



New electoral arrangements for North Somerset Council Draft Recommendations

April 2026

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Tel: 0330 500 1525

Email: reviews@lgbce.org.uk

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A note on our mapping:

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

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Introduction

Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament.¹ We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Bev Smith (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Dame Gillian Guy
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Wallace Sampson OBE
- Liz Treacy
- Janet Waggott
- Ailsa Irvine (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

3 An electoral review examines and proposes new electoral arrangements for a local authority. A local authority's electoral arrangements decide:

- How many councillors are needed.
- How many wards or electoral divisions there should be, where their boundaries are and what they should be called.
- How many councillors should represent each ward or division.

4 When carrying out an electoral review the Commission has three main considerations:

- Improving electoral equality by equalising the number of electors that each councillor represents.
- Ensuring that the recommendations reflect community identity.
- Providing arrangements that support effective and convenient local government.

5 Our task is to strike the best balance between these three considerations when making our recommendations.

¹ Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

6 More details regarding the powers that we have, as well as further guidance and information about electoral reviews and the review process in general, can be found on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Why North Somerset?

7 We are conducting a review of North Somerset Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2014, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.² Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors per councillor is as even as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

8 This electoral review is being carried out to ensure that:

- The wards in North Somerset are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.
- The number of electors represented by each councillor is approximately the same across North Somerset.

Our proposals for North Somerset

9 North Somerset should be represented by 51 councillors, one more than there is now.

10 North Somerset should have 34 wards, one fewer than there are now.

11 The boundaries of 19 wards should change; 16 will stay the same.

How will the recommendations affect you?

12 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in, which other communities are in that ward, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your ward name may also change.

13 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of North Somerset Council or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house prices or car and house insurance premiums, and we are not able to consider any representations which are based on these issues.

² Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

Have your say

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for a 10-week period, from 28 April 2026 to 6 July 2026. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed wards as the more views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be in making our final recommendations.

15 We ask everyone wishing to contribute ideas for the new wards to first read this report and look at the accompanying map before responding to us.

16 You have until 6 July 2026 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 33 for how to send us your response.

Review timetable

17 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for North Somerset. We then held a period of consultation with the public on warding patterns for North Somerset. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
18 November 2025	Number of councillors decided
25 November 2025	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
2 February 2026	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
28 April 2026	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
6 July 2026	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
29 September 2026	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation³ states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors⁴ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

20 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create wards with exactly the same number of electors in each; we have to be flexible. However, we try to keep the number of electors represented by each councillor as close to the average for the council as possible.

21 We work out the average number of electors per councillor for each individual local authority by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors, as shown on the table below.

	2025	2031
Electorate of North Somerset	173,529	183,269
Number of councillors	51	51
Average number of electors per councillor	3,403	3,954

22 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All but one of our proposed wards for Somerset are forecast to have good electoral equality by 2031.

Submissions received

23 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2031, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2026. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 6% by 2031.

25 In response to the warding patterns consultation we received a small number of comments referring to potential future development not included in the Council's electorate forecasts. However, these comments were largely assertion-based and

³ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

⁴ Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

were not supported by detailed evidence that would justify departing from the electorate figures agreed at the start of the review. We remain satisfied that the projected figures provided by the Council are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our draft recommendations.

26 Our mapping tool uses geocoded electoral registers supplied by the Council to locate electors, by associating addresses with specific geographic coordinates. It considers each elector's location to produce precise elector counts for each ward. There can be very slight differences between the electorate figures published on our website at the beginning of the review and the electorate figures published in this report. However, these are very minor and do not impact on our recommendations.

Number of councillors

27 North Somerset Council currently has 50 councillors. We looked at evidence provided by the Council and initially concluded that keeping this number the same would ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

28 We therefore invited proposals for patterns of wards that would be represented by 50 councillors: for example, 50 one-councillor wards or a mix of one- two- and three-councillor wards.

29 In response to our warding patterns consultation, we received a proposal from a member of the public who argued that the addition of one councillor would enable a warding pattern that broadly reflected the existing wards, while also addressing poor electoral equality in the Banwell & Winscombe and Hutton & Locking areas. We have considered this proposal and examined district-wide options based on the current council size of 50 councillors. We concluded that a 50-member council would not facilitate a strong warding pattern or provide a better balance of the statutory criteria than a pattern with 51 members. We have therefore decided to include an additional councillor, and our draft recommendations, set out below, are based on a 51-member council.

30 As a result of our recommendation for a 51-member council, the optimum number of electors per councillor will be different than if we proposed a 50-member council. This means that for existing wards we propose retaining without boundary change, the electoral variances now differ slightly – typically by around two percentage points.

Ward boundaries consultation

31 We received 26 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. The majority of these provided localised comments on warding

arrangements in particular areas of North Somerset. These were received from members of the public, parish and town councils, and elected members.

32 The proponent of the 51-member proposal (discussed in the 'Number of councillors' section, above) put forward warding changes across a number of areas and proposed retaining the existing wards in the remaining areas.

33 We have developed our draft recommendations taking account of the submissions received and assessing them against the statutory criteria. We have used a mixture of the existing wards, our own proposals and those put forward during the consultation, balancing them against the statutory criteria.

34 A number of respondents referred to North Somerset Council's recent Community Governance Review (CGR). The CGR, which was undertaken under a different legislative framework to the review discussed in this report, considered governance arrangements for parishes in North Somerset. This included consideration of parish boundaries, parish electoral arrangements (such as parish warding), and the number of parish (or town) councillors to be elected in parishes. Our draft recommendations take into account the outcome of the CGR, including a small boundary change between Backwell and Nailsea parishes and changes to the parish electoral arrangements in some parishes.

35 Where our draft recommendations are for including parts of a parish in a different district ward to the rest of the parish, we must create a parish ward for each part. Where we are creating new parish wards we outline this clearly in the 'Parish electoral arrangements' section of our report. In a number of areas we are proposing to include parts of more rural parishes within towns where we consider that this better reflects our statutory criteria. We recognise that the CGR in these areas did not make recommendations to change the parish boundary. However, the legislation that we must consider is different to the legislation that governs a CGR.

36 Where the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026 makes provision that differs from the parish electoral arrangements set out in our final Order, the arrangements in our Order will apply for the purposes of elections to North Somerset Council. Our proposals reflect the changes to council size in Portishead and Weston-super-Mare parishes as a result of the CGR.

37 We received a number of comments that would require amendments to the external boundary of the district. However, changes to a district's external boundary fall outside the scope of this electoral review and can only be made through a Principal Area Boundary Review, which is a separate process.

38 We also received a number of comments relating to proposals for North Somerset to join the West of England Combined Authority. These proposals were the subject of a separate consultation by another organisation and are not related to the warding arrangements considered as part of this review.

39 Finally, we also visited the area to consider the submissions received and the potential ward boundaries on the ground. This helped to inform our judgement where representations proposed alternative boundaries or highlighted issues of community identity and accessibility.

Draft recommendations

40 Our draft recommendations are for one three-councillor ward, 15 two-councillor wards and 18 one-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

41 The tables and maps on pages 9–28 detail our draft recommendations for each area of North Somerset. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁵ criteria of:

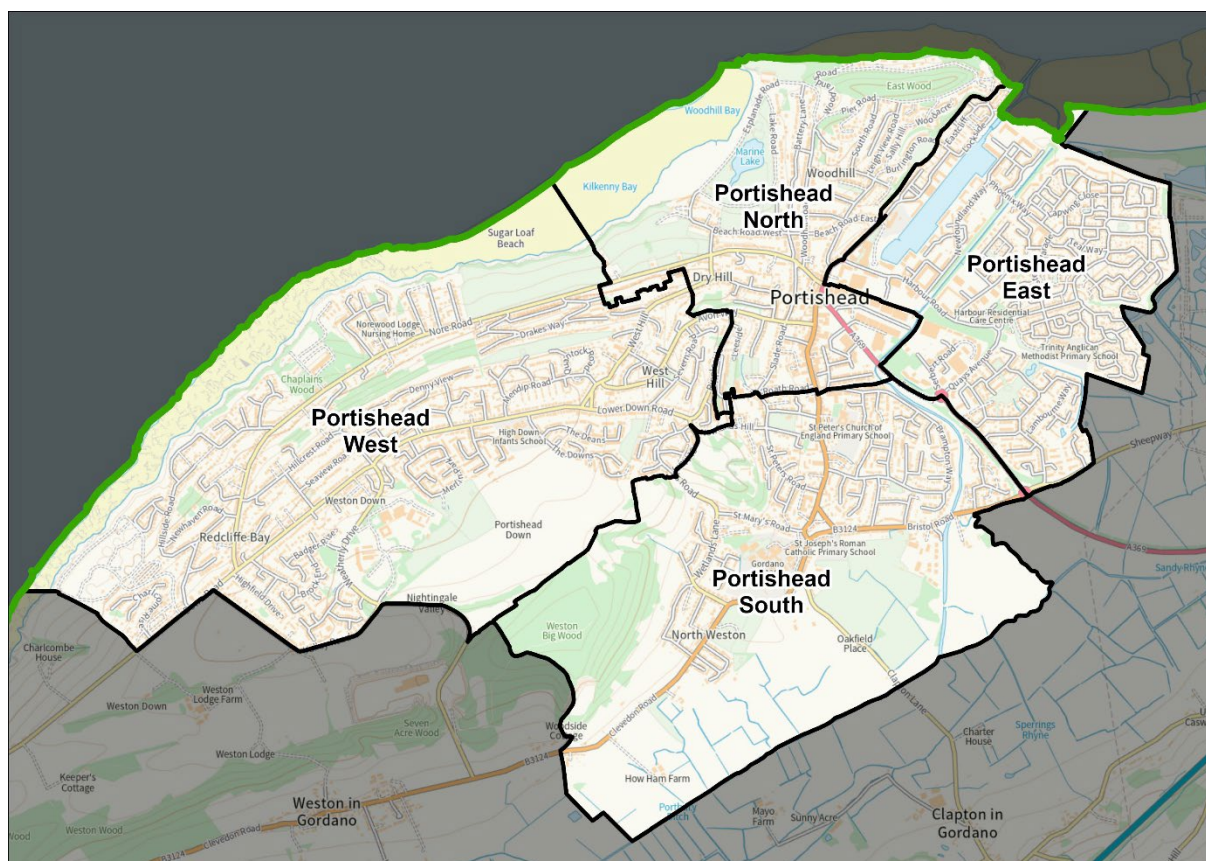
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

42 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 39 and on the large map accompanying this report.

43 We welcome all comments on these draft recommendations, particularly on the location of the ward boundaries and the names of our proposed wards.

⁵ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Portishead



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Portishead East	2	-1%
Portishead North	1	-7%
Portishead South	1	-5%
Portishead West	2	4%

Portishead East, Portishead North, Portishead South and Portishead West

44 In Portishead, we received a number of submissions that suggested modifications to the existing ward boundaries in order to improve electoral equality. These focused in particular on the relationship between Portishead North and Portishead East, with several, including the proponent of the 51-member scheme, proposing that the Marina area should be united within a single ward. Respondents considered that this approach would improve electoral equality between the wards while also providing a more coherent warding arrangement for the town. We agree with this proposal and are incorporating it as part of our draft recommendations. A member of the public also proposed this change, but additionally put forward more extensive changes. We considered there was limited evidence to support these additional changes and we noted that they would produce wards with poor electoral equality, so we do not propose adopting the further changes.

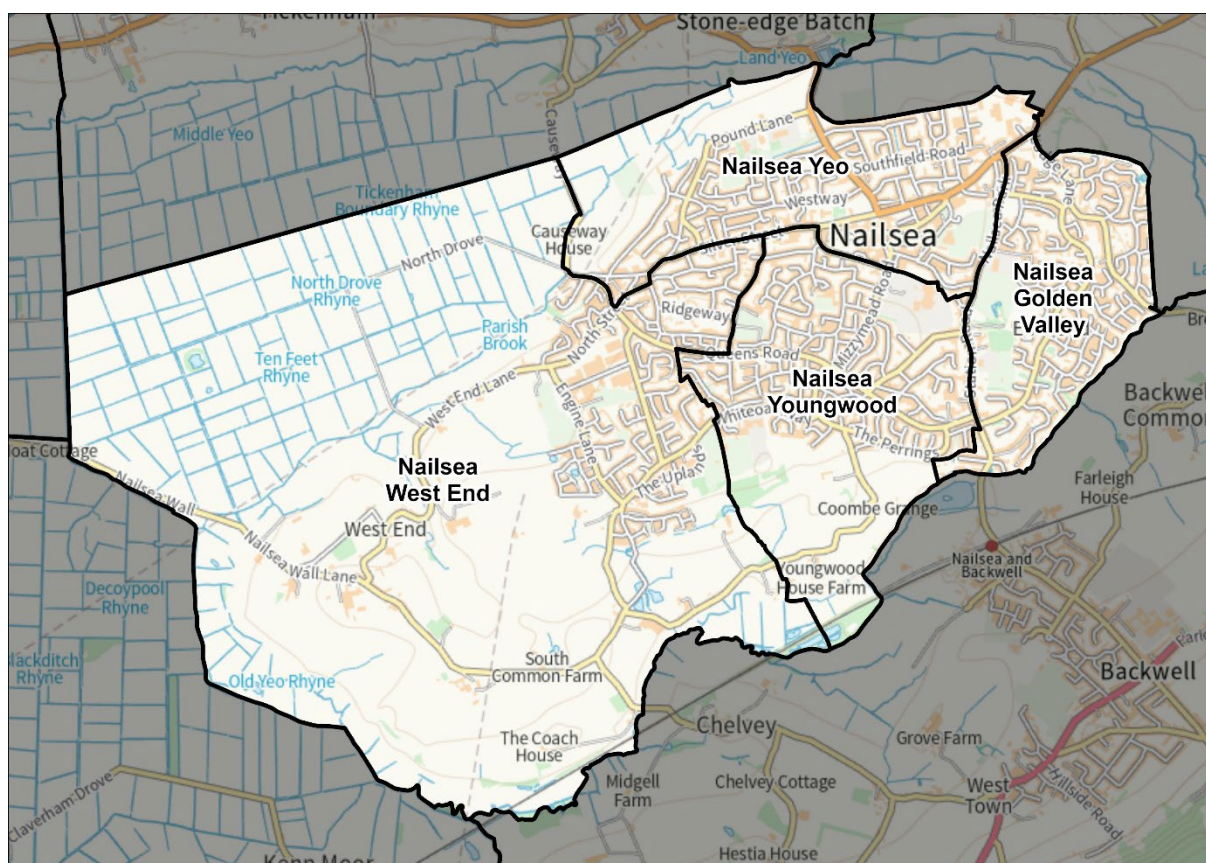
45 A member of the public stated that it would be logical to include Moor Gate in a Portishead ward. Our visit to the area indicated that Moor Gate differs in character from the neighbouring properties, appearing to be a more recent development. Including Moor Gate would also require the creation of a small parish ward of around 95 electors in Portbury parish, which guidance indicates will not normally be recommended. However, our visit also showed that Moor Gate has close proximity to Portishead and good links into the town, with less direct connection to the more rural parts of the Gordano Valley ward. On balance, we consider that including this area in a Portishead ward would provide a more coherent warding pattern.

46 We also observed that, while access between the northern and southern parts of the Marina is routed through an area of non-residential development rather than housing, the road links between the two are good. On balance, we agree with the argument that the Marina can function as a single, coherent area, and that including both parts of the Marina development within a single ward provides a more logical warding arrangement and better reflects local community identity.

47 In addition, we are proposing an amendment to include a small number of properties (around Briary Road) from Portishead West into Portishead North. This adjustment helps to secure good electoral equality in Portishead North, while maintaining clear and logical boundaries within the town.

48 As a result, our draft recommendations for Portishead provide for one-councillor Portishead North and Portishead South wards, and two-councillor Portishead East and Portishead West wards, with electoral variances of 7% fewer, 5% fewer, 1% fewer and 4% more electors than the district average respectively by 2031.

Nailsea



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Nailsea Golden Valley	1	-6%
Nailsea West End	1	10%
Nailsea Yeo	1	4%
Nailsea Youngwood	1	6%

Nailsea Golden Valley, Nailsea West End, Nailsea Yeo and Nailsea Youngwood

49 We received a number of submissions commenting on ward boundaries for Nailsea, including from Nailsea Town Council, Councillor Bird and members of the public. Nailsea Town Council stated the importance of ensuring that warding arrangements continue to secure good electoral equality in light of recent and planned housing development.

50 Councillor Bird commented that potential development to the north of Nailsea should be reflected within a Nailsea ward to recognise the community identity of residents and their links to the town. However, as this development has not yet received planning approval and is not reflected in the electorate forecasts used for the review period, we have not made changes to our proposals to reflect it.

51 We also received a submission from Wraxall & Failand Parish Council opposing any proposal to include the Elms area in a Nailsea ward. The submission provided substantial detail about how the parish functions, highlighting its distinct rural character, parish-wide community groups and activities, and the results of recent local processes (including the Neighbourhood Plan and responses to the Community Governance Review (CGR)) as reasons to retain existing arrangements. However, relatively few of the points put forward related specifically to the Elms itself, beyond references to the management of the local playground and the outcomes of the CGR and Neighbourhood Plan consultations. As set out in the 'Ward boundaries consultation' section above, this electoral review must be conducted in accordance with the statutory criteria in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act and our published technical guidance.

52 The proponent of the 51-member scheme proposed including an area of the existing Nailsea West End ward (north of Youngwood Lane) in an updated Nailsea Youngwood ward to improve electoral equality.

53 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received. During our visit, we noted that while the Elms lies next to the rural parts of Wraxall & Failand and is connected by local roads, the character of the housing and the pattern of access point to stronger links with the built-up area of Nailsea, especially into Nailsea Golden Valley, than with the rural village of Wraxall.

54 Including the Elms into Nailsea Golden Valley would require an adjustment within Nailsea to secure good electoral equality. Our visit confirmed that including the Ash Hayes Road area into Nailsea Youngwood provides a logical response, as this enables us to address the poor level of electoral equality in Youngwood, while bringing the Elms into a Nailsea ward. We also noted that links into Nailsea Youngwood are good and that Station Road provides a clear and recognisable boundary between Nailsea Golden Valley and Nailsea Youngwood wards.

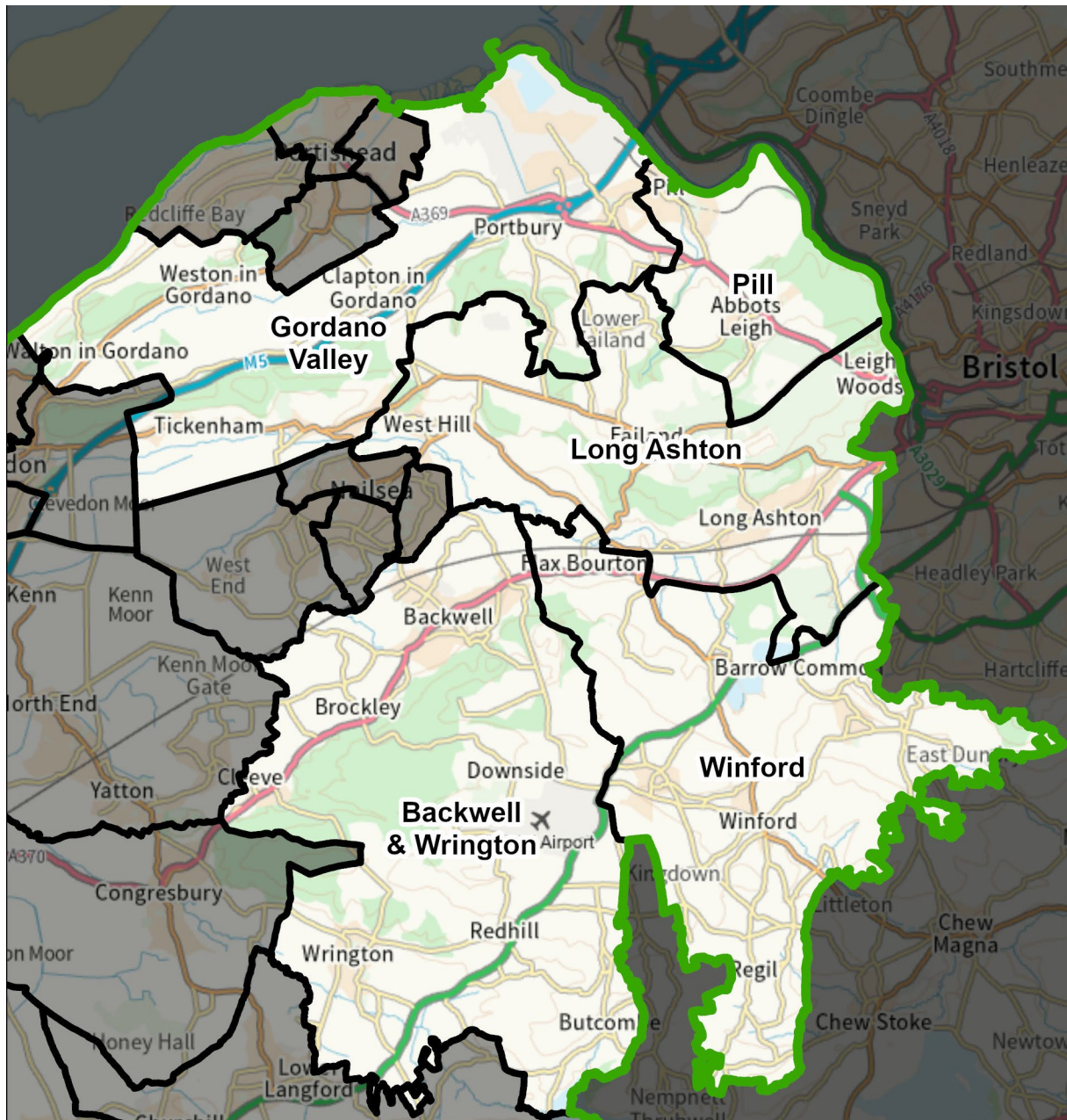
55 We have had to balance this option against the suggestion of the proponent of the 51-member scheme to amend Nailsea West End, as transferring the proposed area to Nailsea Youngwood in addition to the proposal described above would result in Nailsea Youngwood having 28% more electors than the district average by 2031. We note that this proposal would also divide the development area north of Youngwood Lane, which would not create a coherent boundary.

56 On balance, we consider that including the Elms area of Wraxall & Failand within a Nailsea ward best meets the statutory criteria, reflecting the area's urban character and links into Nailsea and, with the Ash Hayes Road adjustment, securing good electoral equality with clear, recognisable boundaries.

57 Finally, to further improve electoral equality in Nailsea West End, we also propose a small amendment to the boundary between Nailsea West End and Nailsea Yeo, transferring a limited number of properties. We consider that this adjustment maintains clear boundaries and does not adversely affect local community identity.

58 Our draft recommendations are for single-councillor Nailsea Golden Valley, Nailsea West End, Nailsea Yeo and Nailsea Youngwood, with 6% fewer, 10% more, 4% more and 6% more electors than the district average respectively by 2031.

Rural east



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Backwell & Wrington	2	12%
Gordano Valley	1	2%
Long Ashton	2	-8%
Pill	1	2%
Winford	1	5%

Gordano Valley and Pill

59 We received limited comments for this area. A member of the public objected to the current ward of Pill & Easton in Gordano parish between Gordano Valley and Pill

wards and suggested it be united in a single ward. We examined this suggestion but note that it would result in Gordano Valley ward having 29% fewer electors than the district average by 2031 and Pill having 32% more. We therefore do not propose to adopt this change, as it would create unacceptably high electoral variances.

60 The only other option would be to combine Gordano Valley and Pill into a two-councillor ward; however, we received no evidence in support of this and note that the resulting ward would have a long east–west extent. Accordingly, we are retaining the existing single-councillor Gordano Valley and Pill wards without amendment, each of which is forecast to have 2% more electors than the district average by 2031.

Long Ashton

61 We received an objection to any change affecting this ward from Wraxall & Failand Parish Council. As set out in detail in the Nailsea section (above), it opposed any proposal to include the Elms area in a Nailsea ward, rather than retaining it in the existing Long Ashton. However, for the reasons explained in that section, we were not persuaded that the Elms should remain in a rural ward and are proposing to include it in a Nailsea ward.

62 We received no other comments on Long Ashton ward. As a consequence of including the Elms area in Nailsea Yeo, the modified Long Ashton ward is forecast to have 8% fewer electors than the district average by 2031.

Backwell & Wrington and Winford

63 We received a few comments relating to this area. Backwell Parish Council highlighted links with Brockley parish (currently in the Wrington ward), including shared schools, leisure and health facilities, local shopping and road connections, while arguing that Brockley’s links to Wrington parish are less direct given distance. Backwell Parish Council also acknowledged Backwell is a large ward expected to grow and suggested an additional councillor, while rejecting any proposal to link Backwell to a Nailsea ward.

64 The proponent of the 51-member scheme suggested putting the rural south area of Backwell parish in Wrington ward, but this area does not contain sufficient electors to secure a good level of electoral equality in Backwell ward, so we are not adopting this proposal.

65 Wrington Parish Council supported no change to the existing Wrington ward, citing the shared rural character of Wrington, Brockley, Butcombe and Cleeve, and the ward’s relationship with Bristol Airport. It also stated that, if the ward were required to expand, Burrington would be the most suitable addition.

66 We received no specific comments in relation to Winford ward. The existing ward has a reasonable boundary and an acceptable level of electoral equality.

67 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received, noting that the existing Backwell ward has too many electors to secure good electoral equality. We therefore examined options to address this, including Backwell Parish Council's suggestion that Backwell be represented by two councillors. However, a two-councillor Backwell ward would have 38% fewer electors than the district average by 2031, and even adding Brockley would only improve this to 36% fewer – an unacceptably high electoral variance. Our visit to the area confirmed that linking either all or part of Backwell to a Nailsea ward would not reflect community identity.

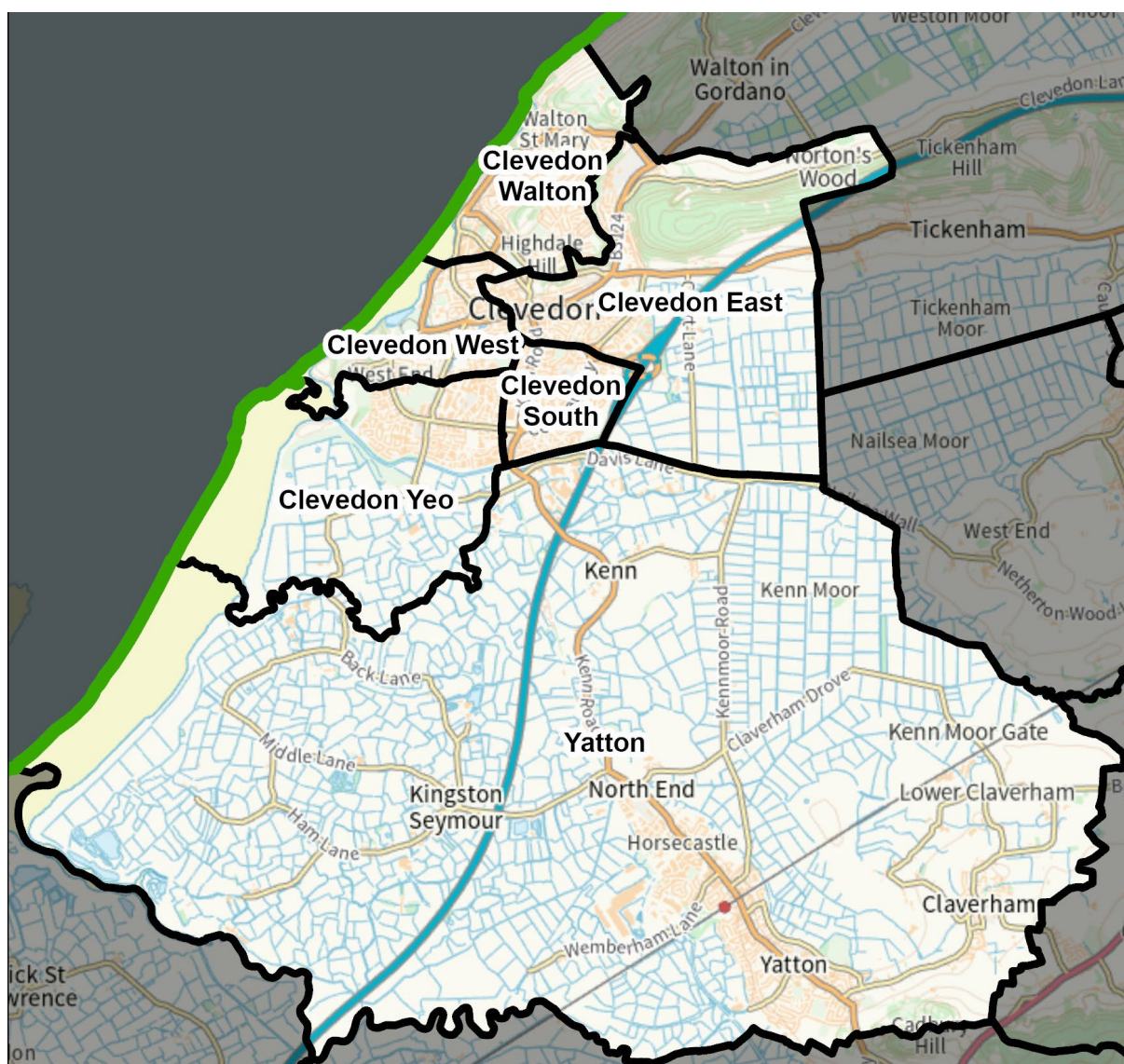
68 In considering alternatives, we also examined whether Backwell could be linked with Winford. However, this would result in a two-councillor ward with a poorer level of electoral equality, forecast to have 14% more electors than the district average by 2031. In addition, during our visit we observed that Backwell's strongest road and movement links are westwards, through Brockley and towards Cleeve, rather than south towards Winford.

69 On balance, we consider that the strongest warding pattern is achieved by linking Backwell with the existing Wrington ward. This respects Backwell's objection to a link with Nailsea and re-establishes Backwell's links with Brockley evidenced by Backwell Parish Council. While this also extends links as far as Wrington parish, these are similar rural parishes, and we observed reasonable road links between them. The resulting two-councillor Backwell & Wrington ward would have 12% more electors than the district average by 2031. Although this variance exceeds 10%, we consider it provides the best balance of the statutory criteria; further reductions would produce weaker boundaries or link parishes with limited ties.

70 As stated above, we received no significant comments about the existing Winford ward, so we are adopting this as part of the draft recommendations without amendment.

71 Our draft recommendations are for a two-councillor Backwell & Wrington ward and a single-councillor Winford ward, with 12% more and 5% more electors than the district average by 2031 respectively.

Clevedon and Yatton



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Clevedon East	1	2%
Clevedon South	1	-3%
Clevedon Walton	1	3%
Clevedon West	1	-6%
Clevedon Yeo	1	-3%
Yatton	2	10%

Clevedon East, Clevedon South, Clevedon Walton, Clevedon West and Clevedon Yeo

72 In response to the warding pattern consultation, we did not receive any comments on the ward boundaries for the Clevedon area. We have examined the existing warding arrangements and note that they secure reasonable electoral

equality and use clear and logical boundaries. We therefore do not propose any changes to the existing wards

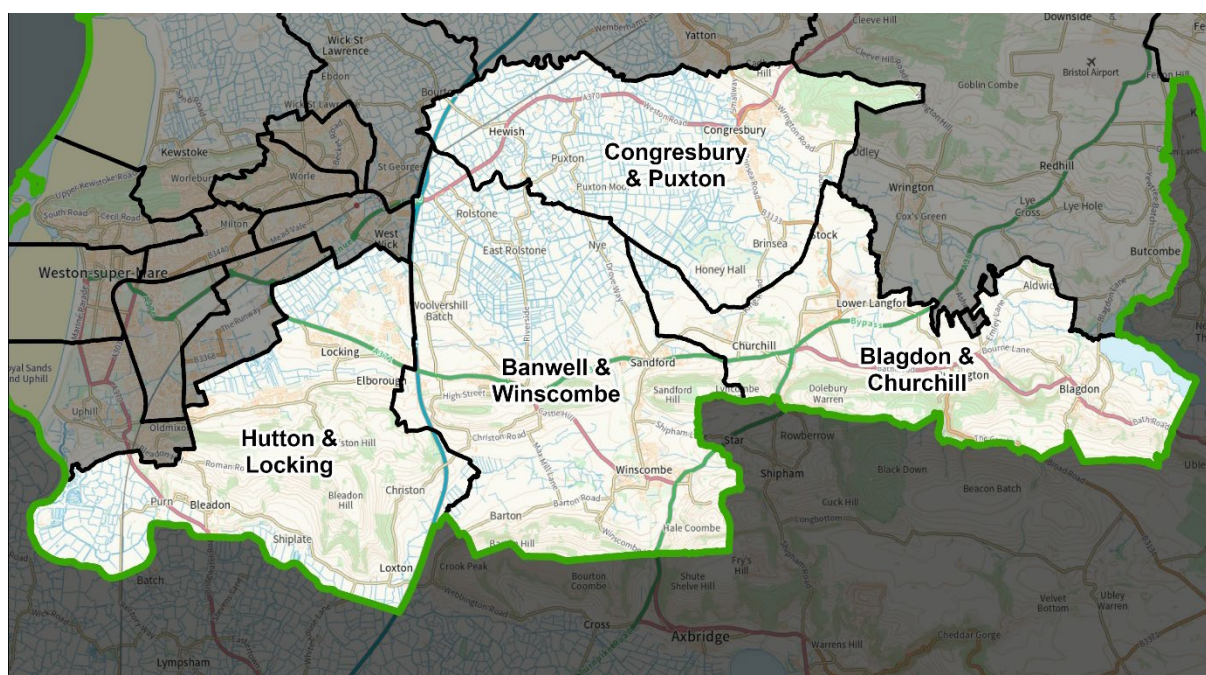
73 Our draft recommendations for Clevedon are for single-councillor Clevedon East, Clevedon South, Clevedon Walton, Clevedon West and Clevedon Yeo wards, with 2% more, 3% fewer, 3% more, 6% fewer and 3% fewer electors than the district average by 2031 respectively.

Yatton

74 In response to the warding pattern consultation the only comments we received were from Yatton Parish Council restating its comments to the Council's Community Governance Review. These comments do not have a bearing on the ward boundaries. We have examined the existing Yatton ward and note that it secures reasonable electoral equality and uses clear and logical boundaries. We therefore do not propose any changes to the existing ward.

75 Our draft recommendations are for a two-councillor Yatton ward which would have 10% more electors than the district average by 2031.

Rural South West



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Banwell & Winscombe	2	-4%
Blagdon & Churchill	1	6%
Congresbury & Puxton	1	-4%
Hutton & Locking	3	-8%

Banwell & Winscombe and Hutton & Locking

76 In response to the warding pattern consultation, the proponent of the 51-member scheme put forward a revised warding pattern for this area, moving away from the current pattern of two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe and Hutton & Locking wards. They noted that the existing Banwell & Winscombe ward is forecast to have 15% more electors than the district average by 2031, and that Hutton & Locking is forecast to have 14% more. To address this, they proposed adding a councillor and creating a single-councillor Locking ward comprising Locking parish and the Mead Fields development area of Banwell parish. They argued that Mead Fields lies entirely to the west of the M5 and has limited connections with Banwell, but stronger links with the adjacent Locking Parklands development, with a new link road between the two currently under construction. They further proposed a two-councillor Hutton & Bleadon ward, comprising Hutton and Bleadon parishes, and retaining a two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe ward comprising the remainder of Banwell parish together with Loxton and Winscombe & Sandford parishes.

77 Two other members of the public also argued that the Mead Fields and Locking Parklands developments should be united in a single ward, pointing out the shared

nature of current and future facilities and suggesting the M5 motorway as the boundary. Another member of the public argued that Hutton & Locking ward should include Bleadon in the ward name. We received no other comments in relation to this area.

78 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received, including the proposal to add an additional councillor and create a single-councillor Locking ward. Under that proposal, the two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe and two-councillor Hutton & Bleadon wards would have 2% fewer and 3% fewer electors than the district average by 2031 respectively, while the single-councillor Locking ward would have 14% fewer electors.

79 Our visit to the area suggested that the M5 motorway is a clear boundary and that links from Mead Fields into the remainder of Banwell parish are limited. We also examined links between Mead Fields and Locking Parklands. While at present these areas are separated by a drainage ditch, we noted that a spine road is currently under construction linking them from the roundabout near Morrisons, and we understand that a further connecting road is due to be built at a later date. On balance, while these areas currently remain somewhat separate, we consider that links between them are likely to strengthen over time and, in the case of Mead Fields, are likely to be stronger than links back into Banwell.

80 We had concerns about the 14% variance for a single-councillor Locking ward. As discussed in the 'Number of councillors' section above, our starting point was to consider whether it was possible to improve the 15% and 14% variances in the existing two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe and Hutton & Locking wards without adding a councillor. The best option we identified was to retain the existing Hutton & Locking ward (at 14% more) and divide Banwell & Winscombe ward, transferring Banwell and Loxton parishes to Congresbury & Puxton and Winscombe & Sandford parish to Blagdon & Churchill. While those wards would have good electoral equality (forecast of 9% more and 5% more electors than the district average by 2031 respectively), we were concerned that this would create wards with relatively poor internal road connections compared to the clear links currently shared by Banwell, Sandford and Winscombe. Taken together with retaining a ward at 14% more, we have been persuaded that adding an additional councillor provides the stronger warding pattern and a better reflection of our statutory criteria across the area as a whole.

81 However, we remain concerned about the 14% fewer variance for a single-councillor Locking ward. We therefore propose combining it with the proposed two-councillor Hutton & Bleadon ward to create a three-councillor Hutton & Locking ward. This retains the existing links between Hutton and Bleadon parishes while improving electoral equality to 10% fewer electors than the district average by 2031. To further improve electoral equality, we are including Loxton parish, noting its proximity and

good road links into Bleadon, improving the variance to 8% fewer than the average. The resulting two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe ward would have 4% fewer electors than the district average by 2031. We particularly welcome views on our decision in this area.

82 In considering this area, we noted that the Woodside Avenue area of Hutton parish abuts Weston-super-Mare and has good links directly into the town. Our visit confirmed this, although we also noted it is a short distance into Hutton village. We examined an option to include this area in a Weston-super-Mare ward, but this would leave the proposed three-councillor Hutton & Locking ward with 14% fewer electors than the district average by 2031. In the absence of evidence of local opinion to justify such a variance, we have not been persuaded to adopt this option, although we would welcome local comments.

83 Finally, we note the suggestion that Bleadon should be included in the Hutton & Locking ward name. While we can see some logic, we note that most ward names in the district comprise two parishes and adding a third name may be unwieldy; we would welcome local comments on the proposed ward name.

84 Our draft recommendations are for a two-councillor Banwell & Winscombe and three-councillor Hutton & Locking ward with 4% fewer and 8% fewer electors than the district average by 2031 respectively.

Blagdon & Churchill and Congresbury & Puxton

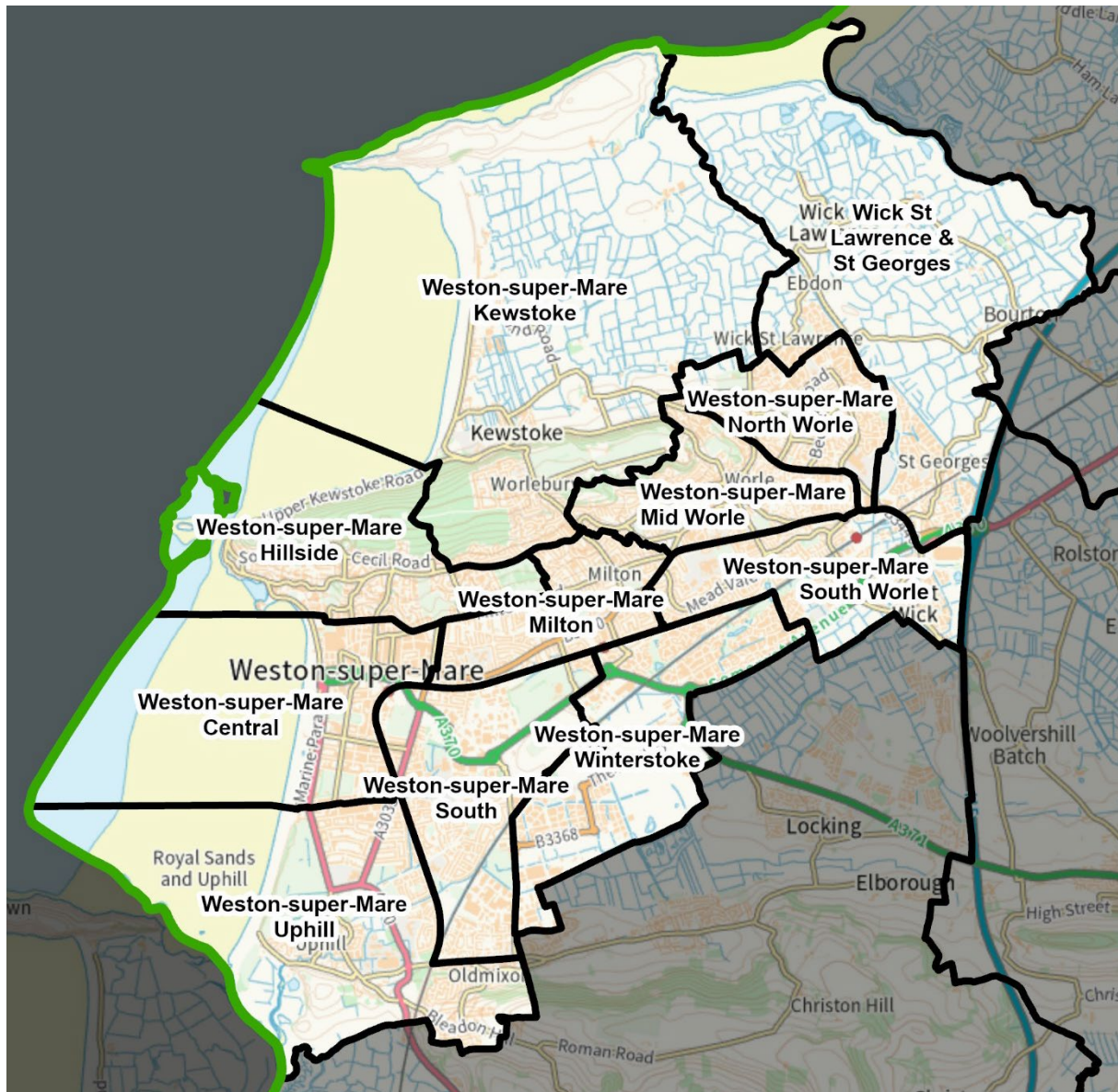
85 In response to the warding patterns consultation we received no significant comments on the ward boundaries for the Blagdon & Churchill and Congresbury & Puxton areas.

86 As set out in the Banwell & Winscombe and Hutton & Locking section (above), we did, however, examine an option for addressing electoral equality in the Banwell, Winscombe and Hutton areas without adding an additional councillor. This would have involved transferring Winscombe & Sandford parish into Blagdon & Churchill ward and transferring Banwell and Loxton parishes into Congresbury & Puxton ward. While this would have improved electoral equality numerically, we were concerned that it would result in wards with relatively poor internal road connections compared to the clear links currently shared by Banwell, Sandford and Winscombe. We therefore did not adopt that option.

87 We have reviewed the existing wards and note that they secure reasonable electoral equality and use clear boundaries. We are therefore not proposing any changes to these wards.

88 Our draft recommendations are for single-councillor Blagdon & Churchill and single-councillor Congresbury & Puxton wards with 6% more and 4% fewer electors than the district average respectively by 2031.

Weston-super-Mare



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2031
Weston-super-Mare Central	2	0%
Weston-super-Mare Hillside	2	-1%
Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke	1	6%
Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle	2	-5%
Weston-super-Mare Milton	2	4%
Weston-super-Mare North Worle	2	-10%
Weston-super-Mare South	2	-3%
Weston-super-Mare South Worle	2	1%
Weston-super-Mare Uphill	2	-4%
Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke	2	7%
Wick St Lawrence & St Georges	1	4%

Weston-super-Mare Central, Weston-super-Mare South, Weston-super-Mare Uphill, and Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke

89 In response to the warding patterns consultation we received a number of comments on the ward boundaries for this area. Councillor Thornton suggested transferring the Bleadon Hill area of Weston-super-Mare Uphill into the neighbouring Hutton & Locking ward and, to offset the loss of electors from Uphill, extending the Uphill boundary to include additional electors from the Weston-super-Mare Central area. She also suggested renaming Weston-super-Mare Uphill as Weston-super-Mare West, arguing that Uphill village comprises only a minority of the ward.

90 Councillor Cronnelly expressed general support for the existing Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward, stating that the current boundary is clear with the railway to the north and Winterstoke Road to the west. He questioned whether the forecast growth would be as high as projected. The proponent of the 51-member scheme suggested transferring the Merton Drive area from Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke to Weston-super-Mare South Worle to improve electoral equality in Winterstoke. They also argued that Weston-super-Mare South ward should be renamed Weston-super-Mare Bournville & Oldmixon, reflecting the areas within the ward.

91 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received. We have examined Councillor Thornton's boundary proposal and note that our proposed three-councillor Hutton & Locking ward could accommodate the Bleadon Hill area (resulting in a ward with 6% more electors than the district average by 2031). However, doing so would create a ward with a very large east–west extent. In addition, Councillor Thornton's proposal to address the loss of electors from Weston-super-Mare Uphill by including electors from Weston-super-Mare Central (south of Clifton Road) would improve electoral equality in Weston-super-Mare Uphill but would significantly worsen electoral equality in Weston-super-Mare Central (to around 28% fewer electors than the average). Taken together, we were not persuaded that this would provide a better balance of the statutory criteria, and we are therefore not adopting this proposal.

92 We also considered Councillor Cronnelly's comments. We note his suggestion that the forecast level of development may not be realised, which could result in Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke retaining a better level of electoral equality than forecast. However, we must base our draft recommendations on a five-year forecast and we are satisfied that the electorate forecasts provided by the Council for this review are reasonable. On that basis, Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke would have 13% more electors than the district average by 2031 under a 51-member council. We do not consider this a level of electoral equality we would want to retain in an urban area.

93 We therefore examined options to address this, including the suggestion from the proponent of the 51-member scheme to transfer the Merton Drive area to Weston-super-Mare South Worle ward. However, we did not consider that this change alone would transfer sufficient electors to address the imbalance, only improving Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward to 11% more. We also examined whether including a larger area of Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward in Weston-super-Mare South Worle ward (around Old Mill Way/Pollard Road) could be achieved; however, we concluded that, given the layout of roads and cul-de-sacs, any such boundary would be difficult to define clearly and would risk creating an arbitrary boundary.

94 On balance, while we note Councillor Cronnelly's view that retaining Puttingthorpe Drive within Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward is logical, we consider that transferring this area, together with properties on Hutton Moor Lane, into Weston-super-Mare South ward provides the best balance between securing improved electoral equality and maintaining coherent and identifiable ward boundaries. While these areas would lie at the edge of Weston-super-Mare South ward, our visit suggested that they are relatively self-contained and somewhat separated from the core of Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward. We would, however, welcome local comments on this proposal, including the alternative of transferring an area around Hutton Moor Lane from Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke ward into Weston-super-Mare South Worle ward.

95 In relation to ward names, we note Councillor Thornton's suggestion to rename Weston-super-Mare Uphill as Weston-super-Mare West. Given that some other Weston-super-Mare ward names in this area use geographical compass-point descriptors, we consider that Weston-super-Mare West is consistent with this naming pattern. However, this is contradicted by the member of the public's request to move away from compass points and rename Weston-super-Mare South as Weston-super-Mare Bournville & Oldmixon. We have decided to retain the current ward names, but would welcome further local comments on this issue.

96 Our draft recommendations for this area are for two-councillor Weston-super-Mare Central, Weston-super-Mare South, Weston-super-Mare Uphill and Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke wards, with 0% variance, 3% fewer, 4% fewer and 7% more electors than the district average respectively by 2031.

Weston-super-Mare Hillside, Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle, Weston-super-Mare Milton, Weston-super-Mare North Worle and Weston-super-Mare South Worle

97 In response to the warding patterns consultation, we received a number of submissions for this area. The proponent of the 51-member scheme proposed several ward boundary changes. They proposed including the Midhaven Rise area in Weston-super-Mare North Worle ward, arguing that it is isolated from the remainder

of its current ward and has access onto Queensway, and stating this would improve electoral equality in Weston-super-Mare North Worle ward. They also proposed transferring Newton's Road and Lower Kewstoke Road into Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke ward. They argued that these changes would allow Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward to expand to include areas to the south of Worle High Street. In addition, they proposed a number of minor adjustments to tidy anomalies (including small realignments between Weston-super-Mare Milton and Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke wards). Finally, they suggested renaming Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke as Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke & Worlebury to reflect the inclusion of the Worlebury hillside.

98 Another member of the public argued that the area of Worle around High Street and Church Road would be better served in a Worle-focused ward rather than within Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke ward. They described this area as the historic village centre and a main leisure and commercial focus for Worle, and suggested it should be included with other areas of Worle, potentially alongside the existing Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward. They also suggested that an area to the south of New Bristol Road, including Worle Community School, could be included.

99 Another member of the public stated that West Wick is currently divided between wards, but provided no evidence to support this. Therefore, we are not proposing any change in this area.

100 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received, noting the suggested amendments to the Worle area. Our visit to the area confirmed the logic of uniting Worle village and the High Street within a ward with other areas of Worle, rather than within Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke. We concluded that the best option is to reduce Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke to a single-councillor ward, and include Worle village and the High Street within a two-councillor Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward. We did not consider it feasible to include the area to the south of New Bristol Road within this warding pattern, as it contains too many electors and would have significant knock-on effects to electoral equality in neighbouring wards.

101 Our visit also suggested that the area of Kewstoke parish around Anson Road and Mountbatten Close has good links into the Worle area and lies some distance from the core of Kewstoke village. While including this area within a Worle-focused ward would require the creation of a parish ward in Kewstoke parish, on balance we consider this justified and note it also improves electoral equality in the revised single-councillor Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke ward from 12% more electors than the district average by 2031 to 1% fewer.

102 We examined a number of options for which Weston-super-Mare ward to include this area of Kewstoke parish in, to reflect local links, avoid dividing roads (including around Hawke Road, Norton Lane and The Dell) and secure good

electoral equality. We considered whether it could be included within Weston-super-Mare North Worle ward to improve electoral equality there, but this would divide parts of Hawke Road, Norton Lane and The Dell between wards. We also considered an option that would place the area of Kewstoke parish to the north of Queensway (together with The Dell) in addition to the Midhaven Rise area in Weston-super-Mare North Worle ward, and the area to the south of Queensway in Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward. However, this would require additional parish warding arrangements for Kewstoke parish (a third parish ward) and would worsen electoral equality in Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward from 5% fewer to 10% fewer.

103 On balance, we consider that including this area within Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle provides the strongest warding pattern. While Weston-super-Mare North Worle ward would remain with 10% fewer electors by 2031, this approach provides clearer boundaries and supports effective and convenient local government, including by limiting the consequential parish warding required in Kewstoke parish.

104 We are also adopting the minor boundary adjustments proposed by the proponent of the 51-member scheme, where these tidied anomalies and ensured small groups of properties were kept together.

105 We received no significant comments on the ward boundaries for Weston-super-Mare Milton or Weston-super-Mare Hillside ward. Subject to the minor boundary adjustments set out above, we are retaining these wards without substantive change.

106 Finally, in relation to ward names, we note the suggestion that Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke ward is renamed as Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke & Worlebury but there is no other evidence in support of this so we are retaining the existing name, but would welcome local comments. We also note the suggestion of name changes for an expanded Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle ward, but consider this sits well with the Weston-super-Mare North Worle and Weston-super-Mare South Worle names, so are not proposing any change.

107 Our draft recommendations are for a single-councillor Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke ward and two-councillor Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle, Weston-super-Mare Milton, Weston-super-Mare Hillside, Weston-super-Mare North Worle and Weston-super-Mare South Worle wards, with electoral variances of 6% more, 5% fewer, 4% more, 1% fewer, 10% fewer and 1% more electors than the district average respectively by 2031.

Wick St Lawrence & St Georges

108 We received no significant comments on the ward boundaries for the Wick St Lawrence & St Georges area. We have reviewed the existing warding arrangements

and note that they secure good electoral equality and use clear and recognisable boundaries. We are therefore adopting the existing ward as part of our draft recommendations without amendment.

109 Our draft recommendations are for a single-councillor Wick St Lawrence & St Georges with 4% more electors than the district average by 2031.

Conclusions

110 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in North Somerset, referencing the 2025 and 2031 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found in Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided in Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2025	2031
Number of councillors	51	51
Number of electoral wards	34	34
Average number of electors per councillor	3,403	3,594
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	1	1
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	1	0

Draft recommendations

North Somerset Council should be made up of 51 councillors serving 34 wards: 18 single-councillor wards, 15 two-councillor wards and one three-councillor ward. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for North Somerset Council. You can also view our draft recommendations for North Somerset Council on our interactive maps at www.lgbce.org.uk

Parish electoral arrangements

111 As part of an electoral review, we are required to have regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). The Schedule provides that if a parish is to be divided between different wards it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single ward. We cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

112 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority warding arrangements. North Somerset Council also has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

113 North Somerset Council has recently completed a Community Governance Review (CGR) and published final recommendations for its review. These recommendations include a minor amendment to change the parish boundary between Backwell and Nailsea parishes and changes to the number of councillors in some other parishes.

114 These recommendations have now been confirmed by the making of the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026. Our proposals reflect the changes to the number of parish councillors in Portishead and Weston-super-Mare parishes that the CGR recommended.

115 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Banwell, Kewstoke, Nailsea, Portbury, Portishead, Weston-super-Mare and Wraxall & Failand parish councils.

116 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Banwell Parish Council.

Draft recommendations

Banwell Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	8
West	4

117 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Kewstoke Parish Council.

Draft recommendations

Kewstoke Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	2
West	9

118 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Nailsea Town Council.

Draft recommendations

Nailsea Town Council should comprise 20 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Golden Valley	4
West End	6
Yeo	5
Youngwood	5

119 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Portbury Parish Council.

Draft recommendations

Portbury Parish Council should comprise eight councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	7
West	1

120 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Portishead Town Council. The total number of parish councillors that we are proposing for Portishead Town Council reflects the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026. However, we have allocated a different number of parish councillors to each Portishead Town Council ward to reflect the forecast electorate in each area.

Draft recommendations

Portishead Town Council should comprise 15 councillors, reflected in the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
East	5
North	2
South	3
West	5

121 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Weston-super-Mare Town Council. The total number of parish councillors that we are proposing for Weston-Super-Mare Town Council reflects the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026. We have also used the same parish ward names identified in this Order. However, we have allocated a different number of parish councillors to each Weston-Super-Mare Town Council ward to reflect the forecast electorate in each area. We welcome comments on parish ward names.

Draft recommendations

Weston-super-Mare Town Council should comprise 29 councillors, as reflected in the North Somerset Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance) Order 2026, representing 10 wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Central	3
Hillside	3
Mid Worle	3
Milton	3
North Worle	3
South	3
South Worle	3
Uphill	3
Winterstoke	4
Worle West & Worlebury	1

122 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Wraxall & Failand Parish Council.

Draft recommendations

Wraxall & Failand Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
The Elms	4
Wraxall & Failand	7

Have your say

123 The Commission has an open mind about its draft recommendations. Every representation we receive will be considered, regardless of who it is from or whether it relates to the whole of North Somerset or just a part of it.

124 If you agree with our recommendations, please let us know. If you don't think our recommendations are right for North Somerset, we want to hear alternative proposals for a different pattern of wards.

125 Our website is the best way to keep up to date with progress on the review and to have your say www.lgbce.org.uk

126 Each review has its own page with details of the timetable for the review, information about its different stages and interactive mapping.

127 Submissions can also be made by emailing reviews@lgbce.org.uk or by writing to:

Review Officer (North Somerset)
LGBCE
7th Floor
3 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YZ

128 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for North Somerset Council which delivers:

- Electoral equality: each local councillor represents a similar number of electors.
- Community identity: reflects the identity and interests of local communities.
- Effective and convenient local government: helping your council discharge its responsibilities effectively.

129 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of electors.
- Reflect community interests and identities and include evidence of community links.
- Be based on strong, easily identifiable boundaries.

- Help the council deliver effective and convenient local government.

130 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of electors as elsewhere in North Somerset?

131 Community identity:

- Community groups: is there a parish council, residents' association or other group that represents the area?
- Interests: what issues bind the community together or separate it from other parts of your area?
- Identifiable boundaries: are there natural or constructed features which make strong boundaries for your proposals?

132 Effective local government:

- Are any of the proposed wards too large or small to be represented effectively?
- Are the proposed names of the wards appropriate?
- Are there good links across your proposed wards? Is there any form of public transport?

133 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all representations will be placed on deposit at our offices and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

134 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers. This includes your name, postal or email addresses, signatures or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, no matter who they are from.

135 In the light of representations received, we will review our draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

136 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the all-out elections for North Somerset Council in 2027.

Equalities

137 The Commission is satisfied that it complies with its legal obligations under the Equality Act and that no adverse equality impacts will arise as a result of the outcome of the review.

Appendices

Appendix A

Draft recommendations for North Somerset Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2025)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2031)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Backwell & Wrington	2	7,249	3,625	7%	8,035	4,018	12%
2	Banwell & Winscombe	2	6,729	3,365	-1%	6,866	3,433	-4%
3	Blagdon & Churchill	1	3,489	3,489	3%	3,821	3,821	6%
4	Clevedon East	1	3,548	3,548	4%	3,671	3,671	2%
5	Clevedon South	1	3,340	3,340	-2%	3,484	3,484	-3%
6	Clevedon Walton	1	3,509	3,509	3%	3,704	3,704	3%
7	Clevedon West	1	3,275	3,275	-4%	3,384	3,384	-6%
8	Clevedon Yeo	1	3,359	3,359	-1%	3,496	3,496	-3%
9	Congresbury & Puxton	1	3,376	3,376	-1%	3,462	3,462	-4%
10	Gordano Valley	1	3,546	3,546	4%	3,670	3,670	2%
11	Hutton & Locking	3	7,889	2,630	-23%	9,888	3,296	-8%
12	Long Ashton	2	6,414	3,207	-6%	6,613	3,307	-8%

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2025)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2031)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
13	Nailsea Golden Valley	1	3,233	3,233	-5%	3,389	3,389	-6%
14	Nailsea West End	1	3,303	3,303	-3%	3,942	3,942	10%
15	Nailsea Yeo	1	3,611	3,611	6%	3,755	3,755	4%
16	Nailsea Youngwood	1	3,628	3,628	7%	3,794	3,794	6%
17	Pill	1	3,531	3,531	4%	3,661	3,661	2%
18	Portishead East	2	6,974	3,487	2%	7,098	3,549	-1%
19	Portishead North	1	3,247	3,247	-5%	3,353	3,353	-7%
20	Portishead South	1	3,230	3,230	-5%	3,399	3,399	-5%
21	Portishead West	2	7,167	3,584	5%	7,473	3,737	4%
22	Weston-super-Mare Central	2	7,139	3,570	5%	7,201	3,601	0%
23	Weston-super-Mare Hillside	2	7,011	3,506	3%	7,142	3,571	-1%
24	Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke	1	3,623	3,623	6%	3,809	3,809	6%
25	Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle	2	6,538	3,269	-4%	6,849	3,425	-5%
26	Weston-super-Mare Milton	2	7,227	3,614	6%	7,488	3,744	4%

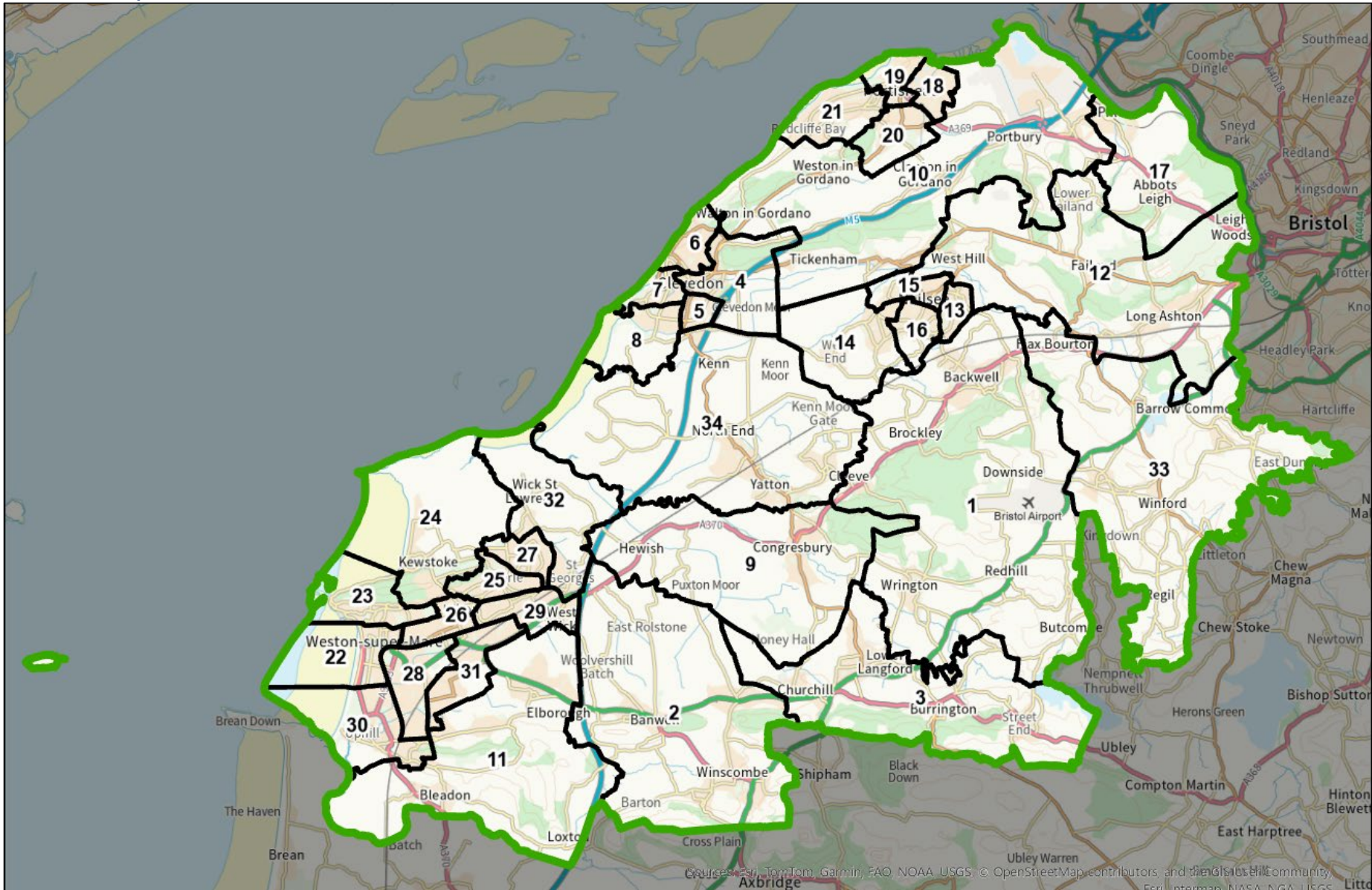
	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2025)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2031)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
27	Weston-super-Mare North Worle	2	6,271	3,136	-8%	6,495	3,248	-10%
28	Weston-super-Mare South	2	6,812	3,406	0%	6,992	3,496	-3%
29	Weston-super-Mare South Worle	2	7,117	3,559	5%	7,251	3,626	1%
30	Weston-super-Mare Uphill	2	6,726	3,363	-1%	6,920	3,460	-4%
31	Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke	2	6,698	3,349	-2%	7,722	3,861	7%
32	Wick St Lawrence & St Georges	1	3,608	3,608	6%	3,743	3,743	4%
33	Winford	1	3,630	3,630	7%	3,761	3,761	5%
34	Yatton	2	7,482	3,741	10%	7,938	3,969	10%
	Totals	51	173,529	-	-	183,269	-	-
	Averages	-	-	3,403	-	-	3,594	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by North Somerset Council.

Note: The 'variance from average' column shows by how far, in percentage terms, the number of electors per councillor in each electoral ward varies from the average for the North Somerset. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Backwell & Wrington
2	Banwell & Winscombe
3	Blagdon & Churchill
4	Clevedon East
5	Clevedon South
6	Clevedon Walton
7	Clevedon West
8	Clevedon Yeo
9	Congresbury & Puxton
10	Gordano Valley
11	Hutton & Locking
12	Long Ashton
13	Nailsea Golden Valley
14	Nailsea West End
15	Nailsea Yeo
16	Nailsea Youngwood
17	Pill
18	Portishead East
19	Portishead North
20	Portishead South
21	Portishead West
22	Weston-super-Mare Central
23	Weston-super-Mare Hillside
24	Weston-super-Mare Kewstoke
25	Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle
26	Weston-super-Mare Milton
27	Weston-super-Mare North Worle
28	Weston-super-Mare South
29	Weston-super-Mare South Worle
30	Weston-super-Mare Uphill
31	Weston-super-Mare Winterstoke
32	Wick St Lawrence & St Georges
33	Winford
34	Yatton

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-somerset

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:
www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/north-somerset

Councillors

- Councillor M. Bird (North Somerset Council)
- Councillor C. Cronnelly (North Somerset Council)
- Councillor H. Thornton (North Somerset Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Backwell Parish Council
- Nailsea Town Council
- Wraxall & Failand Parish Council
- Wrington Parish Council
- Yatton Parish Council

Local residents

- 18 local residents

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. We only take account of electors registered specifically for local elections during our reviews.
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at www.nalc.gov.uk
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council

Translations and other formats:

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Tel: 0330 500 1525

Email: reviews@lgbce.org.uk

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A note on our mapping:

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) was set up by Parliament, independent of Government and political parties. It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is responsible for conducting boundary, electoral and structural reviews of local government.

Local Government Boundary Commission for
England
7th Floor, 3 Bunhill Row,
London,
EC1Y 8YZ

Telephone: 0330 500 1525
Email: reviews@lgbce.org.uk
Online: www.lgbce.org.uk
X: @LGBCE