

Surrey County Council

Electoral Review of Surrey County Council

Stage One Response to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England

March 2011

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2010, the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (“LGBCE” or “the Commission”) announced that it would be conducting an electoral review of Surrey County Council. The review was triggered by the fact that levels of electoral representation have changed since the last review was completed in 2000 and 26 divisions (33%) have an electoral variance greater than 10%.
- 1.2 The Review began in September 2010 with an initial consultation on the overall council size. Surrey County Council submitted a detailed response to this consultation, considering each of the Commission’s criteria in turn, and recommended that the current council size of 80 Members be retained. In commencing Stage One of the Review, the Commission has confirmed that, in line with the Council’s own view, it is minded to recommend retaining the Council’s current size of 80 Members and therefore the County Council’s response to Stage One begins at this point.

2 Guidance on proposing a pattern of divisions

- 2.1 In Stage One, all interested parties (including the County Council) are invited to put forward proposals on the detailed electoral arrangements given the suggested council size. The Commission’s guidance suggests that the following areas are considered, supported by clear evidence:
- how the proposed division pattern reflects community identity
 - the names of proposed divisions
 - how recommendations would impact on the community
 - rationale for proposed divisions
- 2.2 In terms of evidence, the Commission has three statutory criteria:
- **Electoral equality.** Each councillor should represent as near as possible to the same number of electors.
 - **community identity.** Division boundaries should recognise and support strong community links, such as parishes, shared facilities and transport links.
 - **effective and convenient local government.** Divisions should be coherent with good internal communication links. For example, ensuring the Member can effectively travel to all parts of his/her division.
- 2.3 In addition, no division can cross a district or borough boundary and therefore must be contained entirely within one of the 11 districts and boroughs within Surrey. Where possible, the Commission recommends that any patterns of divisions proposed seeks co-terminosity with district or borough wards but recognises that this will not be possible in all cases.
- 2.4 The Commission also makes it clear that they can not consider any of the following as evidence:
- Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries
 - Current County divisions
 - Local political implications of recommendations
 - School catchment areas
 - Postcodes or addresses
 - Polling districts

3 The Council's Approach

- 3.1 In September 2010, the Council set up a cross-party working group to lead on its response to the Electoral Review. This working group co-ordinated the Council's response on Council Size, endorsed formally by the County Council on 15 December 2010, and has continued in this co-ordination role for Stage One of the Review.
- 3.2 As each division must be contained wholly within a district/borough area, the working group felt that it was appropriate to focus on each district and borough area discretely in the first instance. To ensure that any proposals put forward were fully informed by local knowledge, meetings were held with each local grouping of county councillors to gather their views on how best to arrange divisions within their district or borough area given the Commission's criteria. Following these meetings, the proposals were drawn up based on the recommendations of local Members and submitted to the task group to ensure consistency.
- 3.3 In putting forward proposals, local Members were asked to give consideration to the Commission's criteria and to work within a 10% variance from the average electorate per division. Working within these boundaries, Members were asked to put forward a pattern of divisions that would best support strong community identity and used easily identifiable boundaries – such as parishes, major roads/railways and rivers. However, it is recognised that each local area is different and both the geography and pattern of communities can, in exceptional circumstances, make this 10% variance difficult to achieve. In such instances, local Members have provided additional evidence to explain the detrimental impact of altering any proposed divisions to bring them within the tolerance range for electoral equality.
- 3.4 Where there was unanimous local agreement for a pattern of divisions that met the criteria, this has been automatically adopted as the Council's response as it was felt that local Members are best placed to advise on this. Where local agreement did not prove possible, the task group looked at all the views put forward and recommended the pattern it felt best met the Commission's criteria.
- 3.5 Using this bottom-up approach, the proposals put forward by the County Council have been locally drafted and moderated for consistency by the cross-party working group. The final draft was then put forward to the County Council for formal approval on 22 March 2011.
- 3.6 Following the County Council's approval, this response was published on the County Council's website and letters sent to District and Borough Councils, Parish Councils and Residents' Associations within Surrey to draw their attention to the proposals, inviting them to show their support by responding to the Review.

4 Recommended Pattern of Divisions

Electorate Forecasts

- 4.1 When making their recommendations, the Commission must have regard to the likely increase, decrease or movement in electorate over a 5-year period and, therefore, the Council has used forecasted electorate numbers for 2016 in putting forward its proposals.
- 4.2 In order to predict the 2016 electorate as accurately as possible, the following methodology has been used:
1. Forecasting the total electorate for each district/borough, using the growth rate from 2010 to 2016 for population aged age 16+ from the latest ONS population projections. This varied between districts and boroughs up to a maximum level of 3%.
 2. Estimating new houses likely to be built between 2010 and 2016, using district and borough published Annual Monitoring Reports, Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments and lists of outstanding planning permissions provided by districts and boroughs.
 3. Each new dwelling identified above is then multiplied by 1.8 to estimate the total number of new electors in each ward generated by identified housing and added to the 2010 electorate.
 4. The ward figures from step 3 were scaled so that they equated to the district/borough total from step 1 to allow for unidentified housing.

Council Size

- 4.3 As stated in the introduction, the Commission confirmed in January 2011 that it was minded to recommend that Surrey County Council retains the current size of 80 Members and advised that the Council begin its work by looking at how this would be distributed across the 11 District and Borough areas to ensure the greatest level of electoral equality.
- 4.4 The County electorate is forecasted to be 889,401 in 2016 and therefore with 80 Members, this would equate to an average division size of 11,118 electors. Looking at this at a district and borough level, it breaks down as follows:

District/Borough	Electorate (2016)	Distribution for 80
Elmbridge	98,555	8.86
Epsom & Ewell	60,022	5.40
Guildford	108,454	9.76
Mole Valley	69,809	6.28
Reigate & Banstead	109,401	9.84
Runnymede	62,950	5.66
Spelthorne	75,260	6.77
Surrey Heath	67,150	6.04
Tandridge	65,596	5.90
Waverley	96,117	8.65
Woking	76,087	6.84
	889,401	80

- 4.5 As each division must be wholly included within one district and borough area, it is necessary to round the above statistical distribution to whole numbers. This is not possible to do entirely mathematically as if you round all those 0.5 and above up and all those 0.49 and below down, the result is 81 Members.
- 4.6 Therefore, to get 80 Members, Waverley must be round down from 8.65 to 8. Using these figures, the average division size in each district and borough can be summarised as follows:

District/Borough	No cllrs	Electorate 2016	Av per cllr 2016	Variance 2016
Elmbridge	9	98,555	10951	-1.50%
Epsom & Ewell	5	60,022	12004	7.98%
Guildford	10	108,454	10845	-2.45%
Mole Valley	6	69,809	11635	4.65%
Reigate & Banstead	10	109,401	10940	-1.60%
Runnymede	6	62,950	10492	-5.63%
Spelthorne	7	75,260	10751	-3.29%
Surrey Heath	6	67,150	11192	0.67%
Tandridge	6	65,596	10933	-1.66%
Waverley	8	96,117	12015	8.07%
Woking	7	76,087	10870	-2.23%

- 4.7 Waverley's average division size would become 12,015, over 8% larger than the target size for the County. Given this and Waverley's geographical nature, it would be extremely difficult to meet the Commission's criteria regarding electoral equality whilst also meeting the other two criteria of community identity and convenient and effective local government.
- 4.8 Waverley in its nature is predominantly rural and therefore a number of the divisions must be geographically large in order to represent the required number of electors. If this average were increased in the way suggested above, the divisions would need to be larger still, making it difficult for any member to effectively represent all the communities involved, without, for example, significant travel pressures.
- 4.9 Given the concerns outlined above and following guidance from the Commission that it is only minded to recommend 80 and would consider adjustments to this to improve electoral equality, the Council has considered the options and is putting forward a proposal based on 81 Members.
- 4.10 Based on 81 Members, each division would now represent on average 10,980 electors. This breaks down at a district and borough level to:

District/Borough	Electorate (2016)	Distribution for 81	Proposed no of divisions
Elmbridge	98,555	8.98	9
Epsom & Ewell	60,022	5.47	5
Guildford	108,454	9.88	10
Mole Valley	69,809	6.36	6
Reigate & Banstead	109,401	9.96	10
Runnymede	62,950	5.73	6
Spelthorne	75,260	6.85	7
Surrey Heath	67,150	6.12	6
Tandridge	65,596	5.97	6
Waverley	96,117	8.75	9
Woking	76,087	6.93	7
	889,401	81	81

4.11 This is statistically sound and, in considering the average division size at a district and borough level, is an improvement on the above solution for 80 Members:

District/Borough	No cllrs	Electorate 2016	Av per cllr 2016	Variance 2016
Elmbridge	9	98,555	10951	-0.27%
Epsom & Ewell	5	60,022	12004	9.33%
Guildford	10	108,454	10845	-1.23%
Mole Valley	6	69,809	11635	5.96%
Reigate & Banstead	10	109,401	10940	-0.37%
Runnymede	6	62,950	10492	-4.45%
Spelthorne	7	75,260	10751	-2.08%
Surrey Heath	6	67,150	11192	1.93%
Tandridge	6	65,596	10933	-0.43%
Waverley	9	96,117	10680	-2.74%
Woking	7	76,087	10870	-1.01%

4.12 With 81 Members, Waverley is much closer to the Council average and indeed 9 out of the 11 areas are now within a 5% variance. The two exceptions to this are Mole Valley (at 5.96%) and Epsom and Ewell at (9.33%) but adding or subtracting a Member from these areas would not lead to significant improvements in the variance so a Council Size of 81 is felt to be the optimum solution.

Pattern of Divisions

4.13 The Council’s proposed pattern of divisions includes 81 single Member divisions distributed across the district and borough areas in line with the above table. It should be recognised that no solution will be perfect nor will it be unanimously accepted as the criteria, in some cases, compete with each other and a solution which provides good electoral equality may not always best support the local communities. This proposal seeks to provide the best balance against all three of the Commission’s key criteria.

4.14 The tables on the following pages provide the detail for each division in terms of the precise boundaries and the community identities but, overall the proposals provide a good match statistically with:

- 70 of the 81 proposed divisions falling within the 10% range (compared to 54 out of 80 in the current arrangements)
- 79% co-terminosity between proposed divisions and Surrey district and borough ward boundaries (against the Commission’s suggested target of 60-80%)

4.15 The Council recommends these proposals as the best fit against the criteria, asks the Commission to strongly consider these in their deliberations during Stage Two of the review and is happy to provide further evidence to support these proposals if required.

ELMBRIDGE

Elmbridge has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 98,555. It is proposed that Elmbridge has 9 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,951 electors, very much in line with the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Hinchley Wood, Claygate and Oxshott	11,671	6%	Claygate; Hinchley Wood; Oxshott & Stoke D'Abernon (part of)	<p>The Division encompasses the three separate communities of Hinchley Wood, Claygate and Oxshott.</p> <p>The eastern boundary follows the County Border with Kingston upon Thames while the north follows the London to Woking railway line to where it crosses the A307. It continues eastwards to go south along Claygate Lane and then to the east of Hinchley Wood School to join the A309. To the south, the boundary is defined by the border with Mole Valley going westwards to Chobham railway where Blundell Lane crosses before following the railway north along the eastern boundary until it meets and follows Claygate Parish boundary before following the western edge of Littleworth Common and the Golf Course back to the railway in the north.</p>
Cobham	10,541	-4%	Cobham & Downside; Cobham Fairmile; Oxshott & Stoke D'Abernon (part of)	<p>The southern and western boundaries of the Division of Cobham follow the Borough borders with Mole Valley and Guildford. The northern boundary follows the River Mole in the west near to the A3 which it follows until it meets the Waterloo to Cobham railway in the east. The eastern boundary then follows the railway south to where Blundell Lane crosses the railway and then goes eastwards to the border of Elmbridge.</p>

<p>Hersham</p>	<p>9,962</p>	<p>-9%</p>	<p>Hersham North; Hersham South; Oatlands Park (part of)</p>	<p>The Division's boundary follows the Waterloo to Woking railway line which separates Hersham from Walton to the north, from the River Mole in the east to the A317. The western boundary line follows the A317 onto the B365, Seven Hills Road, a main road which marks the dividing line between Hersham and Weybridge. When the boundary line meets the A3, it moves south-west and then follows the line of the River Mole all the way back to the north-eastern corner where it meets the railway.</p>
<p>The Dittons</p>	<p>11,440</p>	<p>4%</p>	<p>Long Ditton; Thames Ditton; Weston Green (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of the Dittons consists of three distinct communities – Thames Ditton, Weston Green and Long Ditton – which each have active residents' associations. The Residents' Association for Weston Green also covers Thames Ditton, has regular meetings and issues 4250 copies of its quarterly magazine, listing all the local community activities. The communities within the Dittons share a number of facilities, including the Day Centre in Thames Ditton as well as the Dittons Library, which has a very popular "Rhyme Time" session for parents and children. There are also many sporting organisations that straddle the Division – Thames Ditton Cricket Club, Ember Sports Club, The Old Cranleighans Sporting Complex, Colets, Ditton Skiff and Punt Club and Thames Ditton Tennis Club. The Churches offer many functions and provide facilities for sport, Guides, Scouts, Brownies. All Saints Weston and Our Lady of Lourdes are located in Weston Green but also attract people from other parts of the Dittons.</p> <p>The eastern boundary of the Division is the County Border, following the River Thames as it heads north. To support the three communities as set out above, the Divisional boundary would ideally be co-terminous with the boundaries of the district wards for Thames Ditton, Weston Green and Long Ditton but this would lead to a forecasted electorate in 2016 of 12,235 (11% above the county average of 10,980.)</p>

				To mitigate this, it is suggested that the western boundary follows Hampton Court Way until the junction with Ember Court Road, then follows Ember Court Road, into Ember Lane and Station Road until it reaches the London to Woking railway line. The southern boundary then follows the railway line until it crosses Portsmouth Road (A307), the main road dividing Weston Green from Hinchley Wood to the south. The southern boundary then continues to Claygate Lane and around the outskirts of Hinchley Wood (using the edge of the school grounds) and then along the A3 – a significant arterial road in the area – and back to the County Border.
East Molesey and Esher	10,740	-2%	Esher; Molesey East (part of); Weston Green (part of)	The north of the Division follows the County Border (the River Thames) before heading south between East Molesey and Thames Ditton on the A309 and then along the B3379 Ember Lane, providing good road links between the northern and southern parts of the Division. The border then follows south between Esher and Claygate to the southern boundary of the Division which follows the A3, the main arterial road in the area, separating Esher from Oxshott. Finally, the western boundary follows the River Mole from the south to East Molesey and then the main roads between East and West Molesey - Seymour Road, Pemberton Road, onto Vine Road and Hurst Lane – back to the County Border.
West Molesey	10,092	-8%	Molesey North; Molesey South; Molesey East (part of)	The Division of West Molesey is defined on three sides by natural features. To the north, it follows the River Thames (which is also the County Border), to the west, the edge of Bessborough Reservoir and to the south, the Dead River. The western boundary marks the line between East and West Molesey, two distinct communities, using the main roads of Seymour Road, Pemberton Road, onto Vine Road and Hurst Lane.

Walton	11,256	3%	Walton Ambleside; Walton North; Walton Central (part of)	The Division of Walton follows the County Border to the north from the edge of Bessborough Reservoir to Walton Bridge. It then follows the edge of Walton town, along Walton Bridge Street, Hepburn Way onto the High Street. The southern boundary continues through Walton, skirting the back of Osborne Road, Highfield Road, Esher Avenue to Sidney Road, heading south to Rodney Road and north east to Ambleside Avenue, Rydens Road, Normanhurst Road and around the edge of the Rugby Ground to Molesey Road, which it follows south to the railway and then east to the River Mole. The eastern boundary follows the River Mole until it meets the Dead River and then follows the Dead River and the main roads along the reservoirs back to the County Border.
Weybridge	11,421	4%	St George's Hill; Weybridge North; Weybridge South	The northern boundary of the Division of Weybridge follows the River Thames (which also marks the County Border) before moving south along the line of the River Wey and the border between Elmbridge and Woking. When the border meets the A3, the southern boundary follows this major arterial road before heading north along Seven Hills Road which divides Weybridge from Hersham to the West.
Walton South and Oatlands	11,432	4%	Walton Central (part of); Walton South; Oatland's Park (part of)	The southern boundary of the Division of Walton South and Oatlands follows the railway line from the A317 in the west to Molesey Road in the east. The northern boundary follows the edge of Walton town, along Walton Bridge Street, Hepburn Way onto the High Street. It then continues through Walton, skirting the back of Osborne Road, Highfield Road, Esher Avenue to Sidney Road, heading south to Rodney Road and north east to Ambleside Avenue, Rydens Road, Normanhurst Road and around the edge of the Rugby Ground to Molesey Road, which it follows south to the railway. The north-western boundary runs along Broad Water and then skirts round the south of Oatlands until the junction with the railway.

EPSOM AND EWELL

Epsom and Ewell has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 60,022. It is proposed that Epsom and Ewell has 5 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 12,004 electors. This is over 9% above the county average of 10,980 and therefore it is inevitable that the majority of the divisions in Epsom and Ewell will be near to or slightly over the 10% variance level.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
<p>Ewell Court, Auriol and Cuddington</p>	<p>12,233</p>	<p>11%</p>	<p>Auriol; Cuddington; Ewell Court</p>	<p>Ewell Court, Auriol and Cuddington is a distinct division with clearly defined boundaries. The north-western boundary borders the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames. The north-eastern boundary borders the London Borough of Sutton. The eastern boundary is defined by the Epsom-Waterloo railway line and the railway bridge across the A240. The western boundary is defined by the Hogsmill River and is a natural boundary</p> <p>There is no geographical or logical alternative configuration for this Division.</p> <p>Within the Division there are three distinct and recognisable communities, each having their own Residents' Association.</p> <p>Ewell Court centres on Ewell Court House and Park with its community of distinct voluntary groups: Friends of Ewell Court Park, Friends of Ewell Court House, Ewell Court House Organisation (ECHO) and the Ewell Court Residents' Association. Most parents in the Ewell Court area will send their children to the local West Ewell Infant School or Riverview School (both within Ewell Court). Paid membership of the Residents' Association is very high (77.6%).</p> <p>Auriol is the smallest of the three communities and is residential,</p>

				<p>linked to commuter travelling via Stoneleigh Station and is based around Auriol Park and the two local schools Auriol and The Mead. Its housing is virtually all owner-occupied and socio-economic characteristics of the population are uniform. It has its own Residents' Association (Stoneleigh and Auriol RA) with a high household membership in Auriol.</p> <p>Cuddington is the most northern part of Epsom and Ewell and has a mix of housing and social groups. It includes parts of Stoneleigh and Worcester Park, but at its heart lies the community of Cuddington, based around Shadbolt Park, St Mary's Church and larger properties in the Avenue, Grafton Road and Salisbury Road. In addition to the well supported Cuddington RA, there is the Friends of Shadbolt Park.</p>
Ewell	12,308	12%	Stoneleigh; Ewell (part of); Nonsuch; College (part of)	<p>The proposed Division of Ewell borders the Borough of Sutton in the east and Reigate in the south, with the northern boundary for this Division being the Epsom to Waterloo railway line and the western boundary the border between Ewell and Epsom.</p> <p>The Division comprises the current Nonsuch and Stoneleigh Wards and the majority of the Ewell Ward except where this extends into Epsom.</p>

<p>Epsom Town and Downs</p>	<p>11,998</p>	<p>9%</p>	<p>Woodcote; College (part of); Town (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Epsom Town and Downs borders Reigate and Banstead in the east and Mole Valley in the south.</p> <p>The northern boundary goes around the outskirts of Epsom Common and along Dorking Road and the railway line which runs parallel to Epsom High Street and through East Ewell. This takes in part of Epsom Town, as a new housing estate, Rosebery Heights, is being built in the Division of Epsom Town and Downs but is currently accessed by road on Rose Bank in the Division of Epsom West.</p>
<p>Epsom West</p>	<p>11,691</p>	<p>6%</p>	<p>Stamford; Court (part of); Town (part of)</p>	<p>The historic boundary between Epsom and Ewell coincides with the current boundary along a footpath from the Epsom-Wimbledon railway line to the point where Epsom Road, Ewell, becomes East Street, Epsom, and then up Windmill Lane to cross the Epsom-Sutton railway line. This forms part of the proposed north-east boundary of the Epsom West Division.</p> <p>Within Epsom, the clearest boundary between the Eastern and Western parts of the town is the railway line. South of the town centre this means the Epsom to Leatherhead line. North of the town centre there is a choice, but electoral equality is best served by adopting the Epsom to Sutton railway as the boundary.</p> <p>The south-west boundary of the Division is the boundary with Mole Valley. The western boundary is the County Border with the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames (RBK).</p> <p>The northern boundary runs from the County Border with RBK, skirting the south side of the Clarendon Park estate (South View and McKenzie Way), across Horton Lane, around the north side of Chantilly Way, across Hook Road to skirt the south-east side of Parkviews (former St Ebbas) then turning south to run to the east of Harvester Road, Tonstall Road, Andover Close and Almond Road, across Longmead Road and running south-west of</p>

				<p>Blenheim Road to the Epsom-Wimbledon railway line.</p> <p>This northern boundary enables residents to be allocated to their nearest polling station, which is within their local community, instead of the current arrangements which mean they are allocated further away in the adjacent community.</p>
Epsom & Ewell West	11,792	7%	Ruxley; West Ewell; Court (part of)	<p>The northern boundary of this Division is the Hogsmill River, the western boundary is the County Border with the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames and the east of Epsom and Ewell West is defined by the Epsom-Wimbledon railway line.</p> <p>This southern boundary runs from the County Border with RBK and skirts the Clarendon Park estate (South View and Mackenzie Way), crosses Horton Lane and runs to the east of Chantilly Way. It then crosses Hook Road to skirt Parkviews, and then turns south to run east of Harvester Road, Tonstall Road, Andover Close and Almond Road, crosses Longmead Road and then runs west of Blenheim Road to the Epsom-Wimbledon railway line.</p>

GUILDFORD

Guildford has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 108,454. It is proposed that Guildford has 10 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,845 electors, in line with the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Ash	10,604	-3%	Ash Vale; Ash Wharf; Ash South and Tongham (part of)	<p>The boundary of Ash is defined by the County Border to the west and the border with Surrey Heath to the north. The eastern boundary is co-terminous with the boundary of Normandy Parish, which has a strong, distinct community.</p> <p>Ash Wharf is a distinct community that suffers higher levels of deprivation than the rest of Ash. To the north, Ash Vale has a high number of commuters as it is only 37 minutes to London on the train from Ash Vale station. Since the service to Camberley has changed, there are more people travelling from Ash Vale station.</p> <p>In the south-east corner, where the parish boundary meets the railway, the boundary follows the railway west and then the A323 (Church Road into Ash Street onto Aldershot Road) until it meets the A331, and the County Border again. Ash as a whole is too large to be one division and therefore the A323 serves as a main road which naturally divides Ash to improve electoral equality.</p>
Guildford East	10,701	-3%	Burpham; Merrow	<p>The Division of Guildford East encompasses the two district wards of Burpham and Merrow.</p> <p>These are two separate communities, with their own identities</p>

				<p>and represented by Merrow Residents' Association and Burpham Community Association. Both these groups submit questions and petitions to the Local Committee and work closely with the County and Borough Councillors.</p> <p>The eastern border follows the parish boundaries of West Clandon, Albury and St Martha Parishes, with the western border following Borough ward lines of Burpham and Merrow. The northern border follows the A3 and the River Wey, a natural barrier dividing the community from the northerly parts of Guildford, which are included in the Division of Guildford North.</p>
Guildford North	12,145	11%	Stoke; Stoughton	<p>The Division of Guildford North borders Worplesdon Parish to the north until it meets and follows the River Wey, down to the A3, a major arterial road through Guildford that intersects the community. It follows the A3 until the junction for the A322, another arterial road, which the Division boundary follows north, until meeting the Worplesdon Parish Boundary again.</p> <p>To the east of the A320, Weyfield is a distinct community. It has its own identity, represented by Weyfield Residents' Association. The area incorporates the Slyfield Industrial Estate, which is to undergo significant transformation in the future as a result of the Slyfield Area Regeneration Project.</p> <p>To the west of the A320, the Bellfields Estate is a separate community represented by the Bellfields Residents' Association. The area has a number of its own facilities and services, including two youth groups, a community centre and a children's centre. It is an area of significant deprivation.</p> <p>The brand new Queen Elizabeth Park Estate has quickly developed a strong identity, as represented by its own Residents' Association. It is a more affluent area than neighbouring Bellfields.</p>

				<p>Stoughton forms the remainder of the division to the west. Again, it has its own community. It is located in between the more deprived areas of Westborough Ward and Bellfields Estate.</p>
Guildford South East	10,733	-2%	Christchurch; Holy Trinity	<p>The boundary of the Division is defined by a combination of parish boundaries, natural barriers and community lines. To the southeast corner, the boundary follows the border of St Martha Parish to the intersection with the Tilling Bourne. It then follows the Tilling Bourne west, dropping down to the railway to encompass all of East Shalford Road and then back up to follow the Tilling Bourne until it merges with the River Wey. It follows the River Wey towards the centre of Guildford where the boundary then follows the main road network through Guildford – Millbrook, Friary Bridge, Bridge Street, onto North Street and up the A320 to the intersection with the A3. The northern boundary follows the A3, the main arterial road through Guildford. At Abbotswood, the boundary leaves the A3, following the borough ward boundary with Burpham and Merrow.</p> <p>Holy Trinity has a strong identity, represented by the very active Holy Trinity Amenity Group, which works very closely with both tiers of local government in the area. Within Holy Trinity Ward, there is a particularly active community in Charlottesville.</p>
Guildford South West	10,581	-4%	Friary and St Nicolas; Onslow (part of)	<p>The Division is defined to the east by the main roads running through Guildford - from the A3, down the A320 onto North Street, Bridge Street, Friary Bridge - and then following the River Wey west until the intersection with the North Downs Way. The southern boundary then moves slightly north and follows the Hog's Back until it reaches the A3. At the junction between the A31 and the A3, the northern boundary from the edge of the city of Guildford follows the A3 east and then follows the line around Dennisville, the Cathedral and University.</p>

<p>Guildford West</p>	<p>11,353</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>Onslow (part of); Westborough</p>	<p>The Division of Guildford West includes the ward of Westborough, a natural community, and then the area south of Westborough which includes the University campus as well as the area of Manor Park, which is predominantly university residences. Also included in this southern section are the Hospital, the Cathedral, large Tesco store and the Ashenden Estate. There are a number of shared issues between the University, Hospital, Tesco and the residential areas round the Egerton Road area and therefore it is beneficial to have them all within the same division.</p> <p>Dennisville (the area around St John's Road) is not part of the same community, but a small community in its own right, and therefore it makes sense to keep it together.</p> <p>The Division of Guildford West uses a number of main roads and the railway to define the eastern boundary, following first the railway north, then the A3 onto the A322. The western boundary line then follows the border of Worplesdon Parish. To the south, the boundary follows the edge of the University and Cathedral and Dennisville before again following the A3 to the edge of the city of Guildford.</p>
<p>Horsleys</p>	<p>10,074</p>	<p>-8%</p>	<p>Clandon & Horsley (part of); Effingham; Lovelace</p>	<p>To the east of the city of Guildford, the electorate for 2016 equates to the need for two divisions. Given the strong parish councils in this area, it is proposed that the parish boundaries be used wherever possible.</p> <p>To ensure electoral equality, the Division of the Horsleys will include the parishes of East Clandon, Ripley, Ockham, West Horsley, East Horsley and Effingham.</p> <p>The Division is situated in the north-west section of Guildford Borough and is bounded by the Boroughs/Districts of Woking, Elmbridge, and Mole Valley. The M25 runs along this northerly edge which forms a natural break with the Boroughs and Districts</p>

				<p>mentioned above.</p> <p>The longest border of the Horsley Division is that which adjoins Shere, and this Division covers the southern and western flanks of Horsley and precludes drawing electorate from any of the Guildford Borough Town divisions/wards.</p> <p>East Clandon is a village on Ripley Road, which is an extension of the road which serves HM Prison Send, situated in the Division of Horsley. The A246 to the south makes a natural boundary and thereafter the boundary of the Division of Shere resumes.</p>
Shalford	10,897	-1%	Ash South & Tongham (part of); Shalford (part of); Pilgrims	<p>The Division of Shalford encompasses the seven parishes of Seale and Sands, Tongham, Wanborough, Puttenham, Shackleford, Compton, Artington and parts of Shalford and Ash Parishes. Each has its own identity and is supported by an active parish council, who work closely with the local County Councillor. The parish councils regularly submit questions and petitions to the Local Committee.</p> <p>The southern boundary of Shalford Division is defined by the border with Waverley, with the western boundary following the County Border. Including all of Shalford Parish to the west would lead to electoral inequality between divisions. The parish is split to ensure greater equality, with Chilworth included in the Shere Division.</p> <p>In the north-west corner, the southern part of Ash Parish is included in Shalford as the Parish is too large to include in one division. To the east, the boundary follows the Normandy Parish line until it meets the railway, following the railway northwest to the A323, then west (Church Road into Ash Street onto Aldershot Road) until it meets the A331 and the County Border again.</p>

<p>Shere</p>	<p>9,990</p>	<p>-9%</p>	<p>Clandon & Horsley (part of); Send; Shalford (part of); Tillingbourne</p>	<p>To the east of the city of Guildford, the electorate for 2016 equates to the need for two divisions. Given the strong parish councils in this area, it is proposed that the parish boundaries be used wherever possible.</p> <p>To ensure electoral equality, the Division of Shere will include the parishes of St Martha, Albury, Shere, West Clandon and Send.</p> <p>In the far west corner, the Division borders the Division of Shalford, with Chilworth included in this Division, as it is a distinct community in its own right, and including the whole Parish of Shalford within the Division of Shalford would make it too large.</p>
<p>Worplesdon</p>	<p>11,376</p>	<p>4%</p>	<p>Normandy; Pirbright; Worplesdon</p>	<p>The Division of Worplesdon includes the three parishes of Pirbright, Normandy and Worplesdon, with its border following the parish boundary lines.</p> <p>All three Parish Councils are active with strong individual identities. The Parish Councils submit questions and petitions to the Local Committee and work closely with the County Councillor. The parish boundary to the southeast also provides a boundary between the residential part of north Guildford and the villages in the more rural part of the Borough.</p>

Mole Valley

Mole Valley has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 69,809. It is proposed that Mole Valley has 6 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the District would be 11,635 electors, nearly 6% higher the County average of 10,980. This, combined with the geography of Mole Valley, means that some of the divisions have variances above the 10% level.

Mole Valley can be viewed as three distinct sections, given the geography and physical barriers within the District. Firstly, Ashtead is a discrete community to the north of the M25 with its own Residents' Association and railway Station. It is appropriate on community grounds for Ashtead to be a single division, as detailed below.

The remaining part of the District is split into two separate communities and should be recognised as such. These two communities are the old Leatherhead Urban District area comprising Leatherhead, Bookham and Fetcham which is more urban, unparished and migrates to Leatherhead; and the old Dorking Urban and Dorking Rural districts comprising the rest of the area which are more rural, parished and look to the market town of Dorking. The Surrey Hills also act as a clear natural boundary between these two communities and make it difficult to join the north and south of the District to further improve electoral equality. This is further outlined below as part of the individual divisional proposals.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Ashtead	11,797	7%	Ashtead Common; Ashtead Village; Ashtead Park	<p>The Division of Ashtead lies in the north-east corner of Mole Valley. The boundary to the east follows the border with Epsom and Ewell while the north is the County Border. The western boundary is defined by the main roads, firstly the A243 in the north, and then the M25 which divides Ashtead from the rest of the District. The final section of the boundary in the southern corner follows the border with Headley Parish.</p> <p>Ashtead is a thriving community with a strong and active Residents' Association that represents some 3400 households in Ashtead, at least 60% of the Village community. They have 142 road stewards that are the direct link to residents. The Churches Together organisation brings together all the churches and their</p>

				<p>congregations in Ashtead - St George's and St Gile's Anglican Churches, Ashtead Baptist Church and St Michael's Catholic Church - and these provide many services/projects for the benefit of residents. The Ashtead Peace Memorial Hall, right in the heart of the village, provides many and varied events that a significant number attend.</p>
<p>Bookham and Fetcham West</p>	<p>12,418</p>	<p>13%</p>	<p>Bookham North; Bookham South; Fetcham West (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Bookham and Fetcham West includes the town of Bookham and western parts of Fetcham. These villages are surrounded by rural countryside protected from development by Metropolitan greenbelt policy with nearby areas of outstanding natural beauty.</p> <p>The area provides a range of shops, restaurants, libraries, banks, doctors, schools, and commuter station to London and as a result of this is very self sufficient. The Bookham Industrial Estate brings a economic purpose to the village and provides many jobs. The A3 and M25 provide fast road access to the area whilst Bookham train station has very good services running through, including a Sunday Service which is well used by residents and important to the community.</p> <p>There is a strong sense of community in the Bookham area with a very active Residents' Association and strong voluntary participation.</p> <p>It is recognised that this Division has a significant electoral variance. However, there are a number of factors influencing this. Firstly, the northern and western boundaries are restricted by the borders with Elmbridge and Guildford respectively. The easterly boundary follows the main roads through Fetcham and is the most appropriate line to follow given all of Fetcham cannot be in one division and moving it any further east would only increase the electorate in the neighbouring Division of Leatherhead and Fetcham East which, for similar reasons, is already large. This leaves the southern boundary as the only</p>

				<p>option for improving electoral equality but just to the south of the Division lie the Surrey Hills, which make a clear natural divide between the three northern divisions and the more southerly ones. To reduce the size of the Division by any significant number would require moving the boundary as far north as the A246. This would divide Bookham between two divisions, which would impact on the community identity.</p>
<p>Leatherhead and Fetcham East</p>	<p>12,625</p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>Fetcham East; Fetcham West (part of); Leatherhead North; Leatherhead South</p>	<p>The Division of Leatherhead and Fetcham East comprises Leatherhead, a historic market town, which is a popular business centre, and gateway to the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>The mainly pedestrianised town centre has a good mix of both local retailers and larger chains such as Sainsbury's. The area provides a range of shops, restaurants, libraries, banks, doctors, schools, and commuter station to London. The A3 and M25 provide fast road access to the area.</p> <p>North Leatherhead is a priority area for partners in Mole Valley. There are pockets of deprivation in this area bringing partners together to tackle priority issues such as unemployment, teenage pregnancy, and vulnerable older people bringing partner organisations together.</p> <p>The area is also well served by a Children's Centre, Local Police Station and local amenities including a B&Q and Tesco.</p> <p>Fetcham is a village in-between Bookham and Leatherhead. It is a busy village with local shops, and has easy access to London, Guildford, Cobham, Epsom and Leatherhead.</p> <p>Similar to Bookham and Fetcham West, this Division is large, with a forecasted electoral variance of 14%. The northern boundary cannot be moved as it follows the border with Elmbridge. The easterly boundary with the Division of Ashted</p>

				<p>follows the M25, a significant barrier in the area which divides Ashtead from the rest of the District, while the westerly boundary follows the main roads through Fetcham, moving the boundary any further west would only increase the electorate in the neighbouring Division of Bookham and Fetcham West which, as outlined above, is already large. This leaves the southern boundary as the only option for improving electoral equality but just to the south of the Division is a steep hill, making a clear natural divide between the three northern divisions and the more rural, southerly ones. The southern boundary also follows the Parish lines of Mickleham Parish and Headley Parish, again a clear defining line within the District between the unparished north and parished southern area.</p>
Dorking Hills	10,579	-4%	<p>Box Hill and Headley; Dorking North; Dorking South (part of); Leith Hill; Mickleham, Westhumble and Pixham; Westcott</p>	<p>Beginning at the Surrey Hills, the Division of Dorking Hills stretches right across Mole Valley, taking in the parishes of Headley, Mickleham, Wotton and the northerly part of Abinger Parish. The Town of Dorking is too large to be a division in its own right, and therefore the main roads of the A25, Vincent Lane and Coldharbour Lane are used to divide the town, with the northerly parts included in this Division.</p> <p>Westcott, Wotton, Ranmore, Abinger Hammer and Abinger Common all have good road links to Dorking but poor road links further south, making them a good fit within the proposed division. The villages of Westhumble and Mickleham are also well connected along the A24 with the northern part of Dorking Town and the village of Pixham is adjacent to the town and well linked by a number of public footpaths across the railway.</p> <p>Other than the boundary through Dorking, which is unparished and described above, the remainder of the Division's boundaries follow those of the parishes as well as the District border in the east and west. While there are divisions to the north and south of this Division which are significantly larger, it is not felt that this can be resolved without impacting adversely on the community</p>

				<p>identity of neighbouring divisions (as outlined under the relevant sections).</p> <p>It should also be recognised that the Division of Dorking Hills is already geographically large, and expanding any further south would make travelling around the Division unmanageable for any councillor without any obvious gains, especially as the southern wards of Abinger Parish (contained within Dorking Rural) are recognised locally as operating as one, with good community links with the other parishes along the southern border, often with more shared, cross-border issues into Sussex rather than any association with other parts of the District further north.</p>
Dorking Rural	12,256	12%	Beare Green; Brockham, Betchworth and Buckland; Capel, Leigh and Newdigate; Charlwood; Okewood	<p>The Division of Dorking Rural contains the parishes of Buckland, Betchworth, Brockham, Leigh, Charlwood, Newdigate, Capel, Ockley and the southern wards of Abinger Parish. The boundary therefore follows these parish lines for the most part, with the only exception being Abinger Parish. However, the two wards of Abinger Parish contained within Dorking Rural operate locally as one with good community links. In addition, residents in the parishes along the southern border often migrate more to the Sussex border, with shared issues relating to Gatwick, and have little association with the divisions further north.</p> <p>While distinct, a number of the parishes within the area work closely together. For example, Brockham, Betchworth and Buckland are very active together and have good road links to the south. These three parishes are also similar to the parished areas to the south, such as Leigh and Capel, and share the common issue of traffic rat-running to Gatwick.</p> <p>Brockham School now has a strong Leigh base. Similarly, the primary school in Capel takes a number of children from Ockley, which is linked to Beare Green by the A29 and has poor road links to the north. The infant schools in Capel and Leigh also link with the Weald primary school in Beare Green.</p>

<p>Dorking South and the Holmwoods</p>	<p>10,134</p>	<p>-8%</p>	<p>Dorking South (part of); Holmwoods</p>	<p>The Division of Dorking South and the Holmwoods includes the south of Dorking, the large post war estate (Goodwyns) which is in the south of Dorking but in the Holmwoods ward and then North Holmwood village, which are all closely linked and represents a single built-up area (North Holmwood effectively being a suburb of Dorking).</p> <p>The boundary follows the line of Holmwood Parish in the south and the border with Betchworth and Brockham Parishes to the west. The town of Dorking as a whole is too large to be one division and therefore is split between this Division and Dorking Hills. To support electoral equality and using distinct features as boundary lines, the main roads of the A25, Vincent Lane and Coldharbour Lane are used to divide the town, with the southerly parts included in this Division. Coldharbour Lane also leads the boundary back to the parish line of the Holmwoods again.</p>
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Reigate & Banstead

Reigate and Banstead has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 109,401. It is proposed that Reigate and Banstead has 10 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,940 electors, very much in line with the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
<p>Banstead, Woodmansterne & Chipstead</p>	<p>11,535</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>Banstead Village; Chipstead, Hooley & Woodmansterne (part of); Kingswood with Burgh Heath (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Banstead, Woodmansterne and Chipstead is located in the north-east of Reigate and Banstead, with the eastern boundary following the County Border. The north-western boundary follows the A217, a main arterial road dividing Banstead from Nork to the west. The boundary then moves to the east, following the edge of Banstead, and then south along the edge of Banstead Wood before skirting round Kingswood to the intersection with Chipstead Lane. Chipstead Lane/Hogcross Lane is the main road joining the east and west of the Borough in this area and therefore makes a good natural boundary for the southern edge of the Division, before turning north at the end of Hogcross Lane, skirting the western edge of Hooley and the recreation ground before joining the A23 back to the Borough boundary.</p>
<p>Earlswood and Reigate South</p>	<p>11,273</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>Earlswood & Whitebushes (part of); South Park & Woodhatch</p>	<p>The Division of Earlswood and Reigate South lies to the south of Reigate and Redhill and includes a number of distinct communities.</p> <p>Woodhatch and South Park to the west is very much like a village, made up of four estates of mainly social housing which share facilities including a number of church communities, a youth centre, school and two shopping areas.</p>

				<p>Moving further east, South Earlswood is another distinct area, much like a village, with a shared shopping area and one school providing a central focus. Crossing the A23, Whitebushes is the next clear community with one large estate of mostly social housing and a small shop in the centre.</p> <p>Finally, to the north east of the Division is the community of Royal Earlswood – a gated community with some social housing and a YMCA. While diverse, the three communities are linked by Redhill Football Club.</p> <p>The southern boundary of the Division follows the border of Salfords and Sidlow Parish while the east and west are defined by the boundaries with Tandridge and Mole Valley respectively. The northern boundary follows the ward boundaries of South Park & Woodhatch and Earlswood & Whitebushes east to west, until it reaches the A23 (Horley Road.) At this point it takes the southern edge of St John’s Road (included in Meadvale and St John’s Division) until it reaches Hooley Lane and turns right, picking up the railway line at Redstone Hollow and following this back to the Borough boundary.</p>
Horley East	11,169	2%	Horley Central; Horley East (part of)	<p>The Division of Horley East is located in the most southerly part of the Borough, with the south and eastern boundaries following the County Border. To the north, the boundary is defined by the boundary between Horley Parish and Salfords and Sidlow Parish boundary. Horley Parish in its entirety is too large to be contained in one division so, to ensure electoral equality, the eastern boundary of the Division follows the railway line in the north and then the A23, the main road dividing the centre of Horley.</p>

<p>Horley West, Salfords and Sidlow</p>	<p>9,690</p>	<p>-12%</p>	<p>Horley East (part of); Horley West; Salfords & Sidlow; Earlswood & Whitebushes (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Horley West, Salfords and Sidlow includes the parish of Salfords and Sidlow in the north, which has a predicted electorate of approximately 2,596 in 2016. In order to ensure electoral equality in the south of the Borough, Horley Parish must be split across two divisions. Therefore the north-western part of Horley Parish is included in the Division of Horley West, using the railway and A23 as a clear boundary line between Horley West and Horley East.</p> <p>It is recognised that the forecasted electorate for this Division is low, but in reviewing the boundaries it is felt that strong, distinct boundaries have been chosen – using the Parish, main road and railway. In addition, should the economic situation improve in the coming years, Horley is expected to be one of the main benefactors with significant further development anticipated as part of the Horley Master Plan, resulting in an increase in housing numbers.</p>
<p>Meadvale & St John's</p>	<p>10,368</p>	<p>-6%</p>	<p>Meadvale & St John's; Earlswood & Whitebushes (part of); Reigate Central (part of); Redhill East (part of)</p>	<p>The central part of Reigate and Banstead is significantly more urban than the north and south, with the towns of Reigate and Redhill dominating.</p> <p>The southern boundary of Meadvale & St John's follows the boundary of the Borough ward with the same name eastwards until it meets the A23 (Horley Road). At this point it takes in the entirety of St John's Road until it reaches Hooley Lane and turns right, picking up the railway line at Redstone Hollow and following this to the junction of Philanthropic Road and Hartspiece Road.</p> <p>The northern boundary also follows the Meadvale & St John's Borough Ward eastwards until the A25 (Hatchlands Road). It continues east along the southern edge of Station Road, Matthews Road, Cromwell Road and the western side of the High Street (all included in the Division of Redhill) to the railway.</p>

				Where the railways merge heading into Redhill, the boundary heads back southeast on the railway to Kingswood Business Centre and follows the edge of Rural Way, Redstone Hollow and Woodside Way down to the railway again.
Merstham & Banstead South	10,586	-4%	Chipstead, Hooley & Woodmansterne (part of); Kingswood with Burgh Heath (part of); Merstham	<p>Given the increasing electorate forecast for Reigate & Banstead over the next five years, it is anticipated that four divisions will be required within the north of the Borough to ensure electoral equality.</p> <p>The east of the Division of Merstham and Banstead South follows the County Border, whilst the southern boundary is co-terminous with the Borough wards of Merstham and Kingswood with Burgh Heath, the latter of which also defines the western boundary. Chipstead Lane/Hogcross Lane is the main road joining the east and west of the Borough in this area and therefore makes a good natural boundary for the northern edge of the Division, before turning north at the end of Hogcross Road, encompassing Hooley and the recreation ground before joining the A23 back to the Borough boundary.</p> <p>Merstham is an ancient village that grew southwards in the 19th Century and north-east when the Merstham Estate was built as social housing provision in the 1950s. Most of the village is located east of the A23 and south of the M25, with a semi-rural and rural setting on its outskirts. There is a strong sense of community identity in Merstham: its two primary schools are much engaged with village residents and there are sports clubs such as the Merstham Cricket Club and the Merstham Football Club. Most business premises are on the High Street. The churches of St Katherine, All Souls and The Church of the Epiphany, each in a different part of the village but under the same leadership, host regular community events and support groups for residents. There is a Village Hall on Station Road, and residents have set up the Merstham Neighbours group to provide transport and help to those with mobility or other difficulties. To</p>

				<p>the west the boundary is Gatton Park and to the south the nature reserve at Mercers Park; together these boundaries neatly encompass the village.</p> <p>Netherne-on-the-Hill is a relatively new housing development (built on the site of the former Netherne Hospital), which is accessed from the A23 at Hooley. Hooley is a small village, which extends along the A23 travelling north from the M23 junction up to the boundary with the London Borough of Croydon.</p>
Nork & Tattenhams	11,759	7%	Nork; Tattenhams (part of)	<p>The Division of Nork & Tattenhams follows the border with Epsom & Ewell to the north and west, and the A217 (the main arterial road) to the east. To the south, the border is the common land at Burgh Heath, Chetwode Road (the main east/west axis road in the Preston Howe estate), the ancient woodland of Pit Wood, and the Tattenham Corner railway line.</p> <p>Nork & Tattenhams comprises two Borough wards, and taken together are part of a homogenous suburban community. They are each served by their own Residents' Association and church (St Paul's in Nork, and The United Church of St Mark in Tattenhams), and other community groups. At the centre of the Division is the parkland of Nork Park and the adjacent Tattenhams Recreation Ground. There is no single shopping centre, rather four small shopping parades, with Tattenham Corner being somewhat the largest, and which also includes a health centre and library. Most of the Division looks across Epsom Downs to Epsom town centre in the neighbouring borough as its focus (main shopping centre, hospital, main railway line, theatre, cinema etc), to which there are good bus services, rather than the smaller Banstead Village centre, across the A217 dual carriageway.</p> <p>In the interest of electoral equality, part of Tattenhams Ward (292 electors) is proposed as part of the Tadworth, Walton and Kingswood Division. These are the small part of Whitegate Way</p>

				(34 electors), all of Chetwode Road (251 electors) and the adjacent part of Merland Rise (7 electors).
Redhill	11,400	4%	Redhill East (part of); Redhill West (part of)	<p>Redhill is a large town to the east of the Borough, within the more urban central area. The Division of Redhill incorporates the majority of the town centre, while continuing to ensure electoral equality.</p> <p>The eastern boundary of the Division is the border with Tandridge while the north-west follows the edge of Gatton Park along the A23/A242, taking in St Bede's School before heading west on Carlton Road, down Green Lane and west again on Batts Hill where it follows the boundary of Redhill West Ward south to the railway, and along the railway to the A25. The boundary follows the south side of the A25 (Station Road), Matthews Road, Cromwell Road and the western side of the High Street to the railway. Where the railways merge heading into Redhill, the boundary heads south-east on the railway to Kingswood Business Centre and follows the edge of Rural Way, Redstone Hollow and Woodside Way down to the railway again and out to the Borough boundary.</p>
Reigate	10,059	-8%	Redhill West (part of); Reigate Central (part of); Reigate Hill	<p>Alongside Redhill, the town of Reigate completes the urban centre just south of the M25. The railway line cuts across Reigate, with the centre of town to the south of the railway and Reigate Hill to the north. The majority of shops, services and recreational facilities, notably Reigate Heath and Priory Park, are located to the south and near the town centre, and residents from the Reigate Hill area naturally migrate to the south of the railway to use these facilities. Holmesdale Infant School, the largest infant school in the County, is located north of the railway and attracts pupils from the north and south, as do most other schools that are located in the south. There are three large vibrant community church halls belonging to St Mark's Church to the north, St Mary Magdalene, Reigate Parish Church and</p>

				<p>Reigate Methodist Church to the south, where a variety of community development and charitable activities are regularly held. Residents from the north and south jointly participate in these activities. Reigate functions as a single integrated community, it therefore makes a sensible division.</p> <p>The Division of Reigate follows the border with Mole Valley in the west. In the north, the boundary follows the North Downs with Colley Hill and Reigate Hill on the north-west side of the border and down the Gatton slope on the north-east side. In the east, the boundary is Batts Hill sloping down to Green Lane and so complementing the Division with the inclusion of the eastern surroundings of Wray Common. Residents in this area use Reigate facilities regularly, in particular schools and shops. On the south, the Division follows the southern boundaries of Reigate Heath and Priory Park, the A217 northbound and the B2034 eastbound. In so doing, the commercial and residential areas immediately adjacent to the centre of Reigate on the east side, as well as St Mary Magdalene Reigate Parish Church, are included in the Division.</p>
Tadworth, Walton & Kingswood	11,562	5%	Kingswood with Burgh Heath (part of); Preston; Tadworth and Walton; Tattenhams (part of)	<p>The Division of Tadworth, Walton & Kingswood includes the three villages as named along with the estate of Preston in the north east corner. Tadworth and Walton, while separate villages, have an active shared residents' association of local village forums covering both villages. The Preston Ward consists mainly of social housing and was originally built as a London overspill estate owned by the London Boroughs of Sutton and Merton. It has a distinct character compared with the rest of the Division, with a shopping parade at Marbles Way and church, leisure centre and youth centre on Merland Rise.</p> <p>The southern and western boundaries of the Division follow the border with Mole Valley and therefore cannot be moved. The northern boundary predominantly follows the border with Tattenhams Ward with the exception of small part of Whitegate</p>

				<p>Way, all of Chetwode Road and the adjacent part of Merland Rise, which is included in this Division to improve electoral equality. The north-eastern boundary follows the ward boundary of Kingswood with Burgh Heath until Chipstead Lane where the boundary heads west until it crosses the A217 (Brighton Road) and meets the ward boundary of Tadworth and Walton. The remainder of the western boundary is co-terminous with that of Tadworth and Walton Ward, until it reaches the Borough boundary.</p>
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Runnymede

Runnymede has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 62,950. It is proposed that Runnymede has 6 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,492 electors, 4% below the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Addlestone	11,435	4%	Addlestone Bourneside; Addlestone North (part of); Chertsey South & Row Town (part of)	The Division of Addlestone is defined by distinct natural and physical boundaries. The eastern boundary follows the Borough border with Elmbridge. To the south, the boundary follows the southern edge of Addlestone (coinciding with the Borough Ward of Addlestone Bourneside) to the M25 which it follows north to Spinney Hill and turns south west on Ongar Hill, into Row Town until it reaches the Borough Ward boundary again, just south of Brox Lane. The western boundary continues to follow the Borough ward of Chertsey South and Row Town until it reaches the northern boundary following the main roads of the A320 and A317 to the River Bourne which it follows east, back to the Borough boundary.
Chertsey	10,414	-5%	Addlestone North (part of); Chertsey Meads; Chertsey South & Row Town (part of); Chertsey St Ann's	The boundaries of the Division of Chertsey follow a combination of rivers and main roads. To the east, in line with the Borough boundary, the Division follows the River Thames, and to the south-east, the River Bourne. The remainder of the boundary is a combination of motorways – the M25 to the west and the M3 to the north – and main roads – the A320 in both the north-west and again in the south-west, as well as the A317 in the south.

Egham Hythe and Thorpe	11,168	2%	Egham Hythe; Egham Town (part of); Thorpe (part of)	The northern and eastern boundary of the Division of Egham Hythe and Thorpe follow the River Thames, in line with the boundary of the Borough. The final part of the eastern boundary follows the A320 (Chertsey Lane), a main arterial road through the area before meeting the southern boundary of the M3. The western boundary predominantly follows the M25 until the intersection with the railway where it heads slightly south-west to include the centre of Egham, with the A30 (Egham By-Pass) making a clear boundary line in the north-west corner.
Englefield Green	10,228	-7%	Egham Town (part of); Englefield Green East; Englefield Green West	<p>The Division of Englefield Green includes the communities of Englefield Green village and also the Ripley Springs area of Egham, which includes Royal Holloway College (University of London) campus and a large number of students temporarily resident in the area below the College. There is considerable (mainly pedestrian) traffic between the railway station and the foot entrance to the College adjacent to Ripley Springs, and as Englefield Green village is also dominated by the College it makes sense to include the two areas in the same division.</p> <p>The northern and western boundaries of the Division follow the County Border, whilst the eastern boundary predominantly follows the railway until it reaches Egham Station and then follows the roads between Ripley Springs and Egham and then the A30 (Egham By-Pass), the main arterial road in the area, back to the County Border. The southern boundary follows the Borough Wards of Englefield Green West and Englefield East.</p>
Foxhills and Virginia Water	9,892	-10%	Foxhills; Thorpe (part of); Virginia Water	The Division of Foxhills and Virginia Water includes the large village communities of Virginia Water and Ottershaw, both with a range of facilities, shops and restaurants. There is a third smaller residential community in Lyne village as well as the hamlet of Longcross.

				<p>The entire western boundary of the Division follows the County and Borough borders and therefore cannot be moved. The northern boundary follows the Borough Ward line of Virginia Water until it reaches the railway, a strong barrier, which it follows north until the intersection with the M25. The M25, a major road in the area, defines the eastern boundary of this Division for the most part, until it reaches the outskirts of Chertsey and moves further west, between the town lines, coinciding with the Borough Ward boundary of Foxhills.</p>
Woodham & New Haw	9,813	-11%	Chertsey South & Row Town (part of); New Haw; Woodham	<p>The southern, eastern and western boundaries of the Division of Woodham & New Haw follow the Borough border and therefore cannot be adjusted. To the north, the boundary follows the Borough Ward of Woodham eastwards to Row Town. It follows Row Town into Ongar Hill to the intersection with Spinney Hill. It then turns south along the M25 to just north of Rowhurst Avenue where it rejoins the Borough Ward boundary of New Haw and follows this back to the Borough boundary.</p>

Spelthorne

Spelthorne has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 75,260. It is proposed that Spelthorne has 7 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,751 electors, 2% below the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Ashford	11,235	2%	Ashford Common (part of); Ashford East; Ashford Town (part of)	The northern boundary for the Division of Ashford follows the railway line while the southern boundary is the A308, a main arterial road through the area. Ashford as a whole is too large to be included in one division. To ensure electoral equality, Stanwell Road, a main road, is used in the west as the boundary for the Division and the eastern boundary skirts Bedfont Lakes Country Park to the B377, then heads south through residential streets until it reaches the A308.
Laleham & Shepperton	10,607	-3%	Laleham & Shepperton Green (part of); Riverside & Laleham (part of); Shepperton Town	The southern boundary follows the border of the Borough with Runnymede and Elmbridge, mainly along the River Thames. The eastern boundary then follows the River Ash and the outskirts of the Queen Mary Reservoir, with the remaining north and western boundaries following the main roads of the A308 and Ashford Road, skirting the grounds of Buckland Junior School and the Sports Ground before rejoining the River Thames via Sweep's Ditch.

Lower Sunbury & Halliford	10,503	-4%	Halliford & Sunbury West; Sunbury East	The Division of Lower Sunbury & Halliford has strong natural and physical boundaries defining it. The southern boundary follows the Borough boundary with Elmbridge while the eastern and north-eastern corner are the County Border. The remainder of the northern boundary follows the A316 into the M3 motorway with the final western boundary following the River Ash from the M3 back south to the Borough boundary.
Staines	10,454	-5%	Riverside & Laleham (part of); Staines (part of); Staines South (part of)	The western and southern boundaries of the Division follow the Borough boundary, as does the northern corner around Wraysbury Reservoir. The boundary then follows the edge of Staines Moor Nature Reserve down to the A30, which it follows to the edge of Ashford Park where it drops south to the railway, heads west along the railway towards Staines town centre and then follows Kingston Road and residential roads south to Sweep's Ditch and back to the Borough boundary again.
Staines South and Ashford West	10,777	-2%	Ashford North & Stanwell South (part of); Ashford Town (part of); Riverside & Laleham (part of); Staines South (part of)	The northern boundary of the Division follows the A30, a major arterial road, from the edge of Ashford Park to Lodge Way before heading south along the boundary of Ashford High School and St David's School to the railway. The boundary then follows the railway west to Stanwell Road with the remainder of the western boundary following main roads (Stanwell Road, Ford Bridge and Ashford Road). The southern boundary heads west along the grounds of Buckland Junior School and the Sports Ground until it reaches Laleham Road (B376), heading north west.

<p>Stanwell and Stanwell Moor</p>	<p>9,973</p>	<p>-9%</p>	<p>Ashford North & Stanwell South (part of); Stanwell North</p>	<p>The northern and eastern boundaries of the Division of Stanwell and Stanwell Moor are defined by the County Border. The western boundary heads south from the County Border around Wraysbury Reservoir to the M25 and then skirts the edge of Staines Moor Nature Reserve until it meets the A30. The southern boundary follows the A30 eastbound until it passes Lodge Way where it heads south, skirting the grounds of Ashford High School and St James' School until it reaches the railway, following this east back to the County Border.</p>
<p>Sunbury Common & Ashford Common</p>	<p>11,711</p>	<p>7%</p>	<p>Ashford Common (part of); Ashford East; Ashford Town (part of)</p>	<p>The northern boundary of the Division of Sunbury Common & Ashford Common follows the County Border, while the southern boundary is the M3 motorway. The remaining western boundary follows the River Ash and the boundary with Queen Mary Reservoir to the A308 and then heads northeast through Ashford Common until it reaches the County Border.</p>

Surrey Heath

Surrey Heath has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 67,150. It is proposed that Surrey Heath has 6 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 11,192 electors, nearly 2% above the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Bisley, Chobham & West End	11,250	2%	Bisley; Chobham; Lightwater (part of); West End	<p>The Division of Bisley, Chobham & West End includes the three parishes of the same names. The north-eastern, eastern and southern boundaries all follow the Borough boundaries and therefore cannot be moved. The northern boundary follows the M3 east until Lightwater Country Park, heading south between the playing fields and Lightwater Leisure Centre to Ambleside Road, following this east and turning south at Rydal Place to the B311. It then heads east along the edge of Turf Hill to the A322 before joining the boundary with Windlesham Parish.</p>
Camberley East	11,068	1%	Old Dean; St Pauls (part of); Town	<p>Camberley East coincides with the Borough Wards of Old Dean, St Paul's and Town, with the exception of the eastern corner where the boundary leaves the M3 and skirts the back of Hillcrest Road to the A325, and then south to encompass Collingwood Grange, Maultway Crescent and Foxhill Crescent before rejoining the Borough Ward boundary. This has little impact on the community, as this is a self-contained housing development.</p> <p>There are 2 distinct social communities within the Division:</p> <p>The Old Dean community was created from London overspill following WW II. The housing was originally Local Authority owned but most were purchased by their occupants in the 1980s.</p>

				<p>Old Dean is the 5th poorest ward in Surrey in terms of the index of multiple deprivation. The Old Dean community occupies all of the Old Dean Ward and most of Town Ward. There is a small amount of older housing in Town Ward, mostly originally owned by the Ministry of Defence and occupied by people from the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.</p> <p>St Paul's Ward is one of the richest in Surrey with virtually all detached houses on largish plots. It is essentially a suburban community. The only real heart to the community is St Paul's Church, there being no shops or pubs in the Ward.</p> <p>Although the Old Dean and St Paul's communities are separated by the busy A30 Road, there are significant connections. The primary and junior schools in St Paul's Ward have a significant catchment from Old Dean; and the whole Division is served by a single large secondary school - Collingwood College.</p>
Camberley West	11,848	8%	Frimley (part of); St Michael's; Watchett's	<p>The south-western border of this Division is a County Border, as is the northern boundary.</p> <p>The eastern border of Camberley West, from the A30 to the M3, splits the centre of Camberley into East and West. The town is too big to be one complete division, in terms of electorate, and therefore Park Street and Brackendale Road is a sensible place to have a divisional boundary without having a detrimental effect on the local community.</p> <p>The Division then follows the M3 south west to the grounds of Frimley Park Hospital and then east along Chobham Road until the junction with Tomlinscote School where it heads south following the natural boundary which is the Frimley fuel allotments. The Division includes residential housing around the school.</p> <p>The boundary then follows west along Balmoral Drive until</p>

				Danebury Walk where it goes around the back of Middlemoor Road and Ansell Road, excluding the Ansell Estate which, to improve electoral equality, is included within the Division of Frimley Green & Mytchett.
Frimley Green & Mytchett	10,477	-5%	Frimley Green; Mytchett & Deepcut; Frimley (part of)	<p>The western boundary of Frimley Green & Mytchett follows the A331, which is also a County Border. The south and east of the Division is bordered by Guildford. The north east section of the boundary meets West End Parish. Half of the northern boundary joins Heatherside & Parkside Division, following Old Bisley Road along to the Tomlinscote School junction. The community of Deepcut is separate to that of Heatherside and this is a suitable place to have the boundary.</p> <p>The rest of the northern border runs along the grounds of the Johnsons Wax Factory and, to improve electoral equality, the boundary encompasses the Ansell Estate.</p> <p>The village of Frimley Green is linked to Mytchett via Sturt Road and the Basingstoke Canal.</p>
Heatherside & Parkside	10,430	-5%	Heatherside; Parkside; St Paul's (part of)	<p>The north-western boundary on Heatherside & Parkside runs in a straight line, almost completely co-terminous with the M3 until it reaches the B3015 where the boundary turns and continues south along the B3015. The only exception to this is where the boundary moves north-west to encompass the new housing development. To the east of this road is land owned mostly by the Ministry of Defence. The southern boundary of the Division is the Old Bisley Road leading to the Upper Chobham Road and to the A325 – Portsmouth Road. The boundary then follows north-west to join the M3 again, with the grounds of Frimley Park Hospital sitting just outside the Division to the west, and Bayfield Avenue.</p> <p>The Division includes the Heatherside development which is in</p>

				<p>itself a strong community centred around a shopping arcade, a junior school, a community centre/church and playing fields. Heatherside is linked by various roads and footpaths to Frimley Ridge, making it sensible to keep these areas in the same Division. This community also shares schools.</p> <p>The area of Parkside has good transport links with Heatherside and the two communities have well-established links and fit well together due to the M3 and B3015.</p>
Windlesham	12,077	10%	Bagshot; Lightwater (part of); Windlesham	<p>The northern and eastern boundaries of the Division follow those of Windlesham Parish. The southern and western boundaries also predominantly follow the parish lines, however, the whole parish of Windlesham is too large to be contained in one division and it is necessary to divide Lightwater. Therefore in the south-western corner, the boundary follows the M3 east until Lightwater Country Park, heads south between the playing fields and Lightwater Leisure Centre to Ambleside Road, follows this east and turns south at Rydal Place to the B311. It then heads east along the edge of Turf Hill to the A322 before joining the parish boundary again.</p>

Tandridge

Tandridge has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 65,596. It is proposed that Tandridge has 6 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the District would be 10,933 electors, very much in line with the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Caterham Hill	11,059	1%	Chaldon; Portley; Queen's Park; Westway	<p>The Division of Caterham Hill includes the two parishes of Chaldon and Caterham-on-the-Hill. The western boundary of the Division follows the County Border and border with Reigate & Banstead, while the south and eastern boundaries follow the parish lines.</p> <p>The Surrey Hills make a distinct natural boundary along the southern escarpment, which goes along the Bletchingley Parish boundary. The edge of the hill to the southeast creates two very distinct communities within Caterham: the Hill (which is the original settlement and boasts a 900 year old church) and the Valley (really only established with the arrival of the railway in 1857). It is a very steep hill that in ice or snow cuts off the two halves of the town, often for days.</p> <p>The north-east border with Whyteleafe although less steep as a hill, nonetheless is as difficult in poor weather. There is one anomaly where the Parish boundary runs on the middle of the road but there has been no groundswell of opinion on either side of that line for any change (Salmons Lane).</p>

<p>Caterham Valley</p>	<p>9,565</p>	<p>-13%</p>	<p>Harestone; Valley; Whyteleafe;</p>	<p>The Division of Caterham Valley includes the parishes of Caterham Valley and Whyteleafe, both located within the valley.</p> <p>Residents in Whyteleafe tend to gravitate along the valley and into Caterham for their main shopping and schools.</p> <p>The village of Woldingham prides itself on being the first discrete village (i.e. separated by greenbelt) when driving south out of London and has a close affinity with Caterham, which again is a 'rural town' unlike Warlingham. Therefore it could be argued to include Woldingham within this division (as it is currently) but this would leave the Division of Warlingham too small at 8,880 (-19%) with no options to increase southwards due to the boundaries of the North Downs and M25. In order to achieve the greatest electoral equality, therefore, Woldingham is proposed within the Division of Warlingham.</p> <p>In terms of the boundaries, the Division follows the County border to the north and parish boundaries. It is recognised that the Division is small in terms of electoral equality but, for the reasons stated above, it is not possible to resolve this without adversely impacting on one of the bordering divisions, especially given the geography of the area and the need to follow parish boundaries wherever possible.</p>
<p>Godstone</p>	<p>10,258</p>	<p>-7%</p>	<p>Bletchingley & Nutfield; Godstone; Oxted North & Tandridge (part of); Burstow, Horne & Outwood (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Godstone includes the parishes of Nutfield, Bletchingley, Outwood, Godstone and Tandridge. It provides good electoral equality with a strong boundary in terms of the Commission's criteria on using parish lines wherever possible.</p> <p>Godstone has a large geographical area with the population mostly clustered in villages along the A25 and A22. It is fully parished and the parish councils are extremely active.</p>

				<p>In terms of facilities, it has four primary schools and no secondary school, resulting in most of the local children travelling into Redhill or Oxted. It has no library but has a fully operational fire station. Its economy is largely based on rural agriculture, retail and the service industry.</p>
Lingfield	12,447	13%	<p>Burstow, Horne & Outwood (part of); Dormansland & Felcourt; Felbridge; Lingfield & Crowhurst</p>	<p>The Division of Lingfield encompasses the entire south of the district, following the County Border along the south and eastern boundary and the county Border and Mole Valley boundary to the west. The northern boundary follows the five parish borders of Burstow, Horne, Lingfield, Crowhurst and Dormansland.</p> <p>Lingfield itself has been a natural Hub for the surrounding rural area for at least two hundred years. It is a centre with a good shopping area, a library, a well patronised Surgery, a railway station, a community centre, a day centre, a social club, a popular wildlife reserve, two play areas and two playing fields. It has a well subscribed primary school, serving its hinterland. Until twelve years ago, as a Parish, it included Dormansland and Felcourt. Although now a separate Parish, these links are still close.</p> <p>To the north, Crowhurst Parish relies on Lingfield for shopping and rail travel. It is linked by a bus service, and children from the Parish attend Lingfield Primary School. It has no social or economic links with the areas to the north and west. Road access in both directions is poor and in winter often impassable. Crowhurst is a thriving community with several important annual social occasions, including the New Year's Day Village Walk and its annual Coronation of the Crowhurst King and Queen which attracts a crowd of over a hundred, approximately 50% of the Parish.</p> <p>To the west and north, the Parish of Horne has a similar link to Lingfield. There are no shops, only the Church, with associated hall, and a nursery school. The residents travel to Lingfield for</p>

				<p>shopping, social, and work activities.</p> <p>Further west, the Parish of Burstow (which includes Smallfield) has a small shopping centre and a modern community centre. It is bounded to the west by Horley, to the east by the M23, and to the south the County Border. The residents use the Lingfield Library and also the railway station, as parking at Horley Station is difficult.</p> <p>Recently all six parishes have begun to collaborate in bidding as a Hub for the contract to undertake the highway horticulture in the Division. This has brought them together in a very useful way, and there are signs that, with the coming of Localism and local planning forums, this base could be developed in a productive manner. Outwood Parish has also been involved in these early discussions but given its size, has found it harder to commit and the Hub could continue on the basis of the six parishes.</p>
Oxted	11,733	7%	Limpsfield; Oxted North & Tandridge (part of); Oxted South	<p>The Division of Oxted lies to the east of the district, encompassing the Parishes of Limpsfield and Oxted. Separated from the north of the district by the North Downs and M25, the Division includes two distinct communities which share facilities in both Limpsfield Village and Oxted.</p> <p>Tandridge Parish also has strong, recognised links to Oxted, with residents using the town for shopping and the majority registered with health and dental surgeries in Oxted. Children from the parish also attend schools in Oxted. However, including all three parishes would mean an electorate of 12,280 (12%), which is outside the Commission's criteria, and therefore it is proposed that Tandridge Parish be included in Godstone Division.</p> <p>The boundary for the Division of Oxted follows the County Border in the east and the boundary of Oxted Parish in the west. Similarly, the north and south boundaries are also coterminous with the boundaries of Oxted and Limpsfield Parishes.</p>

<p>Warlingham</p>	<p>10,534</p>	<p>-4%</p>	<p>Tatsfield & Titsey; Warlingham East & Chelsham & Farleigh; Warlingham West; Woldingham</p>	<p>The Division of Warlingham is situated in the north of the District, following the County Border to the north and east. The Division includes the parishes of Tatsfield, Titsey, Chelsham & Farleigh, Warlingham and Woldingham with the parish boundaries co-terminous with the Division boundary.</p> <p>Both Warlingham and Woldingham are located on the hills to the west of the Caterham and Whyteleafe Valley with extended rural aspects. There are no main A-roads serving this area, which relies on more minor roads, stemming from Croydon in the North and Titsey in the South. In addition, the London-East Grinstead railway runs through the area, stopping first in Upper Warlingham before Woldingham and onto Oxted further south. Warlingham and Woldingham are distinct natural communities, with individual community facilities and their own small local shopping parades.</p> <p>Woldingham does have some links to the more urban areas in the Division of Caterham Valley, using the larger shopping areas and other facilities. However, to support greater electoral equality, and recognising the geographical aspects of the area, it is proposed that Woldingham be included within the Division of Warlingham.</p>
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Waverley

Waverley has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 96,117. It is proposed that Waverley has 9 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,680 electors, nearly 3% below the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Cranleigh & Ewhurst	11,148	2%	Alfold, Cranleigh Rural and Ellens Green (part of); Cranleigh East; Cranleigh West; Ewhurst; Shamley Green and Cranleigh North (part of)	<p>The north and east boundaries of the Division of Cranleigh & Ewhurst are the boundaries with Guildford and Mole Valley respectively while the southern boundary is the County Border.</p> <p>The Division includes Cranleigh Parish and Ewhurst Parish with the western boundary for the division following the Cranleigh Parish line.</p> <p>Ellens Green forms part of the parish of Ewhurst. Cranleigh is a coherent and distinctive community with a range of commercial, public, leisure and cultural facilities within the village. The parish boundary effectively contains the core catchment of these facilities and their immediate hinterland and serves to distinguish Cranleigh from the neighbouring, but distinctive, communities of Shamley Green, Dunsfold, Alfold and Bramley.</p>
Farnham North	10,258	-7%	Farnham Hale & Heath End; Farnham Upper Hale; Farnham Weybourne & Badshot Lea	<p>The Parish (Town) of Farnham is located in the north-western corner of Waverley, encompassing the town of Farnham. The Parish as a whole has a forecast electorate of 31,070, and therefore it is proposed that the parish be divided into 3 divisions – North, Central and South.</p> <p>The Division of Farnham North has a distinctively suburban and</p>

				<p>residential character and associations with the Aldershot area which contrast with the historic urban central part of the town.</p> <p>The northern, eastern and western boundaries of the Division of Farnham North are defined by the County Border. The southern boundary follows the main roads of the A31 and A325 and then crosses Farnham Park. Farnham Park provides a natural boundary in the west and the open land and mineral workings south of Badshot Lea offer a similar boundary in the east.</p>
Farnham Central	10,467	-5%	Farnham Castle; Farnham Firgrove; Farnham Moor Park	<p>The Division of Farnham Central contains the historic urban core of Farnham, the transport hub and the retail, cultural and service focus of the wider Farnham area.</p> <p>The western boundary is defined by the County Border while the eastern border follows the boundary with Guildford. The northern boundary crosses farm land to the A287 (Folly Hill) and then follows the road into Farnham Park and across to Six Bells Roundabout where it heads south down the A325 and east along the A31. The southern boundary also follows the A31 from the County Border before turning south to the edge of the recreation ground, Upper Way, Grove End Road, Hillary Road to the edge of Brambleton Avenue. It then follows the northern edge of Shortheath Road/Ridgeway Road (included in Farnham South) into Old Farnham Lane, and along the northern edge of Great Austins Menin Way, and then continues to the edge of Waverley, following the southern boundary of Farnham Moor Park Borough Ward.</p> <p>The southern boundary follows, across a residential area, the southern boundary of the Borough ward of Farnham Firgrove before joining the boundary of Farnham Moor Park which contains a more built-up area in contrast to the neighbouring part of Farnham South Division which has a more wooded character.</p>

<p>Farnham South</p>	<p>10,345</p>	<p>-6%</p>	<p>Farnham Bourne; Farnham Shortheath & Boundstone; Farnham Wrecclesham & Rowledge</p>	<p>The Division of Farnham South is the third proposed division within Farnham Parish, with the western boundary following the parish line and the County Border and the southern boundary again following the parish boundary. The final northern boundary follows the A31 from the County Border before turning south to the edge of the recreation ground, Upper Way, Grove End Road, Hillary Road to the edge of Brambleton Avenue and then encompasses all of Shortheath Road/Ridgway Road into Old Farnham Lane, and both sides of Great Austins Menin Way. It then continues to the edge of Waverley, following the southern boundary of Farnham Moor Park Borough Ward. As mentioned above under the Division of Farnham Central, Farnham Park provides a natural boundary in the west and the open land and mineral workings south of Badshot Lea offer a similar boundary in the east.</p>
<p>Godalming North</p>	<p>11,596</p>	<p>6%</p>	<p>Godalming Binscombe; Godalming Central & Ockford (part of); Godalming Charterhouse; Godalming Farcombe & Cattershall</p>	<p>The town of Goldaming is a distinct community in northern Waverley with its own parish. The western, northern and eastern boundaries of the town are all defined by the border with Guildford.</p> <p>However, given the need for electoral equality, Godalming in its entirety is too big to be one division and therefore cannot follow the parish line.</p> <p>The southern boundary follows the southern line of the urban part of the town, with the Ockford Ridge and Busbridge developments residing in Goldaming South, Milford and Witley Division. These developments are distinct, sitting further up the hill from the rest of Godalming and therefore seen to be an appropriate dividing line.</p>

<p>Godalming South, Milford and Witley</p>	<p>11,255</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>Godalming Central & Ockford (part of); Godalming Holloway; Milford; Witley & Hambledon (part of)</p>	<p>The division of Godalming South, Milford and Witley contains the southern part of the town of Godalming - Ockford Ridge and Holloway Hill – which, given the geography of the area, are distinct communities compared to the more urban part of Godalming further north.</p> <p>Holloway – a large and fairly distinct residential area south of Godalming and outside the central business district. It forms all of one Waverley Borough ward. This ward is geographically distinct, mostly located at the top of steep valley sides and has a local identity – an active residents association, a strong church, sports and youth clubs and primary schools and sixth form college. The area is almost entirely residential with only 2 business premises of any description. Most 11-16 year olds attend secondary school at Rodborough College in Milford. By contrast most 11-16 year olds in the Godalming North Division attend Broadwater School located in Farncombe. Most 16-18 year olds attend the Sixth Form College located at the heart of Holloway, which draws its students from a very wide geographical area including the whole of the Division.</p> <p>Ockford and Aaron's Hill - an area of mainly social housing, geographically distinct at the top of another steep hill and also having a very distinctive local dimension. There is an active group of local residents – SMART (St Mark's Active Residents Team), a local church, primary school and children's centre, a working men's club, youth clubs and recreation ground. This forms one half of a Borough Ward, which is made up of Ockford with Godalming Central. Godalming Central is a separate and entirely different area made up mostly of the central business district of Godalming. Most 11-16 year olds attend secondary school at Rodborough College in Milford.</p> <p>Holloway and Ockford and both discrete areas and certainly</p>
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				<p>represent a reasonable and logical split for Godalming.</p> <p>Witley and Milford. This part of the Division includes all of the parish of Witley, other than Brook. This is made up of Milford, which forms a Borough Ward of its own and Witley, which forms the bulk of the Borough Ward of Witley & Hambledon. Milford and Witley are large villages which have an established connection with Godalming. Godalming is geographically close and has a greater range of retail, sports and other facilities than the villages can offer. Rodborough College is a large comprehensive school located in Milford which draws the bulk of its pupils from Milford, Witley, Godalming Holloway and Ockford, which further connects south Godalming, Milford and Witley. Most 16-18 year olds attend the Sixth Form College in Godalming Holloway.</p>
Haslemere	10,035	-9%	Haslemere Critchmere & Shottermill; Haslemere East & Grayswood	<p>Haslemere is a distinct town in the south-western corner of Waverley, more densely populated than the areas immediately to the north and east. The town of Haslemere is actually split across three counties with the majority, but not all, of the population in Surrey. The town is also split by the A287, the A286 and the B2131.</p> <p>There are primarily two centres to the town, that around the original High St, which tends to be more affluent, and the relatively more recent Weyhill area. In recent times, Haslemere has become largely a commuter town due to the fast rail link to Waterloo. It also has a large population of people aged over 84 compared to other areas in Surrey. In terms of facilities, Haslemere has a community hospital, with the additional facility of a minor injury unit, its own Fire Station and Library and an independently funded museum, making Haslemere largely self sufficient on a small scale.</p> <p>Grayswood is included within the Haslemere Town Council area and, while a distinct rural community, it is nevertheless separated from its neighbour (Chiddingfold) by a large area of countryside.</p>

				<p>The southern and western boundaries of the Division of Haslemere are defined by the County Border. The northern and eastern boundaries then follow the boundary of Haslemere Parish. Including all of Haslemere Parish in one division would be too large in electoral equality terms and therefore the north-western corner of the Division follows the A3, the main arterial road through the area, which divides Haslemere from Hindhead to the north-east. In reality, Hindhead has little real affinity with Haslemere - other than as a place to shop in the supermarkets, given that Farnham is slightly further away - and along with Beacon Hill has its own sense of village identity.</p>
Waverley Eastern Villages	10,952	0%	<p>Alfold, Cranleigh Rural & Ellens Green (part of); Blackheath and Wonersh; Bramley, Busbridge & Hascombe; Chiddingfold & Dunsfold; Shamley Green & Cranleigh North (part of); Witley & Hambledon (part of)</p>	<p>The Division of Waverley Eastern Villages is geographically large and rural in its nature. It covers eight parishes – Wonersh, Bramley, Busbridge, Hambledon, Hascombe, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold and Alfold – each with their own active parish councils. The communities within the Division have a rural character in common, and the boundary with Waverley Western Villages is marked, not only by a zone containing the A3, but a geological contrast along much of its length between Wealden clay in the east and sandy heathland to the west.</p> <p>The Division's boundary to the north is the border with Guildford, and then with the urban area of Godalming and the more built-up areas contained within the parish of Witley (which also contains Milford). The south boundary follows the County Border. The eastern and western boundaries are co-terminous with parish boundaries, with the majority of the western boundary running parallel to a railway line.</p>

<p>Waverley Western Villages</p>	<p>10,061</p>	<p>-8%</p>	<p>Elstead & Thursley; Frensham, Dockenfield & Tilford; Hindhead</p>	<p>The Division of Waverley Western Villages is geographically large and rural in its nature, covering seven parishes in their entirety – Dockenfield, Frensham, Churt, Tilford, Elstead, Thursley, Peper Harow – and two parish wards for Haslemere and Witley.</p> <p>The Division's western and south-western boundary is the County Border, while the northern boundary is the border with Guildford and then, to the west, the southern boundary of the Farnham Town Council area.</p> <p>After Peper Harow, the eastern boundary follows the Parish Line of Thursley parish which takes it across the A3 because the hamlet of Bowlhead Green and the mini-hamlet of High Button as well as section of rural hinterland up to within about a quarter of a mile of the A286 are within the Parish of Thursley.</p> <p>The eastern boundary then encompasses the electorally small, but physically quite large village of Brook which lies within the administrative parish of Witley but which has a quite separate identity. Brook sees itself as quite distinct from the adjacent village of Witley, though within the same parish. It shares quite a long border with Thursley and has many similar characteristics, both having a major road (A286 and A3 respectively) running through a very substantial, very rural area, as opposed to the fairly urban nature of Milford and Witley. The southern boundary of Brook is the Haslemere Parish boundary until that boundary meets again with the boundary of Thursley parish in the area of High Button. The Division boundary then continues back to the A3 and then follows the A3 to the edge of the village of Hindhead which is part of the administrative parish of Haslemere.</p> <p>The Division boundary then encompasses all those properties in the village of Hindhead which are in the south-eastern quadrant bounded by the A3 and the A287, namely Tyndalls, Heather Way, Broom Squires, London Road and Hindhead Road, with the</p>
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				<p>exception of one property, the first house on the A287 south of Heather Way which falls into the Haslemere Division. The Division boundary then follows the middle of the A3 to the County border.</p> <p>There is a clear community identity among the villages between the A3 and Farnham. On the other side of the A3, the small section within Hindhead is culturally part of Hindhead. Bowlhead Green is undoubtedly part of the parish of Thursley and the Parish Council reflects this. Brook is in a somewhat anomalous position as part of the parish of Witley, but feeling much more rural and more similar to Thursley, with whom it shares a substantial rural border.</p>
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Woking

Woking has a forecasted electorate for 2016 of 76,087. It is proposed that Woking has 7 divisions and therefore the average size for a division within the Borough would be 10,870 electors, in line with the County average of 10,980.

Division Name	2016 Forecast Electorate	2016 Forecast Electorate Variance	District/Borough Wards within Division	Evidence and Rationale that the proposals meet the statutory criteria
Woking South	12,203	11%	Kingfield & Westfield; Mayford & Sutton Green; Mount Hermon West	<p>The Division of Woking South is bordered to the north and west by the London to Portsmouth Railway line, to the south and east by Guildford Borough and the River Wey, and in the east by White Rose Lane and Old Woking.</p> <p>South Woking defines itself as one community, it exists as a community as well as a County Council division.</p> <p>South Woking is made up of several villages and established communities of Barnsbury, Kingfield, Mayford, Mount Hermon, Sutton Green and Westfield that are interconnected and flow into each other.</p> <p>The dividing line between the borough wards within Woking South are very artificial, for example one side of Egley Road is in both Mount Hermon West and Kingfield and Westfield wards with house number 7 in Barnsbury polling district but house number 5 in Mount Hermon West polling district. Other residential roads of Moor Lane and Westfield Road are in both Westfield polling district and Mayford polling district.</p> <p>South Woking also shares many facilities, for example Barnsbury Primary School serves children from Mount Hermon West, Kingfield and Westfield and Mayford and Sutton Green, and</p>

				<p>Westfield Primary School serves children living in Kingfield and Westfield and Mayford and Sutton Green wards.</p> <p>The projected electorate of Woking South in 2016 is just outside the 10% variance range. However any solution would cause even more electoral inequality and be detrimental to the community. Any part of Mount Hermon West is unable to be separated since it is one community. Kingfield is strongly linked to Westfield so moving it to the proposed Division of Woking South East would be both detrimental to the community and cause inequality in both Woking South and Woking South East. Moving Mayford and Sutton Green into the proposed Woking South East Seat would put both divisions at the very edge of tolerance and at the detriment to the local community by dividing Kingfield and Westfield from Mayford.</p>
The Byfleets	10,246	-7%	Byfleet; West Byfleet	<p>Byfleet and West Byfleet are both distinct communities with the M25 and the Basingstoke Canal separating the east and west of the Division. Runnymede, Elmbridge and Guildford border the north, east and south-east of the Division respectively. The division is co-terminous with the Borough Ward boundaries of Byfleet and West Byfleet.</p>
Woking South East	10,303	-6%	Mount Hermon East; Old Woking; Pyrford	<p>The Division of Woking South East encompasses three distinct communities of Pyrford, Mount Hermon East and Old Woking. The area is served by two secondary schools.</p> <p>Old Woking village has a character of its own, distinct from Woking and Kingsfield. The village is the original settlement in Woking, with the ancient monument of Woking Palace as a centrepiece. St Peter's Church draws its congregation primarily from Old Woking. There is a locally patronised parade of shops and residents in Old Woking have numerous community organisations including the allotment group.</p>

				<p>Mount Hermon East is characterised by the Hockering (housing estate) and the Ashwood Conservation Area. Further, the Council has designated a large section of Heatherside Road within Mount Hermon East Borough Ward as an urban area of special residential character.</p> <p>Pyrford is one of the oldest settlements in Surrey and the village enjoys a special distinctive character separate from West Byfleet. Furthermore, Boltons Lane has a distinctive residential and rural character, which supports the separate nature of Pyrford from West Byfleet. Pyrford also has an established and locally patronised parade of shops (Marshall Parade), a cricket club, two places of worship and a village hall (which serves as community base for a mother and toddler group and the Pyrford Little Theatre).</p> <p>The southern boundary of the Division follows the Borough boundary with Guildford while the boundary to the north east is the railway line, with the exception of the Maybury Estate. The roads in this estate are a natural continuation of the Maybury Road/Walton Road community and therefore more naturally fit with the Maybury and Sheerwater area, as described within the Division of Woking North.</p> <p>To the east, Pyrford Road as the boundary marks a gradual transition from rural green belt at one end, to the district centre of West Byfleet at the other.</p>
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<p>Woking South West</p>	<p>9,948</p>	<p>-9%</p>	<p>Brookwood; Hermitage & Knaphill South; St John's & Hook Heath</p>	<p>The Division of Woking South West is co-terminous with the boundaries of the three Borough Wards of Brookwood, Hermitage & Knaphill South and St John's & Hook Heath.</p> <p>The western and southern boundaries of the Division follow the border with Guildford. The northern boundary follows the northern boundary of Brookwood, Hermitage & Knaphill South and St John's & Hook Heath Wards to the railway line into Woking. The eastern boundary then follows the railway line south until it meets Hook Hill Road, which it follows north west and then follows the Borough ward boundaries of St John's & Hook Heath and Brookwood back to the southern boundary.</p>
<p>Knaphill and Goldsworth West</p>	<p>11,345</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>Goldsworth West; Knaphill</p>	<p>The Division of Knaphill and Goldsworth West encompasses the two borough wards of the same names.</p> <p>The western boundary follows the Borough border with Surrey Heath, before turning north along Sandpit Lane, Bunyan's Lane and across Littlewick Common to Carhouse Lane and along the edge of Parley Brook Farm to Littlewick Road. Ideally, all of Goldsworth Park would be in one division but, in order to achieve electoral equality, this is not possible. The eastern boundary therefore cuts through Goldsworth Park, using the edge of the recreation grounds to Bampton Way and onto Lockfield Drive. The southern boundary then follows the southern border of Knaphill Ward back to the Borough boundary.</p>

<p>Goldsworth East and Horsell Village</p>	<p>10,960</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>Goldsworth East; Horsell West</p>	<p>The Division of Goldsworth East and Horsell Village includes two distinct communities of the same names. Goldsworth Park shares schools, shops, doctors and other facilities with Horsell West and there is a natural affinity with Horsell Village.</p> <p>The boundary to the south is the railway while the northern boundary follows the boundary with Surrey Heath. Both the eastern and western boundaries are co-terminous with the ward boundaries for Horsell West and Goldsworth East</p>
<p>Woking North</p>	<p>11,084</p>	<p>1%</p>	<p>Horsell East & Woodham; Maybury & Sheerwater</p>	<p>The Division of Woking North includes the distinct communities of Maybury & Sheerwater, Horsell East and Woodham. Horsell East and Woodham share some facilities in terms of schools but, generally, can be defined as commuter housing with a less defined community centre than the more western Horsell Village area. Maybury & Sheerwater has a stronger, unique community identity within Woking.</p> <p>The northern and eastern boundaries of this Division follow the Borough boundaries with the southern boundary predominantly following the railway, although moving further south to take in the Maybury Estate, which has more community links to the areas north of the railway than to Pyrford further south. The two sides of the railway are well integrated in this area, via a playground between Arnold Road and Alpha Road, which serves as a strong focal point around which the community can bond. In addition, there are local shops in Princess Road, which are signposted throughout the Maybury Estate as “local shops” and serve as a distinct community asset for the residents of that estate, rather than those on East Hill, part of Woking South East, who use the shops to the south “Mayhurst Stores.”</p>