

Community Governance Review Terms of Reference

To be published on: 13 August 2025

1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is a Community Governance Review?

A Community Governance Review (CGR) is the legal process used to consider parish arrangements, as outlined in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (“the 2007 Act”).

It can be a review of the whole or part of the Borough area to consider one or more of the following:

- Creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes
- The naming of parishes and the style of new parishes
- The electoral arrangements for parishes (the ordinary year of election, council size and parish warding), and
- Grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping parishes.

Community Governance Reviews can be instigated in two ways:

- At the discretion of the Borough Council
- In response to either a valid Community Governance Petition by local government electors or a Community Governance Application by a designated neighbourhood forum (in either case undertaking a Review is mandatory).

1.2 Why is the Borough Council undertaking a Community Governance Review?

The Council believes that parish councils play an important role in terms of community empowerment at the local level and wants to ensure that parish governance in our borough continues to be robust, representative and able to meet the challenges that lie before it.

The Council wants to ensure that the boundaries and electoral arrangements of our parishes are appropriate, equitable and readily understood by their electorate.

Additionally, the Council has a duty to keep its area under review. The government’s guidance states that it is good practice for councils to conduct a Review every 10-15 years and a significant period has elapsed since the parish arrangements in our area were last assessed.

It is therefore felt appropriate to undertake a review of the whole council area in order to assess whether any changes in population, shifts in ‘natural settlements’ caused by new development and other such anomalies necessitate the current arrangements being amended.

Additionally, the Council has received a valid Community Governance Petition from electors within the currently unparished area of Riddings and Leabrooks requesting that the area be parished and that a parish council be created for the area.

As the petition has been found to be valid, the Council must undertake a review of this area in accordance with Section 83(2) of the 2007 Act.

It is proposed to incorporate the request made in relation to the Riddings and Leabrooks area with the wider review of the whole Borough.

1.3 Who undertakes the review?

Amber Valley Borough Council is statutorily responsible for carrying out the review.

Formal decisions on the recommendations arising from the review will be made by full council.

1.4 Legal Framework

In undertaking the review, the Council will be guided by:

- Part 4 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007
- The relevant parts of the Local Government Act 1972
- Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued in accordance with section 100(4) of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 by the Department of Communities and Local Government and the Local Government Boundary Commission for England in March 2010.

As well as the following regulations which guide consequential matters arising from the review:

- Local Government (Parishes and Parish Councils) (England) Regulations 2008
- Local Government Finance (New Parishes) Regulations 2008

2.0 Consultation

2.1 How the Council proposes to conduct consultations during the Review

The Council has drawn up and now publishes this Terms of Reference document which lays out the aims of the Review, the legislation that guides it and some of the principles that the Council consider important in the Review.

The Council will consult by:

- Writing to Derbyshire County Council
- Writing to all Parish and Town Councils in the Borough
- Publicising the review on the council's website and social media channels
- General press releases

In accordance with the 2007 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.

This will be done by:

- The council's website and social media channels
- General press releases
- Making key documents available for inspection at the council's offices
- Personal communication

2.2 How to contact us

If you have any questions about the Community Governance Review, please contact Luke Brewster (Head of Elections & Democratic Services):

Telephone: 01773 841634

Email: luke.brewster@ambervalley.gov.uk

Address: Electoral Services, Amber Valley Borough Council, Town Hall, Market Place, Ripley DE5 3BT

3.0 Timetable

Table A – Review Timetable:

Event	Timescale	Dates
Community Governance Petition for Riddings and Leabrooks area received	-	1 May 2025
Report taken to Full Council seeking approval to undertake a Community Governance Review and to approve Terms of Reference	-	16 July 2025
Terms of Reference published and stakeholders notified of the commencement of the Review	-	13 August 2025
Initial consultation	8 weeks	13 August 2025 – 8 October 2025
Consideration of submissions received – draft recommendations prepared	8 weeks	8 October 2025 – 3 December 2025
Draft recommendations published – consultation on proposals	8 weeks	3 December 2025 – 28 January 2026
Consideration of submissions received – final recommendations are prepared	4 weeks	28 January 2026 – 25 February 2026
Proposed final recommendations are published	-	25 February 2026
Final recommendations submitted to Full Council to approve. Full Council resolves to make a Reorganisation Order.	-	25 March 2026
Consequential recommendations sent to the LGBCE to consider	-	By no later than 1 October 2026
Financial and administrative provisions of the Reorganisation Order come into effect	-	1 April 2027
Scheduled parish elections in the Borough - electoral arrangements for a new or existing parish council will come into force	-	6 May 2027

4.0 Electorate Forecasts

The Council has used the Register of Electors of June 2025 to provide the existing parish electorate figures.

The Council is required to consider, as part of the review, any projected change in the number or distribution of electors which is likely to occur in the period of five years beginning from when the review commences.

In creating this electorate forecast, the Local Government Boundary Commission for England's recommended methodology has been followed, in order to produce a forecast that is as robust as possible.

The Office for National Statistics' population projection dataset has been used to form an overview of the future size of the population and electorate in Amber Valley as a whole in 2030.

Calculation of number of electors in future years = A x B

Where:

A is the adult population forecast for Amber Valley in 2030

B is the ratio of electors currently registered divided by the current overall adult population

This calculation provides an estimate that the overall electorate of Amber Valley will increase by 4,431 from 101,307 in 2025 to 105,738 in 2030.

The Council's latest published housing land trajectory was then used to forecast how expected housing delivery in the Borough up to 2030 will distribute the above expected increase in the electorate within each parish area.

Current electorate + additional electors from new housing

Where:

Additional electors from new housing = the number of new dwellings expected up to 2030 x factor for vacant dwellings x factor for electorate per dwelling

Table B – Electorate Forecasts:

Parish	Current Electorate	Forecast Additional Electors	Total Forecast Electorate	Projected number of new builds
Aldercar & Langley Mill	4,144	514	4,658	321
Alderwasley	412		412	
Alfreton	6,937	114	7,051	71
Belper	17,450	385	17,835	240
Codnor	2,995		2,995	
Crich	2,782	48	2,830	30
Denby	1,968	66	2,034	41
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	857	32	889	20
Duffield	3,997		3,997	
Hazelwood	293		293	
Heanor & Loscoe	13,403	18	13,421	11
Holbrook	1,314		1,314	
Horsley	583		583	
Horsley Woodhouse	1,026		1,026	
Idridgehay, Alton & Ashleyhay	397		397	
Ironville	1,274		1,274	
Kedleston	40		40	
Kilburn	2,916	21	2,937	13
Kirk Langley	782	24	806	15
Mackworth	996	883	1,879	551
Mapperley	223		223	
Pentrich	181		181	
Quarndon	1,168	197	1,365	123
Ravensdale Park	30		30	
Ripley	17,110	633	17,743	395
Shipley	922	259	1,181	162

Shottle & Postern	216		216	
Smalley	2,715	10	2,725	6
Somercotes	4,463	697	5,160	435
South Wingfield	1,322	35	1,357	22
Swanwick	4,362	420	4,782	262
Turnditch & Windley	420		420	
Weston Underwood	271		271	
Unparished – Riddings/Leabrooks	3,338	75	3,413	47
TOTAL	101,307	4,431	105,738	2,765

5.0 The present structure of parishes and their electoral arrangements

Amber Valley currently comprises of 35 parishes with a total of 31 Parish Councils and 304 Parish Councillors. Two parishes do not have a parish council in place currently. Additionally, there are two grouped parish councils where two parishes join under a common parish council. Six parish councils are currently warded, with a further due to be warded from the next scheduled elections in 2027.

The only area of the Borough that is currently unparished is the area of Riddings and Leabrooks that has been subject to the Community Governance Petition.

The Council is mindful that, where electoral arrangements have been put in place within the previous five years by an order made by the Secretary of State or the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE), the Council will need to seek consent from the LGBCE for any changes that are recommended as a result of the Review.

Such protected electoral arrangements are currently in place for Belper, Heanor & Loscoe, Ripley and Somercotes parishes as a result of recent boundary reviews conducted by the LGBCE to the Borough wards in 2022 and the County electoral divisions in 2024.

The Council will therefore apply to the LGBCE, where required, for consent to the final recommendations so far as they relate to protected electoral arrangements.

Table C – Present structure of parishes:

Parish	Warded	Grouped	LGBCE Protected	Council Size
Aldercar & Langley Mill	No	No	No	13
Alderwasley	No	No	No	6
Alfreton	Yes	No	No	15
<i>East (6 seats) and West (9 seats)</i>				
Belper	Yes	No	Yes	16
<i>From 2027 - Belper Central (1 seat), Belper East (3 seats), Belper North (4 seats), Belper North East (4 seats) and Belper South (4 seats)</i>				
Codnor	Yes	No	No	12
<i>Codnor (9 seats) and Croshill & East (3 seats)</i>				
Crich	Yes	No	No	12
<i>Crich (7 seats), Fritchley (3 seats) and Whatstandwell (2 seats)</i>				
Denby	No	No	No	10
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	No	No	No	9
Duffield	No	No	No	12
Hazelwood	No	No	No	5
Heanor & Loscoe	Yes	No	Yes	21
<i>From 2027 – Heanor Central (1 seat), Heanor East (7 seats), Heanor West (6 seats), Loscoe East (2 seats) and Loscoe West (5 seats)</i>				

Holbrook	No	No	No	10
Horsley	No	No	No	8
Horsley Woodhouse	No	No	No	9
Idridgehay, Alton & Ashleyhay	No	Yes	No	7
<i>Grouped parish: Idridgehay & Alton parish (5 seats) and Ashleyhay parish (2 seats)</i>				
Ironville	No	No	No	9
Kedleston	<i>No parish council currently in place</i>			
Kilburn	No	No	No	10
Kirk Langley	No	No	No	6
Mackworth	No	No	No	5
Mapperley	No	No	No	6
Pentrich	No	No	No	5
Quarndon	No	No	No	9
Ravensdale Park	<i>No parish council currently in place</i>			
Ripley	Yes	No	Yes	21
<i>From 2027 – Ambergate (2 seats), Butterley (2 seats), Heage (3 seats), Peasehill (1 seat), Ripley Central (3 seats), Ripley East (4 seats), Ripley Elms (1 seat), Ripley Marehay (1 seat), Ripley North (2 seats) and Waingroves (2 seats)</i>				
Shipley	No	No	No	8
Shottle & Postern	No	No	No	5
Smalley	No	No	No	10
Somercotes	Yes – from 2027	No	Yes	13
<i>From 2027 – North (10 seats) and South (3 seats)</i>				
South Wingfield	No	No	No	10
Swanwick	No	No	No	11
Turnditch & Windley	No	Yes	No	6
<i>Grouped parish: Turnditch parish (4 seats) and Windley parish (2 seats)</i>				
Weston Underwood	No	No	No	5

6.0 Parish areas

6.1 Introduction

The Council is committed to ensuring 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.

Legislation requires that the Council must have regard to the need for community governance that:

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

The Council is keen to ensure that electors should be able to identify clearly with the parish in which they are resident. It considers that this sense of identity and community should:

- Lend strength and legitimacy to the parish structure
- Create a common interest in public affairs
- Encourage participation in elections to the parish council
- Lead to representative and accountable governance
- Engender visionary leadership
- Generate a strong, inclusive community with a sense of civic values, responsibility and pride

The Council considers that parishes should reflect distinctive and recognisable communities, with their own sense of identity. As such, the feeling of local community and the wishes of local inhabitants will be primary considerations in this Review.

The Council is anxious to balance carefully changes that have happened over time, through population shifts or additional development for example, alongside the historic traditions of an area.

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

The Council also notes the government's strongly stated guidance that it "expects to see a trend in the creation, rather than the abolition of parishes" and that "the abolition of parishes should not be undertaken unless clearly justified". It is also noted that the government considers that, where existing parishes are abolished, "it would be undesirable to see the area becoming unparished with no community governance arrangements in place".

In light of the strength of the government guidance in this respect, the Council intends for the whole of its area to be parished, where at all feasible.

6.2 Boundaries

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

The Council considers that the boundaries between parishes should, where possible, reflect the 'no man's land' between communities that are represented by areas of low population or pronounced physical barriers. These barriers can be either natural or man-made, such as open countryside, major roads, railways or waterways.

The Review will seek to rectify instances where such barriers may have led to residents of an affected area having little in common with the remainder of the parish to which they are currently allocated.

In some cases, particularly but not exclusively in urban areas, defining the community upon which a parish might be based may be more difficult. The Review intends to use the area to which properties are postally addressable as the primary mechanism for determining the boundaries in such areas.

6.3 Viability

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

The Council recognises that, in its 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.

7.0 Grouping of Parishes

7.1 Introduction

Two or more parishes can be grouped under a common parish council. This 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. This can 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.

There are currently two grouping arrangements within the Borough between Idridgehay & Alton and Ashleyhay parishes and Turnditch and Windley parishes respectively.

7.2 General Principles

Government guidance states 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.

The Council recognises that the grouping of parishes needs to be compatible with the retention of community interests and notes the government guidance that “it would be inappropriate for it to be used to build artificially large units under single parish councils”.

7.3 Other matters – styles and number of councillors

Where the Reorganisation Order intends to form or amend a group of parishes, the Council will consider the number of councillors to be elected to the common parish council by each of the constituent parishes. The council will take into account considerations of being equitable in a similar way to the allocation of councillors in warded parishes.

Where the Reorganisation Order intends to form a group, add a parish to an existing group or de-group a parish or group, provision with regard to the alternative styles is permitted by the legislation. However, where a parish is removed from a group it must retain the style it had in the group until such a time as the parish council or parish meeting resolves to adopt an alternative style.

8.0 Names and Styles

8.1 The naming of parishes

With regard to the names of parishes, the Council will endeavour to reflect existing local or historic place names. The Council will favour names proposed by local interested parties.

8.2 Alternative styles

The 2007 Act introduced ‘alternative styles’ for parishes. If adopted, the ‘alternative style’ would replace the style ‘parish’. However, only one of three prescribed styles can be adopted: ‘community’, ‘neighbourhood’ or ‘village’.

Where a new parish is being created, the Council will make recommendations as to the geographical name of the new parish and whether it should have one of the alternative styles.

For example, a new parish and parish council could be called:

- The parish of [name]; and [name] parish council
- The community of [name]; and [name] community council
- The neighbourhood of [name]; and [name] neighbourhood council
- The village of [name]; and [name] village council

Where an existing parish is under review, the Council will make recommendations as to whether the geographical name of the parish should be changed. It will be for the parish council or parish meeting to resolve whether the parish should have one of the alternative styles.

9.0 Electoral Arrangements

9.1 What does 'electoral arrangements' mean?

An important part of the Review will include 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 purpose 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

9.2 Ordinary year of election

The Local Government Act 1972 states that the ordinary election of parish councillors shall take place in 1976, 1979 and every fourth year thereafter (i.e. 2023, 2027 etc.)

The government has similarly indicated that the parish electoral cycle should coincide with the electoral cycle for the Borough council, so that the costs of elections can be shared. The parish electoral cycle is currently aligned with the Borough election cycle, with the next scheduled elections to both due to be held in May 2027.

Given the government advice outlined above, the Review will not seek to alter the ordinary year of election for parishes within the Borough.

In the case of a newly formed parish council, Community Governance Reviews can find it appropriate to hold an election at an earlier date than the next scheduled ordinary elections in May 2027. Where this occurs, the terms of office of any newly elected parish councillors can be reduced or extended to enable the electoral cycle to revert to the normal cycle in the Borough at the next ordinary elections.

Government guidance is that Reorganisation Orders creating new parishes should do so with effect from 1 April as parish precepts can only be issued for whole financial years. The guidance states that such Reorganisation Orders "should be made no later than 39 working days before the election. However, the administrative deadline is traditionally taken to be 15 February before the election."

Given that approval will not be sought from Full Council for the final recommendations of the Review until 25 March 2026, the Council do not consider that it will be feasible to hold

elections to any new parish councils that the Review may recommend in advance of the next scheduled ordinary elections to parish councils in May 2027.

9.3 Creation of parish councils

Legislation lays down the different duties 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 elections is between 151-999 – a parish council may be created, with a parish meeting being the alternative form of parish governance
- Where the number of elections is 150 or fewer – a parish council is not created

9.4 Council size

The Council notes that section 16(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 stipulates that the number of parish councillors for each parish council shall not be less than five. There is no maximum number. There are no rules relating to the allocations of councillors. However, each parish grouped under a common parish council must have at least one parish councillor.

By law, the principal council 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 National Association of Local Councils (NALC) has published guidance on the suggested number of parish councillors to be allocated depending on the size of the electorate being represented. NALC recommends that a parish council with the statutory minimum of five councillors is inconveniently small and suggests that the practical minimum should be seven councillors. It considers that local council business does not usually require a large body of councillors and that business convenience makes it appropriate to suggest that the practical maximum number of councillors should be 25.

The view that “the conduct of parish council business does not usually require a large body of councillors” is reiterated by the government guidance.

Within the minimum and maximum limits outlined above, the following allocations were recommended by NALC:

Table D – NALC guidance on council size:

Electors	Councillors	Electors	Councillors
Up to 900	7	9,001-10,400	17
901-1,400	8	10,401-11,900	18
1,401-2,000	9	11,901-13,500	19
2,001-2,700	10	13,501-15,200	20
2,701-3,500	11	15,201-17,000	21
3,501-4,400	12	17,001-18,900	22
4,401-5,400	13	18,901-20,900	23
5,401-6,500	14	20,901-23,000	24
6,501-7,700	15	Over 23,000	25
7,701-9,000	16		

The government's guidance is that "each area should be considered on its own merits, having regard to its population, geography and the pattern of communities" and therefore the Council is prepared to give consideration to:

- Existing levels of representation
- The broad pattern of existing council sizes which have stood the test of time
- The take-up of seats at previous parish elections
- The level of service provision currently provided by the parish council
- Instances where representation may be required to meet the challenges of population scarcity
- Instances where a specific council size would help achieve good parity of representation between parish wards.

In parishes where there has been a history of uncontested elections and/or the need to co-opt members to fill vacancies, the Council will consider whether the present levels of representation are appropriate or whether there is a "democratic surplus" in a parish.

Table E – Nominations by parish in the last two electoral cycles:

Parish	Council Size	No. of Nominations 2019	No. of Nominations 2023	Contested in last two cycles?
Aldercar & Langley Mill	13	13	11	No
Alderwasley	6	6	4	No
Alfreton	15	17	18	Yes
Belper	16	44	36	Yes
Codnor	12	12	10	Yes – 1 ward
Crich	12	9	10	No
Denby	10	5	8	No
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	9	13	8	Yes
Duffield	12	22	11	Yes
Hazelwood	5	5	5	No
Heanor & Loscoe	21	28	48	Yes
Holbrook	10	8	8	No
Horsley	8	6	6	No
Horsley Woodhouse	9	7	7	No
Idridgehay, Alton & Ashleyhay	7	7	7	No
Ironville	9	13	5	Yes
Kedleston	<i>No parish council currently in place</i>			
Kilburn	10	8	7	No
Kirk Langley	6	6	3	No
Mackworth	5	5	2	No
Mapperley	6	6	7	Yes
Pentrich	5	5	4	No
Quarndon	9	5	6	No
Ravensdale Park	<i>No parish council currently in place</i>			
Ripley	21	34	35	Yes
Shipleigh	8	7	8	No
Shottle & Postern	5	4	4	No
Smalley	10	8	9	No
Somercotes	13	9	11	No
South Wingfield	10	9	6	No
Swanwick	11	8	7	No
Turnditch & Windley	6	5	6	No
Weston Underwood	5	5	5	No

Subject to there being strong evidence of one of the mitigating factors outlined above, the Council intends to use the framework provided by NALC as the basis by which council size will be determined in the Review.

9.5 Parish warding

The 2007 Act requires that the Council should consider the following when determining whether a parish should be divided into wards:

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

The Council will solely consider warding arrangements where they meet either of the two tests laid down in the 2007 Act.

The Council will be mindful of the government guidance on parish warding, noting 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 government’s guidance states 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.”

Regarding urban parishes, the government has suggested that “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”.

9.6 The number and boundaries of parish wards

The council notes the desirability in the 2007 Act 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.

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

Equally, the Council is mindful that proposed parish wards should be justified in terms of sound and demonstrable evidence of such identities and linkages.

The guidance suggests that a relevant consideration for the Council when undertaking a Review is that the Borough ward and County electoral division boundaries should not split an unwarded parish and 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 Local Government Boundary Commission has requested that Councils bear this in mind, which the Council will do.

9.7 The number of councillors to be elected for parish wards

The Council notes 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 the review starts.

The Council concurs with the government's guidance 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".

While there is no provision in legislation that each parish councillor should represent, as nearly as possible, 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 mindful to avoid the risk of one or more wards of a parish being over-represented by councillors. The residents of those wards (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.

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

9.8 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 presumption in favour of ward names proposed by local interested parties.

10.0 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 maps that show the effects of the order and the documents which set out the reasons for the decisions the Council takes (including where it is 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 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and at the Council's offices. Prints will also be supplied, in accordance with regulations, to Ordnance Survey, the Registrar General, the Land Registry, the Valuation Office Agency, the Boundary Commission for England and the Local Government Boundary Commission for England.

The financial and administrative provisions of the reorganisation order will come into force on 1 April 2027.

The electoral arrangements for a new or existing parish council will come into force at the next ordinary elections to the parish council, scheduled to be held on 6 May 2027.

11.0 Consequential matters

11.1 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 the Regulations regarding the establishment of a precept for a new parish and their requirements.

11.2 Borough ward and County electoral division boundaries

The Council is mindful that it may be necessary for it to recommend the Local Government Boundary Commission to make alterations to the boundaries of Borough wards or County electoral divisions to reflect the changes made at parish level.

The Council notes that it will be for the Local Government Boundary Commission to decide if:

- Related alterations should be made
- When they should be implemented, and
- Whether it is appropriate to conduct an electoral review of affected areas

The Council notes that the Local Government Boundary Commission will require evidence that the Council has consulted on any such recommendations for alterations to the boundaries of Borough wards or County electoral divisions as part of the Review. Such recommendations for alterations may only become apparent during the course of the Review. The Council will endeavour to include any such draft recommendations for alterations at the earliest possible opportunity for consultation that arises after they become apparent.

Where any such consequential matters affect Derbyshire 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.