

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

First Principle

To provide effective and convenient local government [Sec 54(1) of the Local Government Act 1972].

In considering this principle it is believed that local Town & Community Councils need to have a membership between seven as a minimum and twenty as a maximum and the following table to be used as a flexible guide.

Electorate	Suggested Councillor Allocation
0 -299	7
300 – 499	8
500 – 749	9
750 – 999	10
1000 – 1499	11
1500 – 1999	12
2000 – 3999	13
4000 – 5999	14
6000 – 8999	15
9000 – 11,999	16
12,000 +	17 - 20

Second Principle

To recognise that the different demands and issues between urban and rural communities will mean different levels of representation being appropriate.

This is reflected in the above table having an increased Councillor allocation for smaller electorates.

Third Principle

To consider the number and distribution of the local government electors in each community including any change in either, which is likely to take place within 5 years [Sch 11, para 4(3)(a) of the Local Government Act 1972]

For example, if a large residential development is likely to be implemented within 5 years it is likely to lead to an increase in the number of electors in that community.

Fourth Principle

In considering whether any town or community is to be divided into wards regard should be had to the questions whether [Sch 11, para 4(2) of the Local Government Act 1972] –

- a) ***The number or distribution of the local government electors for the town or community is such as to make a single election of town or community councillors impractical or inconvenient/***

If it is impractical or inconvenient to have a single election of the town or community council that would support having separate wards within that town or community council.

- b) ***It is desirable that any area or areas of the town or community should be separately represented on the town or community council.***

It may, for example, be desirable because a particular part of the town or community has a separate identity which should be reflected by it being a separate ward.

Fifth Principle

Where a town or community is being divided into wards regard will be had to the desirability of fixing boundaries which are and will remain easily identifiable [Sch 11, para 4(3)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972].

Examples of such boundaries are the course of a river or the route of a road.

Sixth Principle

Where a town or community is divided into wards regard should be had to any localities which will be broken by the fixing of any particular boundaries [Sch 11, para 4(3)(c) of the Local Government Act 1972].

In fixing ward boundaries identifiable localities should not be broken wherever this is practical.

Seventh Principle

Where a town or community is divided into wards to equalise as far as practical the number of electors in each ward.

This is to ensure fair representation on the Council.

Eighth Principle

Where a town or community is divided into wards for each ward to elect the same number of Councillors as far as practical.

This is to ensure fair representation on the Council.