

Runnymede Borough Council

COUNCIL MEETING – 8 FEBRUARY 2018

SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMONS

AGENDA

PART I

The full Agenda reports and appendices associated with these recommendations were circulated with the Agenda for the Corporate Management Committee held on 25 January 2018 should Members wish to refer to these.

9. BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2018/19 – SECTION 25 REPORT - RECOMMENDATION FROM CORPORATE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 25 JANUARY 2018

The Committee considered the Section 25 report from the Council's Section 151 Officer. Section 25(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2003 required the Section 151 Officer (the Officer responsible for administering the Council's financial affairs) to report on the robustness of the estimates included in the budget and the adequacy of reserves to fund new or unforeseen cost pressures (known as the Section 25 report). The authority had to have regard to this report when making decisions on its budget. The Council had appointed the Corporate Director of Resources as its Section 151 Officer. The Council's Section 151 Officer had conducted a detailed risk assessment of the Council's proposed budget and was of the opinion that the Council's budget was realistic and robust.

The 2018/19 budget assumed that the Council would continue as far as possible to balance the budget each year without relying on any significant use of the General Fund working balance. Government funding was a significant risk to the Council's finances with negative Revenue Support Grant of £300,000 predicted for 2019/20. While the Council continued to make efficiency gains whenever possible, replacing reduced Government income with efficiency savings and an increase in the Council Tax was not practical. The Council had therefore accelerated its investment and regeneration plans to respond to reduced Government funding and to uncertainty over business rates and New Homes bonus income. The 2018/19 budget included an increase in the General Fund minimum working balance to £3.3 million mainly because of the larger amount of commercial income from new Community Services contracts and from the Council's regeneration programme which brought with it a risk of default and bad debts.

The Section 151 Officer considered that the treatment of inflation represented a low risk to the Council's budget. Risks associated with housing benefit and Council tax support claimants were viewed as minimal and low risk. Business rates appeals were classed as medium risk, mitigated by a strong monitoring process and the creation of adequate provisions in the final accounts of the Council. Any significant increases in homeless approaches represented a medium risk, mitigated by adequate budgetary provision. The Council's financial systems were judged by internal audit to be robust and were low risk. The achievement of savings and systems for controlling virements and carry forward were robust and low risk and the level of capital receipts to be generated represented a medium risk to the funding of the capital programme. Supplementary revenue estimates would be a last resort in 2018/19 and corresponding savings would be sought for overspends in the first instance.

RECOMMEND TO FULL COUNCIL that –

the Council has regard to the Section 25 report in making the decision on the 2018/19 budget.

10. **CAPITAL STRATEGY AND GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME –
RECOMMENDATION FROM CORPORATE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 25
JANUARY 2018**

The Committee considered a Capital Strategy and General Fund Capital Programme for 2018/19 to 2021/22. The Council had embarked on a number of initiatives over the short and medium term to generate capital receipts, increase revenue income and reduce costs through efficiency programmes. The Council's regeneration strategy revitalised towns in the borough and provided long term income to respond to greatly reduced Government funding.

The Committee agreed to recommend an updated Capital Programme. The main changes related to Egham Regeneration Phase 1 and Egham Leisure Centre. The Committee noted that some of the material schemes included in the capital plans which were subject to Committee approval were provision for potential new HRA new build of dwellings for rent schemes, disabled facility and renovation grants, new housing schemes in the General Fund and the HRA, including buying "street" properties, major works to the Council owned housing stock, provision for Community Transport vehicle replacements and an additional £2.5m over two years to replace refuse collection and street cleansing vehicles (the latter item being subject to Environment and Sustainability Committee approval). The capital programme also contained a continuing provision in the CCTV budget, capital grants to sporting and community organisations, funding for open space play areas, a scheme commencing in 2018/19 to improve facilities on the Runnymede Pleasure Grounds, inclusion of development loans to RBC Investments (Surrey) Limited as set out in the Loan Facilities Agreement (which would produce an equivalent capital receipt), significant investment in the Runnymede Regeneration Programme and continued investment in ICT systems to improve the service delivered to residents.

The current forecast for capital receipts was noted. The capital programme showed a marked increase in potential unplanned spend on new heavy plant and equipment over the next three years. The budget had risen from £900,000 to over £3,000,000. For a number of reasons, including interest rates starting to move up in 2018, the Corporate Director of Resources proposed to increase borrowing closer to the limit set by Council. Through to 2021 this maintained capital receipts at over £6m which would allow the Council to fund other asset acquisitions such as any costs arising from the soon to be completed DSO review. Members would be updated on the final levels of borrowing, which would be within approved operational boundaries, in the 2017/18 Statement of Accounts. The Committee agreed to recommend that it should consider future revisions to the Council's Capital and Treasury Management Strategies to maintain usable capital receipts at a prudent level.

The Committee agreed to recommend that the Capital Strategy be approved. Its key objectives were to deliver a Capital Programme that would ensure the assets of the Council were used to deliver the priorities set out in the Corporate Business Plan, support the Council's specific project plans, especially economic development and regeneration and be affordable, financially prudent and sustainable. Where possible revenue resources would be used to fund short life assets and prudential borrowing or internal borrowing would be used to finance General Fund capital expenditure and/or capital receipts to invest in the Council's asset base, especially schemes which repaid the investment and generated a surplus for the General Fund.

RECOMMEND TO FULL COUNCIL that –

i) the Capital Strategy and the Capital Programme be approved; and

- ii) **the Corporate Management Committee consider future revisions to the Council's Capital and Treasury Management Strategies to maintain usable capital receipts at a prudent level.**

12. **BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2018/19 - RECOMMENDATION FROM CORPORATE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 25 JANUARY 2018**

The Committee considered a report on the Budget and Council Tax 2018/19, (Appendix 'M' of the Corporate Management Committee Agenda of 25 January 2018), including the proposed General Fund budget for 2018/19 and the setting of the Council Tax for 2018/19. The Committee had regard to the Section 25 report from the Council's Chief Financial Officer. The Housing Revenue Account Budget had been recommended to Council by the Housing Committee who had discussed it as part of their meeting on 10 January 2018.

The report on the Budget and Council Tax 2018/19 set out the approach taken in establishing the base budget, the planned expenditure for 2018/19, the amount of resources available to fund those activities and the actions required to bridge the gap between income and planned spending in order to deliver a balanced budget for the Council. The Medium Term Financial Strategy 2017/18 to 2021/22 General Fund Summary at Appendix '1' to the Budget And Council Tax 2018/19 report forecasted to 2021/22 the costs of current policies (including estimates of inflation) to ensure the Council's policies were affordable in the medium term.

While the Council had reduced the workforce by around 16% and made over £6m in efficiency savings to fund regeneration projects and enhance services, the scope for significant further efficiency savings was limited. Council tax increases and efficiency savings alone could not balance the Council's budget. Accordingly the Council was replacing lost Government resources with significant new sources of income from investing in the regeneration of its town centres, by making commercial property acquisitions and by winning contracts (e.g. in Community Services).

New cost pressures had also emerged which included refuse collection, recycling, costs of the commercial strategy, welfare benefit reforms and new duties related to homelessness. An adequate level of working balances was required to fund unexpected expenditure in the following year and leave an uncommitted balance of at least £3.3m. While the call on the General Fund working balance was greater than planned for 2017/18 to 2020/21, in 2021/22 the General Fund revenue account returned to a surplus. In the Capital Strategy, receipts available and prudential borrowing (at fixed rates for long periods with no refinancing) would be used to fund assets which generated a revenue income to support the Council's priorities. The Council was expecting to receive significant capital receipts in 2018/19 from the Addlestone One development which would be retained to fund unforeseen capital expenditure over the next four years. In 2020/21, there was a revenue provision of £1 million per year to replace assets and maintain capital receipts rather than funding short life assets from capital receipts. The Council's investment strategy was low risk but sought to maximise the yield on the Council's investments and cash flows. Robust financial monitoring and reporting procedures allowed adjustments to be made to the budget in an orderly fashion.

A planned change from Government in local authority finance was the business rates retention system. Ten further business rates pilots had been approved by the Government for 2018/19, including the Surrey scheme which would produce additional income to Runnymede for 2018/19 of approximately £0.5 million which had not at this stage been factored into the budget which showed currently a figure of £1,902,000 for business rates for 2018/19. However, there was no commitment from the Government to continue the pilot Surrey scheme beyond one year. Surrey Finance Officers would be meeting to discuss the detail of the scheme and Members would be updated on the outcome. The Government's most recent proposals had changed on business rates retention. The original intention was

that 100% of business rates would be retained by local government. This had been reduced to 75%. Full business rates retention was not likely to be introduced before 2020/21. The Committee agreed to recommend that the Council joined the Surrey business rates pilot scheme for 2018/19.

The Council had submitted its efficiency plans to the Government who had provided a four year certainty settlement but with negative Revenue Support Grant (RSG) for Runnymede of £300,000 in 2019/20. The reduction in Government funding for all district Councils for 2018/19 compared to 2017/18 was 8%. However, the impact on Runnymede was much more significant at 22.8%. While Runnymede's RSG for 2018/19 had increased very slightly from £1,000 to £10,000, all of the authorities in Surrey, especially the County Council, would see significant reductions in their RSG when compared to amounts received in previous years. This might add to the service pressures on Runnymede as the County Council sought to balance its budget. The Government would be consulting in the spring of 2018 on fair and affordable options for negative RSG before the 2019/20 settlement (this was known as the fair funding review). While these uncertainties hampered meaningful financial planning beyond 2019/20, the Council's financial plans assumed that the negative RSG would not increase, but also that the income Runnymede retained from business rates would not increase either. The New Homes Bonus (NHB) reward grant had been reduced significantly for 2017/18 onwards. The Council's financial plans anticipated that NHB funding would decline over the next few years.

The Committee recommended that £96,000 of the General Fund working balance be used for 2018/19 to further the Council's strategy of balancing the budget, maintaining service provision and setting a low Council tax. The Committee also noted a full list of all the growth and savings proposals to be included in the budget and recommended to Council that these be agreed. Regarding Council Tax, Runnymede was allowed to increase its Council Tax by £5 a year in 2018/19 for a Band D tax payer without recourse to a referendum. The Committee agreed to recommend this increase for 2018/19 which would take the Band D tax to £159.59 for 2018/19 from £154.59 in 2017/18. The Government's finance settlement assumed that all local authorities would increase their Council Tax by the maximum allowable. The Council would continue to have one of the lowest Council tax levels in the UK. The Committee agreed to recommend that a staff pay award be included at 2% from 1 July 2018. The Council Tax discount scheme was working well and the Committee agreed to recommend that no changes be made to it and that the scheme be reviewed as the Government's welfare benefit proposals for Universal Credit developed.

The budget for 2018/19 showed a surplus of income over expenditure. However, the long term effect of reducing Government funding and maintaining services did reduce the General Fund working balance below the minimum recommended level in 2019/20 and 2020/21. It was noted that a series of value for money reviews would be undertaken with the aim of keeping the General Fund working balance above the minimum recommended level in those years. The Committee was pleased to note that, through a policy of income generation, the Council was able to set a balanced budget with a minimal increase in Council tax and without any significant use of the General Fund working balance and without service reductions. It was agreed that Officers would circulate a summary of the budget to Members and that press releases would be issued on the budget.

RECOMMEND TO FULL COUNCIL that –

- i) the Council approves the use of the working balance for 2018/19 as set out in Appendix '1' to Appendix 'M' of the Corporate Management Committee Agenda of 25 January 2018, in the sum of £96,000;**
- ii) the growth and savings proposals shown at Appendix '2' to Appendix 'M' of the Corporate Management Committee Agenda of 25 January 2018, be agreed;**

- iii) **the Council Tax be increased by £5 (band D equivalent) for 2018/19;**
- iv) **the pay award to staff be set at 2% in July 2018;**
- v) **the Council continues in 2018/19 with the existing Council Tax discount scheme to be reviewed as Government welfare benefit proposals for Universal Credit develop; and**
- vi) **Runnymede Borough Council joins the Surrey business rates pilot scheme for 2018/19.**

13. **ELECTORAL REVIEW – COUNCIL SUBMISSION ON REVISED WARDING PATTERN – RECOMMENDATION FROM CORPORATE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 25 JANUARY 2018**

The Committee considered a proposed submission to be made to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England as the Council's proposed Warding Pattern for the Borough.

The Council was currently undergoing an Electoral Review conducted by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE). In the case of Runnymede, the Electoral Review was initiated because one of its wards, Englefield Green East had an electoral imbalance of more than 30% (based on the 2015 Electorate figure the variance for this ward was 45.6% from the average for the Borough) and this was unlikely to be corrected. The LGBCE indicated that the Council would also have triggered an Electoral Review on the alternative ground that more than 30% of its wards had an imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio. The aims of an Electoral Review were to secure equality of representation (ensuring that each local councillor represented roughly the same number of people so that the value of an individual voter's vote was the same regardless of where they lived in the local authority area), to reflect the identities and interests of local communities and to secure effective and convenient local government.

The first stage of the process involved the local authority concerned making a submission to the LGBCE on proposed council size and providing technical data on projected population and elector growth. The Council had made its submission to the LGBCE on Council size on 2 November 2017 where it proposed that the Council size would remain at 42 members elected by 14 three member wards. On 28 November 2017 the LGBCE had announced that it was minded to recommend that the Council size would remain at 42 elected members elected by 14 three member wards. The next stage in the process was to consider the composition of the 14 wards, or the various roads and properties that would be included in each ward, known formally as the Warding Pattern. The Council had until 12 February 2018 to make a submission to the LGBCE which set out a suggested Warding Pattern for the Borough. Other parties, such as political parties and residents groups, could make their own submissions to the LGBCE on a suggested Warding Pattern.

The Council had to forecast elector numbers in 2023. That information was used to create a Warding Pattern for the Borough. Officers had calculated what the total electorate would be in 2023 and divided that figure by the total number of Councillors to arrive at an average figure for a ward and had calculated accordingly that the average ward size in 2023 should be 4,652. The LGBCE accepted that due to physical constraints and the need to allow for future electorate growth any proposed wards could be within certain tolerance levels of plus or minus 10% of the average ward size. Thus any proposed ward could have no more than 5,118 electors and no less than 4,187 electors in 2023. When these figures were applied to the existing wards it was established that they would not all fall within the LGBCE criteria and it was therefore necessary for the Council to formulate proposals for a new Warding Pattern which would meet the LGBCE criteria.

Officers had then broken the Borough down into tiles (discrete physical areas containing a number of identifiable voters), based on the LGBCE guidance of identifiable communities. These tiles then allowed Officers to draw up two illustrations of a Warding Pattern which achieved ward electorate sizes within the LGBCE tolerance whilst still having regard to community identity. A meeting had been held with Councillors on 5 December 2017 and Officers had considered Councillor suggestions for changes to four of the wards and applied them to the illustrations to determine whether they could be adopted. It was not possible to accommodate all the suggestions as in some cases the possible wards would be outside the LGBCE tolerance figures. Officers had then devised a third illustration which was circulated to Councillors electronically on the 22 December 2017 and a further meeting was held on 13 January 2018 to which all Councillors were invited to agree upon a proposed final version of a Warding Pattern which was now submitted for the Committee's consideration.

In May 2018 the LGBCE would publish their draft recommendations on a new Warding Pattern and this would be subject to consultation until July 2018. Final recommendations would be published in September 2018. The LGBCE could devise a different Warding Pattern to that proposed by the Council or any other party. Occasionally, it would not be possible for the LGBCE to put forward a Warding Pattern that clearly met all of its criteria. In fact, the statutory criteria could sometimes contradict each other. In these cases, the LGBCE would use its discretion – and the quality of the evidence presented to it - to come to a conclusion. It was noted that, as there could sometimes be a conflict between the criteria, the best solution available for wards was put forward in the submission if an ideal solution was not possible. A potential problem with canvassing was reported by a Member in one of the proposed new wards.

The Committee noted the LGBCE guidance on ward naming. A Member reported that some Egham residents had reservations about the Warding Pattern in Egham and that there was strong public support for the ward name of Egham Hill. In the proposed submission, alternatives were put forward for four of the new ward names. The Committee agreed to recommend that these four ward names should be Chertsey Riverside, Egham Hill, Englefield Green and Ottershaw. An amendment was moved by Councillor Willingale seconded by Councillor Mrs Warner which proposed that the name of the Chertsey Town ward should be amended to be called Chertsey St Ann's, in view of local support for this change of name. This amendment was agreed by the Committee.

RECOMMEND TO FULL COUNCIL that –

the submission be made to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) as the Council's proposed Warding Pattern for the Borough, subject to the name of Chertsey Town ward being changed to Chertsey St Ann's and, where alternative names for wards are included in the submission, the following ward names be recommended to the LGBCE – Chertsey Riverside, Egham Hill, Englefield Green and Ottershaw.

N.B. A revised submission incorporating the changes recommended by the Corporate Management Committee is attached to this Supplementary Summons.

14. CALENDAR OF MEETINGS 2018/19 – RECOMMENDATION FROM CORPORATE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 25 JANUARY 2018

At its meeting on 30 November 2017, the Committee had considered the proposed Calendar of Meetings for the next Municipal Year. The Committee had agreed to defer this item so that a report could be submitted to a future meeting on the possibility of increasing the frequency of Corporate Management Committee meetings during the Municipal Year 2018/19 and listing the meetings of Surrey County Council's Local

Committee (Runnymede) on the 2018/19 Calendar. Accordingly, the Committee now considered a revised proposed Calendar of meetings for the next Municipal Year.

The schedule of meetings largely followed the usual well established pattern and, wherever possible, the opportunity had been taken to try and avoid meetings of Committees other than Planning Committee during school holiday periods. It was noted that some meeting dates might be inconvenient for some Members as different schools had different holiday dates. With the agreement of the Leader of the Council, two additional meetings of Corporate Management Committee had been included on 6 September 2018 and 16 April 2019 in order to spread out volume of business and reduce some of the more longer gaps between meetings. The delegation arrangements were being reviewed as part of the Constitution review and this might result in some reduction to the number of reports to Corporate Management Committee. If the proposal from the Constitution Member Working Group to establish a Property Acquisitions Sub-Committee was approved by Full Council in April as part of the new Constitution, this should also reduce the number of reports to Corporate Management Committee. The provisional dates of Surrey County Council's Runnymede Local Committee were included on the Calendar for 2018/19 and were subject to confirmation.

With the agreement of both the Leader of the Council and the Chairman of the Planning Committee, meetings of the Planning Committee which were normally held in late August and early January had been removed from the 2018/19 Calendar in response to comments from objectors/applicants and members of the public over scheduling of meetings in a holiday period. However, it was noted that it might be necessary to schedule special or ad hoc meetings of the Planning Committee in connection with the Local Plan during 2018/2019.

The Chief Executive had delegated authority to make ad hoc minor changes to the Calendar of Meetings in consultation with the respective Leaders of the political groups. Special meetings of Committees could be held where circumstances dictated. The Committee agreed to recommend the revised Calendar of Meetings. Member Working Group meetings were not included on the Calendar as these were meetings which were not open to the public and each Member Working Group fixed its dates for its own meetings. A number of Members expressed a wish to receive electronic meeting requests wherever possible as this assisted them in scheduling their diaries.

RECOMMEND TO FULL COUNCIL that –

the revised proposed calendar of meetings for May 2018-May 2019 be approved.



Runnymede Borough Council

Electoral Review Warding Pattern Proposal

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Introduction

Runnymede Borough Council has drawn up a warding pattern which it believes takes into account the objectives of the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE), achieving a balance between recognition of community links and the need to achieve a balanced electorate across 14 wards.

The Borough of Runnymede has three significant 'barriers to movement' – the M25 and M3 motorways and the railway lines in the Borough. The Council has used these as ward boundaries where possible, crossing only where there is a communication link (e.g. a bridge or level crossing) between both sides of the feature.

Member engagement was key in drawing up the proposals, with Members having the opportunity to comment on and revise proposals.

The final proposal was put before full Council on 8 February at which point Council supported the proposal for submission.

Electoral Cycle & Council Size Submission

In developing its submission to the LGBCE on Council Size, the Council wished to retain the number of Councillors at 42, recognising that, as elections were by thirds, this would require three member wards.

In retaining 42 Councillors, the Council took into account the workload of Councillors, the changing way in which people could access information and the governance arrangements of the Council.

The submission to the LGBCE set out the Council's arguments for retaining the existing number of Councillors. With the start of the consultation on warding patterns in December 2017, the LGBCE announced that it was minded to adopt a Council size of 42 Councillors for the public consultation exercise.

Electorate Population Size

The Council was charged with drawing up the anticipated electorate figures for Runnymede for 2023. This work was led by the Council's GIS team. The Council used the electorate figures as of September 2017 as a base, together with the identified residential developments up to 2023. The residential developments information was derived from the emerging Local Plan for Runnymede.

The Council used this information in conjunction with the LGBCE's practitioners guide on how to prepare an electoral forecast to provide forecasts on a polling district by polling district basis. This forecast was provided to the LGBCE in November 2017

Officers then broke the Borough down into tiles, based on the LGBCE guidance of identifiable communities, a number of which could be used to build up a new ward. The electorate for each tile was calculated in the same way as for a polling district. These tiles then allowed the Council to draw up a warding pattern which achieved ward electorate sizes within 10% of the average size for a single ward (4652 electors) whilst still having regard to community identity.

The Council believes that, by estimating population in smaller areas than polling districts, the overall estimate will be more accurate although there is a slight difference with the numbers submitted for the Council Size submission.

Warding Proposal

Development of proposed warding pattern

The LCBCE's consultation on the warding pattern, inviting proposals and comments, started on 28 November 2017. The LGBCE provided the Council with posters promoting the consultation, which were displayed on notice boards around the borough and also at local libraries and centres.

A number of examples of potential warding patterns were produced for Members to express an opinion on and the comments were collated into a final proposed ward map. This final ward map and naming scheme was proposed by Corporate Management Committee to Council.

A report was submitted to the meeting of Council on 8 February 2018. The Council supported the proposals and the Borough's formal submission is explained in the next section.

Overall, it was considered that there were three main towns in the Borough – Egham, Chertsey and Addlestone, which were large enough for two wards each. New Haw and Woodham to the south both provided natural starting points to build wards as did Virginia Water village to the north-west. With the forecast new development at Longcross and St Peters, this gave the opportunity for a new ward focussed on Ottershaw with much of the remainder of the current Foxhills ward containing the new development sites. Englefield Green and Egham Hill provided two wards with different local characteristics. Finally, the strong community identity in Thorpe was the nucleus for the tenth ward.

The Proposed Warding Pattern

The Revised Ward Boundary Proposals contained herein set out brief information supporting the proposed Wards. To meet the LGBCE's objectives, each ward needs to have a forecast electorate within 10% of the average electorate – a 'target' of 4,652 in 2023 based on the revised electorate figures previously submitted. An A3 Borough ward map and 14 A3 individual ward maps are set out in the submission. A0 maps are included in the supporting information for clarity.

The table below summarises the proposed new Borough wards for 2019 and reports on the variance of electors in each ward from the average of 4,652 electors.

Anticipated Electorate Figures 2023		
	2017	2023
Number of councillors:	42	42
Overall electorate:	61,164	65,141
Average electorate per Cllr:	1,456	1,551
Average per ward:	4,369	4652

Proposed Ward	Electorate 2017	Growth in Electorate	Electorate 2023	Variance 2023 %
Addlestone North	4,469	237	4,706	1.1
Addlestone South	4,696	-70	4,626	0.5
Chertsey Riverside	4,182	756	4,938	6.1
Chertsey St Ann's	4,942	-123	4,819	3.6
Egham Hythe	4,565	-101	4,464	-4.0
Egham Town	3,911	556	4,467	-4.0
Egham Hill	4,381	-134	4,247	-8.8
Englefield Green	4,168	466	4,631	-0.5
Longcross, Lyne and Chertsey South	2,521	1,861	4,382	-5.9
New Haw	5,082	-168	4,914	5.6
Ottershaw	5,094	-192	4,902	5.4
Thorpe	3,853	791	4,644	-0.5
Virginia Water	4,363	153	4,516	-2.9
Woodham and Rowtown	4,879	-11	4,886	-0.2
Total	61,121*	4,021	65,142	

* = The figure is slightly different to the total in the polling district report due to a less than 100% match between the electoral register and Land and Property Gazetteer.

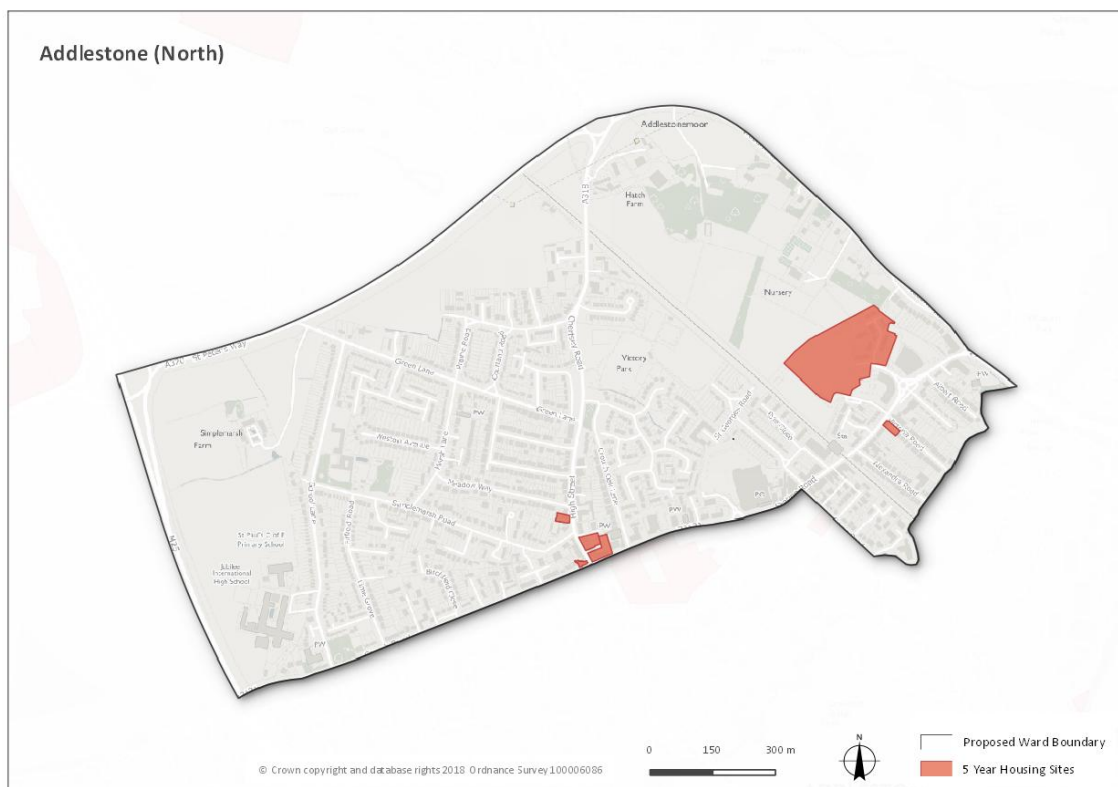
Addlestone North

The proposed Addlestone North ward contains the northern part of the town of Addlestone and is largely coterminous with the existing ward.

It is proposed that the eastern boundary is taken as the major A317 Woburn Hill road round to the Bourne river, which is then followed to Corrie Road which takes the boundary back to the existing ward boundary on Station Road. The existing ward boundary is followed round to the A320 St Peter's Way, which takes the proposed boundary back to the A317

It was felt that north and south of the B3121 were generally distinct areas of Addlestone. Retail facilities are shared between the two Addlestone wards although there are different schools in each ward.

Addlestone North is forecast to have 4,706 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 1.1% above target but reflects the fact that there is little housing planned in this area post-2023.

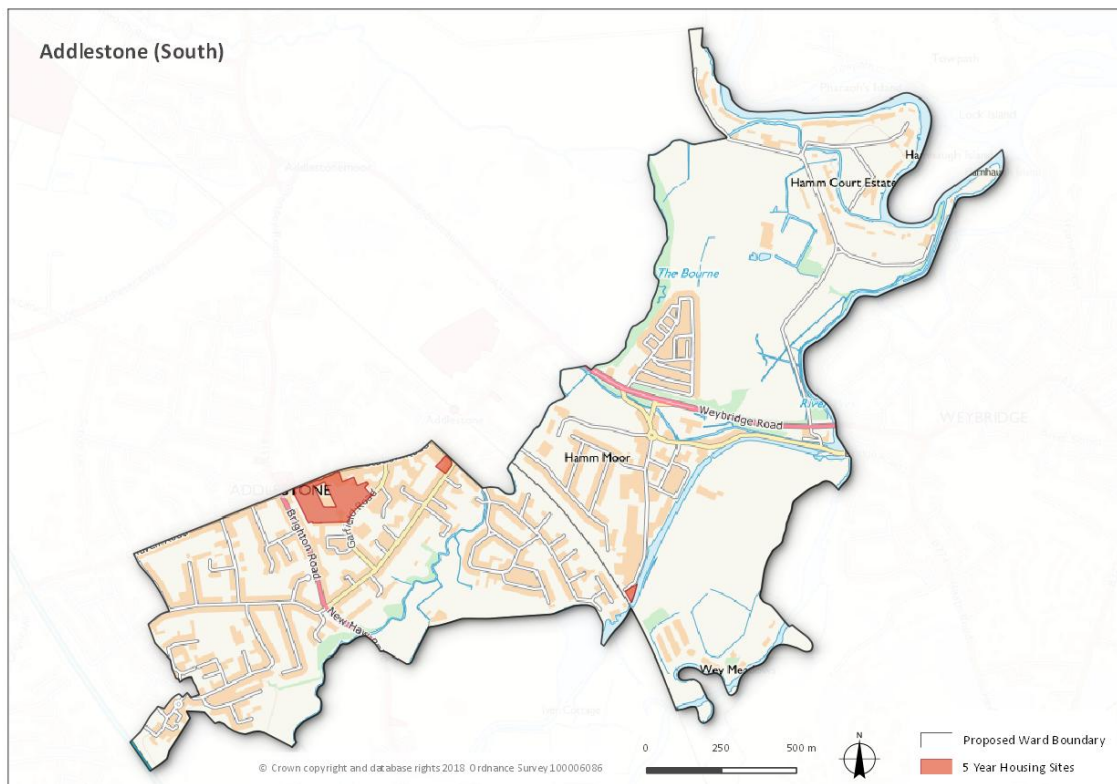


Addlestone South

The proposal for Addlestone South encompasses the southern half of the town of Addlestone, along with the residential area along the Thames at Hamm Court. The community in this area looks to Addlestone town centre for its community and retail facilities. As a dense urban area, there are good communication links between the various parts of the ward.

The boundary is defined by the Borough boundary from Dockett Eddy on the River Thames round to the railway bridge at Wey Meadows. The existing Addlestone county council electoral division boundary is then followed round to the M25, whereupon the existing New Haw ward boundary is followed to Liberty Lane, followed by the Addlestone Bourneside ward boundary along Station Road to Corrie Road. Corrie Road is followed to the Boune River, at which point the existing Addlestone Bourneside ward boundary is followed back to Dockett Eddy

Addlestone South is forecast to have 4,825 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 3.7% above target which reflects the fact that much of the new housing stock in this ward in the Addlestone ONE development will come into occupation early in the period after the review, with little major residential development planned after this.

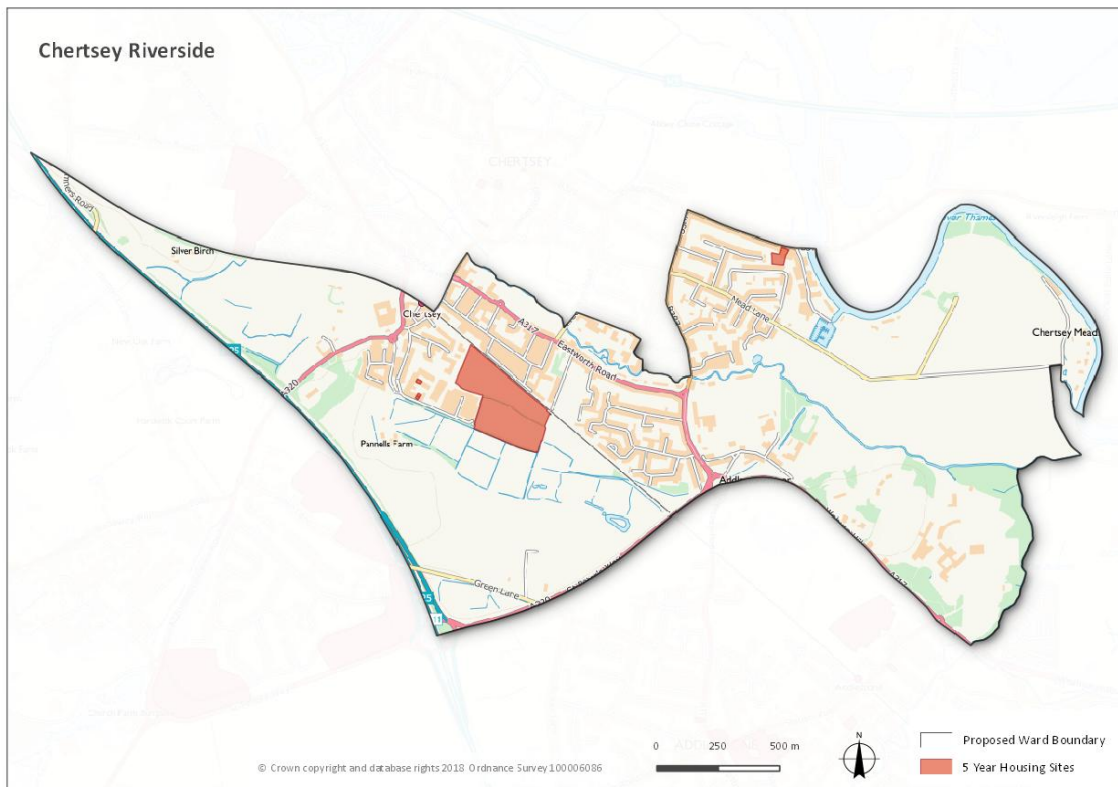


Chertsey Riverside

Chertsey Riverside comprises the southern half of the town of Chertsey and the historic water meadows by the Thames. There is strong local affinity with the town of Chertsey and the area of the Meads. Fordwater Road also provides a good boundary between people who look to Chertsey town centre and those who look to the Meads.

The railway and M25 form strong boundaries to the west, followed by the A320, A317 and the existing New Haw ward boundary to the south and the Thames to the east. The proposed northern boundary runs from the Thames, down the B375 and B387 as far as the Bourne River. The boundary then takes in all properties on Fairfields before re-joining the Bourne on Free Prae Road. The Bourne river is followed to the existing ward boundary on the B375. The existing boundary takes the proposed boundary back to the railway.

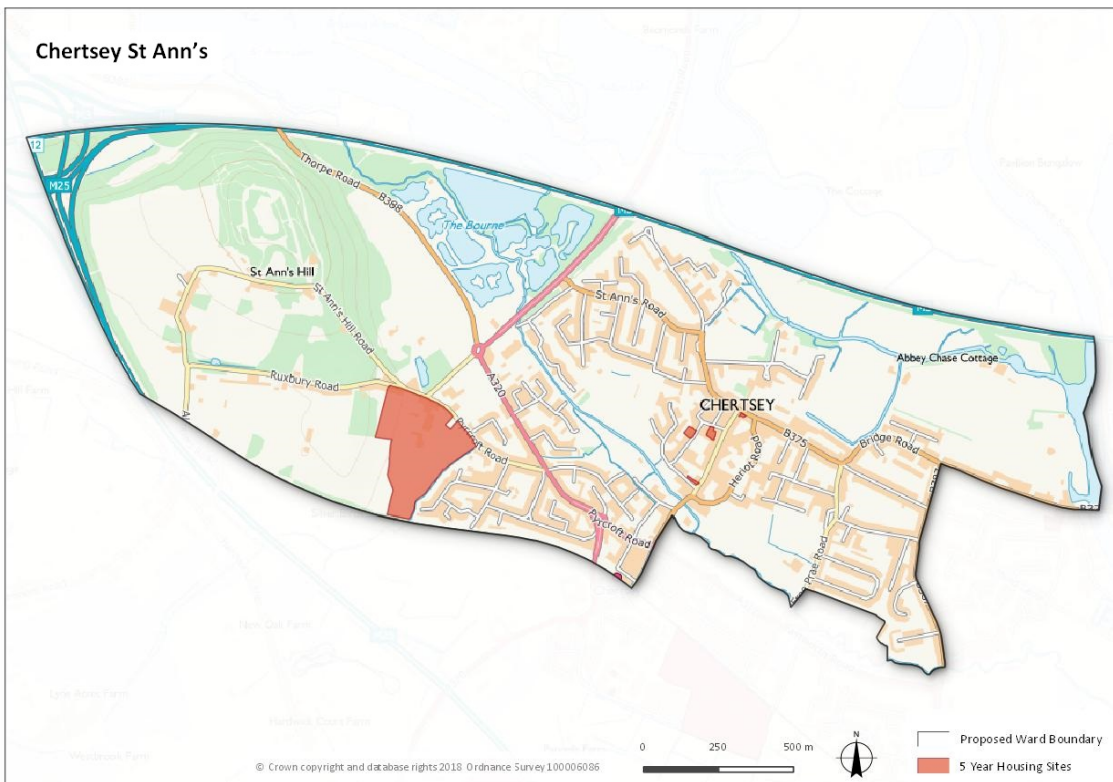
Chertsey Riverside is forecast to have 4,938 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 6.1% above target.



Chertsey St Ann's

The heart of the historic town of Chertsey forms the basis for this proposed ward, an area with strong community identity and communication links. The M3 and M25 form strong northern and western boundaries whilst the River Thames forms the eastern boundary. The southern boundary with the proposed Chertsey Riverside ward is described in that section.

Chertsey St Ann's is forecast to have 4,954 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 6.5% above target.

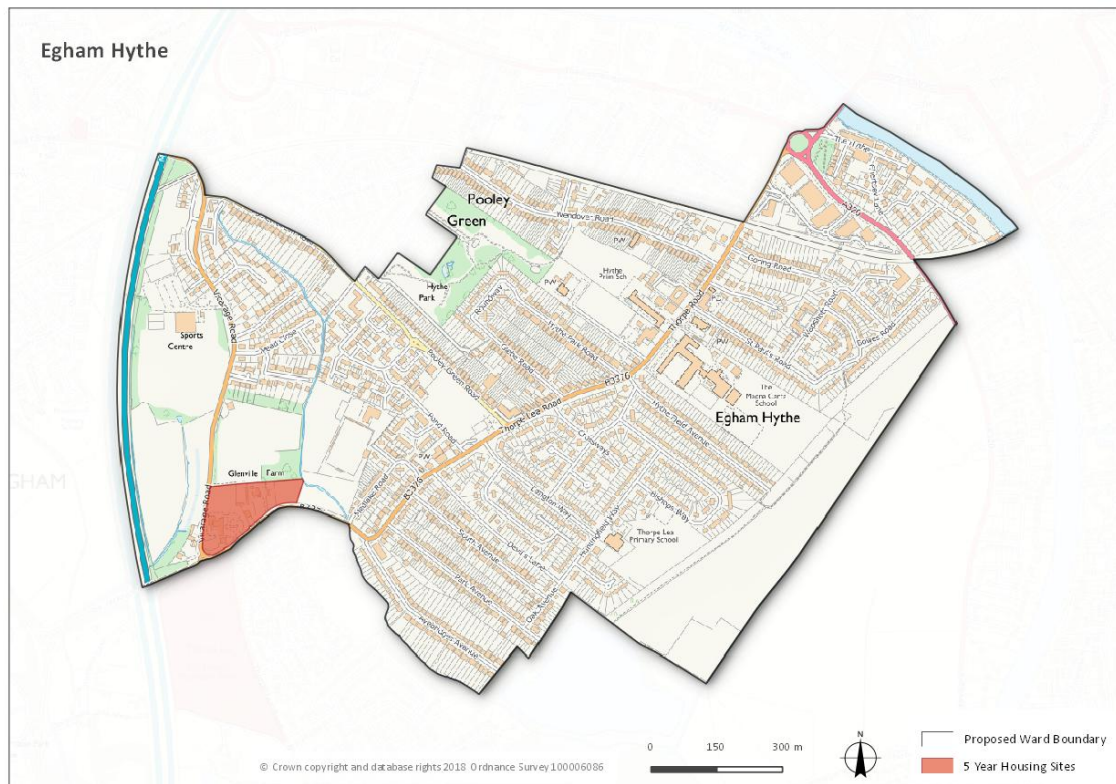


Egham Hythe

The proposed Egham Hythe ward takes in the eastern part of the town of Egham. There is a strong identification in the proposed ward with Egham as a town and the Hythe as a name – with links especially to the Hythe Centre and Egham Sports Centre. As a small geographic area, the communication links are good between the various parts of the ward.

The M25 forms a strong border to the west, then following Stroude Road and the Mead Lake Ditch for a southern boundary. The southern boundary of Egham town is followed to the boundary of Thorpe ward as far as the A320, which is it then proposed to follow until the railway line. The railway and River Thames then form the boundary to Staines bridge whereupon the A308 and B3376 are followed to Egham Hythe level crossing. The railway is followed again to New Road then Century Road, Rowan Avenue and around the edge of Hythe Park to Pooley Green Road, which is followed north to join the existing ward boundary on Vicarage Road, which takes the boundary back to the M25

Egham Hythe is forecast to have 4,467 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 4.0% below target.

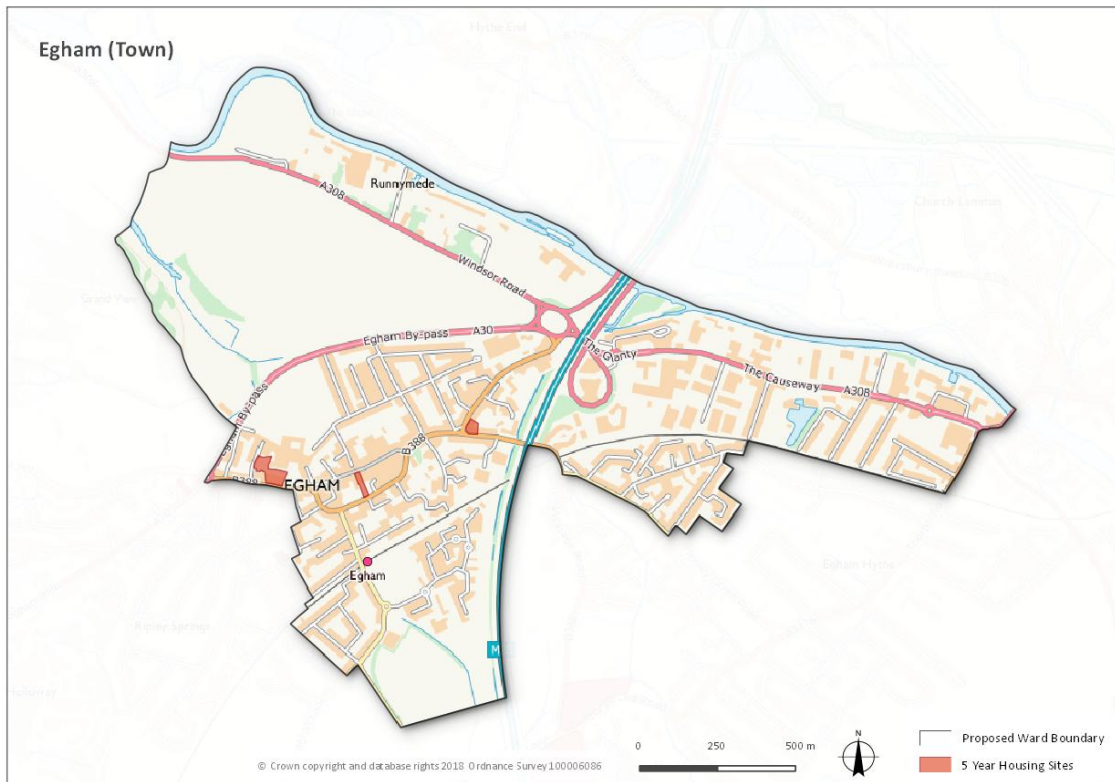


Egham Town

The proposed ward of Egham town comprises the historic heart of Egham, along with some, mainly commercial, areas along the Thames to the east of the M25. Members expressed a preference to ensure that the Egham Band Hall was included in the Egham Town ward. The community hub is Egham town centre. Communications are good in the main area with a main road (along which a number of bus services run) forming a spine in the area to the east of the M25.

East of the M25, the boundary is conterminous with the Borough boundary and the Egham Hythe ward described above. The M25 forms the boundary southwards until the existing Egham Town ward boundary which is followed to the footpath east of Boshers Gardens. The footpath takes the boundary to the railway, which forms the boundary as far as Queen's Road, at which point it runs down Rusham Road. The line of the west side of the Holloway House development is taken to the back of Stoneylands Court. Stoneylands Road, Grange Road, Blue Ball Lane and the B388 are then followed to the A30 at Egham Hill Roundabout. The existing ward boundary is then followed to the River Thames and back to the M25

Egham Town is forecast to have 4,464 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 4.0% below target.

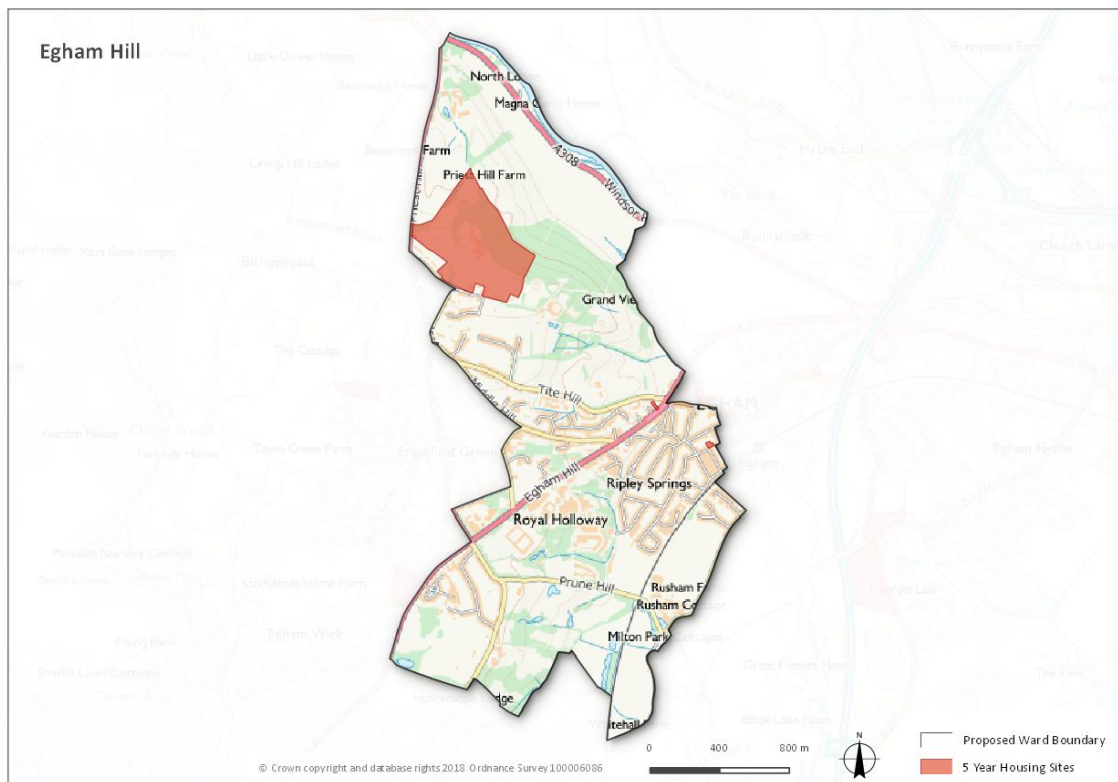


Egham Hill

The Egham Hill ward comprises mainly high density housing heading up Egham Hill from the town centre towards Royal Holloway University. There is a community hub at the Jurgens Centre, whilst the student residents focus on facilities at the Royal Holloway campus. Communications are good with the A30 Egham Hill forming a basis for the ward with branches off to either side.

From the boundary with the proposed Egham Town ward on the River Thames, the borough boundary is followed north west to the A328. The A328 takes the boundary to Coopers Hill Lane, which takes the boundary round the eastern side of Englefield Green to join back with the A328 as far as Middle Hill. Middle Hill is followed as far as Parsonage Road which is taken, followed by Harvest Road and subsequently South Road. The A328 then takes the boundary to the A30, which forms the boundary as far as the existing ward boundary by ACS school. Existing ward boundaries are followed to the railway then down Whitehall Lane as far as the Boshers Gardens footpath. The boundary is then as described in the Egham Town section.

Egham Hill is forecast to have 4,246 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 8.8% below target, but this reflects low student registration rates and allows room for expansion should the number of students registering to vote increase.

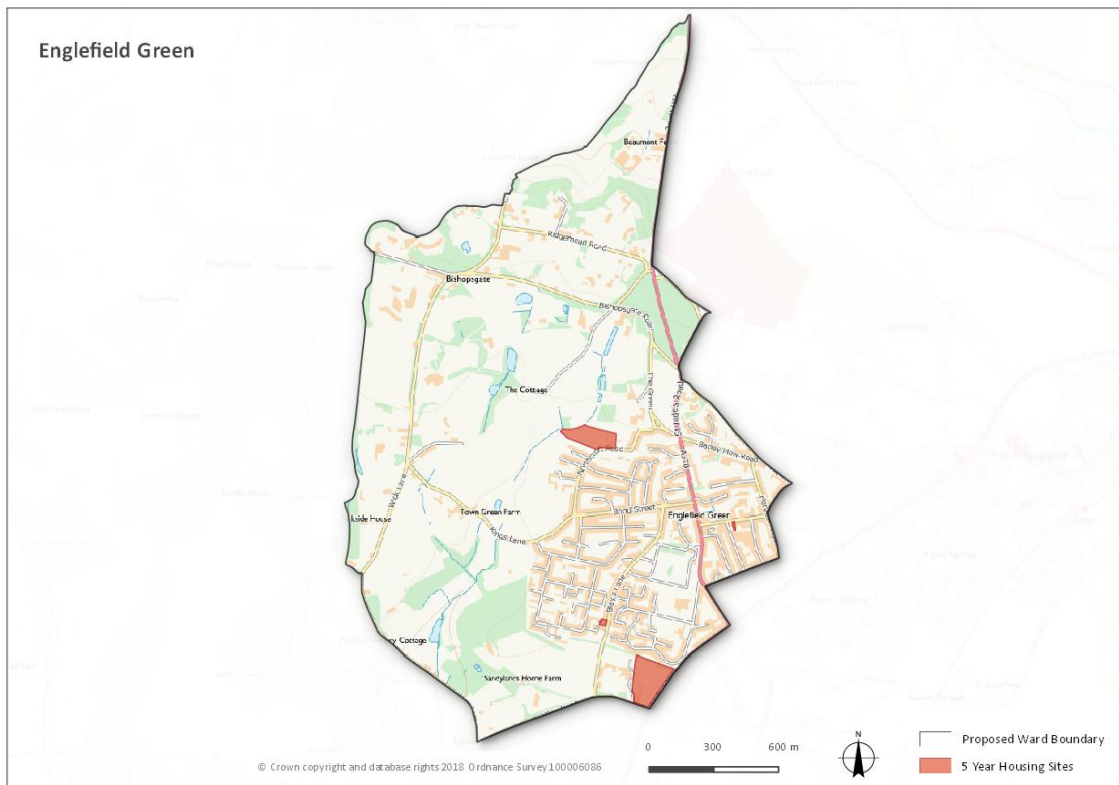


Englefield Green

The proposed Englefield Green ward contains the village centre of Englefield Green along with the area of the Green itself which is leased from the Crown Estate. There are community facilities in the village centre along with the cricket pavilion on the Green. Much of the ward is within walking distance of the village centre, with the outlying areas of Bishopsgate and Wick Road outside of Windsor Great Park having Englefield Green as their closest facilities.

The eastern boundary with Egham Hill ward is described above. From the A30, Wick Road is followed west, followed by Wick Lane heading north. After the Savill Gardens, Rhododendron Ride and the Great Park boundary are followed to the Borough boundary, which is followed to the junction with the Egham Hill ward.

Englefield Green is forecast to have 4,631 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 0.5% below target.

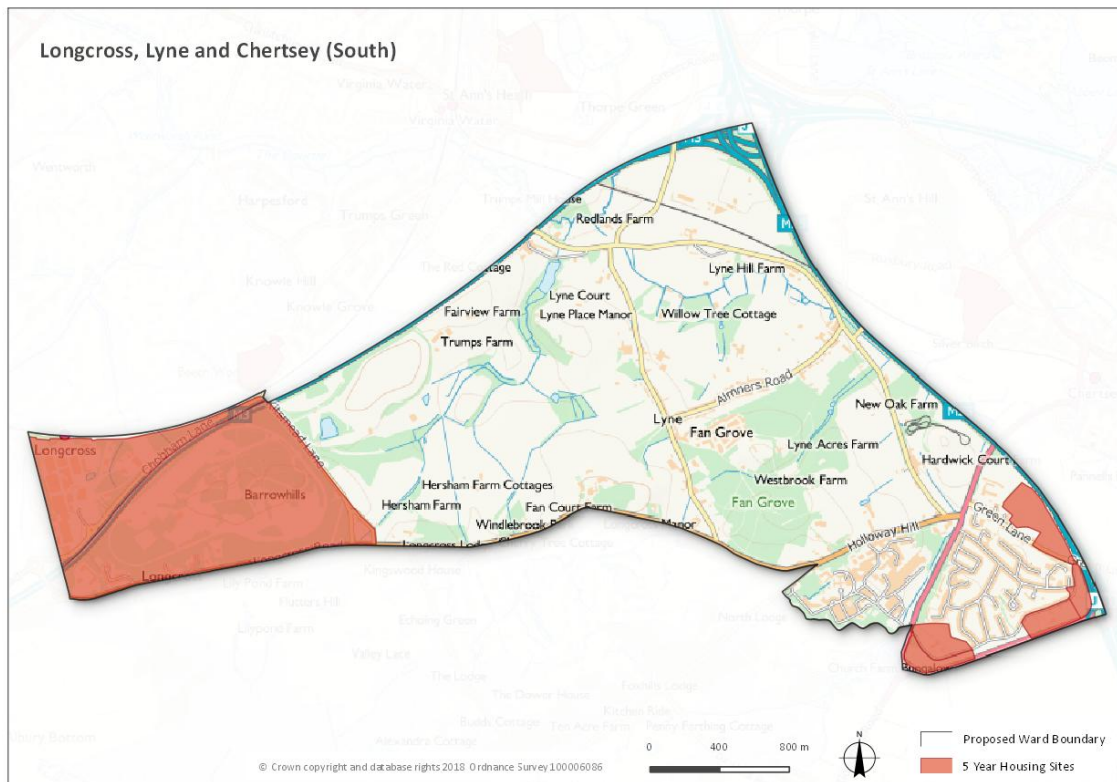


Longcross, Lyne and Chertsey South

The proposed Longcross, Lyne and Chertsey South ward is based on the Garden Village development at the former Ministry of Defence site at Longcross along another area of development at St Peters Hospital and the village of Lyne between the two. It was felt that the development sites would have the feeling of new communities in a rural area of the Borough combining three villages into one ward. This also brings the existing community around Little Green Lane into one ward.

From the Kitsmead Lane Bridge over the M3, the M3 and M25 form a strong northern and eastern boundary as far as the A320 St Peter's Way, which is followed to its junction with the A320 Guildford Road. The western boundary of the Bournemouth hospital site is followed to Stonehill Road which is followed east to the junction with the B386. This major road is then followed westwards to the Borough boundary, which is then followed north to the railway line. The railway line is followed to the Trumpsgreen Road bridge, and then Trumpsgreen Road and Kitsmead Lane back to the M3.

Longcross, Lyne and Chertsey South is forecast to have 4,382 electors in 2023 compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 5.9% below target but reflects the likelihood that not all housing on the Longcross or St Peters sites will be completed and occupied by 2023.

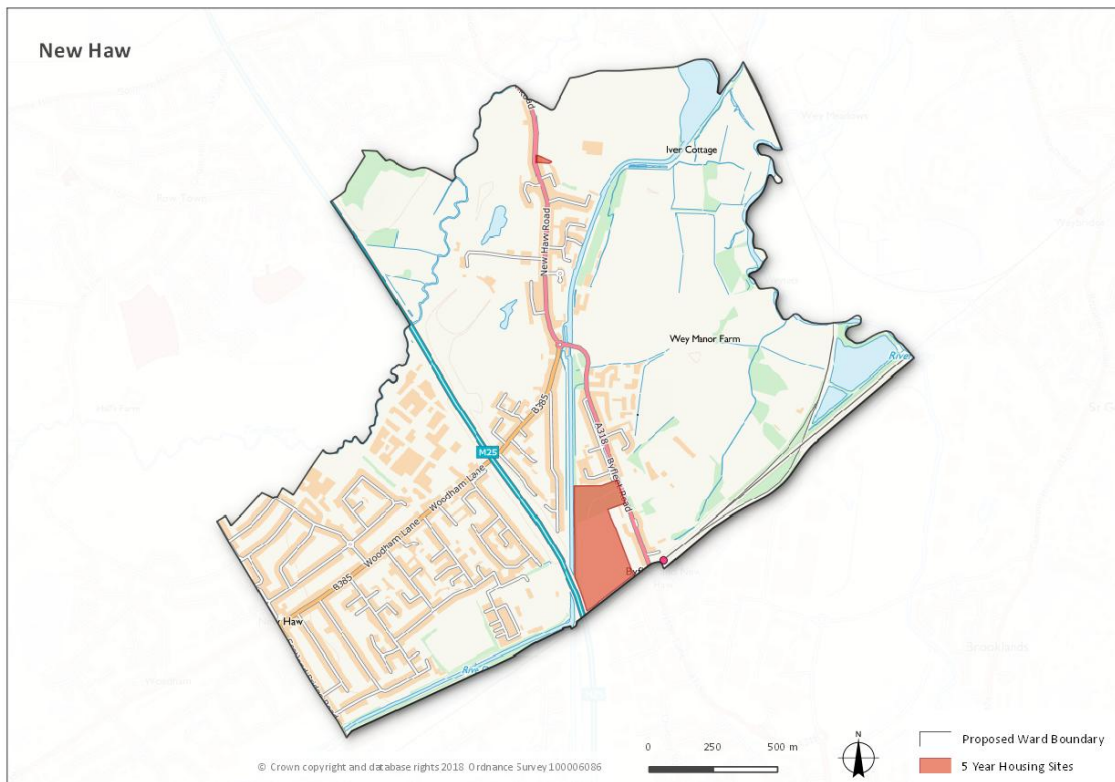


New Haw

The proposed New Haw ward follows many of the boundaries of the existing ward. The western boundary would be extended to include all properties east of Scotland Bridge Road and The Avenue. The main shopping area is shared between New Haw and Woodham, and the split between these two wards reflects this. There is a good link across the M25 between the two areas of the Ward. To assist with effective and convenient local governance, it is proposed to transfer an area north of the Bourne to Addlestone South so the ward and County division boundaries are coterminous.

From the Borough boundary at Scotland Bridge road, the proposed boundary takes a straight line to the end of The Avenue. The rear of the properties on Manor Drive are followed to meet the existing New Haw ward boundary, which is followed as far as the point at which the Addlestone electoral division meets the M25. The division boundary is followed east to meet the A318, from which point the proposed boundary is coterminous with the existing New Haw ward boundary as far as the Borough boundary.

New Haw is forecast to have 4,914 electors in 2023, compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 5.6% above target.



Ottershaw

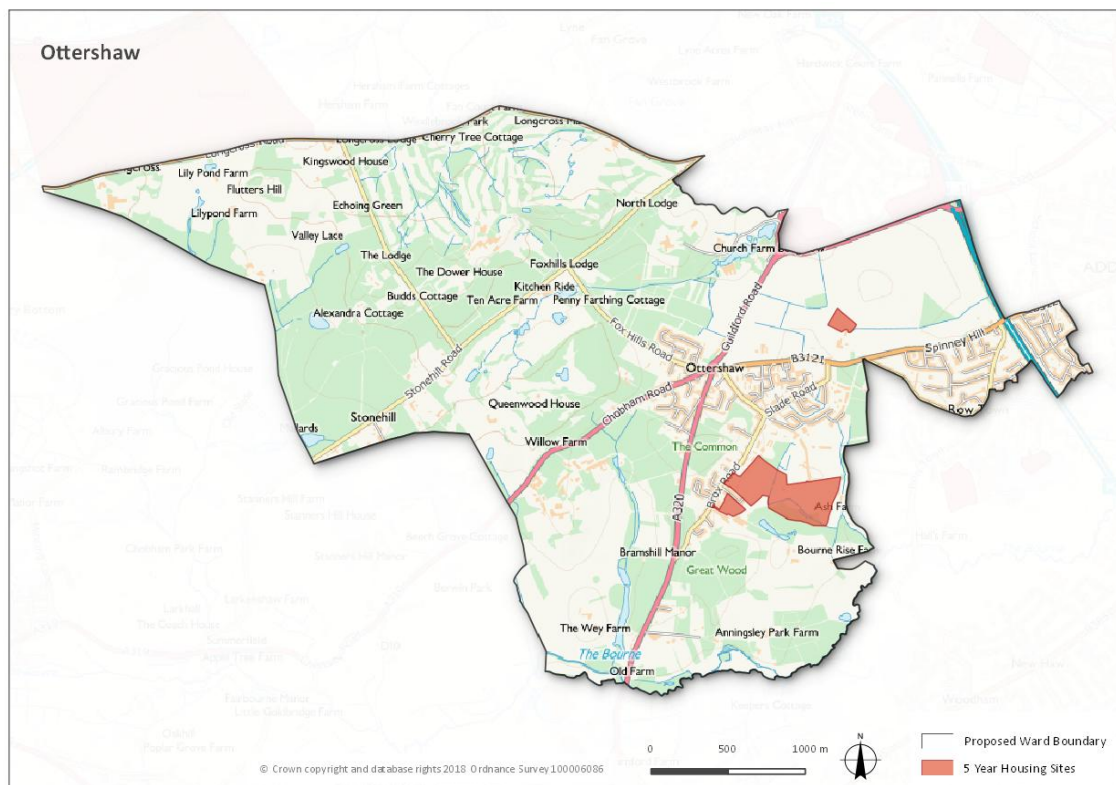
The main community in the Ottershaw ward is Ottershaw village along with the neighbouring area of Row Town. Community facilities are in the centre of Ottershaw, to which all residents have easy access on foot, or along well used road.

Residents in Row Town will look towards either Ottershaw or Addlestone for their facilities, being located half way between the two settlements. They also have two schools and Ongar Hill church to serve their needs.

The populous parts of the ward are well served by buses connecting the various areas.

From the Borough boundary where it crosses the B386 Longcross Road, the B386 is followed as the boundary as far as the junction with Stonehill Road. The western boundary of the Bournewood hospital site is followed to the A320 Guildford Road. The A320 is followed as Guildford Road & St Peter's Way to the M25. From the M25, existing ward boundaries are followed along the B3121, Liberty Lane & Monks Crescent back to the M25. The rear of the properties on Liberty Rise and the centre of Ongar Hill and Hare Hill takes the boundary to meet the existing Foxhills ward boundary, which is followed to the Borough boundary in the south west.

Ottershaw is forecast to have 4,902 electors in 2023, compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 5.4% above target.

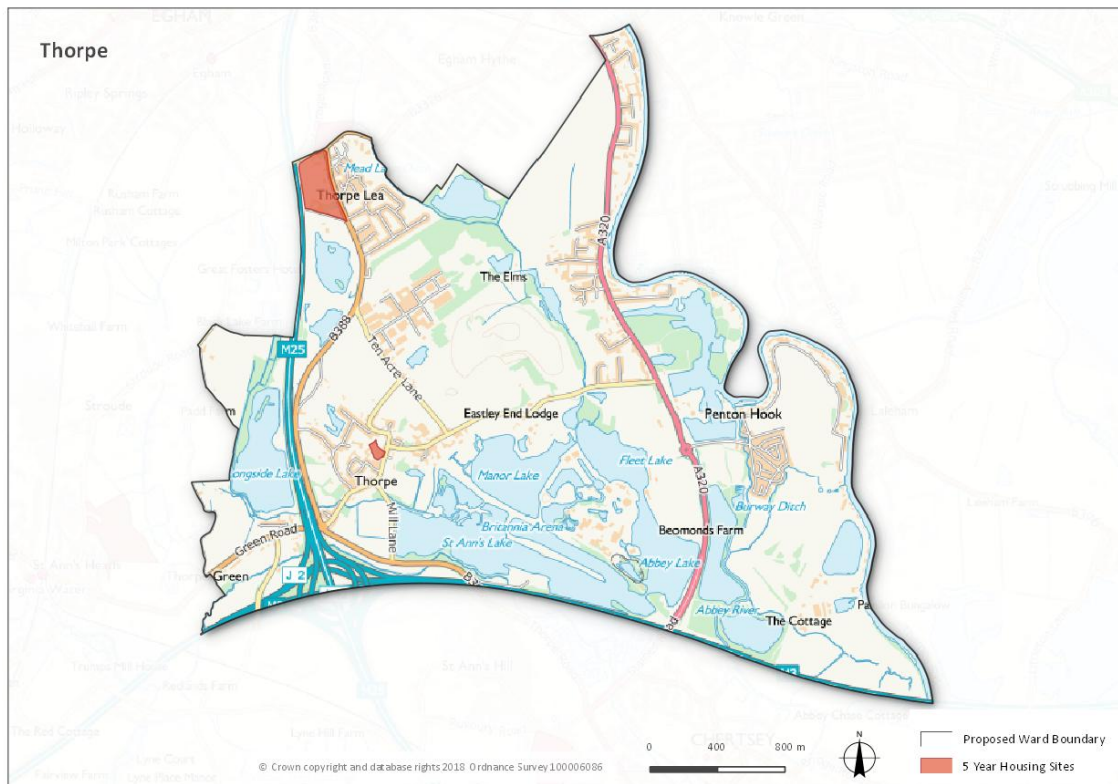


Thorpe

Thorpe Ward incorporates the village of Thorpe at its heart along with Thorpe Green and Thorpe Lea which both have strong community ties to Thorpe village. The main employment source for the area, Thorpe Park is also included in the ward. As the M3 forms a major boundary to the South, the Penton Hook area has been included with Thorpe to bring the numbers within variance. As a large mobile home site, Penton Hook forms a strong community in its own right.

The Borough boundary forms the eastern boundary of the proposed ward, down to and along the M3. From the M3, the existing Thorpe ward boundary is followed to Stroude Road. Surrey Footpath 38 is followed back to the M25, which takes the boundary to New Wickham Lane. New Wickham Lane and the B3376 are followed as far as Mead Lake Ditch, which is followed until it meets the Egham county council electoral division boundary. This boundary is followed to the A320, which is then followed north to the railway line. The railway line takes the boundary east to meet the Borough boundary.

Thorpe is forecast to have 4,644 electors in 2023, compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 0.2% below target. It was felt that in order to protect the community identity of this ward a slight over-representation would be acceptable.

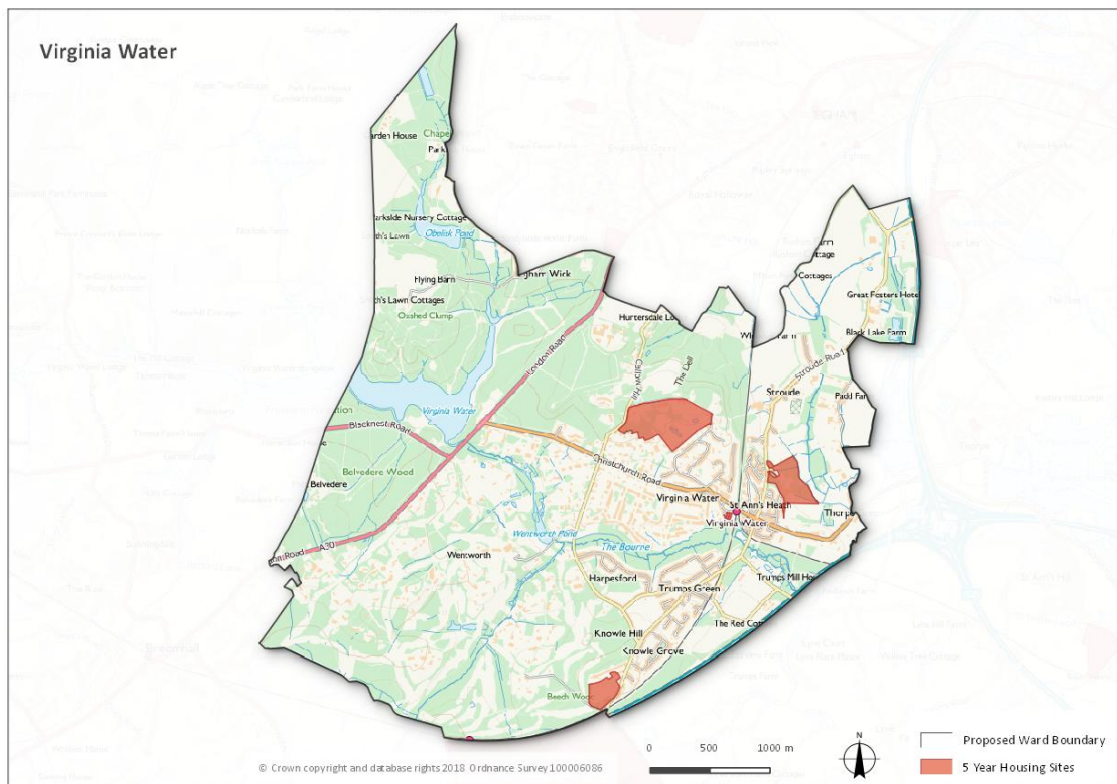


Virginia Water

The proposed Virginia Water ward is based on the established village of Virginia Water and the attached Wentworth estate. In order to bring the ward within tolerance, the area bounded by the M25, Whitehall Lane, New Wickham Lane and Stroude Road has been moved from Thorpe ward and the area of the Borough within Windsor Great Park has been moved from Englefield Green West ward as these areas are of a similar character to Virginia Water. In order to maintain the new community at Longcross in one ward, the area between Kitsmead Lane, the M3 and the railway line in the south west has been transferred to the proposed Lyne and Longcross ward.

From the point where the Virginia Water to Reading railway meets the Borough boundary, the Borough boundary forms the western boundary of the proposed ward as far as the boundary of Windsor Great Park. The Park boundary and Rhododendron Ride are followed to meet Wick Lane just north of Savill Gardens. Wick Lane and Wick Road take the boundary to the A30. The boundaries of the existing Englefield Green East, Egham Town and Thorpe wards take the proposed boundary to the M25. This is then followed south to where it meets Surrey Footpath 38 which is followed back to the existing Virginia Water ward boundary at Stroude Road. The existing boundary is then followed as far as the Kitsmead Lane bridge over the M3, at which point Kitsmead Lane, Trumpsgreen Road and the railway to Reading form the boundary back to the Borough boundary.

Virginia Water is forecast to have 4,516 electors in 2023, compared to the target of 4652. This is some 2.9% below target. It is recognised that Virginia Water is a low growth area due to the nature of the properties and land in that Ward.



Woodham and Rowtown

The proposed Woodham and Rowtown ward is based around Woodham village in the ribbon development along the South West Main Line railway to the south of the Borough. As a small area, communication links are good here. The remainder of the proposed ward lies to the north to either side of Woodham Park Road/Row Town which forms a good link to the southern part of the proposed ward. Three bus services operate between the two parts of the ward.

From the Borough boundary in the west, existing ward boundaries are followed as far as Hare Hill. Hare Hill, Ongar Hill and the rear of the properties on Liberty Rise takes the boundary to the M25. Existing ward boundaries are then followed as far as Manor Drive. The northern boundary of the properties is then followed along Manor Drive to the Avenue, at which point a straight line along The Avenue, The Broadway and Scotland Bridge Road is taken to the Borough boundary, which is followed back to the west.

Woodham and Rowtown is forecast to have 4,644 electors in 2023, compared to the target of 4,652. This is some 0.2% below target.

