

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Wolverhampton in 2021 is profoundly different since the city's previous electoral review of 2003. Since 2003, there has been a lot of population growth and housing growth and the city has been subject to extensive development and billions of investment to improve opportunities in the city and to strengthen the economy.
- 1.2 All details of the proposals for each of the wards are detailed in this submission. All proposed warding patterns are in line with statutory criteria for electoral reviews. The alterations proposed within this submission consist of some element of change to 18 of the Council's 20 ward boundaries. With all changes in place, all ward boundaries were in the tolerance set of +/-10%.
- 1.3 The 6 strategic outcomes within our council's 2019-2024 plan are as follows:
 1. Children and young people get the best possible start in life
 2. Well skilled people working in an inclusive economy
 3. More good jobs and investment in our city
 4. Better homes for all
 5. Strong, resilient and healthy communities
 6. A vibrant, green city we can all be proud of
- 1.4 All adaptations to boundaries proposed within this submission have taken into account existing landmarks and natural boundaries, yet also ensured community interests, ties and identities have been considered.

Analysis of recent reviews conducted elsewhere

- 1.5 It is apparent that there is no typical path for a Local Authority to take with responding to the LGBCE consultation. Looking at the LGBCE website, it can be seen that St Helens, St Albans, Bedford and Derbyshire Dales did not submit a council submission. Political groups submitted their own submissions in these reviews. Lambeth council adopted the majority party's submission; whilst other councils such as Greenwich, Stockton On Tees and Barking and Dagenham had both a council submission and political group submissions. Reading and Bracknell Forest set up working groups to produce a council submission.
- 1.6 It had originally been intended for a cross-party working group to be set up. However, it was later decided by Governance Committee that the Labour Group and the Conservative Group would work on independent proposals with the support of officers working on the review.
- 1.7 Officers provided support to both independent working groups by holding a meeting in November to discuss the review and to provide a toolkit and access to a boundary mapping tool to draw up proposals. Both groups submitted individual proposals to the officers. Each working groups proposals were then shared with the other working group to determine the possibility of

assembling a combined cross-party working group to discuss agreeing on ward boundaries. It was decided at Governance Committee that the Labour group's proposal would be put forward as the Council's submission.

2 Background

- 2.1 The electoral review of Wolverhampton by the Local Government Boundary Review for England (LGBCE) began in July 2019 with all out elections planned to take place in May 2022.
- 2.2 The review was triggered because 6 out of 20 wards within the local authority had an elector number variance +/- 10% the average ward elector population. As this is an unfair representation at local government elections the LGBCE called for a review. Due to being on the cusp of reaching the threshold for review, Wolverhampton themselves invited the review.
- 2.3 The last electoral review the Council experienced occurred in 2003. Since then, the city's population has grown by nearly 30,000 residents. The wards are being reviewed because the population in some wards has grown more than others and more development is now taking place.
- 2.4 The first part of the review involved the Council submitting its recommendation to the Council size.
- 2.5 In March 2020 the Council submitted its recommendation for the Council Size – arguing that the number of councillors should be maintained at 60 with three councillors per ward. This recommendation was accepted by the LGBCE in April 2020.
- 2.6 The second stage of the review – the consultation on ward boundaries – was meant to commence on May 12, 2020. However, due to the sudden outbreak of Covid-19, the electoral review had to be delayed.
- 2.7 The second stage of the review and public consultation instead began on 19 January 2021 with a community briefing on the 14 January, delivered by the LGBCE, on the ward boundary consultation.
- 2.8 The Council was asked to deliver a submission to this consultation. The LGBCE has three primary criteria that must be followed for submissions. These are:
 - A. Electoral equality – the new pattern of wards should mean that each councillor represents roughly the same number of voters as other councillors in the authority.
 - B. Community – ward patterns should, as far as possible, reflect community interests and identities with boundaries being naturally identifiable.

C. Effective electoral governance – the electoral arrangements should promote effective and convenient local government and reflect the electoral cycle of the Council.

2.9 What follows is the City of Wolverhampton's submission to the LGBCE's consultation on ward boundaries.

3 Wolverhampton Now

3.1 In 2019, Wolverhampton was the 18th largest city in the UK with a population of 262,008. It has seen strong economic growth over recent years with the city being named the top city in Western Europe for job creation in manufacturing, building on our already-strong automotive and aerospace sectors. Whilst the city continues to build on these existing strengths, it is also developing clusters in other key sectors whilst retaining a strong focus on investing in skills and matching local people to local jobs.

3.2 It is one of the top ten growing economies in the UK and is currently experiencing record levels of private and public investment, with £4.4 billion being injected into regeneration projects citywide. The city was the seventh most improved in the 2016-18 Demos-PwC Good Growth index.

3.3 The city is ideally placed at the centre of the UK's rail and road network, offering unrivalled connectivity to national and international markets. The investment of £150 million to redevelop our Interchange transport hub, incorporating a brand-new railway station, will further cement the City of Wolverhampton as a place open and connected for business.

3.4 Wolverhampton also has a thriving digital sector, with creative industries offering huge opportunities for our businesses. Recently, the University of Wolverhampton has made a £100 million investment into a new Centre for Architecture and the Built Environment, alongside the National Brownfield Institute. This will create an international centre of excellence for urban innovation and advanced methods of construction.

3.5 Wolverhampton is also home to a great cultural offer including a Premier League football team in Wolverhampton Wanderers, a unique live music and comedy venue in the Civic Halls, an excellent art gallery and the beautiful, Victorian Grand Theatre. Green and open spaces make up just under one fifth of the city with attractions including two large Victorian parks, Smestow Valley Local Nature Reserve, and two prime National Trust properties: Wightwick Manor and Moseley Old Hall.

3.6 The city is home to a thriving voluntary and community sector with individuals and groups dedicating their time to improve their communities. We value the contribution of the sector and recognise the critical role it plays in delivering the city's priorities. The sector generates over £140 million with over 12,000 volunteers.

- 3.7 Wolverhampton is diverse and cohesive. Over one third of our population is from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups and 19% of our residents were born outside the UK. There are around 90 languages spoken within the city. Wolverhampton's diversity is the fabric which holds our city together and our people are proud of our friendly and supportive communities. The city's population continues to grow as new communities decided to move here.
- 3.8 Wolverhampton is one of the fastest improving cities in the country, however, it still has social challenges to be overcome. 25.9% of children in the city live in poverty and the authority ranks 24th in the country for overall deprivation (1 being the most deprived), with many clusters of deprived small areas in the east of the borough. However, the achievement of an Ofsted rating of 'good' for the city's children services in 2017 (the only city in the West Midlands with a rating of good or higher) is a significant indicator that the city is on the up.

Demographics

- 3.9 Within the LGBCE's guidance, it is recommended to examine "demographic pressures" upon the local authority. Therefore, this section details recent and projected demographic trends.
- 3.10 According to the Office for National Statistics' Mid-Year Population Estimates data series, between 2003 and 2018 (the latest year available), the number of people living in the city increased from 239,851 to 262,008; a growth of 9.2%. The population of adults aged 18+ in Wolverhampton (the base population from which the electorate is drawn) increased from 184,458 in 2003 to 200,764 in 2018, a growth of 8.8%.
- 3.11 However, within the population of adults aged 18+, not all adults will be registered to vote. This is important because the LGBCE uses the number of electors per ward (people registered to vote) to determine "electoral fairness". The LGBCE uses the concept of variance from the Wolverhampton average per ward and will intervene if over 30% of all wards have an electorate of +/- 10% from the average electorate for the authority.
- 3.12 It is recognised that more could be done to register electors, particularly in wards with high population movement and university students. Thus St Peters, Park, Graiseley and Blakenhall wards will have concerted registration campaigns during the summer school holidays when it is hoped to find more adults at home, and in late September-October when university students have returned.
- 3.13 For the LGBCE review, in order to ascertain the population size into the future, the starting point is the expected adult population drawn from the Office for National Statistics' 'Sub-National Population Projections' (SNPP). The most recent SNPP (2016-based) projects the city's population from 2016 until 2041, and the population in 2041 is projected to be 286,396. As there is steep population growth according to the SNPP until the early 2040s, the total population of Wolverhampton is projected to be 270,940 by 2026, of which

64,629 people would be under 18. This leaves a total adult population, from which the electorate is drawn, of 206,311 by 2026.

- 3.14 Furthermore, the LGBCE requires an estimate of the proportion of the adult population registered to vote. The historical data for Wolverhampton between 2017 and 2019 yields an average ratio of 91% adult population to electorate, which has been used for the purposes of this forecast. This gives an estimated electorate via the SNPP of 187,740 electors by 2026, but this figure has been slightly revised for forecasting purposes, in light of other information about population growth external to the SNPP forecast (see the Electorate Forecasting submission for more details). Even using the SNPP's unadjusted 187,740 base, however, this would be a rise of circa 10,000 extra electors compared to the LGBCE's most recent data.
- 3.15 Part of the growth in extra electors is in the age profile of the population, with many present-day children who will become attainers (that is, aged 18+) by 2026. Overall, Wolverhampton has a younger population than the English average; the median age in Wolverhampton in 2018 was 37, compared to England's median of 39. Within Wolverhampton, there is variance in the median age of residents per ward: the oldest ward is Tettenhall Wightwick (median age: 48) and the youngest ward is St Peter's (median age: 28.5).
- 3.16 A further reason for the increase in the electorate size is the increase in the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community (residents not of White British ethnicity), due to overseas migration and high fertility rates amongst this cohort. In the 2011 Census, 35.5% (88,525) of the city's residents were from a BME background, which is very likely to have risen subsequently. However, the distribution of people from BME backgrounds is not uniform across the city. For instance, the BME population is significantly higher than average in certain wards such as St Peter's (71.8%) and Blakenhall (76.8%).
- 3.17 Further evidence of the impact of migration is in the number of residents who don't speak English as their main language. The most recent data for this is also from the 2011 Census, where 26,032 residents aged 3+ (10.9% of all residents aged 3+) spoke a main language that wasn't English. The two most common non-English main languages were Panjabi (11,055 residents, 4.6% of all residents aged 3+), and Polish (2,458 residents, 1.0% of all residents aged 3+).
- 3.18 As stated, a high level of overseas migration into Wolverhampton contributed to the population rising since 2011, when the city had 249,470 residents at the time of the Census. By 2018, the city had 262,008 residents, an increase of 12,538 residents (5.2% increase). Substantial housebuilding has taken place over recent years, with 577 net additions to the housing stock in 2016/17, 796 additions in 2017/18, and 692 additions in 2018/19, which will have been a spur to population growth. There have been increased levels of housebuilding in recent years and this will impact the city's population size in the next few years.

- 3.19 Although the city's population is growing, Wolverhampton has considerable deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative deprivation in England following an established methodological framework. There have been five releases since 2004. As the map in Figure 4 shows, 78 of the city's 158 LSOAs (49.4% of all LSOAs) are in the top 20% most deprived overall in England. Child poverty sits at 29.2%; a fall in previous numbers.
- 3.20 Further evidence of the challenges faced in Wolverhampton is the Claimant Count uptake, which measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system. The claimant count has remained high since the recession of 2008-2010, and the position has worsened since then. In November 2019, the claimant count rate was 6.1% (England's average was at 2.9%), and the city ranked 3rd out of 317 Local Authorities.
- 3.21 Correspondingly, Universal Credit uptake for working-age people was also high in recent months: in October 2019, the percentage of working-age people claiming Universal Credit due to unemployment in Wolverhampton was 7.5% (England's average stood at 4%). Amongst employed working-age residents, 3.5% were claiming universal credit (England's average was 2.2%). Levels of child poverty (children in low-income families) are also higher than the English average, at 25.9% for Wolverhampton compared to England's average of 17% for 2016. The employment rate stands at 67.2%.

4 Warding patterns for Wolverhampton 2026

- 4.1 Wolverhampton's electorate forecast for 2026 is set to be 190,477 (refer to where this info is from). To achieve electoral equality (divided by 60) so that each councillor represents same number of electors – 3,175. 3 members per ward – 9,524. The acceptable tolerance range for a ward would therefore be 2858 – 3493.
- 4.2 Currently, six wards; Bilston East, Bushbury South and Low Hill, Ettingshall, Park, Penn and St. Peter's are not within tolerance as displayed within the table below and therefore triggered the review as the cusp of the threshold was reached. As evidence below, Graiseley at -9.17% was on the cusp of the 10% set tolerance and therefore Wolverhampton is under review.
- 4.3 The LGBCE provide tables summarising the electorate totals per ward on their website². According to those tables, Wolverhampton had 6 wards (of 20 total) which were plus or minus 10% variance from the local authority average. This means 30% of the wards had an electorate +/-10% from the average, which is on the cusp of the threshold to trigger a review, even though it does not yet breach that threshold.

Fig.1 – Voter ratios in Wolverhampton for 2019 (LGBCE-sourced data)

Ward	Electors	Voters Per Cllr	Variance from W'ton Voter Ratio
Bilston East	10,017	3,339	12.80%
Bilston North	8,652	2,884	-2.57%
Blakenhall	8,450	2,817	-4.85%
Bushbury North	8,954	2,985	0.83%
Bushbury South and Low Hill	10,130	3,377	14.07%
East Park	8,825	2,942	-0.63%
Ettingshall	9,973	3,324	12.30%
Fallings Park	8,718	2,906	-1.83%
Graiseley	8,066	2,689	-9.17%
Heath Town	8,582	2,861	-3.36%
Merry Hill	9,079	3,026	2.23%
Oxley	8,781	2,927	-1.12%
Park	7,806	2,602	-12.10%
Penn	9,886	3,295	11.32%
Spring Vale	8,813	2,938	-0.76%
St. Peter's	7,349	2,450	-17.25%
Tettenhall Regis	9,348	3,116	5.26%
Tettenhall Wightwick	8,844	2,948	-0.41%
Wednesfield North	8,617	2,872	-2.97%
Wednesfield South	8,722	2,907	-1.79%
Wolverhampton	177,612	2,960	N/A

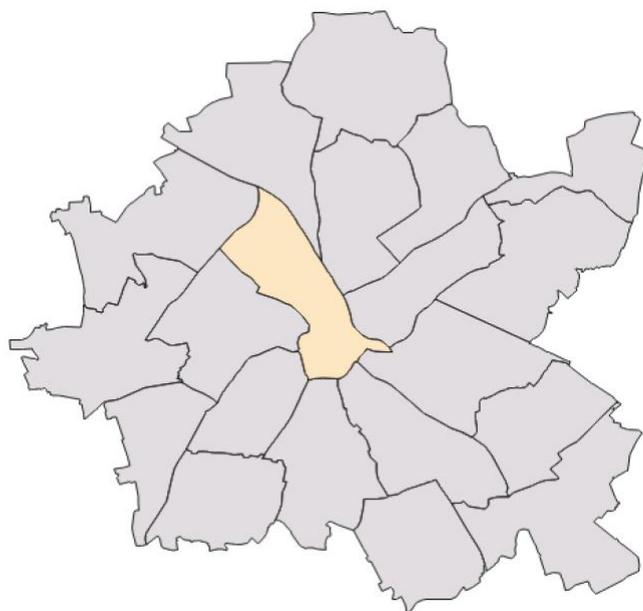
- 4.4 After running estimated population growth and estimated housing growth amongst other factors, as shown by the following figures, the wards would continue to get further away from being within the 10% tolerance; providing further rationale for the review being undertaken here at Wolverhampton.

Fig. 2 – With no alterations of PD-ward links

Ward	Electorate 2026 (constrained)	Voters per Cllr	Variance
Bilston East	11062	3687	16
Bilston North	9226	3075	-3
Blakenhall	8884	2961	-7
Bushbury North	9442	3147	-1
Bushbury South & Low Hill	11858	3953	25
East Park	9250	3083	-3
Ettingshall	11769	3923	24
Fallings Park	9080	3027	-5
Graiseley	8671	2890	-9
Heath Town	9490	3163	0
Merry Hill	9425	3142	-1
Oxley	9106	3035	-4
Park	8319	2773	-13
Penn	10215	3405	7
Spring Vale	9194	3065	-3
St. Peters	8333	2778	-13
Tettenhall Regis	9678	3226	2
Tettenhall Wightwick	9244	3081	-3
Wednesfield North	8897	2966	-7
Wednesfield South	9334	3111	-2
WOLVERHAMPTON	190477	3175	0

- 4.5 This submission not only considers and readjusts those wards which were out of tolerance at the time the review commenced, but also adapts the majority of the boundaries to ensure that electoral equality is delivered in the best way possible. This is achieved through considering future developments across the city and population growth and distribution. Considering future housing developments also takes account of the interests and identities of local communities. The following submission ensures any new communities are considered, whilst ensuring those already existing are not overlooked. Physical infrastructure, facilities and good transport links assist in making up these communities. Transport links, the ward size and councillor numbers all play a part in promoting and achieving effective local government.

Map of Wolverhampton with new proposed boundaries



Forecasted electorate – Wolverhampton 2026 (after proposed changes)

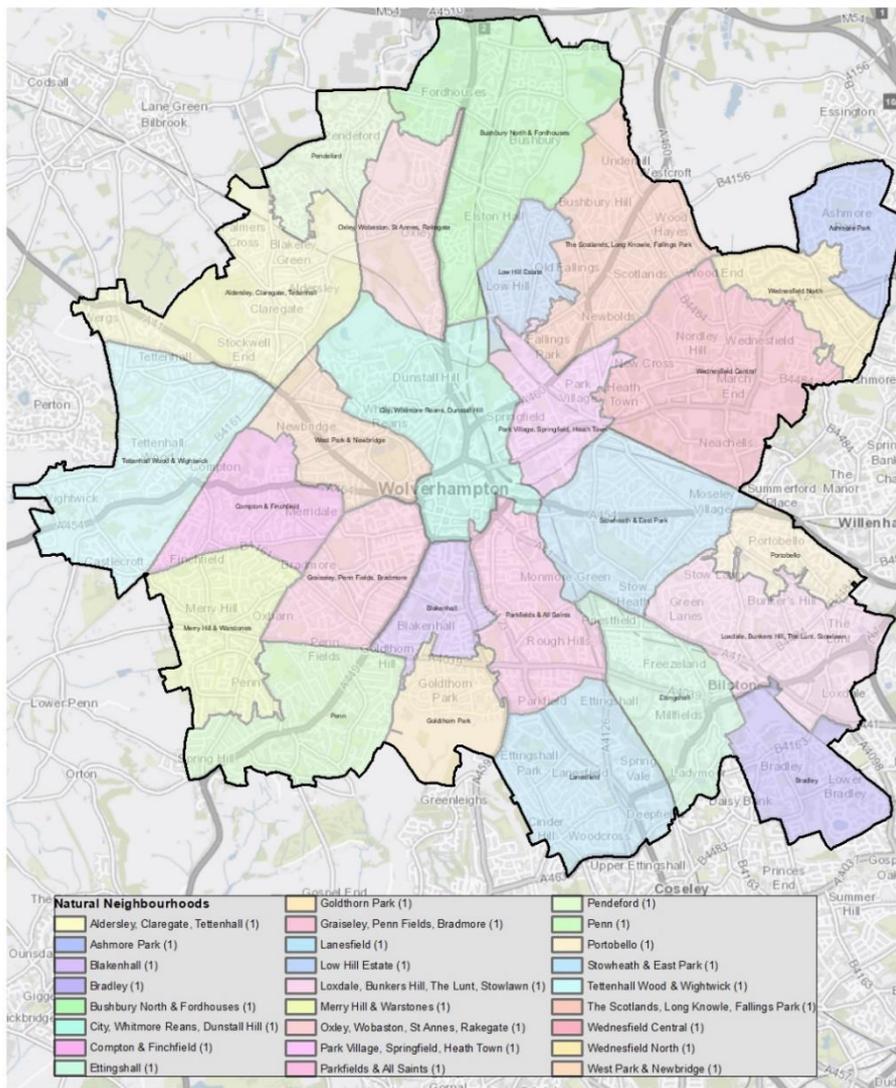
Ward	Electorate 2026	Voters per Cllr	Variance
Bilston East	10,266	3422	8
Bilston North	10,164	3388	7
Blakenhall	9,261	3087	-3
Bushbury North	9,204	3068	-3
Bushbury South & Low Hill	9,510	3170	0*
East Park	9,261	3087	-3
Ettingshall	10,248	3416	8
Fallings Park	10,065	3355	6
Graiseley	8,769	2923	-8
Heath Town	9,501	3167	0
Merry Hill	9,366	3122	-2
Oxley	9,513	3171	0
Park	8,955	2985	-6
Penn	9,798	3266	3
Spring Vale	10,065	3355	6
St. Peters	9,279	3093	-3*
Tettenhall Regis	9,795	3265	3
Tettenhall Wightwick	9,276	3092	-3
Wednesfield North	8,739	2913	-8
Wednesfield South	9,687	3229	2
WOLVERHAMPTON	190477	3175	0

* When calculating the new variance after proposed changes, St. Peter's ward have taken into account the 600 electors from a development on Bone Mill Lane currently in Bushbury South and Low Hill. St. Peter's ward variance has also accounted for the proposed Beatties development. These developments have not been built into the Xpress Maps tool but are significant and should be accounted for in the variance.

All other ward variances have been taken from the Xpress Maps tool.

Consideration of Natural Neighbourhoods

Both independent working groups were provided with the following map to consider when drawing up their proposals. The map highlights natural neighbourhoods within the city. This starts from the premise of looking at Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), a statistical geography used widely across central and local government and aggregating the LSOAs according to which neighbourhood they belong to. This fulfils the LGBCE's need to start from a blank map, whilst also being mindful of community ties which exist across the city.



Summary



Wolverhampton North-East

There are currently seven wards within this locality. Bushbury South and Low Hill, Oxley, Bushbury North, Fallings Park, Wednesfield North, Wednesfield South and Heath Town.

Wolverhampton South-West

There are currently seven wards within this locality. Tettenhall Regis, St Peters, Park, Tettenhall Wightwick, Graiseley, Merry Hill and Penn

Wolverhampton South-East

There are currently six wards within this locality. East Park, Bilston North, Bilston East, Ettingshall, Blakenhall, and Spring Vale.

Overview Map of All Wards with Proposed Changes



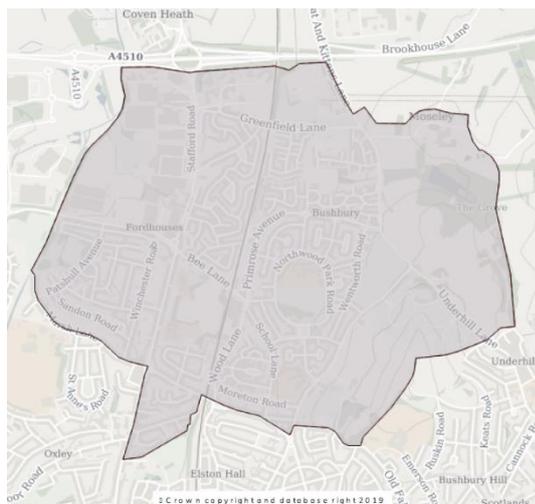
Wolverhampton North-East

Ward: Bushbury North

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3068, (-3% variance)

Total ward electorate 2026: 9,204

Proposed Bushbury North Ward Boundary



Bushbury North is on the northern central edge of the city, with much of the boundary being with Staffordshire County. The north and northwest of the ward is the new i54 industrial estate and the east of the ward is significant areas of open ground in Bushbury Hill, Bushbury Cemetery, the Moseley Estates and Moseley

Farm. Parts of Bushbury North are constrained by the northwest, the north and the northeast of the ward being the boundary between Wolverhampton and Staffordshire County.

The boundary between Bushbury North and Fallings Park ward follows a footpath running along the southern part of Bushbury Hill. This means that the built up areas to the south are in Fallings Park and the open and wooded areas to the north are in Bushbury. The footpath joins the road at Sandy Lane and follows Sandy Lane in a westward direction, with houses to the south and Bushbury Hill Open Space Farm and allotments to the north.

The boundary then follows the Elston Hall Lane dual carriage way and main road just passed the Stafford Wolverhampton Mainline. There is then a detour to take in the Crathorne Estate as this estate leads directly back onto Three Tuns Lane. It is to be noted, for instance that the road joining Stafford Road is an exit off Stafford Road and Church Road has to go onto Three Tuns Lane to exit.

The boundary then runs north of Goodyear Park taking in the estate until it reaches Stafford Road. The boundary then goes north up the Stafford Road dual carriage way until the Three Tuns Island. The boundary is then Marsh Lane until it reaches the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal. Marsh Lane is a wide road and is the main road through the estate. The Staffordshire and Worcester Canal has limited crossing points and therefore makes an appropriate boundary at that point.

Proposed Bushbury North Ward characteristics

There are several primary schools that serve Bushbury North and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Elston Hall Primary School
- Northwood Park Primary School
- St Anthony's Catholic (Aided) Primary School

There are several large playing fields in the ward, such as Bee Lane, Northycote Park and Northwood Park, including tennis courts etc.

In the centre of the ward is Bushbury Community Centre.

The extreme North of the ward is all 1980's private residential dwellings, the central bit is predominantly council housing estates from the 1940s and 1950s. The central spine of the ward is council homes and the same with the Fordhouses estate on the other side of the Stafford Road.

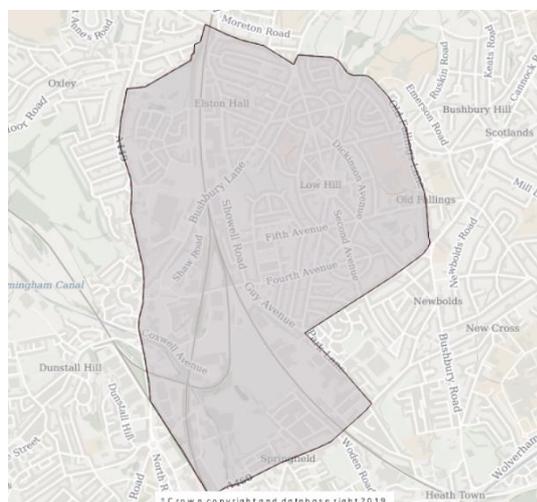
The Bushbury North is a relatively modern development of housing to the north of the city. With much of it developed between the wars and after the wars.

Ward: Bushbury South & Low Hill

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3170, (0% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,510

Proposed Bushbury South & Low Hill Ward Boundary



Bushbury South & Low Hill is a ward immediately to the north of the city centre of a predominantly urban nature with housing estates particularly on the east and north of the ward, and large industrial estates in the west and southwest of the ward. The southwest boundary of the ward is the main railway line from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton at the section between Stafford Rd and Cannock Rd. Where the railway line passes over the Cannock Rd, the boundary of Bushbury South and Low Hill ward then runs in an easterly direction as far as Park Lane. It then turns left up Park Lane and right along Park Lane so that Park Lane becomes the easterly boundary of the ward. This makes sense because the land uses and housing on either side of Park Lane are of a different age. The Cannock Road is a main road, so it's a clear boundary and Park Lane is a clear boundary because it takes different land uses on either side.

The west of the boundary is then Old Fallings Lane, which is a main road with some different land uses at different occasions, for instance, St Chad's Catholic Academy at one point. The eastern boundary continues along Old Fallings Lane until he runs into Sandy Lane. Again, with houses to the left to the south and Bushbury Hill to the north. It then joins Elston Hall Lane which is a main road until just after the railway bridge. The boundary then turns down Church Road running across the north of Goodyear Neighbourhood Park, which forms an effective boundary for this for this area.

The housing development on Bone Mill Lane is projecting an additional electorate of 600 by 2026. Within the xpress mapping tool, this electorate has been distributed across the whole of the Bushbury South and Low Hill Ward. However, this particular development, is situated to the south of the ward along the railway track, which is an area that has been moved to St. Peter's ward. As this is such a significant housing

development, the electorate for this has been moved in its' entirety to the St Peters ward, thereby reducing the electorate of Bushbury South and Low Hill by 600.

Proposed Bushbury South & Low Hill Ward characteristics

Houses to the north here naturally, feed onto Three Tuns Lane and not into Bushbury south ward. The western boundary of the ward is the Stafford Rd running into the city centre as far as the railway line. Again for much of the length of the Stafford Road houses are of different type in age on each side and different land uses.

There are several primary schools that serve Bushbury South and Low Hill and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Our Lady & St Chad Catholic Academy
- Morton School
- Whitgreave Primary School serves the centre of the ward, with the catchment area being very much that area of the ward.
- Bushbury Hill Primary School
- Bushbury Lane Academy serves the western part of the ward.
- Low Hill Nursery School

Bushbury south and Low Hill has community centre provision in Bushbury Triangle, Stratton Street and one at Coven Lodge which serve their own discreet communities across the ward. The Low Hill Community Hub is a well-used community hub with a well-used library.

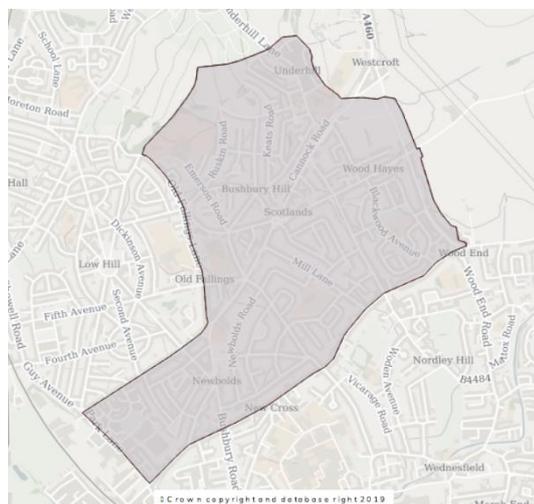
The ward also has several neighbourhood parks, including Fowler's playing field, Goodyear Neighbourhood Park and Bushbury Rec on Bushbury Lane.

Ward: Fallings Park

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3355 (6% variance)

Total ward electorate: 10,065

Proposed Fallings Park Ward Boundary



The eastern boundary of the ward is constrained by being the boundary with Staffordshire. From the northern boundary Bushbury North ward, the boundary follows a well-used foot path, with the areas to the north in Bushbury being very rural and the areas to the south in Fallings Park being predominantly built up areas. The footpath then joins Old Fallings Lane, which is a main road and runs south until the junction with Park Lane. The boundary then follows Park Lane, in a south westerly direction and also in a south easterly direction when Park Lane takes a right angle turn. Park Lane is an appropriate boundary because it has houses of different types on both sides and different land uses.

The boundary then joins the main Cannock Rd before following straight on into Victoria Rd and Thorneycroft Ave which are main roads running in a north-easterly direction to the borough boundary, so Thorneycroft Lane and Lower Prescott Rd to the back of the borough boundary. For Victoria Road, Thorneycroft Avenue and Prestwood road it's only the one side of the road that is within Fallings Park. The whole length of this is running along a well-used main Rd, with different land uses and different ages of houses in much of the stretch of the road.

Proposed Fallings Park Ward characteristics

There are several primary schools that serve Fallings Park and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- D'Eyncourt Primary School
- Fallings Park Primary School
- Long Knowle Primary School
- St Mary's Catholic Primary Academy
- Berrybrook Primary School

- Westcroft School

There is also the Long Knowle Community Centre in the north east corner of the ward, which is a well-used Community Hub including a library. There are well established community centres for established communities these are Chesterton Road Community Centre and Scotlands Community Centre.

The Inchlaggan estate orientates towards the Fallings Park ward and is significantly enhanced by the fact that the map that the Council has used to draw the wards has Fallings Park written on the section that has been added to the ward. The extension of the ward to the southwest brings in the appropriate name for the Fallings Park estate.

Housing is of early 1930s, traditional semis, council housing which was built in the 1950s. In the north of the ward there is predominantly social housing and council housing built post war onwards. Distinguished from the south ward, which is predominantly private housing built at various times from the 1920s, right up to modern day.

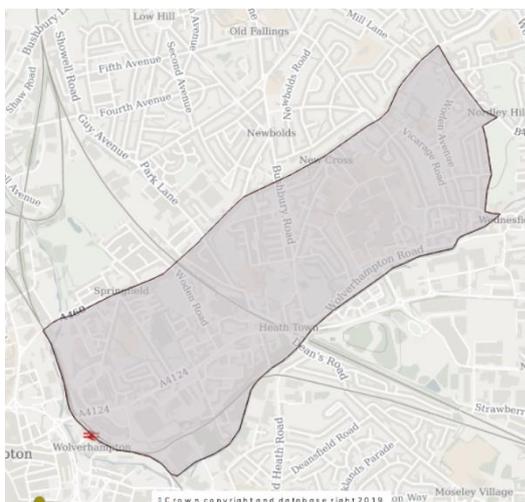
Many of the areas within the ward are actually mixed tenure and mixed ownership.

Ward: Heath Town

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3167, (0% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,501

Proposed Heath Town Ward Boundary



Heath Town is a ward immediately to the north east of the town centre, running from the town centre to the edge of Wednesfield. The southwest boundary of the Heath Town ward is the main West Coast Railway line between Cannock Road and the Wyrley and Essington Canal. The southwest boundary of Heath Town ward then follows the Wyrley and Essington Canal all the way into Wednesfield Village centre

where it follows the western side of Wednesfield Park, the Amos Lane main road and then turns left into Thorneycroft Lane, Victoria Road and Cannock Road. All of these are main roads, often with different ages of housing and land use on both sides.

Proposed Heath Town Ward characteristics

A fair proportion to the to the southern end of the ward is university based type housing as well a growing university campus and university housing. The southwest half of the ward is predominantly public build housing in the Springfield area including the Springfield Estate, the Heath Town High Rise Estate and Park Village estate. There is also a set of high rises in this Wednesfield area. The north easterly part of the ward is dominated by the campus of New Cross Hospital and either side of this are predominantly private houses built between and after the wars.

There are several primary schools that serve Heath Town and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- St Patrick's Catholic (Aided) Primary School
- St Stephen's CE Primary School
- Trinity CE Primary Academy serves the centre of the ward.
- Thomas Telford UTC
- Wodensfield Primary School serves the east of the ward.
- Woden Primary School serves the west of the ward.
- Heath Park secondary school is located in the centre of the ward which is a popular secondary school.

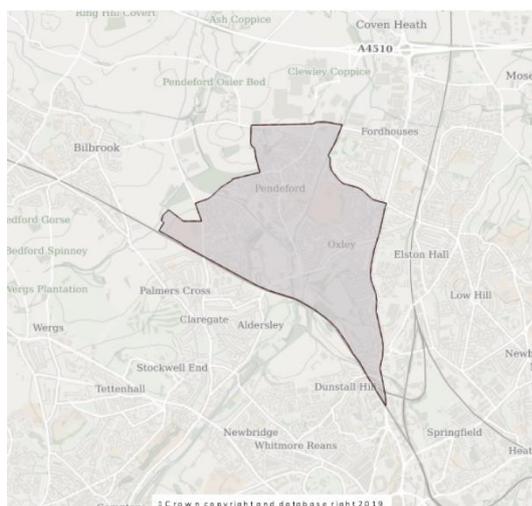
Heath Town Park.

Ward: Oxley

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3171, (0% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,513

Proposed Oxley Ward Boundary



The Oxley ward is predominantly a residential ward in the northwest corner of the city.

The northern and western boundaries are dictated by being the county boundary with Staffordshire County. The southwest boundary is the main Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton Railway line. It is a double track railway line which is predominately raised on an embankment. Some is in a cutting; some is in a viaduct, therefore there is very limited roads across the railway line. There are only three roads, two in the suburban area. Oxley Moor Road is a single track road with traffic lights and Pendeford Lane is a side road and not a main road. The only other the way to cross the railway track is via Gorsebrook Road which is right in the in the city therefore the double track railway line makes an effective boundary between Oxley and wards to the west.

At the edge of the city centre, the railway line joins the Stafford Road, which is dual carriage way and becomes the eastern boundary of Oxley ward. For much of the length of the Stafford Road here are different types of houses and different types of land use on either side of the road.

It is acknowledged that there would be a neater boundary if the Stafford Road boundary was at Wobaston Road, Bee Lane Island, but continuing up direct Stafford Rd that far would make the Oxley ward too big. Therefore the decision has been made to move it onto Marsh Lane as the boundary running up to the Staffordshire and Worcester canal where the boundary goes north to the joint boundary with Staffordshire.

A better boundary would have been to carry on up to the Wobaston Road, Bee Lane Island however, that would have made the ward too large.

Marsh Lane is a wide road and in the context of the estate it is the main road through this estate. The Staffordshire and Worcester Canal has very limited crossing points and therefore makes an appropriate boundary at that point.

Proposed Oxley Ward characteristics

The western part of the of the ward consists of the Dovecotes and Pendeford estates which were built in the 1970s onwards. The Oxley Moor Estate was built between the 1920s and 1930s and then in the South of the ward is the Oxley Heights Estate, which is a mixture of houses from the 1940s, 1950s, to modern ones built in the 1980s and 1990s.

The southern part of the ward is known as Oxley Heights and occupies a mixture of houses and ages ranging from Victorian terraces through to semis and houses built in the last 20 to 30 years of modern design.

The southern parts of the of the ward is home to Oxley Golf Course and has two canals passing through the ward Shropshire Union and Staffordshire and Worcester, both which have significant green routes through the area.

The Pendeford Community Hub is a popular location with a wide range of community facilities and well used library.

There are several primary schools that serve Oxley and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

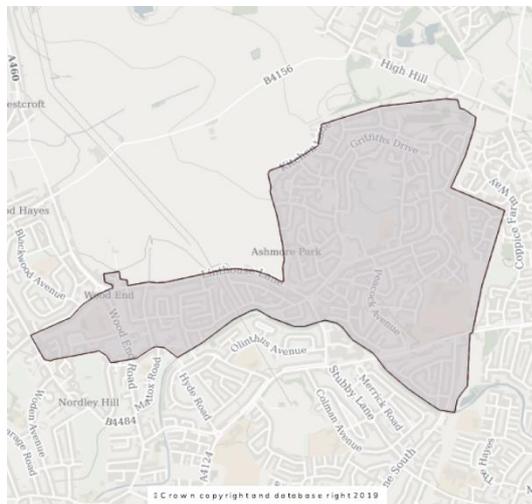
- Dovecotes Primary School serves the Dovecotes Estate.
- Rakegate Primary School serves the Oxleymore Estate.
- St Paul's CE (Aided) Primary School serves the Pendeford Estate.

Ward: Wednesfield North

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 2913, (-8% variance)

Total ward electorate: 8,739

Proposed Wednesfield North Ward Boundary



Wednesfield North is a predominantly residential ward in the north east corner of the city. The boundaries are constrained by the northern boundary being with Staffordshire County Council and the eastern boundary being with Walsall Council. The southern boundary of the ward is the Wyrley and Essington Canal and this is an appropriate boundary because it is crossed by few roads and residents either side look upon it as a as a natural boundary, as in for instance, the catchment areas of both primary and secondary schools. The southern boundary follows the canal until Moat House Lane West, where Moat House Lane West and Bellamy Lane become the southern boundary. Moat House Lane and Bellamy Lane have houses on different sites for much of its length and a sports ground to the west. The western boundary is a short distance of Amos Lane which is a wide main road, again with different housing on both sides, before the boundary turns right along lower Prestwood Rd as the northwest boundary and joins back onto the boundary with Staffordshire.

Proposed Wednesfield North Ward characteristics

Much of the housing to the North east is the large Ashmore Park estate which was developed between the wars and was the biggest council estate in Europe, now it is of mixed tenure. Other housing is private housing built between the wars, with some more modern development.

There are several primary schools that serve Wednesfield North and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Corpus Christi Catholic Primary Academy has a catchment area north of the canal whereas Wednesfield High School has a catchment area south to the canal.
- Oak Meadow Primary School
- St Alban's CE Academy
- Wood End Primary School serving the west of the ward.
- Corpus Christi serving the east of the ward.
- St Albans

There are four schools, all serving the ward and being north of the canal, have natural catchment areas including Oak Meadow Primary School, St Albans Church of England Primary.

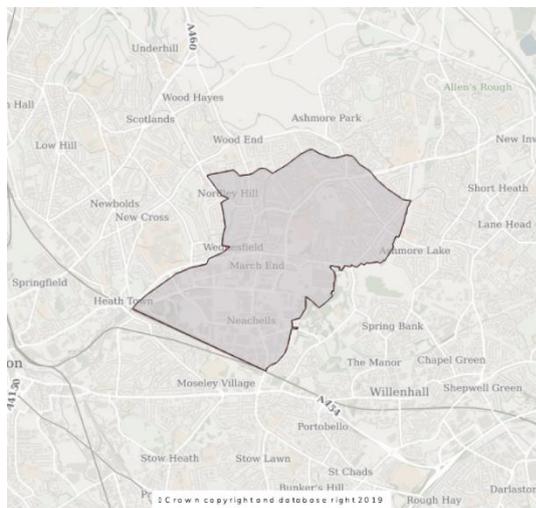
The Ashmore Park Community Hub is a popular community hub which also has a library and the large Ashmore Park attached to it, which includes the Wednesfield Aces cycle track.

Ward: Wednesfield South

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3229, (2% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,687

Proposed Wednesfield South Ward Boundary



Wednesfield South is a ward split almost into two halves, with the residential portion being in the north of the ward and a large series of industrial estates predominantly in the south of the ward. The easterly and south easterly boundary of the ward is constrained by being the boundary with Walsall Council. The north east and north boundary of the ward runs along the Wyrley and Essington canal, as this forms an appropriate boundary. When the canal meets Moat House Lane West and Bellamy Lane this becomes the boundary in the north and this is appropriate because there are different types of houses including a sports ground.

The boundary then turns in a southerly direction along Amos Lane , a wide main road, before running down the westerly part of Wednesfield Park. It then re-joins the Wyrley and Essington canal, which becomes the boundary for the rest of the westerly portion until it meets the main railway line. The main railway line then becomes the southerly boundary of the Ward until it meets the boundary with Walsall Council.

Proposed Wednesfield South Ward characteristics

Wednesfield is identified in Anglo Saxon Chronicles. The centre of the ward is Wednesfield village with a good array of shops and well attended market.

There are several primary schools that serve Wednesfield South and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Edward the Elder Primary School
- St Thomas' CE Primary Academy
- Perry Hall Primary School
- Soon to be established Wednesfield Village School which is a free, all with catchment areas predominantly in in the ward.

Wednesfield High School is in the centre of the ward and the catchment area for this is very much defined as being south of the canal.

Wednesfield South is also home to the popular Wednesfield Community Hub and library. Other popular recreation facilities in the area include the popular used Wednesfield Park and King George the fifth playing field, and the local canals hold the yearly Wednesfield Canal Festival. There is also a local memorial site based in Wednesfield South, which is served by the British Legion.

It is appropriate to bring the Fishes Estate off Wednesfield Way into Wednesfield South ward because many of the residents use Wednesfield Village, the Bentley Bridge Retail Park and the Wednesfield Gurdwara.

The Bentley Bridge Retail Park and Wolverhampton Swimming and Fitness and Centre are also located in this ward.

Bowman's Harbour, the first urban solar farm in Wolverhampton will also be located in this ward and will supply energy to New Cross Hospital.

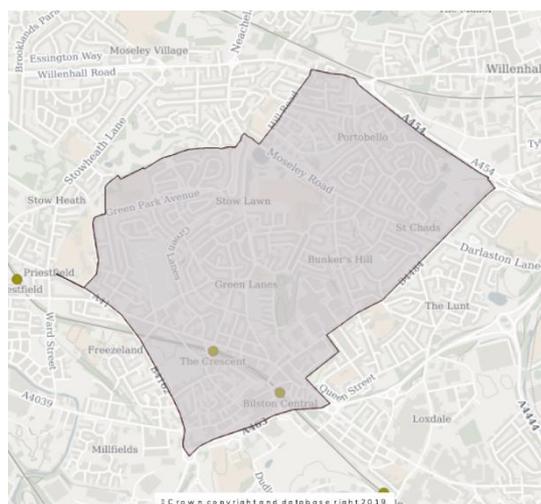
Wolverhampton South-East

Ward: Bilston North

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3388, (7% variance)

Total ward electorate: 10,164

Proposed Bilston North Ward Boundary



The northeast boundary of Bilston North ward is delineated by The Keyway dual carriageway, which forms a boundary with Walsall Borough. The southwest boundary of the ward is Bilston Road, Willenhall Road and Mount Pleasant which is a wide main road with different housing and land uses along significant parts of it. Upon approaching Bilston Town Centre, the boundary of Bilston East ward goes along James Street and Lewis Street so that areas of the town centre feeding onto Mount Pleasant and Lichfield Street are part of Bilston North ward so that the whole of the city centre is contained within one ward. The boundary then continues along Oxford Street and turns onto the Black Country Route before turning again to go up Wolverhampton Street. The Black Country Route is a main dual carriageway and Wolverhampton Street is a busy main road. The Black Country Route has different land uses on both sides for instance the market and bus station on one side and a superstore and leisure centre on the other side. Wolverhampton Street has a school and park on one side and housing on the other.

The western boundary then continues along Wellington Road, the A41, part of which is a dual carriageway. The boundary then turns off the main road along the edge of the City of Wolverhampton College Campus following the open ground between Bilston North ward and East Park ward. the boundary follows a wide open path and wide open landscape so that houses and streets to the south of the path go into Bilston North and houses and streets to the north of the path are in East Park ward. Whilst this is not an ideal boundary, it is easy to see on the ground. The open land and the path then joins Moseley Road before turning onto Hill Road. Hill Road is a well-used road with different land uses for part of the way including a Community

Centre and primary school on other side and housing on the other end of the parts. From Hill Road the boundary joins Willenhall Road which is a busy dual carriageway which then joins The Keyway dual carriageway which forms a boundary with Walsall Borough.

Proposed Bilston North Ward characteristics

Bilston North ward is a predominantly residential ward but includes Bilston Town Centre including the Central Bus Station and Metro stops. It also includes Bilston Cemetery, Hickman Park, Prouds Lane playing fields, Bilston Town Hall with an events centre, Bilston Community Centre and The Robin 2 a large entertainment venue which attracts people from a long distance.

Grapes Pool is a large open space.

The western part of the ward contains a significant amount of inter war council houses and the eastern part of the ward is more predominantly private houses from between the wars onwards. There are newer private houses around the north of the ward, in the middle of the ward there is a mixture of private and council houses. The south has some older council houses and then more expensive private houses. Mount Pleasant also has a significant modern industrial estate.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Bilston North and have a catchment area:

- Stowlawn Primary School Primary serves the west of the ward.
- Villiers Primary School Primary Academy serves the centre of the ward.
- Green Park Special School is located in the west of the ward.
- Stow Heath Primary School Primary serves the north of the ward.

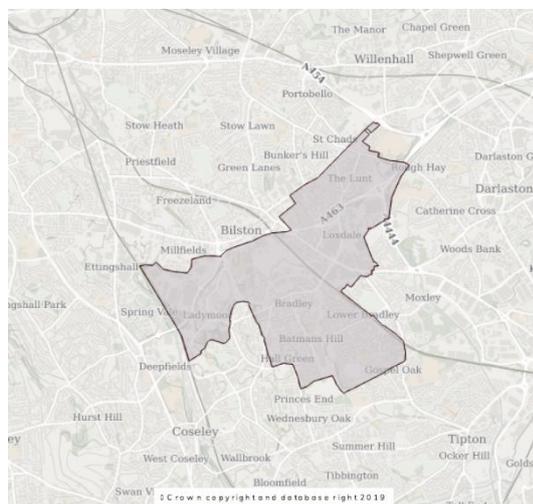
Moseley Park Secondary School with its playing fields is located in the centre of the ward.

Ward: Bilston East

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3422, (8% variance)

Total ward electorate: 10,266

Proposed Bilston East Ward Boundary



Bilston East is a ward on the south east of the city with the eastern and southerly borders delineated by the boundaries with surrounding boroughs of Walsall, Sandwell and Dudley. The western boundary of the ward is the main Wolverhampton to Birmingham doubletrack electrified railway line and the north western boundary of the ward is the Black Country Route running from the railway line into Bilston Town Centre. The boundary then follows the Black Country Route until its junction with Oxford Street where it follows the street north towards the town centre, however the ward boundary then goes round streets in the town centre to avoid those streets leading into the town centre so that streets in the town centre are in a different ward, but streets leading away from the town centre are in Bilston North.

The northern boundary then goes along Mount Pleasant and Willenhall Road which is a wide main road with significant different uses on both sides. Some areas on both sides are used for housing and some for industry. The extreme north of the border is with The Keyway double carriageway, which is the border with Walsall Borough.

Proposed Bilston East Ward characteristics

The Lunt Community Centre is in the north east of the of the ward which is a popular and well used facility.

There is also the Bilston Craft Gallery Museum on Mount Pleasant Road which is a popular and well used facility.

The Bilston East ward is home for the Bilston Town Football Club.

Rocket Pool Community Centre.

Bilston Senior Citizens Centre on Wilkinson Avenue.

The Lunt Estate is a between the wars council estate. The area northeast of the town centre is Victorian terraced housing. The top half of Bradley is a mixture of council and private tenure of various ages, ranging from a small number of Victorian terrace houses, between the wars houses, to some very modern developments that are being built at Bilston Urban Village, which was previously an old industrial estate.

Much of Bilston East is going through rejuvenation as the manufacturing centres have closed and are being replaced by modern industrial estates and modern housing.

The Bert Williams Leisure Centre and Bilston Health Centre are also located in the Bilston East ward.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Bilston East and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Field View Primary School serves the
- Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School serves the
- Loxdale Primary School serves the
- St Martin's CE Primary School serves the south of the ward.
- Wilkinson Primary School serves the southern part of the ward.

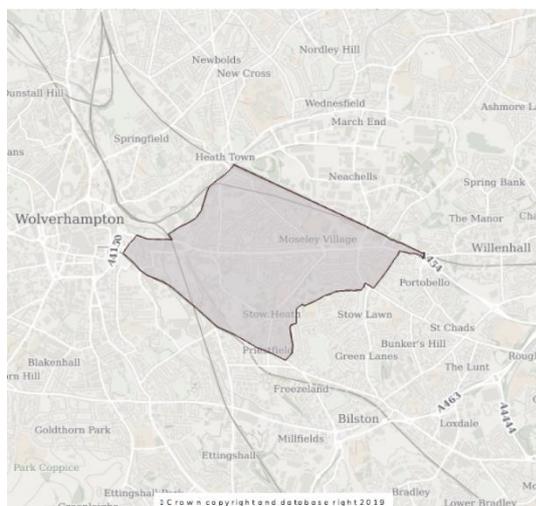
There is also the Ormiston South Wolverhampton and Bilston Secondary Academy in this ward.

Ward: East Park

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3087, (-3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,261

Proposed East Park Ward Boundary



The East Park ward is on the eastern edge of the city centre with East Park being in the centre of the ward. The ward is a mixture of housing but also with some large industrial estates.

The easterly boundary of the ward is delineated by running along the railway line, which also forms the boundary with Walsall Borough. The northerly and easterly boundary then follows the railway line until its junction with the Wryley and Essington Canal. The boundary of East Park at the north westerly boundary is then the Wryley and Essington Canal until it joins the Birmingham Canal for a little way and then along the main Horseley Fields Road with different land uses on both sides. Then onto to Middle Cross, a busy dual carriage way which forms the westerly boundary and then the south westerly boundary is along the busy A41 Bilston Road which has different land uses along it for significant stretches but is mainly an industrial and factory based road. The junction at Bilston Road and Wellington Road is the main westerly boundary until we get to the Bilston campus of City of Wolverhampton College, where the boundary then follows a footpath and wide open spaces etc.

The boundary then turns off the main road along the edge of the City of Wolverhampton College Bilston campus following open ground between Bilston North ward and East Park ward. The boundary then follows a wide open path and wide open landscape so that houses and streets to the south of the path go into Bilston North and houses and streets to the north of the path are in East Park ward.

Proposed East Park Ward characteristics

East Park has a large proportion of council housing, particularly from between the wars, together with newer private houses. The East Park estate and the Eastfield estates are very much in between war council and private housing.

There is also a well-used Eastfield Community Centre on Colliery Road.

East Park Library, on Hurstbourne Crescent.

The East Park ward is also home to the Monmore Green Dog Track and Speedway track.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve East Park and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Eastfield Primary School Primary serves the north of the ward.
- East Park Academy Primary serves the south of the ward.
- Holy Rosary Catholic Primary Academy serves the x of the ward.
- Stow Heath Primary School serves the east of the ward.
- Eastfield Nursery School serves the north of the ward.

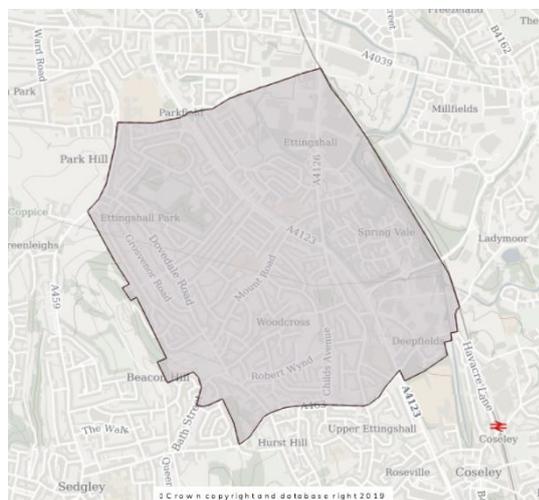
St Matthias Secondary School on Deans Road is a large modern secondary Academy school located in East Park ward.

Ward: Spring Vale

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3355, (6% variance)

Total ward electorate: 10,065

Proposed Spring Vale Ward Boundary



The westerly and southern boundaries of Spring Vale are delineated by being the boundaries with Dudley Borough. The eastern boundary of Spring Vale, is the Birmingham to Wolverhampton main electrified railway line until its junction with Manor Road. The northerly boundary of the ward then cuts across the back of the houses on Parkfield Road and runs along Inverclyde Drive, which is a clear boundary because of the large trading estate on one side and a modern estate on the other. This then runs through to the junction with Birmingham New Road and goes straight across to Lawnswood Avenue, which is not a major road, but it is a significant road with housing on one side and a large education campus on the other.

The north western boundary is then the main A4459 Wolverhampton to Dudley, busy main road.

Proposed Spring Vale Ward characteristics

The South of the ward is predominantly between war council estates. Woodcross and Ettingshall Park are significant council estates but there is also significant private housing in the Dovedale and Farrington estates. The Lanesfield estate is a mixture of houses and maisonettes which are council houses built between the wars.

There is a library located on Birmingham New Road at the junction with Lawnswood Avenue.

There is a large cemetery on Dovedale Road.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Spring Vale and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

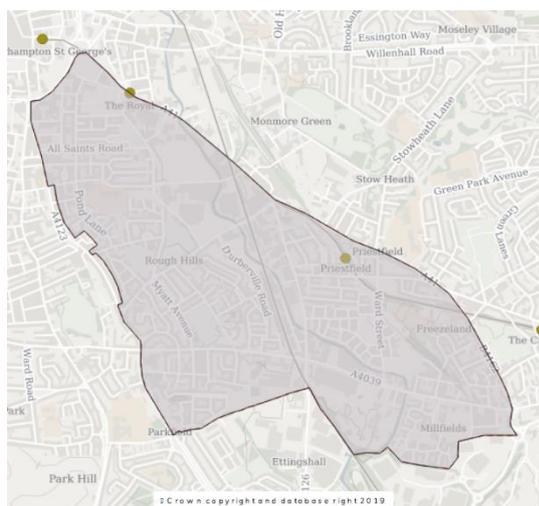
- Hill Avenue Primary Academy serves the centre of the ward.
- Lanesfield Primary School serves the centre of the ward.
- Manor Primary School Primary serves the southern part of the ward.
- Spring Vale Primary School serves the northern part of the ward.

Ward: Ettingshall

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3416, (8% variance)

Total ward electorate: 10,248

Proposed Ettingshall Ward Boundary



The north eastern boundary of Ettingshall ward along the main A41 Bilston Road and Wellington Road until the junction with Wolverhampton Road, again with different land uses on both sides, parks and housing. The southern boundary of the Ettingshall ward is delineated by running along the edge of the Villages Estate so that all those leading on to Millfield Road are in Ettingshall ward and all roads leading south onto the Black Country Way are in Bilston East.

The boundary of Ettingshall then follows the Birmingham Canal for a short distance before following the Wolverhampton railway line and then to the junction with Manor Road, where it follows a path taking in houses that have exits to the north, so that the Hilton Estate trading estate and factories are to the south of the boundary and the housing estates are to north of the boundary, which will be part of Ettingshall. The Ettingshall boundary continues along the Birmingham New Road and Thompsons Avenue up to the ring road, then follows the ring road to start again at Bilston Road, the Birmingham Road A4123.

The boundary between Ettingshall and Blakenhall wards is such that both sides of Thompson Avenue will be in Blakenhall ward as the house types and age are the same on both sides of the road for much of its length. The sides streets to the east will be in Ettingshall ward. This is easily seen on the ground. Other boundaries in this area have been considered and rejected as they would involve boundaries along minor side roads and unclear and tortuous boundaries.

Proposed Ettingshall Ward characteristics

Ettingshall ward is a predominantly inner-city ward to the South East of the city centre, with significant areas of industry but also with areas of industry being replaced by more modern housing.

The All Saints area in the north of the city is Victorian terraced housing. The Grove, Ettingshall and Priestfield Estates are traditional council housing from between the wars. In the eastern section of the ward there is a variety of houses with some Victorian terrace houses, in between the wars council houses and more modern private houses.

There is a significant number of new housing around Cable Street just over 600 houses, and also on the former bus depot site on Cleveland Road and some scheduled for the Royal Hospital site and on Ward Street in the eastern part of the ward.

There is a large allotment site on Howell Road and a recreation ground on Kent Road.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Ettingshall and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Bilston CE Primary School serves the east of the ward.
- Grove Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- Parkfield Primary School serves the x of the ward.
- SS Mary & John Catholic Primary Academy serves the north of the ward.
- Windsor Nursery School serves the south of the ward.

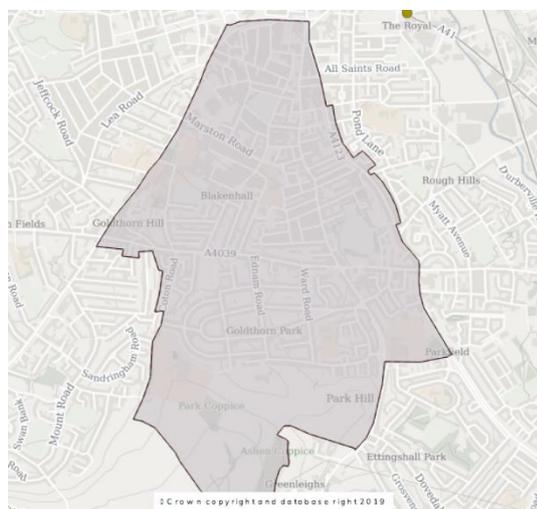
The Wolverhampton Vocational Training Centre Free School is also located in this ward.

The Khalsa Academy Wolverhampton is secondary school located in this ward.

Ward: Blakenhall

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3087, (-3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,261

Proposed Blakenhall Ward Boundary

Blakenhall is a ward to the south of the city, stretching from the ring road to the boundary with Dudley Borough. The easterly boundary of the ward is along the Birmingham New Road and Thompson Avenue. It is proposed that Thompsons Avenue, both sides, go into the Blakenhall ward because the housing is very similar on both sides. The boundary then continues from Thompsons Avenue along the Birmingham New Road, until its junction with Lawnswood Avenue. Lawnswood Avenue is a prominent road with a large education campus to the north, housing to the to the South. Then the boundary follows the Wolverhampton Road for a short distance, the Wolverhampton Road being the main road A459 until the boundary with Dudley Borough. The southern boundary with Dudley is followed until the edge of the Colton Hills playing fields, the western boundary of Colton Hills School is then used as the boundary for Blakenhall ward. Both sides of Colton Road are taken into Blakenhall ward as there is housing on both sides and people living on the road need to go into Blakenhall ward to exit onto their houses. At the southwestern boundary of Blakenhall ward is then both sides of Goldthorn Hill again as houses here, and the cul-de-sacs here need to exit onto Goldthorn Hill to exit the ward. The houses in Goldthorn Hill are both of a similar size and type on each side. The western boundary of Blakenhall ward is then the main Penn Road the A449 back into the city centre which then follows the ring road. The Penn Road is a very busy main A road with different types of housing and land uses along the length and is a dual carriage way at its inner city part.

The northern boundary of Blakenhall ward is a ring road St Johns, a busy wide dual carriageway back to the Birmingham New Road.

The boundary between Ettingshall and Blakenhall wards is such that both sides of Thompson Avenue will be in Blakenhall ward as the house types and age are the same on both sides of the road for much of its length. The sides streets to the east

will be in Ettingshall ward. This is easily seen on the ground. Other boundaries in this area have been considered and rejected as they would involve boundaries along minor side roads and unclear and tortuous boundaries.

Proposed Blakenhall Ward characteristics

Blakenhall ward is a varied ward with a significant amounts of industrial estates particularly in the northern part of the of the ward and the extreme southern part of the ward is a rural area including the open playing fields of Colton Hills Community School.

The centre of the ward runs along the busy Dudley Road with its shops and Victorian terrace houses on both sides which attracts visitors from all over the city and beyond because of its wide range of speciality shops. The centre of the ward is also densely populated.

The southern part of the ward Goldthorn Hill is a between the wars and later private estate with more modern housing.

There are some significant open spaces in terms of Phoenix Park and Blakemore Recreation Ground, Colton Hills School and the Seven Cornfields at the South.

The Bob Jones Community Centre serves the centre of the ward.

The Phoenix Walk-In Centre is located on the Parkfield Road.

Paul Street - Sunbeam building - how many additional people will be added to the register in Blakenhall. 70 flats and another 130 to go, additional 2% of the votes in Blakenhall.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Blakenhall and have a catchment area that is almost entirely within the ward:

- Goldthorn Park Primary School Primary serves the southern parts of the ward.
- Graiseley Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- St Luke's CE (Aided) Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- St Teresa's Catholic Primary School serves the southern parts of the ward.
- Royal Free School serves the western part of the ward.
- Phoenix Nursery serves the north of the ward.

Colton Hills Community School is a secondary school located in the ward.

It is recognised that more could be done to register electors, particularly in wards with high population movement and university students. Thus Blakenhall ward will have concerted registration campaigns during the summer school holidays when it is hoped to find more adults at home, and in late September-October when university students have returned.

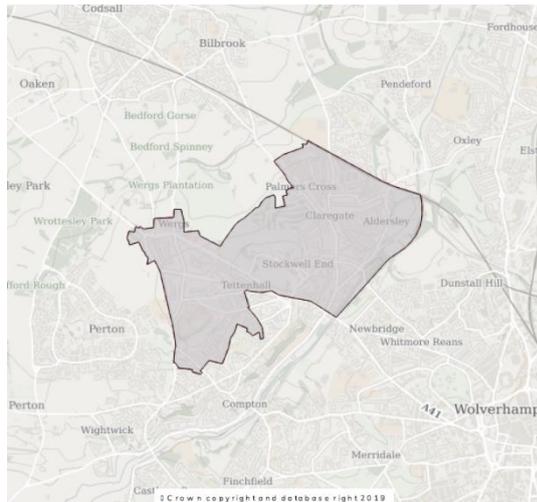
Wolverhampton South-West

Ward: Tettenhall Regis

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3265, (3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,795

Proposed Tettenhall Regis Ward Boundary



The western boundary of the ward is delineated by the fact that it's the county boundary with Staffordshire. The northern boundary of the ward is the doubletrack main railway line between Aberystwyth and Wolverhampton. The north-eastern boundary of the ward follows the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to its junction with Tettenhall Road, A41. The boundary then goes up The Rock and onto the Tettenhall Road A41, which is a busy and wide main road.

The South eastern boundary then follows a circuitous route to ensure that the post-World War Two council estate centred around Woodhouse Road North, and the Crescent are all in Tettenhall Regis. Whereas other forms of houses are in Tettenhall Wightwick ward. The boundary then joins up with Staffordshire County boundary.

Proposed Tettenhall Regis Ward characteristics

Tettenhall Regis is a predominantly residential ward on the northwest edge of the city with significant areas of open space around Aldersley Leisure Village, South Staffordshire Golf Course, Upper Green, Lower Green, Danescourt Cemetery, the Kings School and Penk Rise Open Space.

As previously mentioned housing in the in the south of the ward is predominantly post war council estate. The centre and north of the ward is generally between the wars and post war, with larger types of housing and is known as a middle class area. There is also a small industrial estate located in this ward.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Tettenhall Regis and have a catchment area:

- Claregate Primary School serves the x of the ward.
- Palmers Cross Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- St Michael's CE (Aided) Primary School serves the x of the ward.
- Woodthorne Primary School serves the south of the ward.
- Tettenhall Wood Special School is also located within this ward.

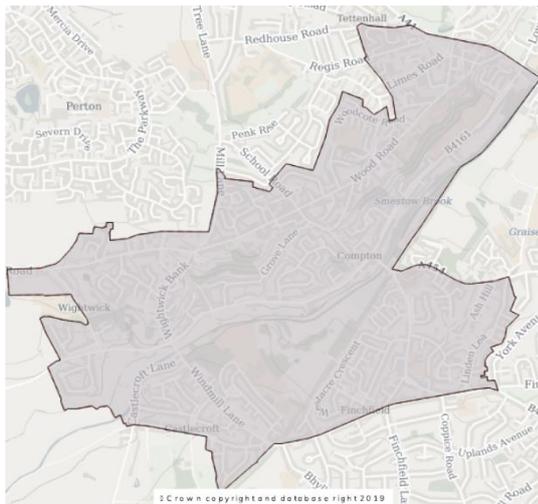
The King's CE Secondary School is located in the west of the ward.

Ward: Tettenhall Wightwick

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3092, (-3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,276

Proposed Tettenhall Wightwick Ward Boundary



Tettenhall Wightwick is a predominantly residential ward on the southeast edge of the city. The western and southwestern boundaries are delineated being the boundary with Staffordshire County. The south eastern boundary runs along the Castlecroft Road, a wide and well used main road, this continues until its junction with Linden Lea. Where both sides of Linden Lea are taken into Tettenhall Regis ward, because the houses are the same, it makes a neat boundary with housing to the east which is in Park Ward.

The north eastern boundary of the ward then continues in a western direction along the Compton Road, the A454A, which is a wide and well road with different houses on both sides.

The boundary follows Compton Road West until its junction with the former railway track that forms part of Valley Park. The north eastern boundary of the ward then follows the former railway track and the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, which

combined, form Valley Park, a wide leisure route, which makes an obvious boundary between wards.

The canal is followed until the bridge with the Tettenhall Road where the boundary of the ward turns left up The Rock a wide and wide main road. The boundary continues up into the centre of Tettenhall and then takes a left turn along Wrottesley Road, and a circuitous route to ensure that the council estate is in Tettenhall Regis and other houses, including the whole of Tettenhall town centre, are in one ward of Tettenhall Wightwick.

Proposed Tettenhall Wightwick Ward characteristics

Tettenhall Wightwick ward has predominantly larger types of housing. However, there are two large council estates in the south at Castlecroft and Finchfield, both built in the 1950s and 1960s.

The boundaries of the ward have been drawn so that the whole of Tettenhall Town Centre is in Tettenhall Wightwick ward for ease of representation, together with the Technical College close by and the Wolverhampton Nuffield Private Hospital. Much of the south of the ward taken is up with Smestow Valley Local Nature Reserve and the Valley Park nature walk.

In the in the in the southwest corner of the ward is the National Trust Wightwick Manner with fine gardens and a Pre-Raphaelite art collection

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Tettenhall Wightwick and have a catchment area:

- Christ Church CE Infant and Nursery School serves the north of the ward.
- Christ Church CE Junior School serves the north of the ward.
- Castlecroft Primary School serves the south of the ward.
- Westacre Infant School serves the east of the ward.

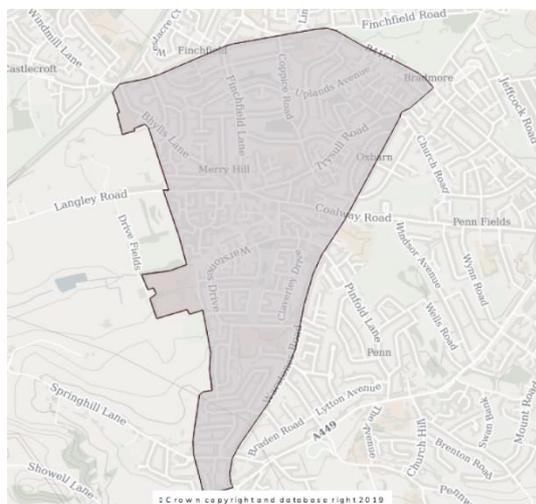
Smestow Secondary School is located in the south of the ward serving much of the southern ward with King School serving the northern part of the ward.

Ward: Merry Hill

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3122, (-2% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,366

Proposed Merry Hill Ward Boundary



The Merry Hill ward is a predominantly residential ward on the southwest corner of the city. The south and west boundaries of the ward are delineated by the boundary with Staffordshire County. The eastern boundary of the ward runs along Warstones Road which is a wide and well used main road, then all the way to Oxbarn Avenue then Trysull Road all of which are well used main roads. This route is often used as an alternative route into the city centre from the south of Wolverhampton. Upon reaching Bantock Park the boundary of the ward takes a left turn along Broad Lane which is a busy wide main road, the B4161, with housing to the left and Bantock Park to the right. It then follows Finchfield Road West for a short distance and Castlecroft Road, which are both busy main roads and bus routes.

Proposed Merry Hill Ward characteristics

In north of the ward you have two main communities. In the Five Ways area there are predominantly large private dwellings detached and semi-detached houses from the 1930's to 1960s. In the centre of the ward, the Warstones council estate built post war and the southern section, Spring Hill again has larger privately owned housing.

In the centre of the ward is the Warstones Green open space.

In the middle of the ward there are three tower blocks.

Warstones library is a well-used facility.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Merry Hill and have a catchment area:

- Springdale Primary School serves the south of the ward.

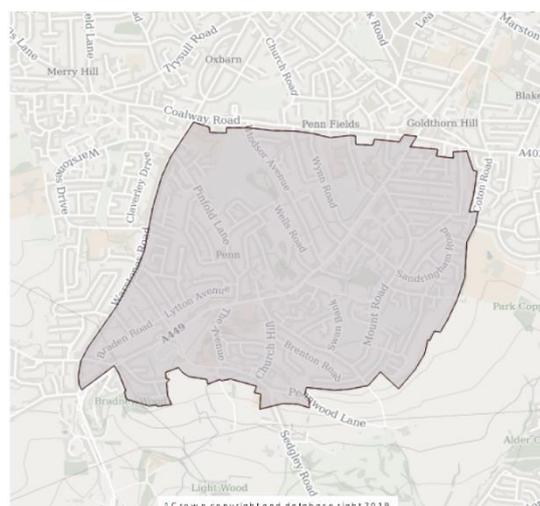
- Uplands Junior School serves the north of the ward.
- St Michael's Catholic Primary Academy and Nursery serves the centre of the ward.
- Penn Fields Special School serves the whole of the city.
- Bhylls Lane Primary School which serves the west of the ward is in fact a Staffordshire County School but attended by Wolverhampton residents. Highfields Secondary School on the Western boundary serves as the secondary school in the ward.

Ward: Penn

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3266, (3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,798

Proposed Penn Boundary



The southern Penn ward boundary is constrained by the boundary of Staffordshire County. The eastern boundary then follows a footpath along the western boundary of Colton Hills School and then to the rear of the boundary of Coton Road so that the whole of Coton Road is in Blakenhall. The ward borders the Penn ward as it forms part of the Goldthorn estate. Then the northern boundary of the ward follows the southern part of Goldthorn Road, so that both parts of Goldthorn Road are in Blakenhall ward as houses are very similar on both sides.

The north eastern boundary follows the southern parts, the sudden right of Goldthorn Hill to keep both sides of Goldthorn Hill together.

The northern boundary follows the southern parts of Coalway Road, so that both sides of Coalway Road are in the same ward.

On Coalway Road on both sides of the road there are substantially, for the most part, large detached and semi-detached properties.

The western boundary of the ward is Warstones Road a long, wide and busy main road which acts as a through road to the city centre.

The boundary between Graiseley and Penn ward is such that both sides of Coalway Road will be in Graiseley Ward as the predominantly large houses on most of Coalway Road are of similar types and age on both sides of the road and similar to those in the side streets in Graiseley, whereas those in Penn are often of a different type and age. Other boundaries in this area have been considered and rejected as they would involve boundaries along minor side roads and unclear and tortuous boundaries.

Proposed Penn Ward characteristics

Penn ward is a suburban community dominated by 1937 detached houses with virtually nil social housing. There are some substantial large properties, but not loads. It's suburbia and it's very green as well with lots of green open spaces for instance the large Windsor Avenue playing fields, Muchall Park, and Penn Cricket Club.

Woodfield Social and Sports Club a well-used local sports club.

The Penn Library is located within this ward and is a well-used facility.

Penn cemetery.

Penn Hospital is located within this ward and is a mental health hospital which serves the whole of the black country.

There are several primary schools that serve Penn and have a catchment area:

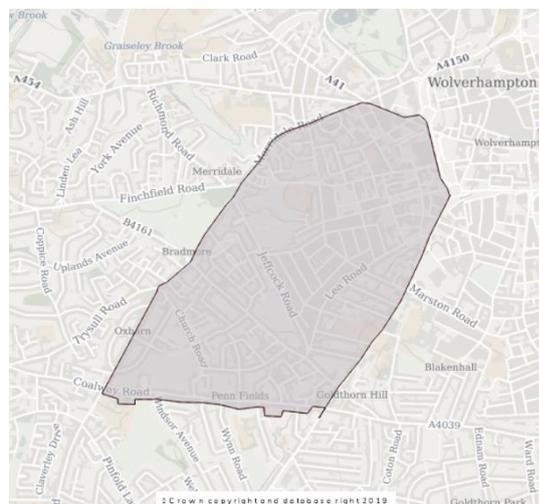
- Woodfield Primary School serves the north east of the ward.
- St Bartholomew's CE Primary School serves the south of the ward.
- Warstones Primary School serves the north west of the ward.
- Penn Hall Special School serves the whole city.

Ward: Graiseley

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 2923, (-8% variance)

Total ward electorate: 8,769

Proposed Graiseley Ward Boundary



Graiseley is an inner city ward on the southwest of the city centre with significant parts of Victorian housing, but also with more modern housing in the suburban area.

The city centre boundary of Graiseley ward is the dual carriageway ring road running west onto Chapel Ash which is a wide main road with four lanes and the main route into the city. The north westerly boundary being Merridale Road, a wide main road with different types of housing on both sides and Bradmore Road which is another busy main road with housing to one side and Bantock Park to the other.

The boundary continues in a south westerly direction along Trysull Road and Oxbarn Avenue, both wide and busy main roads. The southern boundary of the ward takes in both sides of Coalway Road as both sides of Coalway Road are very similar with large detached and semi-detached housing all of a similar age, whereas those off of the road to the south that are in the Penn ward are of a significantly newer style.

The western boundary of the ward is the wide and busy Penn Road which is dual carriageway for parts of the way and is a busy route used into the city centre.

The boundary between Graiseley and Penn ward is such that both sides of Coalway Road will be in Graiseley Ward as the predominantly large houses on most of Coalway Road are of similar types and age on both sides of the road and similar to those in the side streets in Graiseley, whereas those in Penn are often of a different type and age. Other boundaries in this area have been considered and rejected as they would involve boundaries along minor side roads and unclear and tortuous boundaries.

Proposed Graisleley Ward characteristics

The northern part of the ward is a mixture of Victorian housing, between the wars housing and new housing. Generally of smaller design, but also with the Graisleley Flats estate built in the 1950s and 1960s, including high rise.

The centre of the ward, Penn Fields, is dominated by Victorian terrace houses. The southeast and south parts of the ward contain larger housing built between the wars and post war, many of these are of a detached and semi-detached design. In the central west of the ward is the large Bradmore council estate built between the wars.

Open Spaces

Aspen Way open space, Lime St Recreation Ground, the large Jeffcock Road Cemetery and in the south of the ward Bradmore recreation ground with bowling green and tennis courts, Penn Field Bowling Club and Memorial Gardens.

The Penn Fields Cooperative allotments is a large allotment site located within the ward.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Graisleley and have a catchment area:

- Bantock Primary School serves the centre of the ward.
- Merridale Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- Nishkam Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- The Royal School Wolverhampton serves the east of the ward.

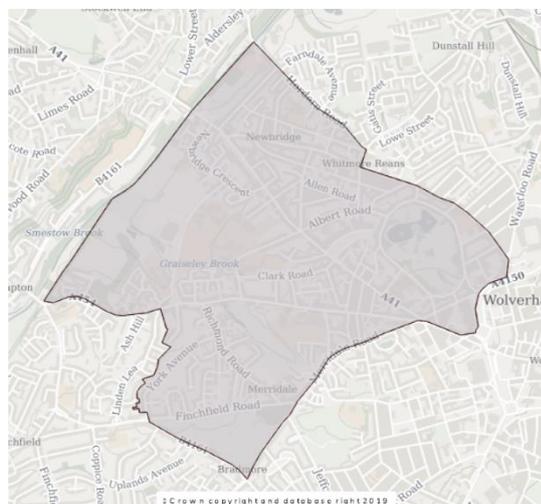
It is recognised that more could be done to register electors, particularly in wards with high population movement and university students. Thus Graisleley ward will have concerted registration campaigns during the summer school holidays when it is hoped to find more adults at home, and in late September-October when university students have returned.

Ward: Park

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 2985, (-6% variance)

Total ward electorate: 8,955

Proposed Park Ward Boundary



The Park Ward is a large ward on the west of the city centre and, as its name suggests, includes a number of parks. Therefore whilst being residential, it is also home to a number of wide open spaces.

The eastern boundary of the ward is the ring road dual carriageway. The north eastern part of the ward goes for a short length along the busy Waterloo Road and then along the length of New Hampton Road East. New Hampton Road East is a wide, busy main road leading to and from the city centre. Towards the ends of New Hampton Rd East, it becomes New Hampton Rd West and the ward boundary takes a short detour onto Hordern Road again a busy main road. With housing on both sides, but different housing at certain points.

The western boundary of the ward runs along the former railway track and canal. It runs first along the Stafford and Worcester Canal and later along the former railway track both of which form the Valley Park Nature Reserve and is a clear delineator between Park ward and wards to the west. When the railway crosses Compton Road West, the boundary for Park ward then runs along the Compton Road in an eastward direction, the A454, a wide and busy main road with different types of housing on both sides. Upon reaching Linden Lea, the boundary of the ward runs in a southward direction. Such that Linden Lea is in Tettenhall Wightwick ward and roads that feed to the east are in Park Ward. Linden Lea and roads that feed to the west are in Tettenhall Wightwick ward and York Avenue and suchlike feed to the east are in Park ward. The boundary then runs along Broad Lane, a busy main road with housing to the south and Bantock Park to the north and then turns into the city centre along Bradmore Road and Merridale Road, both of which are busy main roads with the park to one side and housing to the other and then mainly residential

into the into the city centre. Finally the boundary runs along Chapel Ash a busy four lane main road leading into the city, A41.

Proposed Park Ward characteristics

Park is home to a number of parks. The well-used Victorian West Park, Bradmore Park in the south of the ward including the well-known Bantock House museum. Compton Park to the west which includes the Wolverhampton Wanderers Football Club training ground. Newbridge playing fields to the north of the ward.

The ward also contains the West Park Rehabilitation Hospital serving the whole of the city.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve Park and have a catchment area:

- St. Peter's Collegiate CE Secondary School
- St Edmund's Catholic Secondary Academy
- Wolverhampton Girls' High School
- St Andrew's CE Primary School serves the north of the ward.
- West Park Primary School serves the east of the ward.
- SS Peter & Paul Catholic Primary Academy and Nursery serves the north of the ward.
- St Jude's CE Primary Academy serves the centre of the ward.
- Broadmeadow Special School (Nursery) serves the whole of the city.

In the centre of the ward is Wolverhampton Girls High School, St Peters Church of England Secondary School and St Edmund's Roman Catholic Academy.

There's also the private Wolverhampton Grammar School on Compton Road as well as the Newbridge School which is a private primary preparatory school.

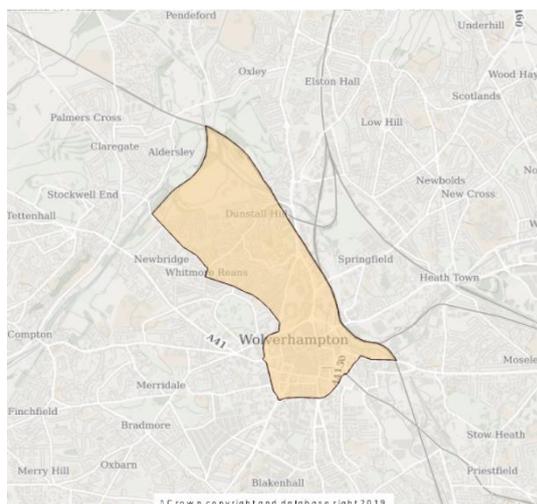
It is recognised that more could be done to register electors, particularly in wards with high population movement and university students. Thus Park ward will have concerted registration campaigns during the summer school holidays when it is hoped to find more adults at home, and in late September-October when university students have returned.

Ward: St Peters

Forecast electorate per councillor (proposed boundary) 2026: 3093, (-3% variance)

Total ward electorate: 9,279

Proposed St Peter's Ward Boundary



St Peters is a ward taking in the whole of the city centre, inside the ring road, areas connected with the city centre and the northern part of the city. It is called St Peters after St Peters Church, which is in the city centre.

The eastern boundary of the ward follows the busy northwest coast mainline. The north eastern boundary of the ward follows firstly the Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton Mainline and then the West Coast Mainline running from Northampton into Birmingham. This is felt to be an appropriate boundary because there are very few crossing points so that communities either side of the railway track are not easily communicated with each other. So the railway line follows the main railway line right into the city into the main railway station and in a southerly direction until it reaches the Horseley Fields Road. The boundary then follows the Horseley Fields Road and Middlecross Road which are the main roads leading into and out of this part of the city centre. The boundary here takes in the estates in Albion Street and the proposed Canalside South, which are predominantly commuter/ city centre living estates with local residents using facilities to commute into Birmingham for instance the railway station, the Metro and the bus station. Therefore it felt that this is an appropriate part to take into St Peters as part of the city centre. The growing interchange, commercial district, including proposed high rise office developments all fits in neatly with the St Peters ward.

The southern boundary of the ward then takes in the whole of the ring road until its junction on the northwest corner with Waterloo Road, a busy main road that leads into New Hampton Rd West and the New Hampton Rd East until its detour along Hordern Road. Hordern Road is an appropriate boundary because roads to the southwest are predominantly Victorian terraced housing, whereas the Farndale Estate to the north is a modern 1970s estate built on the former factory estate.

The northwest boundary of the ward then follows the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal, which together with the former railway track form Valley Park, a wide open space clearly delimitating the ward from those to the west.

The variance for St. Peter's ward has been manually adjusted to account for the proposed development on Bone Mill Lane and the forthcoming proposed Beatties development.

It has been proposed that the development on Bone Mill Lane is moved to St. Peter's ward in order to create a ward boundary through the railway line which acts as a naturally boundary line.

On the 16th March 2021, it was published that the transformation of the Beatties building to apartments has been approved. If the build is completed, this would add an extra 240 electors into the St. Peter's ward. As a historic landmark building in the city centre and the traditional home of the well-loved Beatties department store, this development has been accounted for in the calculations of the variance for the ward.

The changes on the mapping tool used saw St. Peter's variance change to -11, with the voters per councillor figure sitting at 2813. After incorporating the 600 electors in relation to the Bone Mill Lane development being moved from Bushbury South and Low Hill ward, the voters per councillor figure altered to 3013 and the variance to -5%. In addition to this, including the 240 new electors for the Beatties apartment development altered the voters per councillor to 3093 and the variance to -3%.

The proposed development Canalside South is to be included within the St. Peter's ward. This is a major development on the edge of the city centre supported by the Council and Combined Authority. This development would potentially add around 450 electors to St. Peter's.

Within this ward, there are also a couple of other developments on Queen's Street and Waterloo Road.

Proposed St Peter's Ward characteristics

The predominant land used to the North is Wolverhampton Racecourse and Open Space along the Birmingham Canal. Between Birmingham Canal and Aldersley bridge there is loads of desolate scrubland.

Much of the housing north of New Hampton Rd is densely packed with inner city Victorian terraced housing often with through streets that have road calming measures in place to reduce the amount of through traffic.

There are also a number of high-rise estates around the Boscobel Crescent area and Brockhurst Drive.

The ward is dominated by Victorian terraced housing with areas also in the west of a ward with between the wars, semis, the 1970s Farndale estate.

There is significant new build housing around Gatis Street and Dunstall Park.

The St Peter ward is also home to the Wolverhampton Wanderers at Molineux Stadium and is a key landmark in the city centre as well as the Racecourse.

The Dunstall Hill Community Centre serves the centre of the ward.

The University of Wolverhampton is located in the city centre and university accommodation running to the north of city centre along Stafford Street.

Schools

There are several primary schools that serve St Peter's and have a catchment area:

- Dunstall Hill Primary School serves the
- Pinegreen Special Academy serves the whole of the city.
- Pupil Referral Unit Evergreen Academy

It is recognised that more could be done to register electors, particularly in wards with high population movement and university students. Thus St Peters will have concerted registration campaigns during the summer school holidays when it is hoped to find more adults at home, and in late September-October when university students have returned.