

## **REVIEWS OF PARISHES AND RELATED MATTERS - LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH ACT 2007**

### **Terms of Reference**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Council has resolved to undertake a Community Governance Review of the whole of the Wakefield district.

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

- Part 4 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 ('the 2007 Act')
- 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 ('the Guidance') and
- the following regulations which guide, in particular, consequential matters arising from the Review: Local Government (Parishes and Parish Councils) (England) Regulations 2008 (SI2008/625); Local Government Finance (New Parishes) Regulations 2008 (SI2008/626)

The Guidance on Community Governance Reviews has been carefully considered in the drafting of this Terms of Reference.

This Terms of Reference is being published on the Council's website, and copies are being sent to all existing Town and Parish Councils as well as the reception areas of County Hall and Town Hall, Wakefield and all libraries which are run by the Council. Copies of the Terms of Reference will be made available on request.

#### **Why is the Council undertaking the Review?**

The review is being undertaken following informal requests from existing Town and Parish Councils to review their boundaries and electoral arrangements.

The Council has the power to periodically conduct a review of part or all of the Wakefield district under the 2007 Act and good practice is to conduct a review every 10-15 years. A review in 2022 would be 15 years from the power first being vested in the Council.

The Council believes that Town and Parish Councils play an integral part in community empowerment at a local level and wants to ensure that local governance and representation within the district is robust and enabled to meet future challenges.

Since the 2007 Act came into force, significant changes and developments have taken place in the district with further development planned. As a result, current parish arrangements may no longer reflect the identities and interests of communities in the Wakefield district, especially looking to the future.

It is appropriate for the Council to conduct a review in readiness for the next scheduled Town and Parish Council elections in May 2023.

### **What is a Community Governance Review?**

It is a review of 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;
- the electoral arrangements for Parishes (the ordinary year of election; council size; the number of councillors to be elected to the council, and Parish warding), and
- grouping new or existing Parishes under a common Parish Council or de-grouping existing Parishes.

### **Parish governance in our area**

A map of the district showing the areas which are currently in a Parish is attached at Annex A.

The Council wants to ensure that there is clarity and transparency to the areas that Parish Councils represent and that the electoral arrangements of Parishes are appropriate, equitable and easily understood by their electorate.

One of the overriding aims of the Terms of Reference is to set out clear policies which will ensure that the electors across the whole district will be treated equitably and fairly and to bring about improved community engagement and better local democracy.

### **Who undertakes the Review?**

Wakefield Council through the Electoral Services Team is responsible for conducting the review. The Chief Legal Officer will oversee the consultation and will be responsible for making both draft and final recommendations during the review process.

A comprehensive consultation process will form part of the Review to take account of the views of those living within the Wakefield district.

A resolution of the Council will be required to approve the final recommendations before any Community Governance Order is made.

## THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

### How does the Council propose to conduct consultations during the Review?

In coming to its Recommendations in a 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;
- 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 has drawn up and now publishes this Terms of Reference document to set out the aims of the review, the legislation that guides it and some of the policies that the Council considers important in the Review.

This Terms of Reference and supporting documents throughout the Review will be available:

- at [www.wakefield.gov.uk/elections/cgr](http://www.wakefield.gov.uk/elections/cgr)
- in all Wakefield Council libraries
- in the reception areas in County Hall and Town Hall, Wakefield
- at Parish and Town Council meetings via the Clerk to those Councils

Representations will be welcomed by the following methods:

- by email to [cgr@wakefield.gov.uk](mailto:cgr@wakefield.gov.uk) , or
- by letter to Community Governance Review, Electoral Services, County Hall, Wakefield, WF1 2QW
- by pro-forma available at all libraries and in reception areas at County Hall and Town Hall, Wakefield

An overriding aim of the Review is to be transparent so that local people and other local stakeholders who may have an interest are made aware of the outcome of the decisions taken and the reasons behind these decisions. Those decisions and the reasons for them will be published in the same way as this Terms of Reference.

All representations received will be made available for inspection on request and as part of the recommendations made by the Council but will be anonymised before being made available.

### A timetable for the Review

Publication of these Terms of Reference formally begins the Review on 1 December 2021 and it is envisaged that it will be completed within 12 months.

The timetable for the Review is set out in Table 1.

**Table 1 – timetable for the Review**

<b>What happens?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Date(s)</b>
Terms of Reference published		1 November 2021
Initial submissions are invited and considered	Three months	1 November 2021 – 31 January 2022
Drafting of initial recommendations	One month	1 February – 28 February 2022
Draft recommendations are published		4 March 2022
Submissions on draft recommendations are invited and considered	Three months	4 March – 31 May 2022
Drafting of final recommendations and report to Council for a decision	Two months	1 June – 29 July 2022
Council decision is made on final recommendations and final recommendations are published		By 3 October 2022
Council resolves to make a Reorganisation Order		By 30 November 2022
Post-review parish arrangements come into force		By 1 December 2022
Elections are held on the post-review parish arrangements		4 May 2023

It is envisaged that any changes to or abolition of existing Parishes, or creation of new Parishes will not take effect until 1 April 2023. The first elections under any new electoral arrangements will take place in the regular cycle of Town and Parish Council elections, currently scheduled to be held on Thursday, 4 May 2023.

## **ELECTORATE FORECASTS**

### **Electorate forecasts for the district**

When the Council considers the electoral arrangements of any Parish in its area (whether new or existing), it must consider any change in the number or distribution of the electors which is likely to occur in the period of five years beginning with the day when the review starts. The Council will therefore use a projection of such change to the period ending 1 December 2026 as this is the date by which the revised register of electors must be published in that year.

By 1 December 2026 the voting age population in the Wakefield district is projected to be 4.7% higher than in 2021.

However, development and the building of new housing under the Wakefield District Local Plan will not be uniform across the Wakefield district and so not all areas will see the same population increase.

In view of the fact that development is not consistent and that there will be varying rates of population increase across the district it has not been possible to produce meaningful projections of electorates up to December 2026. The Council will of course take into account the development, both completed and planned until December 2026 when considering submissions and making recommendations during the review.

## THE PRESENT STRUCTURE OF PARISHES AND THEIR ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

### Present structures of Parish governance in our area

The map at Annex A shows the extent of Parishes in the district.

Table 2 below contains current Parish electorates, numbers of councillors and the current ratio of councillors to electors.

Although most Parishes in the district have a council there are some with only a Parish meeting and so have no elected councillors. These are highlighted in Table 2.

There are also three Parishes which are grouped to form a council, again highlighted in Table 2.

**Table 2 – current Parishes and structures**

Parish	Electorate at 1 September 2021	No. of councillors	Ratio of councillors to electors
Ackworth	6,300	12	1:525
Badsworth	570	5	1:114
Chevet (meeting only)	53	0	n/a
Criggleshole	7,841	11	1:712
Crofton	4,981	13	1:383
Darrington	1,213	9	1:134
East Hardwick	153	5	1:30
Havercroft with Cold Hiendley	1,607	9	1:178
Newland with Woodhouse Moor (meeting only)	0	0	n/a
North Elmsall	3,012	10	1:300
Hessle and Hill Top*	89	2	1:44
Huntwick with Foulby and Nostell*	90	4	1:22
West Hardwick*	23	1	1:23
Notton	802	5	1:160
Ryhill	2,307	9	1:256
Sharlston	2,166	11	1:196
Sitlington	4,517	11	1:410
South Elmsall	5,458	13	1:419
South Hiendley	1,417	7	1:202
South Kirkby and Moorthorpe	8,239	15	1:549
Thorpe Audlin	557	5	1:111
Upton	2,811	5	1:562
Walton	2,745	11	1:249
Warmfield cum Heath	744	9	1:82
West Bretton	396	6	1:66
Winterset (meeting only)	23	0	n/a
Woolley	1,178	7	1:168

**Table 2 – current Parishes and structures (cont.)**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Electorate at 1 September 2021</b>	<b>No. of councillors</b>	<b>Ratio of councillors to electors</b>
Featherstone	13,262	12	1:1,105
Hemsworth	10,739	15	1:715
Normanton	16,525	22	1:751

Within the current structure there are Parishes which are divided into wards. A more detailed picture of those Parishes is set out in Table 3 below which shows the electorates in each ward, the number of councillors serving those electors and the ratio of councillors in those wards. This shows that there are some Parishes in which there is an imbalance in representation across the different wards.

**Table 3 – details of warded Parishes**

<b>Parish or Town ward</b>	<b>Electorate at 1 September 2021</b>	<b>No. of councillors</b>	<b>Ratio of councillors to electors</b>
Ackworth – High and Low Ackworth	1,578	4	1:394
Ackworth – Moor Top	4,722	8	1:590
Sitlington – Middlestown	2,410	6	1:401
Sitlington - Netherton	2,107	5	1:421
South Kirkby and Moorthorpe – Moorthorpe	1,857	5	1:371
South Kirkby and Moorthorpe – South Kirkby	6,482	10	1:648
Featherstone – Central	2,273	3	1:757
Featherstone – East	2,706	3	1:902
Featherstone – North West	4,653	3	1:1,551
Featherstone – South	3,630	3	1:1,210
Hemsworth – East	3,271	3	1:1,090
Hemsworth – Fitzwilliam	2,018	3	1:672
Hemsworth – Kinsley	1,570	3	1:523
Hemsworth – South	2,484	3	1:828
Hemsworth – West	1,396	3	1:465
Normanton – Altofts	4,818	7	1:688
Normanton – Normanton Common	1,286	2	1:643
Normanton – Normanton	6,399	7	1:914
Normanton – Woodhouse	4,022	6	1:670

### **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 could create opportunities for engagement, empowerment and co-ordination in local communities.

Suggestions as to alternative forms of representation and engagement are welcomed as part of the Review and the Council will consider other forms of community governance when deciding 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 looks not only at the possibility of creating new Parishes but also altering the boundaries of and abolishing existing Parishes.

In all cases, the Council will 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.

### **Creating new or amending existing Parishes**

In addition, the following factors will be considered when the Council considers the creation of new Parishes and changes to existing Parishes.

The Council:

- wants to ensure that electors should be able to identify clearly with any Parish in which they live because it considers that a sense of identity and community strengthens the Parish structure; fosters interest in Parish matters; encourages participation in elections to a Parish Council, making councillors both more representative and accountable and therefore likely to represent the community more effectively; and generates a strong, inclusive community with a sense of civic values, responsibility and pride
- believes that a Parish should reflect a distinctive and recognisable community and that the wishes of local inhabitants are primary considerations in this Review
- is anxious to carefully consider the changes that have happened over time, for example through population shifts or additional development and that have led to a community identity which differs from the historic traditions in its area
- notes the government's guidance that the abolition of Parishes should not be undertaken unless clearly justified.

### **Boundaries**

When setting a Parish boundary for a new Parish or when changing an existing boundary the Council:

- intends that the Parish boundaries will normally reflect the 'no-man's land' between communities represented by areas of low population or pronounced physical barriers, whether natural or man-made and which will be those barriers that mean the residents one area have little in common with another
- considers that 'natural' settlements or settlements as they are defined in the Local Development Framework should not in normal circumstances be partitioned by Parish boundaries

- will try to set boundaries that are now and are likely to remain easily identifiable
- will seek to amend existing boundaries which no longer match historical features on the ground (e.g. watercourses) to match the present features on the ground - for example where development has meant the removal of historical features

### **The pattern of community representation and community engagement**

In some areas there may be local residents' associations, community forums, area committees, or other locally representative bodies that make a distinct contribution to the community. The Council will respect these local forums for community representation and engagement in the Review. In such areas, the Council will be mindful of existing representation as a possible indication of a suitable area on which to base proposals for a new or altered Parish.

### **Viability**

The Council is anxious to ensure that Parishes should be viable, meaning that:

- all Parishes 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;
- all Parishes have electoral arrangements that enable them to effectively represent the community and to contribute to the district;
- the Council recognises that in rural areas, a strong sense of community can be felt over an extensive geographical area which is sparsely populated. Parishes in these areas may have limited capacity to provide effective services and local government. Arrangements in these areas, when they match the wishes of the residents of the Parish, will at least represent convenient local government.

The Council is committed to ensuring the Review leads to Parishes that are based on areas which reflect community identity and interest whilst being viable as administrative units.

## **THE GROUPING OF PARISHES**

A grouping order of Parishes may be considered as a working alliance of small Parishes that have come together under a common Parish Council. The electors of each of the grouped Parishes elect a designated number of councillors to the council. It is an effective way of ensuring Parish government for small Parishes that might otherwise not be viable as separate units, while allowing each Parish their separate community identity. Those Parishes which are currently grouped are highlighted in Table 2.

### **General principles**

Under the Act, smaller new Parishes of fewer than 150 electors are unable to establish their own Parish Council. The Council notes Government guidance that it may be preferable to group together Parishes so as to allow a common Parish Council to be formed. The Council believes that such arrangements are worth considering as a way to avoid the need for changes to Parish boundaries, or the abolition of very small Parishes where, despite their size, they still reflect community identity.

The Council recognises that the grouping of Parishes should be compatible with the retention of community interests, and believes that it is inappropriate to build artificially large units under single Parish Councils.

### **Grouped Parish styles and numbers of councillors**

The Council welcomes comments on the style by which a Parish Council wishes to be known while part of a group but where a Parish is removed from a group it must retain the style it had in the group. The de-grouped Parish Council or Parish meeting must resolve to adopt an alternative style outside of the Review if it so wishes.

Where changes to Parishes form a group, add a Parish to an existing group or de-group a Parish or group of Parishes, the Council, when considering the number of councillors to be elected to the common Parish Council by each of the individual Parishes, will consider the need to be equitable in the same way as when considering the allocation of councillors in warded Parishes. This is dealt with below.

## **NAMES AND STYLES**

### **The naming of Parishes**

The Council will where possible reflect existing local or historic place-names when considering the name of Parishes and will give a strong presumption in favour of names proposed by local interested parties.

There are legal requirements with regard to the naming of Parishes and the Council will be mindful of these.

### **Alternative styles**

The 2007 Act has introduced 'alternative styles' for Parishes. The 'alternative style' can replace the style "Parish". However, only one of three styles can be adopted: "community", "neighbourhood" or "village". Examples of Parishes with alternative styles would be: The Community of Greenfield; Whitewell Neighbourhood Council, or The Village Councillors for the Village of Redstone.

It is still possible for a Parish to be known by the style of "town" except where the Parish is known by one of the three alternative styles and vice versa.

Where a new Parish is created the Council can and 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.

In existing Parishes the Council can only make recommendations as to whether the geographical name of the Parish should be changed, but only the Parish Council or Parish meeting can decide whether the Parish should have one of the alternative styles.

## **ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **What does 'Electoral Arrangements' mean?**

An important part of the Review will involve the consideration of 'Electoral Arrangements'. These are the way in which a council is constituted for the Parish and cover:

- 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.

### **Ordinary year of election**

The Local Government Act 1972 set the ordinary election of Parish Councillors for 1976, 1979 and every fourth year thereafter (i.e. 2019 and 2023, etc.). This Review has been timed to allow any changes to existing Parishes or the creation of new Parishes will take effect in 2023 so as to coincide with the ordinary year of the next Parish elections.

### **A council for a Parish**

The Council will comply with legislation with regard to the creation of a council for a new Parish:

- Where the number of electors is 1,000 or more – the Council must recommend that a Parish Council should be created;
- Where the number of electors is 151-999 – The Council can recommend that a Parish Council may be created, or that a Parish meeting is a more appropriate form of Parish governance;
- Where the number of electors is 150 or fewer and there is no current council – The Council must recommend that a Parish Council is not created and governance will be by way of Parish meeting;
- Where the number of electors is fewer than 150 and currently has a council or is part of a Parish that had a council – the Council can recommend either that the Parish Council remains or is replaced by a Parish meeting

Subject to the above the Council will consider whether other, non-Parish forms of community governance are in place in the Parish, which might make a Parish Council unnecessary in an area but realises that this is more likely to affect a new Parish in a previously un-Parished area.

### **What considerations cover the number of Parish Councillors?**

The Council notes that the number of Parish Councillors for each Parish Council cannot be lower than five but that 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 be allocated at least one Parish Councillor.

The Council will also be guided in the review by the suggestion made by the National Association of Local Councils (the 'NALC') that the minimum practical number of councillors should be seven and the maximum 25. NALC suggested levels of councillors are set out in Table 4 below.

**Table 4**

<b>Electors</b>	<b>Councillors</b>	<b>Electors</b>	<b>Councillors</b>
Up to 900	7	10,400	17
1,400	8	11,900	18
2,000	9	13,500	19
2,700	10	15,200	20
3,500	11	17,000	21
4,400	12	18,900	22
5,400	13	20,900	23
6,500	14	23,000	24
7,700	15	Over 23,000	25
9,000	16		

Whilst bearing the NALC's suggestions in mind the Council is mindful of the government's guidance that each area should be considered on its own merits, having regard to its population, geography and the pattern of communities. As a result, the Council will pay particular attention to existing levels of representation, the existing council sizes which have worked well in the past and the take-up of seats at elections when considering this matter. Tables 2 and 3 above shows the current allocation of councillors in existing Parishes across the district.

The 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 Council also:

- wants to ensure that the allocation of councillors to Parishes is broadly equitable across the district, but realises that local circumstances may occasionally merit variation;
- appreciates that there are different demands and consequently different levels

of representation which are appropriate between the urban and the rural Parishes in the district;

- intends to investigate and where appropriate address the discrepancies that exist in levels of representation among Parishes.

The Council realises that there may be exceptions to the above policies, where the following considerations will inform its recommendations:

- a high precept and high levels of service provision;
- where representation may be required to meet the challenges of population sparsity;
- the traditional scale of representation in a particular Parish;
- supporting a warding arrangement in a particular Parish and achieving a good parity of representation between wards.

### **Parish warding**

When considering whether a Parish should be divided into wards for the purposes of elections of the Parish Council the Council must always consider the following:

- 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.

When considering the division of a rural Parish into wards the Council will be less likely to ward a Parish which is based on a single centrally located community but more likely to ward a Parish containing a number of communities with separate identities or where there has been overspill into a Parish from a neighbouring urban area.

When considering the division of an urban Parish into wards the Council will consider that there is a stronger case for creating wards when community identity is focused for example on housing estates or community facilities.

The Council will treat each case on its own merits and on the basis of the information and evidence provided during the Review.

Any warding arrangements will be capable of being clearly and readily understood by and be relevant to the electorate in each affected Parish.

### **The number and boundaries of Parish wards**

In considering recommendations on the boundaries between Parish wards, the Council will take into account community identity and interests in an area and will be mindful of avoiding breaking any particular ties or links between communities by the

drawing of particular ward boundaries.

The Council, will recommend ward boundaries which are, and will remain, easily identifiable and understood.

Where possible the district ward boundaries should not split an unwarded Parish and no Parish ward will be split by such a boundary.

### **The number of councillors to be elected for Parish wards**

The Council must consider the following when deciding 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 intends that each Parish Councillor should represent, as near as possible to the same number of electors because 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 wards within the same Parish.

The Council wishes to avoid the perception 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 Parish Council. During the Review process and in its consultations, the Council will consistently show the ratios of electors to councillors that would result from its proposals. The current ratios are shown in Table 3 above.

The Council will use the same approach when it considers the number of councillors to be elected to a common council by each Parish within a group of Parishes.

### **Naming of Parish wards**

The Council will where possible reflect existing local or historic place-names when considering the names of Parish wards and will give a strong presumption in favour of 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 the 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 made available on the Council's website, at the reception areas of County Hall and Town Hall in Wakefield and at council run libraries.

In accordance with the Guidance issued by the government, the Council will issue maps to illustrate each recommendation at a scale normally no 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 County Hall in Wakefield. Prints will also be supplied, as required by legislation, 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 provisions of the Order for financial and administrative purposes this will take effect on 1 April 2023.

The electoral arrangements for a new or existing Parish Council will come into force at the elections due to be held in May 2023.

## **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.

The Council also notes the Regulations regarding the establishment of a precept for a new Parish and their requirements.

### **District ward boundaries**

During the Review it may become clear that it may be desirable to change boundaries of district wards to reflect the changes recommended at Parish level. While the Council can recommend changes to district wards, those changes can only be made by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England ('LGBCE').

The LGBCE will require evidence that the Council has consulted on any such recommendations for alterations to the boundaries of district wards and so the Council will consult on any such draft recommendations as soon as is practicable after the desired change becomes clear.

It is likely in any event that the LGBCE will be carrying out a review of the District wards alongside this Community Governance Review as it is their stated intention to have reviewed the ward boundaries of all metropolitan councils by that date.

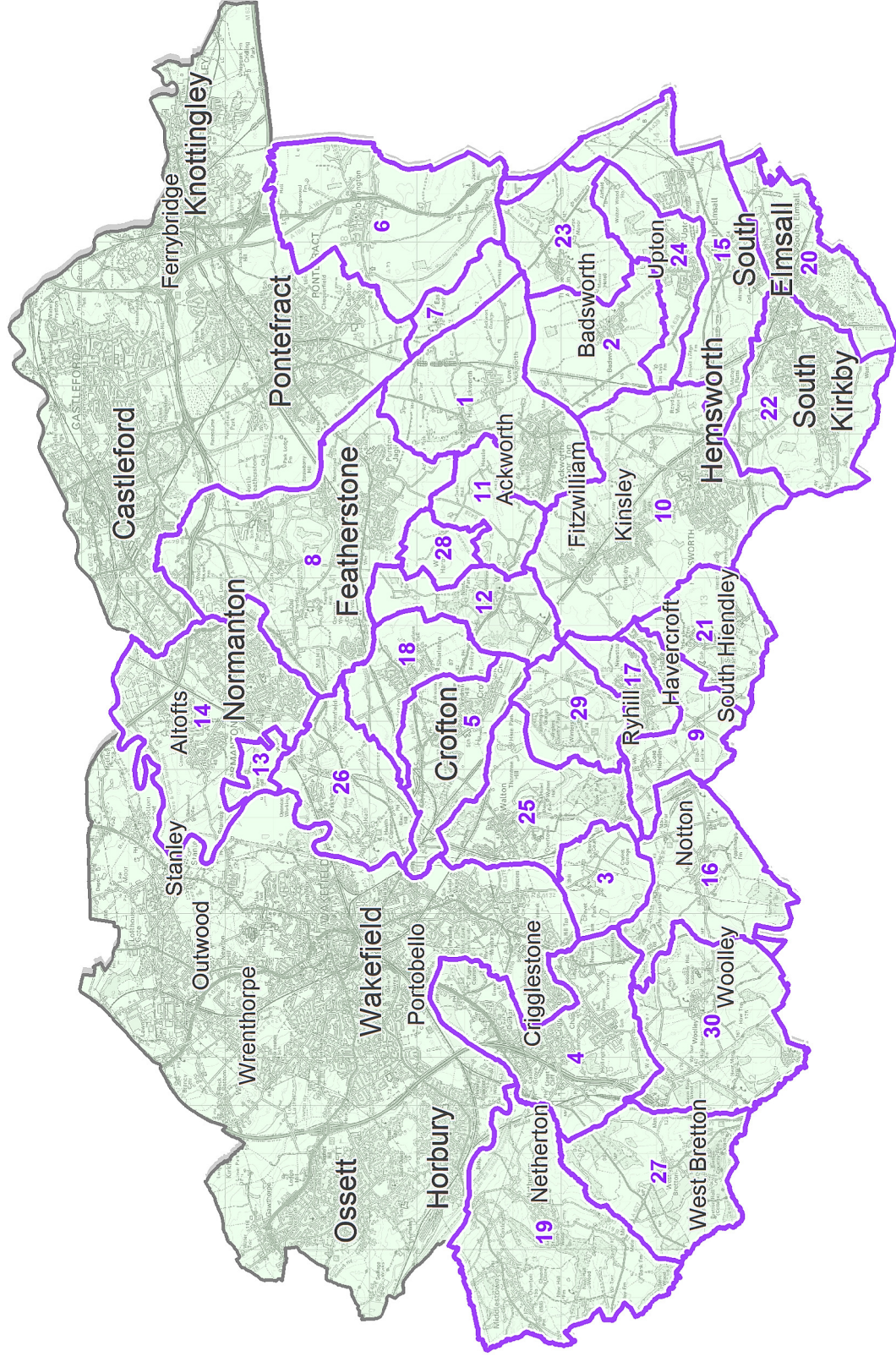
**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THESE TERMS OF REFERENCE**

These Terms of Reference are published on 1 November 2021.

# Wakefield Parish Boundaries

## Parish Boundaries

1. Ackworth
2. Badsworth
3. Chevet
4. Crigglistone
5. Crofton
6. Darrington
7. East Hardwick
8. Featherstone
9. Havercroft with Cold Hiendley
10. Hemsworth
11. Hessle and Hill Top
12. Huntwick with Foulby and Nostell
13. Newland with Woodhouse Moor
14. Normanton
15. North Elmsall
16. Notton
17. Ryhill
18. Sharlston
19. Sitlington
20. South Elmsall
21. South Hiendley
22. South Kirkby and Moorthorpe
23. Thorpe Audlin
24. Upton
25. Walton
26. Warmfield cum Heath
27. West Bretton
28. West Hardwick
29. Winterset
30. Woolley



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