitstable:**

In **Herne Bay:**

- Beltinge Village Action Group
- Studd Hill Community

In the Rural areas:

- Blean, Hackington and Tyler Hill Society
- Westbere Village Preservation Society

3) The Local Plan

The Draft Local Plan published in 2022 (currently under review) identified several types of population centres. Draft policy DS10 contained a table (Figure 1) which gives a useful sense of what the Council considers to be communities. The “village centres” list suggests a possible basis for creating wards, though because these are centres their “hinterland” is undefined.

However, the urban “local centres” list seems more arbitrary, excludes some obvious urban communities (e.g. Sturry Road, Hales Place, Spring Lane) and repeats Wincheap.

Figure 1: Local Plan DS10 Town centres and community facilities list

| Centre Type and Function | Centre |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sub-regional/City Centre | Canterbury |
| District Centre | Whitstable Herne Bay |
| Commercial Areas | Wincheap Sturry Road Altira Estuary View |
| Local Centres | Wincheap, Canterbury St Dunstan's, Canterbury Zealand Road, Canterbury Thanington Park, Canterbury Tankerton Road, Tankerton |

LGBCE review of Canterbury District: Labour response to phase two, warding patterns

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| | <p>Herne Bay Road / St Johns Road, Swalecliffe</p> <p>Faversham Road, Seasalter</p> <p>Reculver Road, Beltinge</p> <p>Sea Street, Herne Bay</p> <p>Canterbury Road, Herne Bay</p> <p>Hawe Farm Way, Broomfield, Herne Bay</p> <p>Poplar Drive, Greenhill, Herne Bay</p> <p>Hillborough, Herne Bay</p> <p>Former Herne Bay Golf Course, Herne Bay</p> <p>Strode Farm, Herne Bay</p> <p>Canterbury Road/ Herne Street, Herne</p> |
| Village Centres | <p>Sturry</p> <p>Blean</p> <p>Bridge</p> <p>Chartham</p> <p>Hersden</p> <p>Littlebourne</p> <p>Adisham</p> <p>Barham</p> <p>Broad Oak</p> <p>Harbledown</p> <p>Hoath</p> <p>Lower Hardres</p> <p>Petham</p> <p>Rough Common</p> <p>Westbere</p> <p>Wickhambreaux</p> |

4) Civic societies and forums

There are a range of other community groups at larger scale with very specific remits:

- Canterbury Society
- Whitstable Society
- HB????
- CT5 Forum

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- Canterbury Forum

