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# Boundary Commission for England

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## News Release

Issued by the  
Boundary Commission for England  
PO Box 31060  
London  
SW1V 2FF

Telephone 020 7533 5173  
or 020 7533 5164  
Fax 020 7533 5176  
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### **PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET, BRISTOL, AND SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

#### **Bath and North East Somerset**

**The Commission are, today, announcing their final recommendations for parliamentary constituency boundaries in Bath and North East Somerset having decided, after considering the report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, to make no change to their provisional recommendations.**

#### **Bristol**

**The Commission are, today, announcing their final recommendations for parliamentary constituency boundaries in Bristol having decided, after considering the report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, to make no change to their provisional recommendations.**

#### **South Gloucestershire**

**The Commission will publish revised recommendations for South Gloucestershire on 28 June 2001 following consideration of the report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, which recommended that the name of the Filton constituency should be changed to Bradley Stoke and Filton.**

#### Bath and North East Somerset

1. Provisional recommendations for parliamentary constituencies in Bath and North East Somerset were published on 6 July 2000. The Commission proposed to allocate two whole constituencies to the unitary authority, to realign the boundary between the existing Bath CC and Wansdyke CC, to include the whole of the Bathavon North ward in Wansdyke CC, to designate

the revised Bath constituency as Bath Borough Constituency, and to rename the Wansdyke constituency as North East Somerset CC. Representations about the provisional recommendations were invited.

2. Objections to the proposals led to a public inquiry that was held in Bristol on 9 January 2001. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Elliott QC, who conducted the inquiry, has recommended no change to the Commission's provisional recommendations. Having considered his report, recommendations and the evidence submitted, the Commission have decided to accept his recommendations and to confirm their provisional recommendations as final.

### **Assistant Commissioner's Report**

3. The Assistant Commissioner was satisfied that the Commission's proposal for the allocation of two seats to the unitary authority of Bath and North East Somerset was appropriate. He reported that there was universal support for the principle of not creating constituencies that crossed the boundaries of the four unitary authorities, created from the former county of Avon.

4. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the main issues raised at the inquiry were:-

- a) a counter-proposal from the Labour Party, and others, to include the Bathavon North ward in the Bath constituency; and
- b) a counter-proposal from the "Back to Bath Campaign" for the creation of a larger Bath constituency.

5. The Assistant Commissioner reported that he rejected the counter-proposals, as they both produced excessive disparities between the electorates of the two seats and the electoral quota. He reported that the supporters of the counter-proposal to include the Bathavon North ward in Bath BC had argued that future house building in the authority would lead to a reduction in the disparity over time. However, he considered that this development and the subsequent increase in the electorate was speculative and could not be taken into account. Whilst noting that there were ties between the City of Bath and the Bathavon North ward, he also noted that most of the residents of Bathavon North who made representations supported the Commission's provisional recommendations. He, therefore, recommended that the Commission should not alter their two provisionally recommended constituencies.

### **Final Recommendations**

6. After considering the Assistant Commissioner's report, the transcript of the inquiry and the written representations, the Commission agreed with the Assistant Commissioner's conclusions and his reasons for them, and decided to confirm their provisional recommendations as their final recommendations.

7. The Commission's final recommendations for Bath and North East Somerset which will be embodied in their report to the Home Secretary at the end of the general review, and which are shown on the attached outline map, are for two constituencies to be as follows (with 2000 electorates in brackets):-

**BATH BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (65,048).** Sixteen wards of **Bath and North East Somerset**:- Abbey, Bathwick, Combe Down, Kingsmead, Lambridge, Lansdown, Lyncombe, Newbridge, Odd Down, Oldfield, Southdown, Twerton, Walcot, Westmoreland, Weston, Widcombe.

**NORTH EAST SOMERSET COUNTY CONSTITUENCY (65,942).** Twenty-one wards of **Bath and North East Somerset**:- Bathavon North, Bathavon South, Bathavon West, Chew Valley North, Chew Valley South, Clutton, Farmborough, High Littleton, Keynsham East, Keynsham North, Keynsham South, Mendip, Midsomer Norton North, Midsomer Norton Redfield, Paulton, Peasedown, Publow and Whitchurch, Radstock, Saltford, Timsbury, Westfield.

### Bristol

8. Provisional recommendations for parliamentary constituencies in Bristol were published on 6 July 2000. The Commission proposed to allocate four whole constituencies to the unitary authority, to realign the ward and constituency boundaries, to transfer the Frome Vale and Hillfields wards to Bristol East BC, to transfer the Easton and Lawrence Hill wards to Bristol West BC, and to transfer the Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, and Westbury-on-Trym wards to Bristol North West BC.

9. Objections to the proposals led to a public inquiry that was held in Bristol on 11 January 2001. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Elliott QC, who conducted the inquiry, has recommended no change to the Commission's provisional recommendations. Having considered his report, recommendations and the evidence submitted, the Commission have decided to accept his recommendations and to confirm their provisional recommendations as final.

### **Assistant Commissioner's Report**

10. The Assistant Commissioner was satisfied that the Commission's proposal for the allocation of four seats to the unitary authority of Bristol was appropriate. He reported that one objector had called for Bristol to be allocated five constituencies, but he rejected this because it would result in constituencies with electorates too far from the electoral quota. He also reported that there was universal support for the principle of not creating constituencies that crossed the boundaries of the four unitary authorities created from the former county of Avon.

11. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the main issues raised at the inquiry were:-

- a) a counter-proposal from the Conservative Party, and others, to include the Brislington East, Brislington West, and Stockwood wards in Bristol South BC;
- b) a counter-proposal from the Conservative Party, and others, to include the Bedminster, Southville, and Windmill Hill wards in a renamed Bristol Central BC;
- c) a counter-proposal from the Conservative Party, and others, to include the Ashley, Easton, and Lawrence Hill wards in Bristol East BC;
- d) a counter-proposal from the Labour Party to include the Stoke Bishop ward in Bristol West BC, and the Bishopston ward in Bristol North West BC;

- e) a counter-proposal from an individual to include the Easton ward in Bristol East BC;
- f) a counter-proposal from an individual to include the Knowle ward in Bristol East BC, and the Stockwood ward in Bristol South BC; and
- g) the names of Bristol North West BC and Bristol West BC.

### **Bristol South BC**

12. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the issue that generated most debate concerned which wards to include in Bristol South BC. He noted that the River Avon formed a natural boundary within the City of Bristol and that there were twelve wards south of the river. He also noted that to include all twelve in one constituency would result in an electorate that was unacceptably higher than the electoral quota. He reported that he was presented with conflicting evidence as to which three south Bristol wards should be excluded from Bristol South BC.

13. He considered that the River Avon at the New Cut in the centre of Bristol was a well understood and historic boundary, and should continue to be a constituency boundary. He reported that there was little evidence that the River Avon, despite the lack of crossing points, formed a wholly inconvenient, unsuitable or inaccessible barrier between the Brislington East, Brislington West, and Stockwood wards and the remainder of Bristol East BC. He therefore rejected the counter-proposal.

14. The Assistant Commissioner reported that he also rejected the counter-proposal to include the Stockwood ward in Bristol South BC and the Knowle ward in Bristol East BC as he considered the A37 to be a clear boundary between the two constituencies.

### **Bristol East BC**

15. The Assistant Commissioner reported that, having rejected the counter-proposal to transfer the Brislington East, Brislington West, and Stockwood wards to Bristol South BC, he also rejected the linked counter-proposal to transfer the Ashley, Easton, and Lawrence Hill wards to Bristol East BC.

16. He reported that the counter-proposal to include the Easton ward alone in Bristol East BC, instead of in Bristol West BC, would result in too high a disparity between the constituencies and that the evidence that this disparity would reduce over time was speculative and could not be given any weight.

### **Bristol West BC**

17. The Assistant Commissioner reported that he was persuaded by the evidence that the wards of Bedminster, Southville, and Windmill Hill formed a significant part of Bristol South BC and rejected the counter-proposal to transfer the wards to Bristol West BC. He also rejected the suggestion to rename the constituency Bristol Central BC.

18. He reported that the counter-proposal to transfer the Bishopston ward to Bristol North West BC and the Stoke Bishop ward to Bristol West BC was not forcefully put to the inquiry, and that there was substantial opposition to it. He therefore rejected it.

### **Bristol North West BC**

19. The Assistant Commissioner reported that it had been suggested that the name of the constituency be changed to Bristol North BC. He noted that Bristol North West was an established name for the constituency and decided not to recommend any change.

20. The Assistant Commissioner considered all the arguments and evidence submitted at the inquiry, in addition to which, he visited several areas. In conclusion, he has decided to reject the counter-proposals.

### **Final Recommendations**

21. After considering the Assistant Commissioner's report, the transcript of the inquiry and the written representations, the Commission reviewed the evidence area by area. They agreed with the Assistant Commissioner's conclusions and his reasons for them, and decided to confirm their provisional recommendations as their final recommendations.

22. The Commission's final recommendations for Bristol which will be embodied in their report to the Home Secretary at the end of the general review, and which are shown on the attached outline map, are for four constituencies to be as follows (with 2000 electorates in brackets):-

**BRISTOL EAST BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (68,245).** Eight wards of **Bristol**:- Brislington East, Brislington West, Eastville, Frome Vale, Hillfields, St George East, St George West, Stockwood.

**BRISTOL NORTH WEST BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (72,563).** Nine wards of **Bristol**:- Avonmouth, Henbury, Henleaze, Horfield, Kingsweston, Lockleaze, Southmead, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym.

**BRISTOL SOUTH BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (75,410).** Nine wards of **Bristol**:- Bedminster, Bishopsworth, Filwood, Hartcliffe, Hengrove, Knowle, Southville, Whitchurch Park, Windmill Hill.

**BRISTOL WEST BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (74,262).** Nine wards of **Bristol**:- Ashley, Bishopston, Cabot, Clifton, Clifton East, Cotham, Easton, Lawrence Hill, Redland.

### South Gloucestershire

23. The Boundary Commission are to publish revised recommendations for the name of one of the parliamentary constituencies in the unitary authority of South Gloucestershire on 28 June 2001. The Commission published their provisional recommendations for South Gloucestershire on 6 July 2000.

24. Objections to the proposals led to a public inquiry that was held in Bristol on 9 January 2001. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Elliott QC, who conducted the inquiry has recommended a change to the name of one of the Commission's proposed constituencies. Having considered his report, recommendations and the evidence submitted, the Commission have decided to adopt his recommendations.

#### **Assistant Commissioner's Report**

25. The Assistant Commissioner was satisfied that the Commission's proposal for the allocation of three seats to the unitary authority of South Gloucestershire was appropriate. He reported that there was universal support for the principle of not creating constituencies that crossed the boundaries of the four unitary authorities created from the former county of Avon.

26. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the main issues raised at the inquiry were:-

- a) a counter-proposal from the Labour Party, and others, to include the Pilning and Severn Beach ward in Thornbury and Yate CC;
- b) a counter-proposal from various sources to include the Almondsbury ward in Thornbury and Yate CC;
- c) a counter-proposal to include the Boyd Valley ward in Kingswood BC; and
- d) objections to the names of the three proposed constituencies.

27. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the Commission's proposals received considerable written and oral support at the inquiry. However, he also noted that there was opposition to the Commission's proposals, the main thrust of the objections being centred upon the two wards of Almondsbury, and Pilning and Severn Beach.

#### **Almondsbury**

28. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the objectors argued that Almondsbury was a rural ward and, therefore, should not be included in a predominantly urban constituency. He also considered the evidence that Almondsbury's links were with Thornbury and that the M5 motorway, lying to the south-east of Almondsbury, acted as a 'natural boundary' between Almondsbury and the rest of the proposed Filton CC.

29. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the counter-proposal to transfer the Almondsbury ward to Thornbury and Yate CC would result in Filton CC having an electorate more than 10,000 below the electoral quota. There would also be a larger disparity between the three constituencies, and the Pilning and Severn Beach ward would be detached from the rest of Filton CC. He noted that evidence was given at the inquiry that the electorate of the Bradley Stoke area was likely to expand, thereby reducing the disparity over time. However, he rejected this evidence on the grounds that it was speculative. He agreed with the Commission's policy of not recommending constituencies with detached parts. He also noted that there were other rural parts in Filton CC, that he could see no reason why a constituency could not be both rural and urban in

composition, and that there was opposition to the counter-proposal. He, therefore, decided not to recommend the transfer of the Almondsbury ward to Thornbury and Yate CC.

### **Pilning and Severn Beach**

30. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the objectors argued that the Pilning and Severn Beach ward had traditional links with Thornbury, was primarily rural, and that the ward's natural neighbours were the villages to the north, which were included in Thornbury and Yate CC.

31. He reported that the result of the transfer of the Pilning and Severn Beach ward would be that Filton CC would have an electorate more than 10,000 below the electoral quota and that the disparity between the electorates of the three constituencies would be increased. He also noted that opposition to the counter-proposal included Almondsbury Parish Council, who argued that the wards of Almondsbury, and Pilning and Severn Beach should be located in the same constituency. The Assistant Commissioner therefore decided not to recommend the transfer of the Pilning and Severn Beach ward to Thornbury and Yate CC.

### **Frampton Cotterell and Westerleigh**

32. During the inquiry those parties that proposed the transfer of the Almondsbury ward and/or the Pilning and Severn Beach ward to Thornbury and Yate CC, further proposed that either the Frampton Cotterell ward and/or the Westerleigh ward could be included in Filton CC to address the resulting disparity. The Assistant Commissioner noted that this counter-proposal had not been widely canvassed prior to the inquiry and that objections to it were expressed at the inquiry.

33. The Assistant Commissioner decided to reject the counter-proposal. He considered that the Frampton Cotterell, and Westerleigh wards had a stronger case for inclusion in Thornbury and Yate CC, because they had stronger ties with the town of Yate, than the Almondsbury, and Pilning and Severn Beach wards had in relation to Thornbury. He also noted the evidence relating to the ties that the Almondsbury, and Pilning and Severn Beach wards have with the towns of Filton and Bradley Stoke, in terms of work, leisure and healthcare provision.

### **Boyd Valley**

34. The Assistant Commissioner reported that it had been proposed to transfer either part of, or the whole of, the Boyd Valley ward to Kingswood BC to reduce the disparity between the three constituencies, if either the Almondsbury or the Pilning and Severn Beach ward were included in Thornbury and Yate CC. He noted that objectors to these counter-proposals stated that the Boyd Valley ward has strong links with Thornbury and Yate CC. He further highlighted the Commission's policy not to create constituencies from split wards. The Assistant Commissioner accordingly rejected these counter proposals.

### **Names of constituencies**

35. The Assistant Commissioner reported that there was a substantial body of objectors to the provisionally proposed names, but there was no universal support for any of the alternative names advanced. He noted that a wide variety of alternatives were suggested, including the prefix of "South Gloucestershire" before each constituency name.

36. He recommended that the provisionally proposed names of Thornbury and Yate CC and Kingswood BC be adopted. He reported that there was no popular or universally accepted substitute for these names, that Kingswood was already in existence, and that Thornbury and Yate identified the location of the two principal towns forming the constituency. He considered that the inclusion of South Gloucestershire in the name was unwieldy and could add to confusion.

37. The Assistant Commissioner reported that recommending a suitable name for Filton CC was more difficult. He considered that as there was no existing name, and the constituency does not have a single geographical feature or characteristic upon which it could be based, he had little alternative but to use the name of the largest or most well known town in the constituency. He acknowledged that Filton is acceptable, but proposed that the largest town - Bradley Stoke - be included as part of the constituency name.

### **Revised Recommendations**

38. The Assistant Commissioner recommended renaming Filton CC as Filton and Bradley Stoke CC. After considering the Assistant Commissioner's report, the transcript of the inquiry and the written representations, the Commission reviewed the evidence area by area. They agreed with the Assistant Commissioner's conclusions and his reasons for them. The Commission noted that none of the objectors, prior to the inquiry, had suggested the alternative name of Filton and Bradley Stoke. They noted that the Assistant Commissioner had suggested this alternative name at the inquiry and whilst there had been objections to it, as there had been to all of the suggested names, there had been a degree of support for it. The Commission were therefore content that the name was acceptable.

### **Composition of constituencies**

39. No change is proposed to the name or composition of the following provisionally recommended constituencies (2000 electorates in brackets) and no further representations will be considered:-

**KINGSWOOD BOROUGH CONSTITUENCY (60,936).** Nine wards of **South Gloucestershire**:- Bitton, Hanham, Kings Chase, Longwell Green, Oldland Common, Parkwall, Rodway, Siston, Woodstock.

**THORNBURY AND YATE COUNTY CONSTITUENCY (63,320).** Fifteen wards of **South Gloucestershire**: - Alveston, Boyd Valley, Charfield, Chipping Sodbury, Cotswold Edge, Dodington, Frampton Cotterell, Ladden Brook, Severn, Thornbury North, Thornbury South, Westerleigh, Yate Central, Yate North, Yate West.

40. No change is proposed to the composition of the revised constituency. The name and composition of the revised constituency would be (2000 electorates in brackets):-

**FILTON AND BRADLEY STOKE COUNTY CONSTITUENCY (62,299).** Eleven wards of **South Gloucestershire**:- Almondsbury, Bradley Stoke Baileys Court, Bradley Stoke Bowland,



Bradley Stoke Sherbourne, Downend, Filton, Patchway, Pilning and Severn Beach, Staple Hill, Stoke Gifford, Winterbourne.

### **Publication of Revised Recommendations**

41. The revised recommendations will be published formally in a notice appearing in local papers in South Gloucestershire on 28 June 2001. The local authority, MPs, the Political Parties' Headquarters, and others will be sent a copy of the recommendations. The notice will also be published on the Commission's website at:-

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pbc/>.

### **Places of Inspection**

42. A copy of the revised recommendations for South Gloucestershire and the Assistant Commissioner's report may be inspected at:-

<b>FILTON</b>	Filton Library, Shield Road, Retail Park, Link Road, Filton.
<b>KINGSWOOD</b>	The Library, High Street, Hanham. Civic Centre, High Street, Kingswood.
<b>THORNBURY</b>	Council Offices, Castle Street, Thornbury.
<b>YATE</b>	Yate Area Office, Kennedy Way, Yate.

### **Representation Period: 28 June 2001 to 28 July 2001**

43. As with their provisional recommendations, the Commission are statutorily required to consider representations about their revised recommendations within one month of local publication on 28 June 2001. Therefore, the representation period will end on 28 July 2001. Representations about the revised recommendations for the one constituency affected should be addressed to the Boundary Commission for England, PO Box 31060, London, SW1V 2FF, or faxed to 020 7533 5176, or emailed to [gerald.tessier@ons.gov.uk](mailto:gerald.tessier@ons.gov.uk). All representations received by the Commission will be acknowledged. It should be noted that the Commission are not obliged to hold second inquiries into representations about their revised recommendations.

44. The Commission are also not required to consider any representations made after 28 July 2001, but will endeavour to take late representations into account. However, the later the representation is made, the more difficult this will be. The Commission therefore encourage that all representations be made within the statutory one month period. Those who make representations are requested to say whether they approve of, or object to, the Commission's revised recommendations and to give their reasons for their approval or objection.

45. The Commission wish to stress that their recommendations relate solely to parliamentary constituencies and do not affect county, district or parish boundaries, taxes or services. The Commission will therefore not take account of any representation made about those local issues.

### **Background Note**

46. The Commission are constituted under Schedule 1 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986. The ex-officio Chairman is the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Deputy Chairman, who presides over Commission meetings, is a High Court Judge appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The other two Commissioners are appointed by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions. The two Assessors to the Commission are the Registrar General of England and Wales and the Director General of Ordnance Survey. Assistant Commissioners are lawyers appointed by the Home Secretary to conduct local inquiries.

47. The Commission are required by the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992 to conduct a general review of all the constituencies in England every eight to twelve years. The Commission completed their previous general review on 12 April 1995 and must therefore complete the current review after 11 April 2003 and before 12 April 2007.

48. The general review started formally with the publication of a notice in the London Gazette on 17 February 2000. The Commission's recommendations throughout the review must by law be based on the numbers of electors on the electoral registers on that date.

## **Rules**

49. In recommending new constituencies, the Commission are required to give effect to the Rules for Redistribution of Seats which are contained in Schedule 2 to the 1986 Act.

50. Rule 1 places a limit on the total number of constituencies. Rule 2 requires single member constituencies. Rule 3 relates to the City of London. Rule 4 states that county and London borough boundaries are to be followed so far, as is practicable. Rule 5 states that the electorates of constituencies are to be as nearly equal as practicable. Rule 6 allows the Commission to depart from rules 4 and 5 if special geographical considerations make a departure desirable. Rule 7 allows the Commission to depart from other rules; and requires them to take account of inconveniences caused or local ties broken by changes to constituencies. Rule 8 defines the electoral quota as the total number of parliamentary electors in England (36,995,157) divided by the existing number of seats (529), and requires the Commission to use the electorates as at the start of a review.

## **Procedures**

51. In conducting a general review of constituencies, the Commission are required by the legislation to follow certain procedures, principally to provide for public consultation.

52. The Home Secretary must be given notice of a review and that notice must be published in the London Gazette. Provisional recommendations must be published in newspapers in the affected constituencies and, unless the proposals are for no changes to be made, they must also be deposited for public inspection in at least one place in each affected constituency. Representations may be made within one month of publication of the provisional recommendations and the Commission must take any representations into consideration. Where objections are received from a unitary authority council or a body of 100 or more electors, a local inquiry must be held.

53. If the Commission revise their recommendations as a result of an inquiry, the revised representations must also be published and further representations invited and considered. A second local inquiry cannot be forced by these further representations, but there is discretionary power to

hold a second inquiry. Any further modifications, as a result of further representations or a second inquiry, must also be published and representations invited. When the Commission have decided their final recommendations for the whole country, they must submit a report to the Home Secretary.

### **Implementation of the recommendations**

54. The Home Secretary has a statutory duty to lay the Commission's report before Parliament together with a draft Order in Council giving effect to the Commission's recommendations with or without modifications. If modifications are proposed, the Home Secretary must also lay a statement of reasons for the modifications. The draft Order in Council is submitted to both Houses of Parliament for approval and, after it is made by Her Majesty in Council, it cannot be called into question in any legal proceedings. The new constituencies take effect at the general election following the making of the Order in Council.

55. The above information is intended to be a general guide only. For a definitive statement of the law, please refer to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992, the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, the Government of Wales Act 1998, and the Scotland Act 1998, together with the Court of Appeal ruling in *R v Boundary Commission for England Ex parte Foot* [1983] QB 600.

### **Outline maps**

56. The wards are illustrated in outline on the maps which form part of this document (please note the following copyright warning concerning the maps). The wards on the maps are numbered. These numbers and the names of the wards are listed on the back of the maps, together with the 2000 electorate figures on which the Commission are required by law to work.

### **Crown Copyright**

57. The outline maps which form part of this document are based on Ordnance Survey data and are subject to ©crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction will infringe crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Any person wishing to reproduce the outline map or the maps placed on deposit should first contact the Copyright Office at Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Southampton SO16 4GU (telephone 023 8079 2929).

### **Enquiries**

58. Should you require further information about these revised and final recommendations or about other aspects of the Commission's work please write to:-

Boundary Commission for England  
PO Box 31060  
London  
SW1V 2FF

or telephone:-

Bath and North East Somerset, 020 7533 5173 or  
Bristol, and South Gloucestershire 020 7533 5164

**Boundary Commission for England**

enquiries

General enquiries 020 7533 5177  
Fax 020 7533 5176

Email address for Bath and North East Somerset,  
Bristol, and South Gloucestershire enquiries: gerald.tessier@ons.gov.uk

Email address for general enquires: bcomm.england@ons.gov.uk

59. The Internet version of this news release and the outline map (please note the Crown Copyright warning above) are now available on: -

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pbc/>

## **2000 WARD ELECTORATES TO BE USED THROUGHOUT THE REVIEW**

### **Bath and North East Somerset 130,990**

1. Abbey	4,177
2. Bathavon North	5,680
3. Bathavon South	2,170
4. Bathavon West	1,954
5. Bathwick	3,358
6. Chew Valley North	1,862
7. Chew Valley South	1,724
8. Clutton	1,921
9. Combe Down	4,020
10. Farmborough	2,043
11. High Littleton	2,244
12. Keynsham East	4,496
13. Keynsham North	3,990
14. Keynsham South	3,984
15. Kingsmead	4,175
16. Lambridge	4,056
17. Lansdown	3,696
18. Lyncombe	4,085
19. Mendip	2,021
20. Midsomer Norton North	4,067
21. Midsomer Norton Redfield	4,029
22. Newbridge	4,213
23. Odd Down	3,930
24. Oldfield	4,106
25. Paulton	3,797
26. Peasedown	4,509
27. Publow and Whitchurch	1,902
28. Radstock	3,862

29. Salford	3,390
30. Southdown	4,340
31. Timsbury	2,071
32. Twerton	3,877
33. Walcot	4,386
34. Westfield	4,226
35. Westmoreland	4,153
36. Weston	4,169
37. Widcombe	4,307

## **2000 WARD ELECTORATES TO BE USED THROUGHOUT THE REVIEW**

<b>Bristol</b>	<b>290,480</b>
1. Ashley	8,413
2. Avonmouth	9,059
3. Bedminster	8,581
4. Bishopston	8,824
5. Bishopsworth	8,473
6. Brislington East	8,928
7. Brislington West	8,030
8. Cabot	7,546
9. Clifton	7,768
10. Clifton East	7,753
11. Cotham	8,557
12. Easton	8,243
13. Eastville	8,672
14. Filwood	8,013
15. Frome Vale	8,261
16. Hartcliffe	8,164
17. Henbury	7,364
18. Hengrove	8,840
19. Henleaze	8,039
20. Hillfields	9,005
21. Horfield	8,542
22. Kingsweston	7,528
23. Knowle	8,259
24. Lawrence Hill	8,690
25. Lockleaze	7,904
26. Redland	8,468
27. St George East	8,810
28. St George West	7,963

29.	Southmead	7,676
30.	Southville	8,031
31.	Stockwood	8,576
32.	Stoke Bishop	8,087
33.	Westbury-on-Trym	8,364
34.	Whitchurch Park	8,138
35.	Windmill Hill	8,911

## 2000 WARD ELECTORATES TO BE USED THROUGHOUT THE REVIEW

	<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	<b>186,555</b>
1.	Almondsbury	2,944
2.	Alveston	2,518
3.	Bitton	2,689
4.	Boyd Valley	5,496
5.	Bradley Stoke Baileys Court	3,061
6.	Bradley Stoke Bowsland	5,811
7.	Bradley Stoke Sherbourne	3,329
8.	Charfield	2,608
9.	Chipping Sodbury	5,192
10.	Cotswold Edge	2,812
11.	Dodington	5,332
12.	Downend	8,258
13.	Filton	7,601
14.	Frampton Cotterell	4,969
15.	Hanham	7,957
16.	Kings Chase	8,137
17.	Ladden Brook	2,886
18.	Longwell Green	5,763
19.	Oldland Common	5,241
20.	Parkwall	6,097
21.	Patchway	7,894
22.	Pilning and Severn Beach	2,531
23.	Rodway	7,803
24.	Severn	2,763
25.	Siston	8,947
26.	Staple Hill	5,429
27.	Stoke Gifford	8,020
28.	Thornbury North	5,400
29.	Thornbury South	5,189
30.	Westerleigh	2,646
31.	Winterbourne	7,421
32.	Woodstock	8,302
33.	Yate Central	5,232
34.	Yate North	5,384
35.	Yate West	4,893