



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH ACT 2007 COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE REVIEW 2025/26

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

Introduction

North West Leicestershire is carrying out a Community Governance Review (in accordance with Part 4, Chapter 3 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007).

The Council is required to have regard to the guidance on Community Governance Review published by the Government. This guidance has been considered when drawing up these Terms of Reference.

What is a Community Governance Review

A CGR provides an opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries, which reflect local identities and facilitate effective and convenient local government. It can take place for the whole or part of the District to consider one or more of the following:

- creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes
- the naming of parishes and the style of new parishes and the creation of town councils
- the electoral arrangements for parishes including
 - the ordinary year of election,
 - the number of councillors to be elected to the council;
 - and parish warding
- grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping parishes
- other types of local arrangements, including parish meetings

The Council is required to ensure that community governance within the area under review will be:

- reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area; and
- is effective and convenient

In doing so the community governance review is required to take into account:

- the impact of community governance arrangements on community cohesion; and
- the size, population and boundaries of a local community or parish

Why is the Council undertaking the review?

The Council continues to believe that town and parish councils play an important role in community empowerment and wants to ensure that parish governance in our district continues to be robust, representative and able to meet the challenges that lie before it.

At its meeting on 20 June 2023 Council requested that, following the Local Government Boundary Commission for England's electoral review of the district, a Community Governance Review be carried out to consider the most suitable way of representing people living in the unparished areas of the district.

Government guidance states that it is good practice to conduct a full CGR at least every 10 to 15 years. The Council therefore wishes to review the current arrangements and the areas outlined above to ensure that the electoral arrangements of parishes (the warding arrangements and the allocations of councillors) are appropriate, equitable and understood by their electorate.

Who undertakes the review?

As the relevant principal authority, North West Leicestershire District Council is responsible for conducting the review. The Democratic Services Team will oversee the review, in consultation with the Electoral Review Working Party, and produce draft and final recommendations. The Council will need to take account of the views of local people and conduct a full consultation process.

Formal decisions on the recommendations arising from the review will be made by Council in accordance with the Council's constitution.

Areas under review

North West Leicestershire District Council has resolved to undertake a Community Governance Review to consider the arrangements for the following unparished areas of the district.

Ward	Electorate (1 Sept 2025)	Households (1 Sept 2025)
Bardon including Bardon Parish Meeting	2242	1299
Broom Leys – Polling Districts BRB & BRC	1103	655
Castle Rock – Polling District CRB	2079	1246
Coalville East	1996	1097
Coalville West	1809	1233
Greenhill	2074	1168
Snibston North – Polling District SNA	1550	1117
Snibston South	2019	1493
Thringstone	2044	1194

The following Town and Parish Councils have asked the Council to review their arrangements as set out below:

Area	Changes
Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an examination of the warding arrangements of the parish due to the expansion of the electorate as a result of the Money Hill development; a review of both the number of Town Councillors and their

	<p>distribution among the current seven wards of the Parish and a new ward, should one be created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reassessment of the boundary between the parishes of Ashby de la Zouch and Packington which now bears little resemblance of common sense now that the A42 is in place; and, • the possible renaming of the parish of Ashby de la Zouch to include Blackfordby.
Ibstock Parish Council	A reassessment of the parish boundaries with particular reference to the Ellistown & Battram ward.

The following Town and Parish Councils have been included as they may neighbour the unparished areas or existing Councils mentioned above and may be affected by the changes, or following the publication of the Terms of Reference, may request their arrangements to be reviewed

Appleby Magna
Ashby Woulds
Belton
Breedon on the Hill
Castle Donington
Charley
Coleorton
Ellistown and Battleflat
Heather
Hugglescote and Donington le Heath
Kegworth
Lockington and Hemington
Long Whatton and Diseworth
Measham
Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Acresford
Osgathorpe
Packington
Ravenstone with Snibston
Snarestone
Swannington
Sweepstone and Newton Burgoland
Whitwick
Worthington

Consultation

The Council has drawn up and now publishes this Terms of Reference document. This document lays out the aims of the review, the legislation that guides it and some of the policies that the Council considers important in the review.

In coming to its recommendations in the review, the Council will need to take account of the views of local people. The Act requires the Council to consult the local government electors for the area under review and any other person or body who appears to have an interest in the

review and to take the representations that are received into account by judging them against the criteria in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.

The Council will also identify any other person or body who it feels may have an interest in the review and write to them inviting them to submit their views at both stages of consultation.

This will include:

- Ward Members
- Parish Councillors
- Tenants and Residents' Associations
- Village Groups and Societies
- Schools and Colleges

As required by Section 93 (8) of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007, the District Council will notify Leicestershire County Council that a review is to be undertaken, provide them with a copy of the terms of reference for the review and will consult them on the matters under review.

The Council will also be pleased to receive comments from any other person or body that wishes to make representations; any such person that makes representation during the initial invitation to submit proposals will be invited to make comments in respect of the draft proposals.

The Council intends to clearly publish all decisions taken in the review and the reasons for taking those decisions and will work towards the Government's view in undertaking the review that "Community Governance Reviews should be conducted transparently so that local people and other local stakeholders who may have an interest are made aware of the outcome of the decisions taken on them and the reasons behind these decisions".

In accordance with the Act, representations received in connection with the review will be taken into account, and steps will be taken to notify consultees of the outcome of the review by publishing them on the Council's website at XXXX through general press releases, placing key documents on public deposit at the Council Offices and will communicate the final outcome of the review by writing to all households in the area concerned by the review.

Representations

North West Leicestershire District Council welcomes representations during the specified consultation stages as set out in the timetable from any person or body who may wish to comment or make proposals on any aspect of the matters included within the review.

Representations may be made in the following ways:

- Online using the form at xxx
- By email address- electreg@nwleicestershire.gov.uk
- By post to The Democratic Services Team Manager, North West Leicestershire District Council, PO Box 11051, Coalville, LE67 0FW

Timetable for the Review

Publication of these Terms of Reference formally begins the review, which must be completed with twelve months. The table below details indicative timescales for the review.

Stage	Date/Timeline	Timescale	Outline of Activity
Publication of Terms	05/11/2025		Publication of Notice and

of Reference			Terms of Reference and Stakeholder Notification of commencement of the review.
Stage One – Invite initial submissions	15/12/2025 to 07/02/2026	8 weeks	Initial submissions invited Consultation/Representations. Consultation with stakeholders
Stage Two – Consider submissions	08/02/2026 to 20/04/2026 Council Meeting 12 May 2026	10 weeks	Consideration of submissions received – draft recommendations prepared
Stage Three – Publish Draft Recommendations	13/05/2026 to 22/07/2026	12 weeks	Publish draft recommendations for further consultation.
Stage Four – Final Recommendations	23/07/2026 to 16/09/2026 Council Meeting November 2026	15 weeks	Consideration of further submissions received and prepare final recommendations Final recommendations published – Council resolves to make a Reorganisation Order
Implementation	06/05/2027 (Elections)		Effective date of any changes to parish/town boundaries and electoral arrangements

THE PRESENT STRUCTURE OF PARISHES AND THEIR ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

Present structures of parish governance in our area

There are currently 25 town/parish councils in the district as set out in the table below:

<u>Town/Parish Council</u>	<u>Parish/Town Wards</u>	<u>No. of Town/Parish Cllrs</u>	<u>Overall No. of Town/Parish Cllrs</u>	<u>Ratio of Electors to Cllrs</u>	<u>Electorate</u>	<u>District Ward</u>
Appleby Magna Parish Council	N/A	6		1:177	1062	Appleby
Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	Castle	3	17	1:792	2376	Ashby Castle
	Holywell	3		1:852	2555	Ashby Holywell
	Ivanhoe	3		1:867	2602	Ashby Ivanhoe
	Money Hill	3		1:827	2480	Ashby Money Hill
	Willesley	3		1:687	2062	Ashby Willesley

	Blackfordby	2		1:325	1249	Blackfordby
Ashby Woulds Town Council	Moira	4	9	1:392	1568	Ashby Woulds
	Albert Village	2		1:291	582	Ashby Woulds
	Norris Hill	3		1:410	1229	Blackfordby
Belton Parish Council	N/A	6		1:98	585	Long Whatton & Diseworth
Breedon on the Hill Parish Council	N/A	6		1:161	963	Worthington & Breedon
Castle Donington Parish Council	Castle	5	14	1:405	2027	Castle Donington Castle
	Central	5		1:385	1926	Castle Donington Central
	Park	4		1:597	2387	Castle Donington Park
Charley Parish Council	N/A	5		1:31	155	Castle Rock
Coleorton Parish Council	North	1	6	1:178	178	Worthington & Breedon
	South	5		1:165	825	Valley
Ellistown and Battleflat Parish Council	N/A	7		1:293	2053	Ellistown & Battleflat
Heather Parish Council	N/A	6		1:142	854	Sence Valley
Hugglescote & Donington le Heath Parish Council	St Johns	4	9	1:909	3634	Hugglescote St Johns
	St Marys	5		1:455	2273	Hugglescote St Marys
Ibstock Parish Council	East	4	13	1:412	1649	Ibstock East
	Ellistown & Battram	1		1:180	180	Ibstock East
	West	5		1:473	2365	Ibstock West
	North	3		1:507	1520	Sence Valley
Kegworth Parish Council	North	4	10	1:336	1344	Daleacre Hill
	South	6		1:288	1730	Kegworth
Lockington & Hemington Parish Council	Lockington	2	5	1:62	123	Lockington & Hemington
	Hemington	3		1:179	536	Daleacre Hill
Long Whatton & Diseworth Parish Council	Long Whatton	4	7	1:226	905	Long Whatton & Diseworth
	Diseworth	3		1:196	587	Long Whatton & Diseworth
Measham Parish Council	North	6	11	1:347	2080	Measham North

	South	5		1:405	2024	Measham South
Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford Parish Council	N/A	8		1:283	2262	Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe
Osgathorpe Parish Council	N/A	5		1:75	387	Valley
Packington Parish Council	N/A	6		1:120	722	Ravenstone & Packington
Ravenstone with Snibston Parish Council	Ravenstone	5	7	1:340	1701	Ravenstone & Packington
	The Limes	2		1:255	509	Snibston North
Snarestone Parish Council	N/A	5		1:55	275	Appleby
Swannington Parish Council	N/A	6		1:177	1062	Valley
Swepstone & Newton Burgoland Parish Council	N/A	5		1:108	539	Appleby
Whitwick Parish Council	Broom Leys	2	11	1:473	946	Broom Leys
	Hermitage	3		1:609	1828	Hermitage
	Holly Hayes	3		1:644	1933	Holly Hayes
	Thornborough	3		1:675	2026	Thornborough
Worthington Parish Council	Worthington	1	5	1:420	420	Worthington & Breedon
	Newbold	2		1:312	623	Worthington & Breedon
	Griffydam	2		1:101	201	Worthington & Breedon

There are currently 5 parish meetings in the district as set out in the table below:

Parish Meeting	Electorate (1 Sept 2025)	Households (1 Sept 2025)
Chilcote	112	56
Isley cum Langley	48	27
Normington Le Heath	125	65
Stauton Harold	117	56
Stretton-en-le-Field	24	16

Guidance in connection with the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act requires the consent of the Electoral Commission to be obtained if the Council may wish to alter the electorate arrangements for a parish whose existing arrangements were put in place within the previous five years by an order made either by the Secretary of State or the Electoral Commission. It is not anticipated that any such consent will be required following this review.

Previously unparished areas

The Council is required by law to consider other forms of community governance as alternatives or stages towards establishing parish councils. There may be other arrangements for community representation or community engagement in an area, including area committees, neighbourhood management programmes, tenant management organisations, area or community forums, residents' and tenants' associations or community associations, which may be more appropriate to some areas than parish councils, or may provide stages building towards the creation of a parish council, which are already successfully creating opportunities for engagement, empowerment and co-ordination in local communities.

The Council will be mindful of such other forms of community governance in its consideration of whether parish governance is most appropriate in certain areas. However, the Council also notes that what sets parish councils apart from other kinds of governance is the fact that they are a democratically elected tier of local government with directly elected representatives, independent of other council tiers and budgets, and possessing specific powers for which they are democratically accountable.

PARISH AREAS

Introduction

This review considers the creation of new parishes and reviewing current arrangements.

The legislation requires that the council must have regard to the need to secure that community governance within the area under review:

- Reflects the identities and interests of the community in that area, and
- Is effective and convenient, and
- Takes into account any other arrangements for the purposes of community representation or community engagement in the area.

Parishes

The Council is anxious to ensure that electors should be able to identify clearly with the parish in which they are resident because it considers that this sense of identity and community lends strength and legitimacy to the parish structure, creates a common interest in parish affairs, encourages participation in elections to the parish council, leads to representative and accountable government, engenders visionary leadership and generates a strong, inclusive community with a sense of civic values, responsibility and pride.

The Council considers that parishes should reflect distinctive and recognizable communities of interest, with their own sense of identity; the feeling of local community and the wishes of local inhabitants are primary considerations in this review.

The Council notes the government's Guidance that community cohesion should be taken into account in this review.

Boundaries

The Council considers that the boundaries between parishes will normally reflect the 'no-man's land' between communities and represented by areas of low population or pronounced physical barriers. These barriers will be either natural or man-made; they might include coastal features, rivers, marshland, moorland and mountain or man-made features such as parks, canals, railways, major roads and motorways – those barriers that oblige the residents of an affected area to have little in common with the remainder of the parish to which they may have been allotted.

The Council considers that 'natural' settlements or settlements as they are defined in the Local Development Framework/Local Plan should not in normal circumstances be partitioned by parish boundaries.

The Council will endeavour to select boundaries that are and are likely to remain easily identifiable.

The pattern of community representation and community engagement

In some areas of the authority there are local residents' associations, community forums etc. that make a distinct contribution to the community. The Council will be mindful of these local forums for community representation and engagement and will consider them as foundations for / stages towards the creation of parishes within democratically elected councils.

Viability

The Council is anxious to ensure that parishes should be viable and should possess a precept that enables them to actively and effectively promote the well-being of their residents and to contribute to the real provision of services in their areas in an economic and efficient manner.

Some parishes are anxious to take on the new power of well-being provided in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007; others hold Quality Parish status, while others are anxious to enter into charters with principal councils for the provision of local services. The Council sees these initiatives as important measures of effective and convenient local government and will respect them in this review.

The Council recognises that, in its more rural areas, a strong sense of community can prevail over an extensive but otherwise sparsely populated area. Parishes in these areas may have limited capacity to facilitate service provision and effective local government; even so, arrangements in these areas, when they accord with the wishes of the inhabitants of the parish, will at least represent convenient local government.

The Council is committed to ensure that the review leads to parishes that are based on areas, which reflect community identity and interest and which are viable as an administrative unit.

THE GROUPING OF PARISHES

Introduction

A grouping order is permitted under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1972. It may be best considered as a working alliance of parishes that have come together under a common parish council, with the electors of each of the grouped parishes electing a designated number of councillors to the Council. It has found to be an effective way of ensuring parish government for small parishes that might otherwise be unviable as separate units, while otherwise guaranteeing their separate community identity.

General Principles

Under the Act, smaller new parishes of less than 150 electors will be unable to establish their own parish council. The government has stated that, “in some cases, it may be preferable to group together parishes so as to allow a common parish council to be formed...such proposals are worth considering and may avoid the need for substantive changes to parish boundaries, the creation of new parishes or the abolition of very small parishes where, despite their size, they still reflect community identity”. This guidance is noted by the Council, however, it is not anticipated that this review will be required to consider grouping of parishes.

NAMES AND STYLES

The naming of parishes

With regard to the naming of parishes, the Council will endeavour to reflect existing local or historic place-names, and will give a strong presumption in favour of names proposed by local interested parties. The Council notes that Government considers that composite names of parishes are rarely in the interests of effective and convenient local government and encourages avoidance of composite names other than in exceptional circumstances where the demands of history, local connections or the preservation of local ties make a pressing case for the retention of distinctive traditional names. The Council will consider this when making any proposals regarding naming of parishes.

There are legal requirements (as defined in Section 76 of the Local Government Act 1972), particularly with regard to subsequent notification, with regard to the naming of parishes, and the Council will be mindful of these.

Alternative Styles

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 has introduced ‘alternative styles’ for parishes. If adopted, the ‘alternative style’ would replace the style “parish”. However, only one of the three prescribed styles can be adopted:

“community”, “neighbourhood” or “village”.

Where a new parish is created, the Council will make recommendations as to the geographical name of the new parish and as to whether or not it should have one of the alternative styles.

ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

What does ‘Electoral Arrangements’ mean?

An important part of the Council’s review will comprise giving consideration to ‘Electoral Arrangements’. The term covers the way in which a council is constituted for the parish. It covers:

- The ordinary year in which elections are held;
- The number of councillors to be elected to the council;
- The division (or not) of the parish into wards for the purposes of electing councillors;
- The number and boundaries of any such wards;
- The number of councillors to be elected for any such ward
- The name of any such ward.

Ordinary year of election

The Local Government Act 1972 states that ordinary election of parish councillors shall take place in 1976, 1979 and every fourth year thereafter (i.e. 2007, 2011, 2015 etc.). However, the government has indicated that it would want the parish electoral cycle to coincide with the cycle for the district/borough council, so that the costs of elections can be shared. If the review finds that it will be appropriate to hold an election for parish councillors, for example to a newly formed parish, at an earlier date than the next scheduled ordinary elections, the terms of office of any newly elected parish councillors will be so reduced as to enable the electoral cycle to revert to the normal cycle in the district / borough / London borough at the next ordinary elections.

A council for a parish

The legislation lays down the different duties that the Council has with regard to the creation of a council for a parish:

- Where the number of electors is 1,000 or more – a parish council must be created;
- Where the number of electors is 151-999 – a parish council may be created, with a parish meeting being the alternative form of parish governance;
- Where the number of electors is 150 or fewer – a parish council is not created.

What considerations cover the number of parish councillors?

The government has advised, and this Council concurs that “it is an important democratic principle that each person’s vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimated competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors”. Likewise, the Council notes that the number of parish councillors for each parish council shall be not less than five. There is no maximum number. There are no rules relating to the allocation of councillors. However, each parish grouped under a common parish council must have at least one parish councillor. The Aston Business School found the following levels of representation:-

Electorate	Councillor Allocation
Less than 500	5 - 8
501 – 2,500	6 – 12
2,501 – 10,000	9 – 16
10,001 – 20,000	13 – 27
Greater than 20,000	13 - 31

The National Association of Local Councils (NALC) suggested that the minimum number of councillors should be seven and the maximum 25.

The government’s guidance is that “each area should be considered on its own merits, having regard to its population, geography and pattern of communities”. This Council is prepared to pay particular attention to its existing levels of representation, the broad pattern of existing council sizes, which have stood the test of time and the take up of seats at elections in its consideration of the matter.

The present levels of representation on town/parish councils in the district are set out earlier in these terms of reference. The number of parish council seats that required co-option following the last ordinary election was 27.

It is recognised that the conduct of parish council business does not usually require a large body of councillors. By law, the Council in this review must have regard to the following factors when considering the number of councillors to be elected for the parish:

- The number of local government electors for the parish;
- Any change in that number which is likely to occur in the period of five years beginning with the day when the review starts.

The Council will also take into account the following considerations:

- To ensure that the allocation of councillors to parishes is equitable across the district, while acknowledging that local circumstances may occasionally merit variation.
- To appreciate that there are different demands and consequently different levels of representation are appropriate between urban and more rural parishes in the district.

The Council also acknowledges that there may be exceptions to the above, where some weight will be given to the following considerations in forming the proposals:

- A high precept and high levels of service provision;
- Where representation may be required to meet the challenges of population sparsity;
- Supporting a warding arrangement in a particular parish and achieving a good parity of representation between wards.

Parish warding

The Act requires that in considering whether a parish should be divided into wards for the purposes of elections for the parish council the Council should consider the following:

- Whether the number, or distribution, of the local government electors for the parish council would make a single election of councillors impracticable or inconvenient;
- Whether it is desirable that any areas of the parish should be separately represented on the council.

The government's guidance is that "the warding of parishes in largely rural areas that are based predominantly on a single centrally located village may not be justified. Conversely, warding may be appropriate where the parish encompasses a number of villages with separate identities, a village with a large rural hinterland or where, on the edges of towns, there has been some urban overspill into the parish"

With regard to urban parishes, the government has suggested, "there is likely to be a stronger case for the warding of urban parishes". In urban areas community identity tends to focus on a locality, whether this be a housing estate, a shopping centre or community facilities. Each locality is likely to have its own sense of identity".

The Council will be mindful of this guidance, noting further that "each case should be considered on its merits and on the basis of the information and evidence provided during the course of the review."

The Council also wishes to emphasise that warding arrangements should be clearly and readily understood by and should have relevance for the electorate in a parish; they should reflect clear physical and social differences within a parish: one parish but comprising different parts. Furthermore, ward elections should have merit; not only should they meet the two tests laid down in the Act, but they should also be in the interests of effective and convenient local government. They should not be wasteful of a parish's resources.

The number and boundaries of parish wards

In reaching conclusions on the boundaries between parish wards, the Council will take into account community identity and interests in an area and will consider whether any particular ties or linkages might be broken by the drawing of particular ward boundaries.

Equally, the Council, during its consultations in this review is mindful that proposals which are intended to reflect community identity and local linkages should be justified in terms of sound and demonstrable evidence of those identities and linkages.

The Council has noted the desirability of fixing boundaries which are, and will remain, easily identifiable, as well as taking into account any local ties which might be broken by the fixing of any particular boundaries. The Council also emphasises that ward boundaries should be clearly understood; they should represent the most appropriate parting of local attachments within a parish that comprises different parts. The Electoral Commission has suggested that a relevant consideration for the Council when undertaking a review is that the district wards should not split an unwarded parish and that no parish ward should be split by such a boundary. The relevant legal provisions do not apply to reviews of parish electoral arrangements, but the Commission has requested the Council to bear this in mind, which the Council will do.

The number of councillors to be elected for parish wards

The Council has noted that it is required to have regard to the following when considering the size and boundaries of the wards and the number of councillors to be elected for each ward;

- The number of local government electors for the parish;
- Any change in the number, or distribution, of the local government electors, which is likely to occur in the period of five years beginning with the day when this review starts.

The government has advised, and this Council concurs that “it is an important democratic principle that each person’s vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimated factors, when it comes to the elections of councillors.” While there is no provision in legislation that each parish councillor should represent, as nearly as may be, the same number of electors, the Council considers that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government, either for voters or councillors, to have significant differences in levels of representation between different parish wards.

The Council is likewise anxious to avoid the risk that, where one or more wards of a parish are over represented by councillors, the residents of those wards (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council. During the review process and in its consultations, the Council is committed to consistently showing the ratios of electors to councillors that would result from its proposals.

The foregoing consideration of being equitable will also guide the Council when it considers the number of councillors to be elected to a common council by each parish within a grouping arrangement.

Naming of parish wards

With regard to the names of parish wards, the Council will endeavour to reflect existing local or historic place names, and will give a strong presumption in favour of ward names proposed by local interested parties.

REORGANISATION OF COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE ORDERS AND COMMENCEMENT

The review will be completed when the Council adopts the Reorganisation of Community Governance Order. Copies of this order, the map(s) that show the effects of that order in detail, and the document(s) which set out the reasons for the decisions that the Council has taken

(including where it has decided to make no change following a review) will be deposited at the Council's offices and on its website.

In accordance with the Guidance issued by the government, the Council will issue maps to illustrate each recommendation at a scale that will not normally be smaller than 1:10,000.

These maps will be deposited with the Secretary of State at the Department of Communities and Local Government and at the Council's Customer Centre at Belvoir Road, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 3PD.

Prints will also be supplied, in accordance with the regulations, to Ordnance Survey, the Registrar General, the Land Registry, the Valuation Office Agency, the Boundary Commission for England and the Electoral Commission.

The provisions of the Order would take effect, for financial and administrative purposes, from 1st April in the designated year.

The electoral arrangements for a new parish or existing parish council will come into force at the next elections to the parish council. These might be the next ordinary local elections. However, where the next ordinary elections are not for some time, the Council might have resolved to modify or exclude the application of sections 16(3) and 90 of the Local Government Act 1972 to provide for the first election to be held in an earlier year, with councillors serving a shortened first term to allow the parish electoral cycle to return to that of the district.

CONSEQUENTIAL MATTERS

General Principles

The Council notes that a Reorganisation Order may cover any consequential matters that appear to the Council to be necessary or proper to give effect to the Order. These may include:

- The transfer and management or custody of property;
- The setting of precepts for new parishes;
- Provision with respect to the transfer of any functions, property, rights and liabilities;
- Provision for the transfer of staff, compensation for loss of office, pensions and other staffing matters.

In these matters, the Council will be guided by Regulations that have been issued following the 2007 Act.

In particular, the Council notes that the Regulations regarding the transfer of property, rights and liabilities require that any apportionments shall use the population of the area as estimated by the proper officer of the Council as an appropriate proportion.

Furthermore, the Council notes that the Regulations regarding the establishment of a precept for a new parish require the Council to calculate the first anticipated precept for a newly constituted parish council and for the amount of that precept to be included in the Reorganisation Order.

District ward boundaries

The Council is mindful that it may be necessary, although it is not anticipated, for it to recommend the Electoral Commission to make alterations to the boundaries of district wards or county electoral divisions to reflect the changes made at parish level. The Council notes that it will be for the Electoral Commission to decide if related alterations should be made and when

they should be implemented, and that the Commission may find it appropriate to direct the Boundary Committee for England to conduct an electoral review of affected areas.

The Council notes that the Electoral Commission will require evidence that the Council has consulted on any such recommendations for the alterations to the boundaries of district wards to County electoral divisions as part of the review. Of course, such recommendations for alterations may only become apparent during the course of the review. Even so, the Council will endeavour to include any such draft recommendations for alterations at the earliest possible opportunity for consultation that will arise after they become apparent.

Where any such consequential matters affect Leicestershire County Council, the Council will also seek the views of that council with regard to alterations to electoral division boundaries in accordance with the government's guidance.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THESE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Date of Publication:-

Any modifications will be published as soon as practicable after they have been made.