

Public Document Pack

Legal and Democratic Services



To: All Members of the Strategy and Resources Committee

Dear Councillor,

STRATEGY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE - TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 2021 ,
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/5340804477711144976>

Please find attached the following documents for the meeting of the Strategy and Resources Committee to be held on Tuesday, 16th March, 2021. These were not included in the original Agenda pack published previously.

5. **SUBMISSION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND ON COUNCIL SIZE** (Pages 3 - 72)

To agree the draft submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) on Council size.

For further information, please contact Democratic Services, email: democraticservices@epsom-ewell.gov.uk or tel: 01372 732000

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Beldan".

Chief Executive

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SUBMISSION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND ON COUNCIL SIZE

Head of Service: Amardip Healy, Chief Legal Officer
Wards affected: (All Wards);
Urgent Decision?(yes/no)
If yes, reason urgent decision required:
Appendices (attached): 1:Draft Council Size submission

Summary

To agree the draft submission to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) on Council size.

Recommendation (s)

The Committee is asked to:

- (1) Agree the draft proposal to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England on Council size, as set out in Appendix 1;**
- (2) Delegate to the Chief Legal Officer in consultation with the Chairman of Strategy and Resources and the Chair of the Electoral Review Task & Finish Group and changes to the draft Council Size Submission as may be necessary;**
- (3) To refer to Council, the approval of the Council's submission on Council Size to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England on Council size.**

1 Reason for Recommendation

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England ('the Commission') agreed with the Council to start an electoral review. The proposal on Council size requires the Committee's agreement, with a recommendation to Council for approval and submission.

2 Background

- 2.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent statutory body, whose objectives include the provision of electoral arrangements that are fair and that deliver electoral equality for voters. The purpose of an electoral review is to examine the electoral arrangements of an area so as to ensure they
 - 2.1.1 are fair and deliver electoral equality for voters.
 - 2.1.2 help them deliver effective and convenient local government to citizens.
- 2.2 An electoral review process is an examination of a Council's electoral arrangements. This includes consideration of:
 - 2.2.1 the total numbers of councillors to be elected;
 - 2.2.2 the number of wards or divisions;
 - 2.2.3 the number of councillors for each ward/ division and also the name of such ward or division.
- 2.3 In short, the aim of a review is to recommend ward boundaries that mean each councillor represents approximately the same number of voters. In turn ward boundaries are drawn up to reflect the interests and identities of local communities and promoting good local government.
- 2.4 The Commission has a rolling programme of electoral reviews. A review is periodically conducted either if the local authority asks for one, or because the intervention criteria is triggered. The criteria relates to the percentage of electorate changes. For this reason the Commission collects annual data on elector numbers and the distribution of electors in the Wards that make up a local authority area. If that data discloses that there is an imbalance in the number of electors in any Wards from the average for that local authority area, then that can trigger an electoral review.

Context for Epsom and Ewell

- 2.5 On the 5 March 2020 the Chairman and the Chief Executive of the Commission met with the Residents Association Leader, the Chairman of this Committee, the Chief Executive and Chief Legal Officer, to explain that it was their intention to conduct an electoral review and to explain the background to such an exercise.
- 2.6 The Commission explained the four tests for an electoral review being required and that the Council met with three of those four, namely,
 - 2.6.1 legislation requires a review from time to time, normally 3-4 electoral cycles, which could mean anything from between 1-16 years. The last review for the Council was 22 years;

2.6.2 electoral changes – and this is about how many people a councillor is representing. There are threshold tests which if exceed can trigger a review. Two Wards in the Borough exceed those tolerances;

2.6.3 a review is asked for because of the changes locally. The Commission did ask because of the inequality between boundaries, with which the Council agreed, however the review was delayed to avoid an election year.

2.7 The Commission also explained the approach in a Review:

- numbers: need to understand numbers in terms of how many councillors are needed for an authority to function;
- boundaries: once the numbers are known, then the boundaries need to be drawn up. The advice is to start with the Borough Boundary and then fill in.

2.8 To understand the numbers of Councillors needed, the questions to be asked are:

- what the electorate is and will be, and
- how many councillors will be needed to support the thresholds

The time line is to look in 5 years' time from 2022, namely to 2027.

2.9 When looking at the electorate numbers, there are a range of variables which need to be considered in formulating the figures. Therefore although the development of the Local Plan may be useful, the Commission give the greatest weight to those matters which have certainty. The Commission's forecasting tools, help to provide an evidence base to electorate numbers.

2.10 In July 2020 the Commission met both with Council Officers on the work programme and also with Party Leaders. They also presented to full Council on the 14 July. In July 2020, this Committee established a cross-party Member Electoral Review Task & Finish Group, to progress the Review and formulate recommendations to this Committee on any submissions to the Commission during the Review process.

Member Task & Finish Group

2.11 The Task & Finish Group have worked since the Autumn of 2020 on reviewing electoral forecasting data and developing proposals on Council size. The Commission have a council size template which Councils are asked to complete. The aim of the template is to help Councils to address the key questions which will help the Commission to consider how many Councillors are needed by a particular Council.

- 2.12 The submission on Council Size seeks to understand elected member requirements across three aspects:
- 2.12.1 **Strategic Leadership** - how many councillors are needed to give strategic leadership and direction to the authority?
 - 2.12.2 **Accountability**
 - i. *Scrutiny* - how many councillors are needed to provide scrutiny to the authority?
 - ii. *Regulatory* - how many councillors are needed to meet the regulatory requirements of the authority?
 - iii. *Partnerships* - how many councillors are required to manage partnerships between the local authority and other organisations?
 - 2.12.3 **Community Leadership** - how the representational role of councillors in the local community is discharged and how they engage with people and conduct casework.
- 2.13 Within these three aspects, the breakdown of the Council's submission must cover:
- 2.13.1 Local Authority profile: Description of the Borough; Demographics; Constraints & Challenges
 - 2.13.2 Governance and decision making: *Role of Councillors in decision making; External partnerships & Outside bodies; Member workloads; Community Involvement*
- 2.14 The Task & Finish Group developed a Member Workload Survey to evidence the range of work which Members undertook. The survey and the survey outcome report was circulated to all Members. The results of the survey have helped to inform the submission on Council Size, and the final report will be attached as an Appendix to the Council's submission.
- 2.15 The Group also undertook a detailed review of the electorate imbalances to form a view on how a balance could be achieved across the Borough. Some of this work has focused on warding patterns, which although sits within Stage 2 of the Electoral Review process, has allowed the Task & Finish Group to evidence the number of Councillors the Borough needs to operate, particularly around workloads and community involvement.
- 2.16 The Council's governance structure is both stable and set. This is because the Committees and their size are all set up under the Constitution. They do not flex dependent on political proportionality. There are work/outcome driven Member groups set up from time to time (such as the Electoral Review Task & Finish Group, the Polling Stations Working Group and Standards Committee Working Group).

- 2.17 There are also a number of Member groups which help service council processes (eg Capital Member Group, Investment Property Group, CIL Panel and Car Parking Working Group). There are currently eight such active groups. Council also set up the roles of Member Champions (Article 17 of the Constitution), to explore and represent the interests of specific issues and groups. Currently there are four Member Champion Roles. There are also joint committees to which the Council nominates (Nonsuch Park Joint Management, Conservators and Surrey Police & Crime Panel).
- 2.18 The Council also operates an extensive operational network with partners and outside bodies. Although the number of bodies has dropped over the years, the current list highlights the wide nature of the community and stakeholder involvement of Members. There are many more bodies which seek a Member nomination. However, the need to manage its resources, has resulted in a reduction of nominations.
- 2.19 The Council's governance structure and work requirements, requires a supply of Members to service and support it. The numbers of available Councillors has to be balanced against the ability to attract those who may wish to stand as elected officials, includes those who have work or caring responsibilities.

Council Size Recommendation

- 2.20 The recommendation of the Task & Finish Group is a reduction of the number of councillors from the current 38 to 35. The decision was not unanimous, 7 voted for 35 and there was one abstention. A number of options were considered from staying the same to reducing the number.
- 2.21 Although the final electorate projections for 2027 are to be confirmed, the current ratios for the Borough on 38 with an electorate of 63,193 is a ratio of 1:1662.
- 2.22 The table for Surrey based on 2018 electorate figures, illustrates the difference in ratios:

Council	Electorate	Electors per member	Electors per member post review	No. of Members	No. of Members post review
Guildford	106,406	2,217	2,217	48	48
Reigate & Banstead	103,449	2,028	2,298	51	45
Elmbridge	98,048	1,634	2,042	60	48
Waverley	94,840	1,664	1,664	57	57
Spelthorne	75,580	1,938	1,938	39	39
Woking	73,901	2,053	2,463	36	30

Mole Valley	68,000	1,659	1,659	41	41
Surrey Heath	66,139	1,653	1,889	40	35
Runnymede	63,654	1,516	1,553	42	41
Tandridge	60,186	1,433	1,433	42	42
Epsom & Ewell	58,000	1,526	1,657*	38	35*
Average	78,927	1,756	1,892	45	42

*Suggested

- 2.23 It is the case in Surrey, for those Councils that have completed an Electoral Review exercise, for the number for Council size to go down. In terms of percentages the submission on Council Size by each Council is set down in the table below. It should be noted that it was only in the case of Surrey Heath, the Commission agreed to increase by 1 (to 35) from the Council's submission.

Year of Review	Council	Council Size Change (Council recommendations)
2015	Woking	17 % reduction (36 to 30)
2015	Elmbridge	20% reduction (60 to 48)
2017	Surrey Heath	14% reduction (40 to 34)
2019	Reigate and Banstead	12% reduction (51 to 45)
2019	Runnymede	2.38% reduction (42-41)

- 2.24 The Task & Finish Group's percentage reduction recommendation is around 7.8%, but would still leave the Borough with a below than average electorate to councillor ratio as compared to others in Surrey.
- 2.25 The Commission will review other sources of benchmarking data when it considers the Council's submission. One model they look at is the CIPFA Nearest Neighbour Model. The 2018 CIPFA data shows the Council with one of the lowest electorate councillor ratios.
- 2.26 The Commission informally consider a Council submission before it is submitted for approval. Any suggestions and recommendations will need to be taken on board in any final submission. It is for this reason recommendation 2 is included, so as to allow for any comments from the Commission received after the approval of the draft Submission to be considered and incorporated before the final draft submission to Council. The Council must submit its final submission by no later than the end of March 2021.

Next Steps

- 2.27 Once received, the Commission will consider the Council's submission along with a range of other data. Once they have considered and formed a view on the number of Councillors for the Borough, they will launch a public consultation exercise. The Commission will make 'a minded to recommend' recommendation on the number of Councillors the Council should have. They will open a public consultation exercise for information from people and groups across the Borough for opinions, comments and submissions, on where the Ward boundaries should be, the names for the Wards, and the number of Councillors for each Ward. It is important to stress that at this stage, the Commission will not be proposing new Ward boundaries.
- 2.28 This consultation exercise will shape the Commission's draft recommendations for the new electoral arrangements. Once the Commission have considered all the submissions, they will put forward their draft recommendation report to a new public consultation exercise. Once this second consultation exercise concludes, the Commission will then produce their Final Recommendations.
- 2.29 There is sometimes a small discretionary consultation on the final recommendations. Once concluded, the Final Recommendations will be put before Parliament.

2.30 The timetable for the next steps of the review process:

Council Size	Key Dates
Submission of council size proposals	End March 2021
Commission Meeting: Council Size	20 April 2021
Warding Patterns	Key Dates
Public Consultation on warding patterns	May 2021 – 5 July 2021
Consultation on Draft Recommendations	5 October 2021-13 December 2021
Commission Meeting: Final Recommendations	15 February 2022

Order	Key Dates
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Order laid	March 2022
Order made	May 2022
Implementation	May 2023

3 Risk Assessment

Legal or other duties

3.1 Impact Assessment

3.1.1 The development of the submission has given weight to ensuring there is access by all residents to Councillors.

3.2 Crime & Disorder

3.2.1 There are no crime and disorder considerations associated with this report.

3.3 Safeguarding

3.3.1 There are no safeguarding implications associated with this report.

3.4 Dependencies

3.4.1 The impact of Covid19 has put pressure on all resources and this will remain the case for the duration of the project during the current municipal year.

3.5 Other

3.5.1 None

4 Financial Implications

4.1 The annual member's allowance for 2020/21 is £3,781; the allowance is uplifted by CPI inflation each year. All else being equal, a reduction in member numbers could create saving.

4.2 **Section 151 Officer's comments:** None arising from the contents of this report.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 The Commission was established under the provisions of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs, chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

- 5.3 Section 56 of the 2009 Act requires the Commission to review ‘from time to time’ every Council and make recommendations about electoral arrangements. The Act also sets out a statutory criteria the Commission are required to have regard to when carrying out electoral reviews.
- 5.4 There are no legal implications from making a submission to the Commission on Council Size, however, the final outcome of the Commission’s consultation exercise and recommendations, will determine the number Councillors and the Wards for the Borough for 2023.
- 5.5 **Monitoring Officer’s comments:** none arising from the contents of this report.

6 Policies, Plans & Partnerships

- 6.1 **Council’s Key Priorities:** The following Key Priorities are engaged: Effective Council.
- 6.2 **Service Plans:** The matter is included within the current Service Delivery Plan.
- 6.3 **Climate & Environmental Impact of recommendations:** n/a
- 6.4 **Sustainability Policy & Community Safety Implications:** n/a
- 6.5 **Partnerships:** n/a

7 Background papers

- 7.1 The documents referred to in compiling this report are as follows:

Previous reports:

- Strategy & Resources Committee, 2 July 2020
<https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=132&MId=1019&Ver=4>
- Council, 14 July 2020
<https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=146&MId=1021&Ver=4>

Other papers:

- <https://www.lgbce.org.uk/how-reviews-work>

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Council Size Submission

This report is the submission of Epsom & Ewell Borough Council (the Council) to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) on its proposals for Council Size.

MARCH 2021

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- 2: Committee Meetings Statistical Data
- 3: Appointments required to support Governance and External Partnerships
- 4: Councillors Allowance Scheme
- 5: Forecasting Methodology

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (Commission) advised in the early part of 2020 that a review of the Council's warding pattern would be undertaken, to address the electoral variance across parts of the Borough. The outcome of the review will be implemented for the May 2023 Local Council elections. The review covers the entire Borough of Epsom & Ewell.
- 1.2 The review consists of a number of stages. The first stage is the consideration of the existing Council Size, with a view to ensuring an efficient and effective structure is in place. In making its proposals, the Commission will apply the following statutory criteria:
 - The need to secure electoral equality (a consistent number of electors per Councillor)
 - Community identity (strong ward boundaries that reflect communities); and
 - Securing effective and convenient local government (coherent wards)
- 1.3 In determining the "Council Size", the Commission will have regard to the following:
 - The Council's governance arrangements and how it makes decisions
 - The Council's scrutiny functions relating to its own decision making and the Council's responsibilities to outside bodies
 - The role of Councillors in the local community and how they engage with electors, conduct casework and represent the Council on local partner organisations.
- 1.4 The Commission's decision on Council Size will be used to inform the second stage of the review, which will consider the size and number of Wards, Ward names, Ward boundaries and the number of Councillors to represent each Ward.
- 1.5 The Strategy & Resources Committee set up a cross party Member Task & Finish Group to consider the question of council size. The submission of the Member Task & Finish Group was considered by the Strategy & Resources Committee on the 16 March 2021. At its meeting on the 25 March 2021, Council approved the Council's submission.

Submission Summary

- 1.6 A Council structure needs to achieve a balance between the different lives many Councillors now lead. It needs to be able to encourage those who wish to take on the role of community leader and decision maker and for such people to be able to continue with their normal lives. The recommendation for Council Size has been very carefully considered within the Commission's guidelines and also within the wider context of the efficient use of public resources, in what is and will remain, a challenging and uncertain economic climate.
- 1.7 The support which Councillors provide in terms of casework and community leadership has always been high at Epsom and Ewell. However, the challenges the Borough, in common with the public sector, continues to face and will do for the foreseeable future, means residents will continue to seek the advice and support of their Councillors, often as their first port of call. The Council feels very strongly that this expectation needs to be met.

- 1.8 The Council recommends that Epsom and Ewell Borough Council should reduce the number of Councillors by three, from the current 38 to 35. This submission evidences the need for 35 Councillors to ensure the Council is able to fulfill its governance, scrutiny and representation roles.

2. Local Authority Profile

Description of Borough

- 2.1 The Council in its present form was established in 1974 as part of the re-organisation of Local Government in England and Wales. It succeeded the previous Borough Council and inherited the same external boundaries. In 1994/95 there were minor changes to the Borough's external boundaries resulting from the Greater London and Surrey (County and London Borough Boundaries) Orders 1993 and 1994.
- 2.2 The Borough has around 80,000 residents and 3,700 businesses and is the smallest of 11 district/ borough councils which make up Surrey. It is situated on Surrey's northern border, with its nearest neighbours, the London Boroughs of Kingston and Sutton to the north and the two Surrey districts of Mole Valley and Reigate & Banstead to the south. The Borough has excellent road and rail links, with central London less than 30 minutes away and access to the rest of county facilitated by the adjacent M25. There is also easy access to Heathrow and Gatwick Airports.
- 2.3 About half of the Borough is made up of open space. The designated Green Belt covers just over 40% of the area of the Borough. Nearly 40% of the Green Belt is made up of public open space, including Epsom Downs, Horton Country Park and Epsom Common. The largest strategic open space is Nonsuch Park. A key part of Epsom and Ewell's history, is horse racing which have taken place in Epsom for over 350 years. The Green Belt is home to the nationally important Epsom racecourse and facilities for the local racehorse training industry. Also within the Green Belt lies the 'hospital cluster'; which was formerly the site of pre-war psychiatric hospitals, now demolished or redeveloped since the last review to provide 1950 new homes.
- 2.4 The Borough has 21 conservation areas, each different in form and character, but all designated for their special architectural or historic interest. There are over 400 'listed buildings' and some 100 'locally listed' buildings. The Borough contains one tributary of the River Thames, the River Hogsmill, along with a number of underground springs.
- 2.5 The Borough is a University Town, being home campus for the University of Creative Arts with whom the Council works closely. In partnership with UCA, a promotional video to showcase what the Borough offers¹.
- 2.6 There are no parish councils within the Borough, however, the Council has approved an application for a Neighborhood Forum and the Neighborhood Area.²
- 2.7 In 2019 the Council developed its Future40 project. It was the largest consultation and engagement exercise undertaken in the Borough. It heard from residents, groups and organisations about their aspirations for the future of the Borough over the next 40 years. From

¹ <https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/visitors/epsom-and-ewell-promotional-video>

² <https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/residents/planning/planning-policy/other-planning-documents/StoneleighAndAuriol2.pdf>

this exercise two key documents developed the future path for the Council. The first was the “Vision”, which brought forward five themes as drivers for ambition, and also the “Four Year Plan 2020-2024”, which sets out the six corporate priorities for the lifetime of the Plan. The objective is to help keep Epsom & Ewell a great place to live and work, both now and in the future. The Council is currently developing its ‘Build Back Better’ initiative, which aims to adapt current strategies to deliver the Four Year Plan and Vision.

Composition of Councillors

2.8 The Council has been led by the Residents’ Association Group since the 1930’s, which is both unique in terms of local government and also in terms of representation. The Residents Association Group comprises Councillors from five different registered political parties. The Resident Association groups are based on the Ward structure and any changes will impact that structure and arrangements.

2.9 The political balance of the Council following the 2019 Local Elections³ is

32	Residents Association
3	Labour Party
2	Liberal Democrat
1	Conservative

There are twelve women and twenty-six male Councillors. Councillors are also referred to as ‘Members’ in local authorities and this submission will use both terms. The Member Workload Survey⁴ demonstrates just under 50% of those completing the survey would best describe their position as being in full time or part time employment and or have caring responsibilities. Councillors are also active within their communities in roles as trustees for voluntary groups or provide support to such groups in their personal time.

2.10 This demonstrates how important it is for Councils to be able attract those who may be interested in the role of a councillor from its diverse communities. The current number of Councillors enables the Council to maintain this diversity, as people with additional caring or parental responsibilities may be discouraged from standing if the perception of workloads were seen as challenging. The Council has therefore considered a range of options on Council size so as to remain attractive to encouraging diversity amongst the make-up of future councillors.

Electoral Cycle

2.11 Borough Council elections are held every four years. Elections to elect County Councillors to Surrey County Council are also held every four years, but they do not coincide with the local elections. The last Borough election was held in 2019, and the next two are due to be held in 2023 then 2027. The outcome of the Review is expected to be implemented in 2023 and the electorate forecasting is looking at 2027.

³ https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/council/elections-and-voting/Declaration%20of%20results%20-%20all%20wards_0.pdf

⁴ Appendix 1 Member Workload Survey

Member Development, IT Infrastructure & Resources

- 2.12 The Council provides a Member Induction for all elected Councillors after an election. The programme involves a description of the legal structure and decision making processes of the Council, explanations of the various parts of the Council's Constitution and guidance on the Codes and Protocols which apply to Councillors. Newly elected Councillors are encouraged to seek the support of an existing Councillor to act as a mentor. On-going training is provided throughout the Councilor's term of office, which includes compulsory training on decision making generally and also on Planning and Licensing. Councillors also have access to training provided by external sources if appropriate to their role. Members also receive updates on key topics as part of their overall role which happen on average one evening a month throughout the year.
- 2.13 Following a move to a new Committee Management Software system in 2016, Councilors' IT provision was reviewed. It resulted in Members all being allocated an iPad to enable access to Committee and Council Agendas along with access to their Council email accounts and the depository of key information. The Council does not appoint political assistants to provide support to any of the Political Groups, nor does it have a Member Services Team providing support to its Councillors.

Member Allowances

- 2.14 Members all receive a fixed allowance of £3,781.35 per year (for 2020/2021)⁵. There are special responsibility allowances for those who have roles as Chairs/ Chairmen, Vice Chairs/ Vice Chairmen and for those who sit on Planning Committee. The last review of Members Allowances was in February 2020, at which time the Independent Remuneration Panel reviewed various anomalies within the Members Allowance Scheme. Through the questionnaires, meetings and diaries, it has concluded that the Scheme should be amended.
- 2.15 The recommendations recognized the extra work of those who sat on a number of committees, and recommended the previous rule that only one special responsibility allowance could be allowed, be removed. They also recommended all Vice Chairmen and Vice Chairs should receive 50% of what their respective Chairs/ Chairmen received, by way of recognition of the work undertaken by the Vice Chairs. The recommendations were adopted by Council on the 13 February 2020.⁶

Demographics

- 2.16 The population of Surrey was estimated to be 1,189,900 in mid-2018, an increase of 4,600 since 2017. The increase is made up of 2,600 natural change (births minus deaths), 4,700 net migration from overseas, -2,500 net migration within the UK and -200 other changes.⁷
- 2.17 The population of Epsom & Ewell has steadily increased from 67,000 in 1997 to 75,102 at the time of Census in 2011. In 2018 the estimate was 80,000. The projections for future growth are:

⁵ Appendix 4 Councillors Allowance Scheme

⁶ <https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=146&MIId=740&Ver=4>

⁷ <https://www.surreyi.gov.uk>

Population Projections ⁸							
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	82,400	83,100	83,800	84,400	85,000	85,600	86,200

2.17 The trajectory has been steadily increasing at a greater rate than the rest of Surrey. In terms of density, in 2018 it stood at 23.46 numbers of persons per hectare, which was the highest in Surrey.

2.18 The census figures also show the Borough has an aging population:

Data	Age Groups	Percentage Change
Projected Population Growth 2018-2043	0-14 yrs	-5%
	15-24 yrs	+3%
	25-74 yrs	+0.4%
	75-84 yrs	+36%
	85+	+42%

2.19 The ability to be able to respond proactively, has allowed the provision of services by the Council, whether through transport, meals or day centres contribute to a better quality of life being enjoyed by older residents. Since the last Review, the Council now runs a vibrant and much sought-after Community and Wellbeing Centre which is a draw for residents in the Borough and those moving to Epsom. The Council continues to provide Daycare support, assisted door-to-door transport service, a community alarm, meals at home service, a shopping service and home improvement scheme. It provides a social prescribing service, which now also operates outside the Borough. These services have played a critical role throughout the pandemic by providing crucial support to those with the highest levels of vulnerability and need.

Constraints and Challenges

Financial Challenges

2.20 The Council's staffing structure has stayed stable for the last decade with around 300 employed staff. Almost all Council services remain run in house, which includes both waste collection and transactional services.

2.21 The Council has responded to unprecedented challenge of the Covid-19 pandemic by

⁸ <https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/dataset/2jj46/population-projections-20162041>

supporting residents and businesses throughout the crisis, while maintaining key service levels. The Council's emergency response has included helping vulnerable residents with food, prescriptions and other needs through a Community Hub, putting in place measures to make town centres and public spaces Covid-secure, and helping to sustain the local economy with over £11m grants paid to local businesses.

- 2.22 The current Medium Term Financial Strategy 2020-24, when originally produced in February 2020, had projected that new savings of £443,000 would need to be identified by 2023/24, to deliver a sustainable revenue budget with no reliance on reserves. Since then, the financial impact of Covid-19 has been unprecedented. During 2020/21 income streams have reduced and net cost pressures increased, the Council is projecting an overspend at year-end of £0.78m on the 2020/21 revenue budget, after receiving projected government support of c.£3.8m.
- 2.23 In February 2021, the Council agreed a balanced budget for 2021/22, with updated projections showing the budget forecast deficit is now expected to increase to £920,000 by 2023/24 as set out in the following table:

General Fund Budget Summary	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Forecast	2023/24 Forecast
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net Cost of Services	9,034	8,791	9,213
Forecast Budget Deficit	0	757	920

Devolution and Local Government Reorganisation

- 2.24 In July 2020, Surrey County Council's (SCC) Leader, wrote to MHCLG, requesting a mandate to reform local government in Surrey. The letter set-out SCC's desire to move away from the current two tier structure in the county to become a single-tier Unitary Authority. In Autumn 2020, MHCLG responded to the request to make clear that it sees no pressure for reform of local government in two tier areas (like Surrey), nor a need for structural change. Instead, MHCLG confirmed that any work should be based on locally-led improvements and driven by locally-led proposals.
- 2.25 The Leaders of all Surrey's district and borough councils commissioned a review, to examine alternative proposals for local government provision in Surrey and to explore ways of joint working and closer collaboration with partners. As the country emerges from the pandemic, the 11 districts and boroughs plan to revisit the report and explore the collaboration opportunities it provides.

Local Plan & Housing

- 2.26 The Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan. However, for a number of reasons the Plan programme has been subject to delays beyond the control of the Council. At present the timetable is expecting a submission to the Secretary of State in October 2022, with a public hearing in January 2023 and adoption by December 2023.

- 2.28 The Council has in place a Housing Delivery Action Plan,⁹ because it has not delivered the required levels of housing. There are areas within the Borough made up of large single owner occupier homes. Over time, this may lead to an increase in population as family homes come to the market or possible windfall planning development sites. The changes in demographics and population growth, will continue to add to the pressure for suitable and affordable housing within the Borough.
- 2.29 The Council has experienced unprecedented demand in the last year for housing and homelessness services. As Government support schemes such as furloughing and tenant eviction protection end, demand for these services is likely to increase further. The net budget requirement for temporary accommodation is currently at an all-time high of c£1.5m.
- 2.30 The effect of this is that more people may require support from Council services which will mean a greater demand on resources and interaction with Councillors.

Climate Change

- 2.31 In 2020 the Council set an ambitious target for being carbon neutral by 2035. Its' Climate Change Action Plan was developed by the Councillors and sets measure to help reduce the Council's own emissions as well as promoting good practice throughout the Borough.¹⁰ The work of the Action Plan is broken down into themes with the Council focusing on driving forward the ambitious change program not just within the local authority but within the Borough through influence and improvement.

Economic Development

- 2.32 The Council's Economic Development Strategy provides a framework for delivering sustained prosperity setting out the Council's ambitions, key priorities and related actions for the economic development across the Borough. The Borough is home to a number of major international and national headquarters, to small independent enterprises and everything in between. As well as being a significant local employer, the horse racing industry adds around £13million annually to the local economy. Although the impact of Brexit on the Borough is still be assessed, Covid has presented the Council with new challenges.
- 2.33 In September 2020, four parts of the Borough, felt the greatest economic impact of Covid both from unemployment and people being furloughed. In three areas, the figures of over 25% of the working population are shown to have been furloughed. Epsom and Ewell comes 6th for unemployment rate in Surrey and the 5th highest for youth unemployment.
- 2.34 The Council is in the process of developing new plans through its Build Back Better initiative to ensure the Borough remains affluent, by anticipating and responding to the inevitable changes in employment and business patterns and stimulating both.

⁹ <https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/residents/planning/planning-policy/Draft%20Housing%20Action%20Plan%202020%20Final.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents//Climate%20Change%20Action%20Plan%20Final.pdf>

3 Governance & Decision Making

The Councillors

- 3.1 The job description of a Councillor (also referred to as Members) is set out in the Constitution¹¹. The Councillors are collectively responsible as policy makers and for the strategic and corporate management functions. They are advocates for their constituents and representatives for their communities.
- 3.2 The complexity of their role has grown as societal pressures and expectations have changed. For example, the Council has to set a balanced budget each year. The work of the Council is impacted by national campaigns for change, be it climate change, recognition of diversity and a creation of a fairer society. It is also impacted by national policy, be it the delivery of higher levels of housing, changes to the welfare systems and increased regulatory action. The work of all Councillors requires them to contribute to these processes and develop plans in response. It also requires direct support of their communities and for their constituents.

Governance Model

- 3.3 The Council operates the Committee system of governance based on the Local Government Act 2000. Whenever the model of governance has been discussed there has been overwhelming support for the continuation of the Committee system. It is seen as providing an opportunity for the largest number of Councillors to actively participate in shaping policy and direction of the Council. It enables residents to feel that their views are being represented by individuals they know who are active in their local communities. There are no plans to change this operating model.
- 3.4 The Council does not have a designated 'Leader of the Council', because it operates a committee governance structure. Instead the Chairman of Strategy & Resources Committee fulfils the function of a Leader and responds to all formal Government correspondence. The Group Leader of the majority group (the Residents Association), fulfills the representation role within the Surrey Group of authorities.
- 3.5 With the exception of one Ward, the Council is made up of a three Member Ward system. This helps to ensure that a Councillor is always available for residents to approach and raise their concerns with. It also provides resilience for decision making by managing the role of members on decision making committees such as Planning. For example, the make-up of Planning Committee has been designed to encourage a representative from each Ward.

The Mayor

- 3.6 The Mayor is elected each year at the Annual meeting of the Council, which is held in May. The role of the Mayor is to represent the Council in the local community as the Borough's "first

¹¹ <https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/documents/s16704/Part%202%20-%20Articles%20of%20the%20Constitution%2030112016%20Constitution%20of%20Epsom%20and%20Ewell%20Borough%20Council.pdf>

citizen".

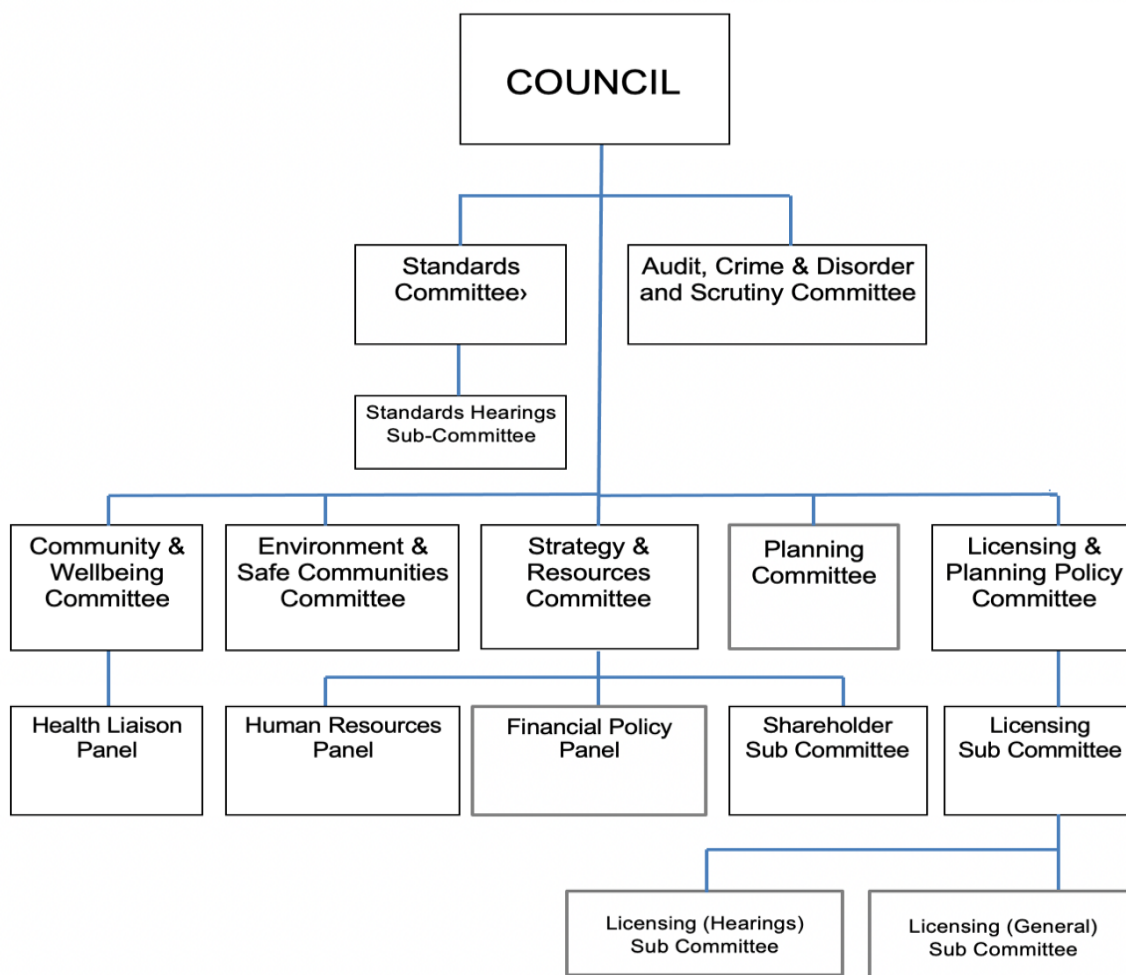
- 3.7 The Mayor adopts a non-political role, with key responsibilities and duties including:
- Chairing of Full Council.
 - Opening functions, events and new businesses as the Borough's representative.
 - Attending award ceremonies and receptions at the request of local schools, businesses, voluntary and community groups.
 - Hosting civic receptions for overseas visitors, civic dignitaries and other guests.
 - Visiting individuals and groups throughout the Borough to mark celebrations and key events.
- 3.8 During their period of office, the Mayor will receive invitations to events/functions in the Borough and across Surrey. The Mayor's role may be purely passive where all that is required is the Mayor's presence. There may be other occasions when the Mayor's role is more active in terms of opening events, making a speech, awarding prizes and meeting guests. For this reason the Mayor, as first citizen does not sit on any committees, although Mayors have been known to sit on outside bodies where their position as the first citizen does not conflict.
- 3.9 The Deputy Mayor can stand in if the Mayor is not available. When formally deputising for the Mayor, they have the same non-political responsibilities and prerogatives as the Mayor. When not formally deputizing they, however, continue to function as a Councillor, but will be mindful of the responsibilities of their role as future 'first citizen'.

Governance Changes since last Review

- 3.10 As a result of the Local Government Act 2000 and following public consultation, the Council took the decision to adopt "alternative arrangements" comprising a "stream-lined committee system". The Constitution was duly approved by the Secretary of State and adopted in September 2001.
- 3.11 Since 2001, several pieces of further legislation have come into force, which have required the creation of additional committees or amended the necessity for them. For example, all local authorities were required under the Police and Justice Act 2006 to establish a Crime and Disorder Committee. The role of this committee is to scrutinise the work of the local Community Safety Partnership and to consider councillor calls for action concerning local crime and disorder matter. In 2014, the Council made changes to some of its Committees and their terms of reference, which included the merger of two committees to create an Audit, Crime & Disorder & Scrutiny Committee. In 2016 further changes were made with the Social and Leisure Committees being replaced with a single Community & Wellbeing Committee.
- 3.12 In 2019, the Council carried out a Polling Stations Review, which resulted in a number of changes, including in polling places and the creation of new polling district.

Committees

- 3.13 The Council's decision-making structure is set out on Part 3 of its Constitution, which is shown in the structure chart below:



- 3.14 The Committee Model has a focus on outcomes and delivery, so there is an alignment with the work of council departments across the Council. Council approves the membership of the Committees, sub Committees and Advisory Panels at its Annual meeting in May, each year. Meetings of Council and Committees take place in the evenings either at 7pm or from 7.30pm. This is to accommodate those Councillors who either work or have other caring responsibilities.
- 3.15 The Council's four Policy Committees have responsibility for policy and operational matters. This includes statutory responsibilities; developing strategies; drawing up revenue budgets and develop proposals for capital projects; develop and maintain communication and consultation with the public, local businesses, voluntary and other relevant organisations. They have responsibility for forming and developing partnerships and influencing stakeholders; agreeing the distribution of grant aid or award rate and determine the level of delegation to officers. The make-up of each Committee, Sub Committee, Advisory Panels and their terms of reference are

set out in Part 3 of the Constitution. The Advisory Panels play a significant role in key areas of work. For example, the Financial Policy Panel, helps to support the decisions Strategy & Resources Committee is required to make on financial matters and budget setting.

- 3.16 The breakdown of all the separate committees, sub committees, advisory panels and the groups, demonstrates the capacity needed across the Councillor structure to support Council decision making¹².
- 3.17 The role and responsibilities of Councillors has expanded as the role of local government has significantly changed with the devolution of responsibilities and service provision since the last Review. For example, the Health and Social Care Act 2001 gives statutory functions in relation to the reviewing and scrutinising of local health service matters to O&S committees of local authorities that hold responsibility for social services. The Council's Health Liaison Panel fulfills important function for a number of second tier Councils and has developed a strong relationship with health bodies, even though the Council is not directly responsible for social services.

Statutory & Regulatory Function

- 3.18 The Council has established a number of committees in order to discharge its statutory functions. The Constitution sets out the in the terms of reference for each, it also gives details of the procedures to be used in committee meetings. The breakdown of appointments of Councillors to Committees, Sub Committees and Advisory Panels demonstrates the spread of decision making powers across the Council. There are 113 appointments necessary for this to function. A further 31 are necessary for the Officer/ Member Working Groups appointment by Committees are necessary to carry out the support function for effective decision making.

Planning

- 3.19 The Council's Planning Committee operates as the single council wide committee. It has a membership of thirteen members and determines all strategic and major planning applications and planning applications which have not been delegated to Officers and those which are called in by Councillors.
- 3.20 The Council has a steady flow of planning applications and with the pressure for housing within Borough, Planning Committee meetings can be particularly demanding for Councillors. Applications often require high levels of preparation by Committee decision makers, for a Committee meeting. These meetings also generate significant public interest and involvement. Although there is scheme delegation in place to Officers, all major and contested applications are required to go to Planning Committee. The Committee meets at least once every 6 weeks, with extra meetings being added as needed. By way of an example in 2019-2020 the Committee met 13 times during the course of the year. ¹³

¹² Appendix 3: Appointments required to support Governance & external Partnerships

¹³ Appendix 2: Committee Meetings Statistical Data

Licensing

- 3.21 The Council's Licensing and Planning Policy Committee has a membership of ten Councillors. The Committee has responsibility on behalf of the Council for developing the Licensing Policy and keeping under review and the administration of alcohol/entertainment licensing under the Licensing Act 2003. It also has responsibility for other areas of licensing such as taxis private hire, street trading, films and animals.
- 3.22 Members of the Committee are the only Councillors allowed to sit on Licensing (Hearings) Sub Committees which deal with alcohol/entertainment licensing under the Licensing Act 2003. These Sub Committees must comprise three members and they have responsibility for considering individual licensing applications where there are objections and reviews of granted licenses as well as the review of such licences.
- 3.23 There is also a separate Licensing Sub Committee (General) which draws its membership from the wider Council membership. The General Sub Committee determines other types of licences such as the grant, renewal of private hire, hackney carriage vehicles and driver licences, for Operator licences as well as the revocation of such. It also requires three members to sit as decision makers.
- 3.24 Both Sub Committees require trained members to sit and the preference is to avoid Members in whose Ward a site is located, to sit as a decision-maker, if possible. All the meetings take place during the day and this can restrict the pool of Members who may be available. The number of meetings can vary from year to year, as they are dependent on applications and any regulatory action, they are also sometimes cancelled at short notice because the parties concerned may have agreed a resolution.

Standards Functions

- 3.25 The Standards Committee is made up of nine Members and has a Standards Hearing Sub Committee of three Members. The Committee, amongst other matters advises the Council on its duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by Members. It has a Sub-Committee which determines any complaints against Councillors which require a Sub-Committee Decision.
- 3.26 The work of the Standards Committee has grown since 2018, which led to the work of the Chair being recognised for a special allowance award as part of the 2020 IRP review. It currently as a working group set up working on constitutional changes to encourage greater public participation within the democratic processes.
- 3.27 An example of where work the Council can be affected by external changes, follows the report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life on Codes of Conduct for Members in 2019. The report itself follows problems within Local Government more generally. The Council's Standards Committee followed up on many of the recommendations early. For example it introduced a new Code of Conduct for its Members in 2019. .

Audit, Crime & Disorder and Scrutiny Committee

- 3.28 Being a Committee based model of governance, the Council only has one committee which

carries out a number of roles, including scrutiny. The Audit, Crime & Disorder and Scrutiny Committee has ten Councillors and fulfills a number of key statutory functions, and these are set out in Schedule 1 to Part 3 of the Constitution. This includes the Committee being the Crime and Disorder Committee under Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006. The remit of the business of this Committee requires its Members to have with a number of different specialisms.. The Committee meets on average four times a year.

- 3.29 The Committee's level of activity is managed through its annual work programme. Any proposals for reviews are scrutinised by the Chair and Vice Chair with the relevant Heads of Service. They will also make sure adequate resources are available and that the potential outcomes of such reviews justify the resource and time necessary for such pieces of work.
- 3.30 The Committee supports the work of the Council as a whole and reviews may lead to reports and recommendations that advise the Council in relation to its policies, budget and service delivery. The Committee may also be consulted on forthcoming decisions and the development of policy.

Other Arrangements for the discharge of duties

- 3.31 The work of Councillors does not rest just with the formal committees. They are also required to support a number of other working groups, which help to drive or support policy development, expenditure, or project delivery. Currently there are six such internal groups, with 31 appointments.¹⁴ The breakdown of Committees and groups with the number of appointments, evidences the level of Councillors needed to run the governance framework. ¹⁵
- 3.32 For example, the Council has a Borough Investment Fund which offers grants to owners and occupiers of commercial buildings within the Borough, to improve and enhance shop fronts. It also operates a CIL Neighbourhood Scheme, which allows the Council to fund smaller infrastructure projects required by the community where development takes place. Successful local CIL applications for funding to date have included projects such as playground equipment, street lighting, footpath restoration and improvements to community facilities.
- 3.33 There is the Capital Member Group which reviews all proposals for Capital expenditure before plans are developed into proposals. There are invariably time limited working groups, set up to deal with specific matters. In the last year for example, the Council has the Electoral Review Task and Finish Group, Polling Stations Working Group, a Standards Working Group looking at public participation within the Constitution. Again Councillors need to be available to sit on such groups.

¹⁴ Appendix 3: Appointments to support Governance & External Partnerships

¹⁵ Appendix 3: Appointments to support Governance & External Partnerships

External Partnerships & Outside Bodies

- 3.34 The Council also has a range of joint committees and outside bodies and partnerships which all require an appointed Councillor. There are the unique partnerships such as the Conservators, which have been set up by legislation to preserve the Epsom Downs, where the Council sits with other key stakeholders. There is a joint Committee with the London Borough of Sutton to manage Nonsuch Park. The list of outside bodies, partnerships and appointments to external organisations is set out in Appendix 3. The Council has tried to manage the bodies its Councillors are able to sit on and there are a number of wider Surrey Committees which the Council has not appointed to. There is pressure on Councillors time and a balance has to be struck between the often competing workloads.

Voluntary Sector

- 3.35 The Borough has a sizeable voluntary and community sector. Councillors frequently engage with these and other civic society organisations in their role as political representatives and community champions. A number of Councillors are appointed to outside bodies which serve the communities across the Borough are set out in the table below:

No.	Body on which Represented	No of Councillor Reps
1	Age Concern (Epsom and Ewell) – General Committee	2
2	Committee of Management of Local Citizens Advice Bureau	2
3	Epsom and Ewell Town Twinning Association – Management Committee	2
4	Epsom Common Association	1
5	Ewell Parochial Trusts	3
6	Friends of Epsom and Ewell Parks	1
7	Central Surrey Community Action (formerly Voluntary Action Mid-Surrey)	1

- 3.36 Sitting on outside bodies is a further call on time and whilst the demands of these organisations varies significantly, they all require Members to attend meetings each year, along with the work programme which this carries. On top of formal appointments, a number of Councillors also support, often informally a range of local community and voluntary groups.
- 3.37 Given the financial challenges faced by the Council over the next decade, the workload of Committees and the need for setting up more time limited working groups, is expected to increase. More will be required of Councillors in terms of innovation and redesign to address the ongoing challenges of the economic environment. The work of Committees on local area/ region

based projects, will place further demands on their time. For example in relation Local Enterprise Partnership.

- 3.38 At a local level, a number of Surrey Councils have revised arrangements for the operation of Local Area Committees, which are currently run by Surrey County Council. This may result in a need to identify Members to sit on any revised version of the Local Area Committee, as adopted by other Surrey Councils. The Council does not itself operate any local area/neighbourhood committees and has no plans for any at present.

Member Workloads

- 3.39 The Council currently requires 194 separate appointments by its Councillors to various seats or positions. A summary of this breakdown¹⁶ illustrates the both the level and balance of the Council's decision making, partnership and collaborative arrangements:

	Appointments required
Committees/Sub Committees/ Advisory Panels	113
Officer/Member Working Groups appointed by Committees	31 including subs
Member Champions	5
Joint Committees/Arrangements	32 including subs
Outside Bodies	13
Total number of appointments required	194

- 3.40 In an average year the Council will hold 64 meetings Committees, Sub Committees and Advisory Panels. The planning and delivery of these meetings requires an average of 45 call over meetings which involve the Chair, Vice Chair of a Committee and relevant officers. On average, appointed committee Members will attend around 5.4 meetings a month per year.¹⁷
- 3.41 In addition to the Committee workload of Councillors, the Member Workload Survey found that in an average month, 1 to 5 meetings accounted for 50% of meetings. These meetings are with Officers, other Members, Business and Community Groups. All meetings whether they are internal or external, require preparation time. They also inevitably require follow-up work. The number of Councillors available to engage and carry out these duties is critical to success delivery of outputs.

¹⁶ Appendix 3 Appointments required to support Governance and External Partnerships & Outside Bodies

¹⁷ Appendix 2 Committee Meetings Statistical Information.

Scheme of Delegation to Officers

- 3.42 The Scheme of Delegation to Officers is in the process of a fundamental review. At present, in order to increase efficiency, decrease bureaucracy and reduce costs, new delegations are added as needed. However, the decision-making profile of the Council is based on the need for elected representatives to make strategic decisions. This is combined with the powers exercised by the various committees of the Council. When appropriate additional meetings are convened to deal with urgent matters. The change to the officer scheme of delegation will not change the work of the Council's Committees.

4 Community Involvement

- 4.1 A key reason given by those wishing to become a Councillor, is the role they can play in their communities to bring about improvements and represent the views of their residents. This driver, gives Councillors an insight into the problems, priorities and opportunities necessary for developing local solutions and action. It is therefore understandable that a significant proportion of their time is spent on engaging with residents.
- 4.2 The ratio of electors to Councillors should be such that there is easy access to elected representatives. Councillors should have adequate time to devote to their duties without adversely impacting on their private lives. The actual time commitment will vary between Councillors, dependent on their other responsibilities and the nature of the area they represent. Regardless, community engagement continues to form a substantial element of the overall role of a Councillor at Epsom and Ewell.
- 4.3 Council is currently involved in a number of projects and initiatives which has generated an increase in the workload of Councillors. For example the work associated with the development of a new Local Plan. Residents are seeking information from their Councillors on the impact that various proposals will have on their neighbourhoods, as well as the Borough more generally.
- 4.4 There are examples of the partnership working which is helping to deliver schemes and projects for the Borough which sit outside the work of the Council. For example, a local community initiative to bring a statue of Emily Davison to Epsom Town Centre has involved active engagement by Councillors.

Casework

- 4.5 The most significant change since the last Electoral Review has been in technology. The direct effect of this has been the method of communication. Technology has changed the ways in which Councillors are able to interact with their communities and their constituents. The impact of this on the lives of Councillors is not something to be underestimated. The easy access and extensive use of mobile telephones, email and social media has increased expectations by the public from both Councillors and the Council in terms of access and immediacy of response. In addition, casework arising from austerity, both nationally and locally, also accounts for some of the more complex casework around housing and homelessness and personal support.
- 4.6 The Member Workload Survey identifies the type of subject matter along with amount of time to deal with these issues.. Residents in some of these situations can be experiencing enormous stress, requiring both sensitivity and time from their elected representatives. Their Councillor is often their first port of call to help and to talk to. .
- 4.7 Planning enquires produces a great deal of casework for Councillors at a Ward level. Proposals for development or unauthorised works can generate strong reactions. The size of Planning Committee aims to reflect the make-up of the Borough, which means there needs to be capacity

at Ward level for residents views to be heard.

- 4.8 The way in which Councillors engage with their residents vary. There is a range between holding local surgeries, writing blogs and attending public meetings such as those of local residents or single issues. The access to information and support from elected representatives has changed considerably since the last review. The use and easy access of the internet has replaced a high proportion of direct contact. Councillors seek to assist their residents directly but will seek the assistance of Officers as required necessary. In almost all cases the Councillors will remain engaged until a matter has been resolved.
- 4.9 The amount of information available electronically has also grown exponentially. Even though the Council provides more information, the level of direct contact with Councillors on matters of information remains high. There is an expectation from the public that their Councillor will respond to any matter and will do so by return.
- 4.10 Since the start of pandemic, the method of interaction has had to change, and Members have adapted by having virtual meetings instead of in person. The level of enquires and how they are handled evidences high levels of engagement on contacts. For example 30% said they had 100 + requests of assistance and support over the last year, 18% have between 51-60 requests. The time spent by Members on dealing or supporting case work again highlights that 46% of respondees are spending between 6 to 9 hours each week, with 6% spending between 20-29 hours per week.
- 4.11 Social media has also become a popular tool for residents to use as a mechanism for communicating with Councillors. Given the speed at which comments are posted there is a great deal of pressure on Councillors to react straightaway. Councillors regularly use social media as a tool for the Council's messages. Recent examples have included messages on diversity, keeping safe during Covid, support of businesses.¹⁸
- 4.12 The nature of expectations and how contact is made with Councillors for support has changed since the last Review. The use of telephone calls from members of public as the first method of contact has fallen over the years. More enquiries start through the receipt of an e-mail. Any perception of delay in responding by a Councillor is met with complaints to the Council.
- 4.11 An area of high community Councillor contact, relates to service requests. Some members of the public feel if they seek the support of their Councillor, they will be able to influence a matter or an outcome. The Member Workload Survey evidences the breadth of enquires along with their frequency. The reasons for why Members have been contacted again evidence how Members are seen as the problem solvers for many residents. The Member Workload Survey highlights the highest areas of contact were:

¹⁸ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSLn3Mj4A0I&list=PLU1GWtl_OsxVvtsyPcU4p1LiS_q6OhSlm&index=2

Related to Council Services			
Planning 94%	Parking & Highways 91% ¹⁹	Anti-social behaviour & Council service 88%	Parks 79%
Rubbish collection & Fly tipping/flyposting 76%	Noise nuisance 67%	Housing & Enforcement/other regulatory matters 64%	
Not related to Council Services:			
Non EEBC services 73%	Neighbour disputes 52%	Parking & Highways 91%	

- 4.12 The figures evidence the time Councillors spend advocating and representing individual residents ' concerns by trying to broker a solution both for matters related to Council Services as well as those which fall outside. The percentages also show that Councillors are sometimes the only contact for many who may not have anyone else.
- 4.13 Council Officers are approached to provide information, to explain or address the issues raised by casework. On average Officers are referred five casework related questions a week, throughout the year, where input is needed to enable a Councillor to respond to an enquiry. However, invariably the Councillor will respond directly to their resident, there is no officer support for the management of Councillor caseloads.
- 4.14 To be able to respond in the manner the public expects, adds to the need for a sustainable Council Size number.

¹⁹ Highways and on street parking matters are a County Council matter

5. Recommendation on Council Size

Summary

- 5.1 The review of the Council's Size has taken into account the information and evidence set out in this Submission. The Commission's technical guidance provides no mathematical criteria for Council Size or a national formula for its calculation. Council Size is a local choice matter and will reflect the desire of communities to put in place arrangements which they feel work best for them. The key issue in reaching any decision is the need to have in place a structure which provides residents with easy access to elected representatives, enables effective decision-making to be undertaken and does not place excessive demands on the time of those who stand for political office.
- 5.2 In considering options for Council size, Members of the Task & Finish Group focus remained on ability to deliver the Council's governance, to serve the Borough community, and reflect its financial position. The work did find a clear case for maintaining the current number of Councillors at their present level as one which is sustainable. However, even though there are a group of Councillors who currently undertake six or more appointments on committees/ outside bodies, there is capacity to increase the workload of those have less appointments.
- 5.3 Councils need the ability to attract a wide variety of applicants to the role of Councillor. The issue of capacity and balance, have been considered in terms of the various options for Council size. It remains important that Councillors are able to exercise their roles as decision makers along with their ability to interact effectively with their constituents, and still carry on with their day to day activities or responsibilities.
- 5.4 On balance, the Council considers 35 would allow the Council to continue to operate its governance structure. The number is based on requiring Councillors to take on more responsibility but one which is assessed to be sustainable.

Committee arrangements maintained since last review

- 5.5 The Council considered an Executive arrangement when changes were introduced in 2000 and concluded that this did not provide an opportunity for a large number of Councillors to participate in the democratic process. Since the Localism Act, it is the case that the Since 2011, the Committee structure has come back into favour as a leadership and governance model, with an increasing number of local authorities converting back to a Committee system.
- 5.6 The Council conducts reviews of its Constitution and these have not highlighted any concerns with the Committee system. It is considered that with a Council Size of 35 Councillors it is possible to maintain the effective formal decision-making and scrutiny structure whilst continuing to adhere to relevant legislative requirements.

The changing way in which residents' access information, services and support

- 5.7 Since the last Electoral Review in 1997, the Council has invested in 'electronic'

government to enable residents to access services of the Council through its website and to communicate with the Council effectively by email / on line.

- 5.8 This form of access has dramatically increased in recent years where residents increasingly 'self-serve' from the Council's website, reducing the need for individuals to approach Councillors directly on a range of activities. Councillors continue to engage with residents in a variety of ways, including e-mail, websites and by way of social media. Although this makes it significantly easier for residents to access information and services than was previously the case, the evidence is that residents will still direct service requests to their Councillors irrespective of the information the Council has on its website.
- 5.9 The Council moved to paperless meetings in 2016 and has allocated electronic devices to all Councillors. This further supports Councillors in their work and streamlines processes.

Councillors Workloads

- 5.10 The Member Workload Survey²⁰ provides a valuable insight into the work and time Councillors spend on Council and community activities. The level of work for Committees has been consistent over the years. It is the view of the Council that ratio of Councillors to electors needs to enable and allow effective local representation. The time spent by Members on dealing or supporting case work again highlights that 46% of respondents are spending between 6 to 9 hours each week, with 6% spending between 20-29 hours per week. This is on top of the average of preparing for and attending just under six committees a month.
- 5.11 The nature of the strong relationship with the voluntary sector is evidenced by the Council appointments to bodies such as Age Concern, Central Surrey Community Action and the Committee for Management of Local Citizens Advice Bureau. The relationship has proved vital during the pandemic. These relationships will be added to further as the Council helps the Borough to recover and Build Back Better.

Availability of Members to sit on Committees

- 5.12 There are natural restrictions on who can be selected to sit on Committees. The application of legislation limits the ability of ungrouped Members to be able to sit on Committees. This can change but it requires all Councillor agreement or changes to the Constitution. A reduction to 35 Councillors would lead to 34 Councillors being available to take on decision making and scrutiny roles, since it would have to exclude the Mayor

Ratio of Councillors to Electorate

- 5.13 Epsom and Ewell is home currently to approximately 80,000 people. The movement changes in electorate over time demonstrates the growth in the electorate figures as well as the increase in the ratio of Councillor to electorate. The Commission started the last review in 1997, it concluded

²⁰ Appendix 1 Member Workload Survey

in 1999 with the reduction in 1 Member and 1 Ward.

- 5.14 The Council carried out a periodic review in 2012, which showed an increase in average ratio of Councillor to electorate. This is summarised in the table below:

Year	Wards	No of Councillors	Electorate	Average Ratio Councillor to electorate
1997	14	39	51,284	1:1315
2012	13	38	56,898	1:1497
2021	13	38	59,262	1:1559
2027 Projected on numbers only	13	38	63,183*	1:1662
		35		1:1805

*to be confirmed

- 5.15 The forecasting methodology²¹ sets out the Council's approach to projected electorate figures for 2027.
- 5.16 The electorate of Epsom & Ewell is currently 59262, equating to 1,560 electors per Councillor. The growth forecast by 2023 is an electorate of 63,183. This would increase electors per Councillor to 1,662 for 38 Councillors and 1,805 for 35. It is considered that, in the context of modern open and transparent local government, this will not result in an unacceptable workload per Councillor if the Council Size reduces to 35.

Local Circumstances

- 5.16 Of all the second tier Surrey Councils, who have undertaken a review recently, all have had a reduction in their Council Size.

Year of Review	Council	Council Size Change (Council recommendations to LGBCE)
2015	Woking	17 % reduction (36 to 30)
2015	Elmbridge	20% reduction (60 to 48)
2017	Surrey Heath	14% reduction (40 to 34) ²²
2019	Reigate and Banstead	12% reduction (51 to 45)
2019	Runnymede	2.38% reduction (42-41)

²¹ Appendix 5 Forecasting Methodology

²² The Commission recommended 35 Councillors instead of the 34 suggested by the Council.

5.17 It is made clear in the Commission's guidance, that a Council submission on size will be judged on the basis of a case for the circumstances of that Council. The governance structure of a Cabinet/ Executive model is very different to that of a Committee model. The number of Councillors needed to support decision making structures is also very different.


The financial position of the Council

5.18 The Council in line with the local government generally, has faced severe challenges over the last decade. At first it was as a result of the global economic crisis which commenced in 2008. The current uncertainties flowing from the Brexit and now Covid add to the financial pressure on both local authorities and the communities they serve. The approach of the Council has been to reduce its costs through redesigning services to make them more efficient.

Conclusion

- 5.19 In determining a recommendation on Council Size, the Council has had regard to its:
- governance arrangements and how it makes decisions;
 - its scrutiny functions relating to its own decision making and the Council's responsibilities to outside bodies; and
 - the role of Councillors in the local community and how they engage with their residents, conduct casework and represent the Council on local partner organisations.
- 5.20 The Council therefore recommends a proposal for a reduction of Council Size from the current 38 to 35 Members.

Appendix



Members Workload Survey 2020





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Summary of findings

04

Continuation of summary of findings

05 - 18

Analysis of findings

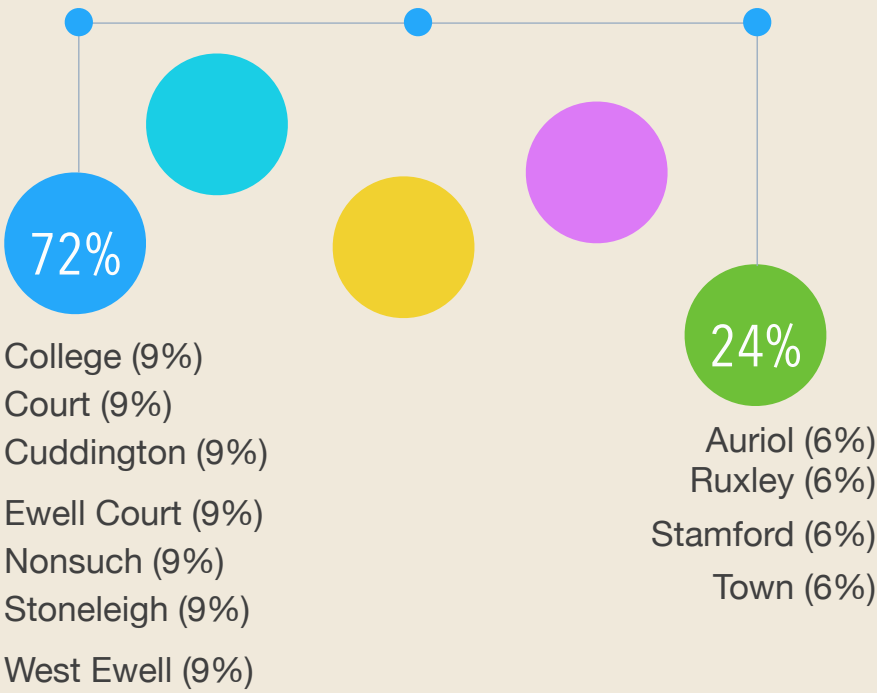
19

Conclusion

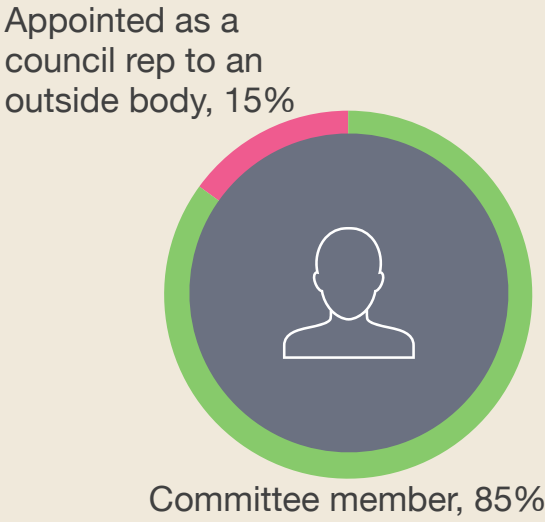
Summary of findings

Note: due to rounding percentages might not add up to a 100%

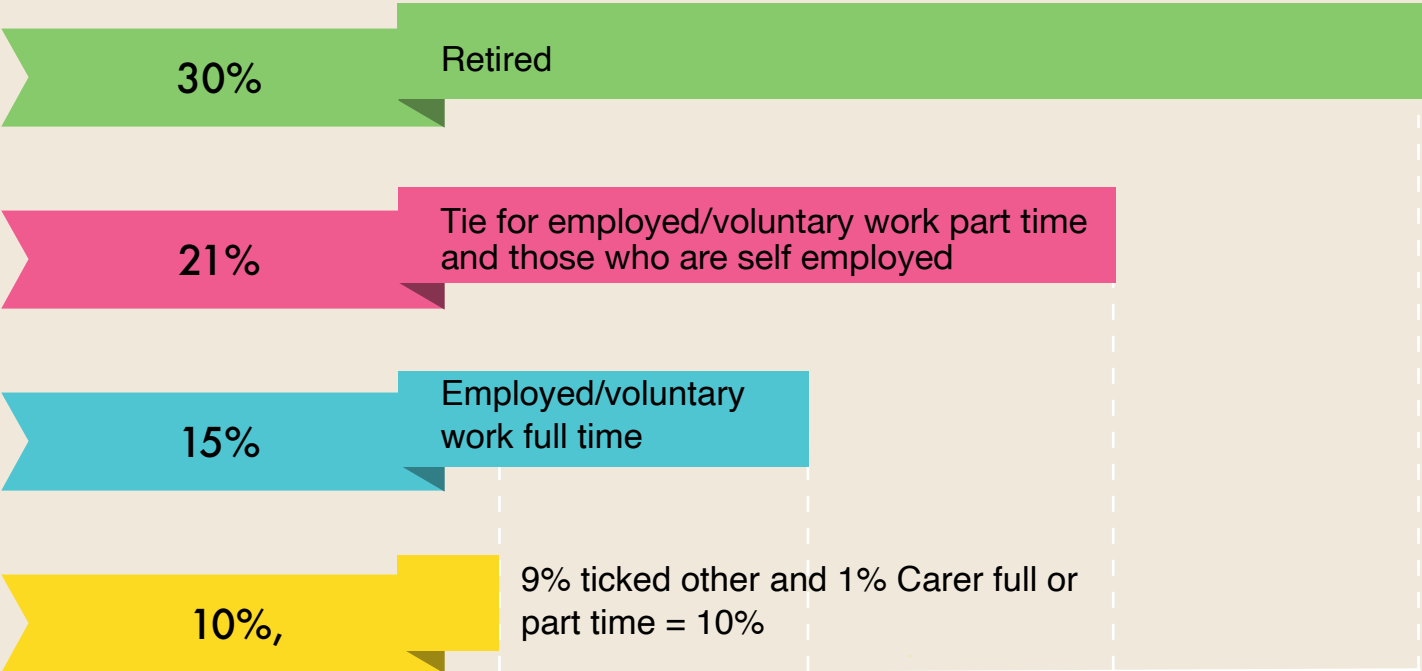
Which ward do you represent?



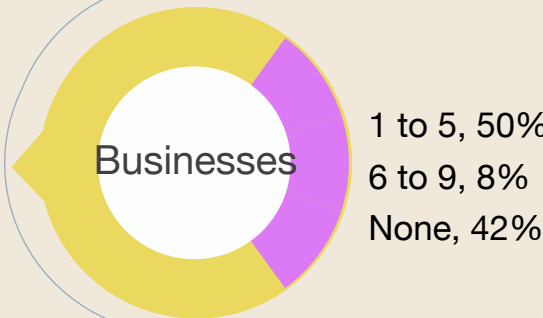
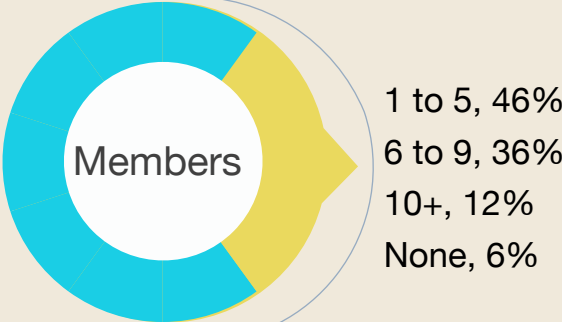
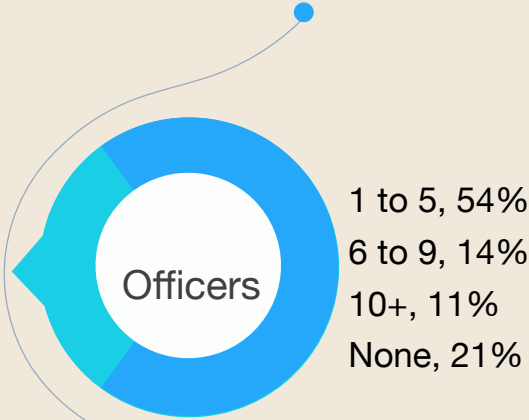
What best describes your role on the Council?



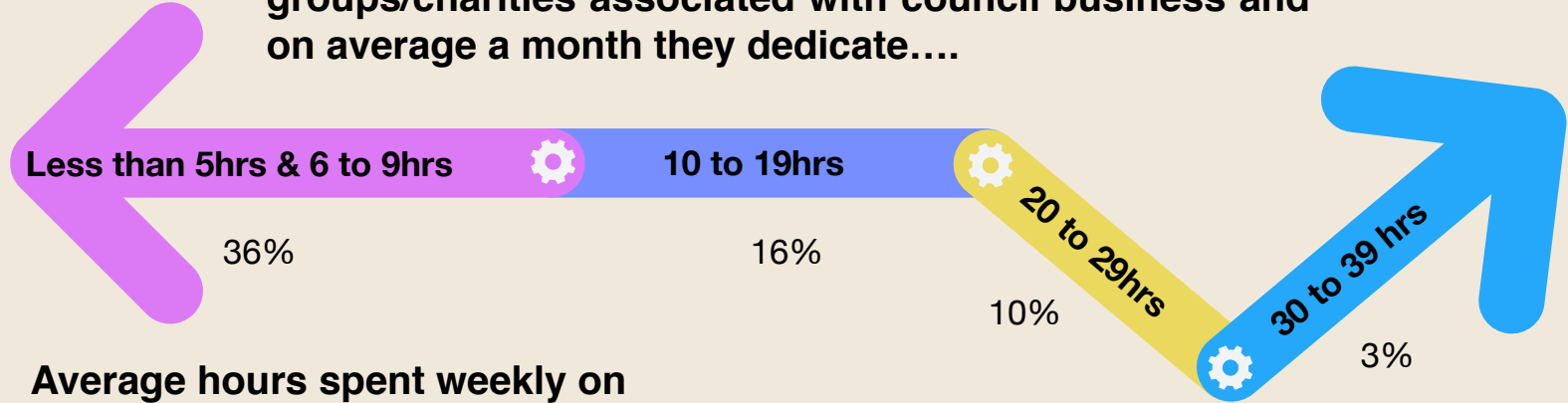
Which category best describes your position



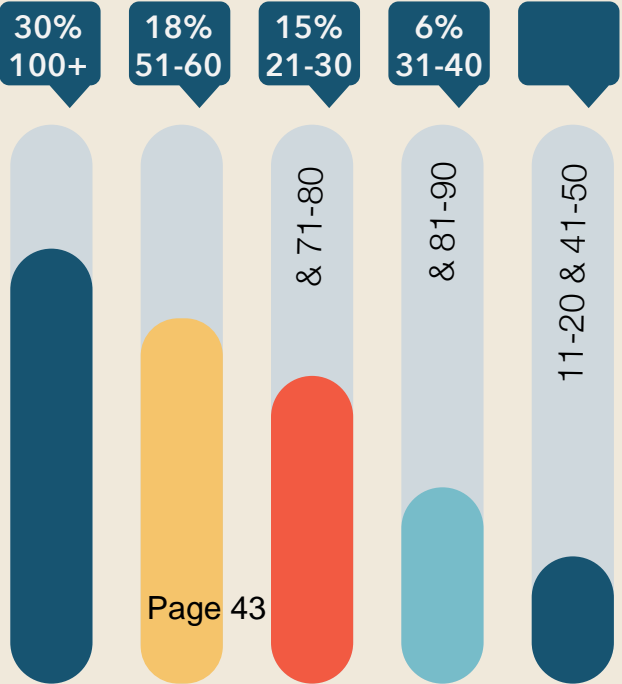
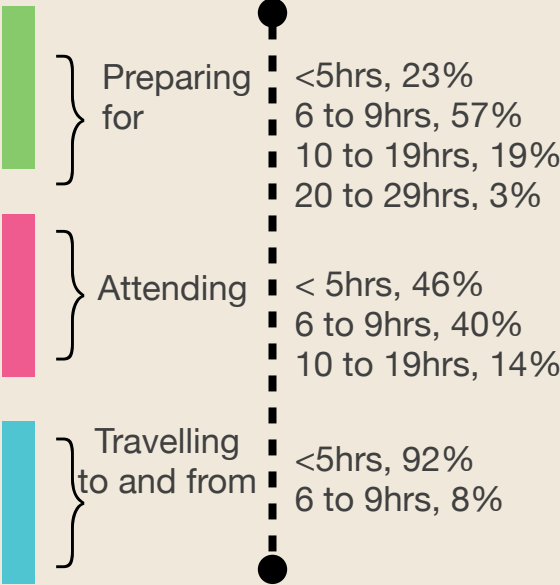
In an average month, how many meetings do you attend on council business with...



Overall, 26/35 respondents are involved with external groups/charities associated with council business and on average a month they dedicate....



Average hours spent weekly on activities for formal council meetings, partner organisations, or outside bodies to which Members have been appointed by the council



In your capacity as a Ward Member, how many enquiries (including requests for assistance or support from residents or businesses based in the Borough did you receive between May 2019 and May 2020

Regarding enquiries received, how many...



Follow up calls did you have to make

1 to 9	19%
10 to 19	28%
20 to 29	25%
30 to 39	6%
40 to 49	9%
50+	13%



Follow up correspondence did you have to write

1 to 9	9%
10 to 19	15%
20 to 29	12%
30 to 39	24%
50+	36%



Follow up visits did you have to make

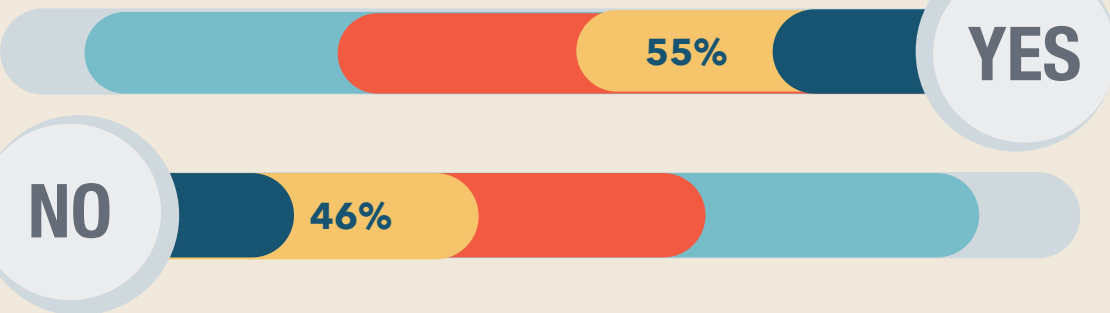
1 to 9	44%
10 to 19	31%
20 to 29	9%
50+	9%
None	6%

What type of enquiries did you receive?
(Respondents were asked to tick all that applied hence the higher percentages)

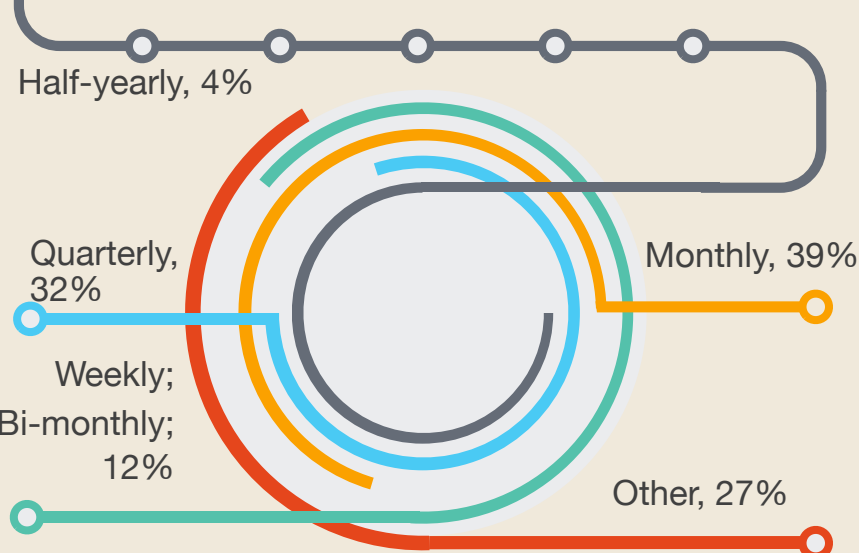


- Planning, 94%
- Parking & highways, 91%
- Anti-social behaviour & Council service (tie 88%)
- Parks, 79%
- Rubbish collection & Flytipping/flyposting (tie 76%)
- Noise nuisance, 73%
- Non EEBC services, 67%
- Housing & Enforcement/other regulatory matters (tie 64%)
- Neighbour disputes, 52%

Do you conduct surgeries?



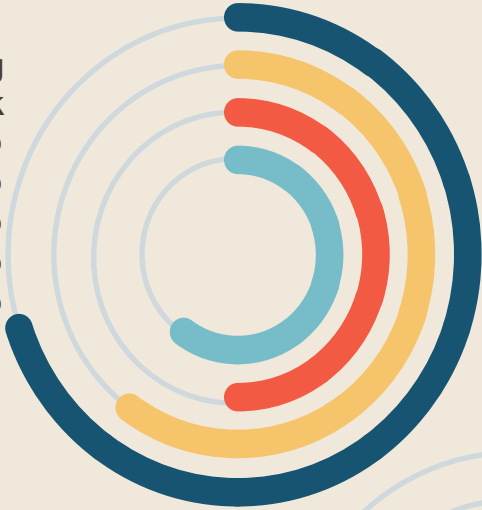
How often do you conduct surgeries?



On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member?

Dealing/supporting ward casework

<5hrs	30%
6-9hrs	46%
10-19hrs	15%
20-29hrs	6%
40-49hrs	3%



Holding surgeries

<5hrs	100%
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Use social media to communicate with residents

<5hrs	66%
6-9hrs	28%
10-19	6%



Go door to door to speak with residents

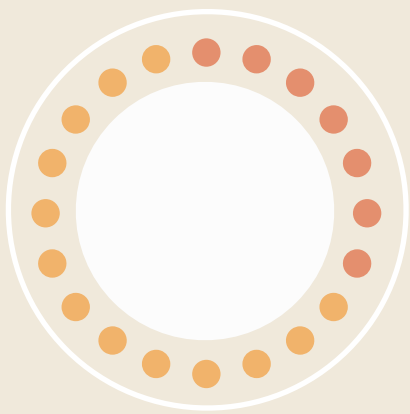
<5hrs	86%
6-9hrs	11%



Writing a local blog/newsletter

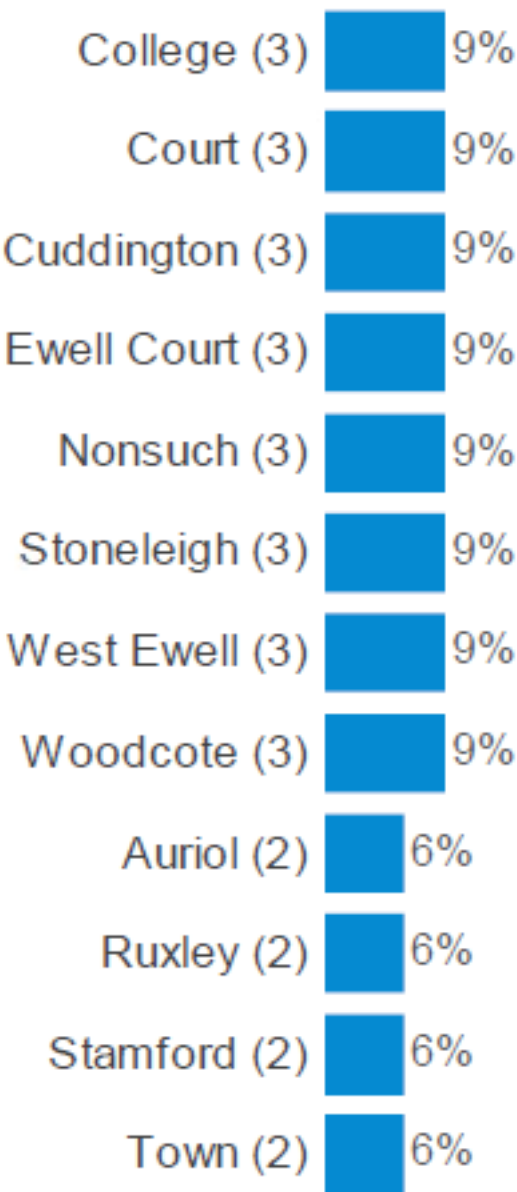
<5hrs	90%
6-9hrs	10%



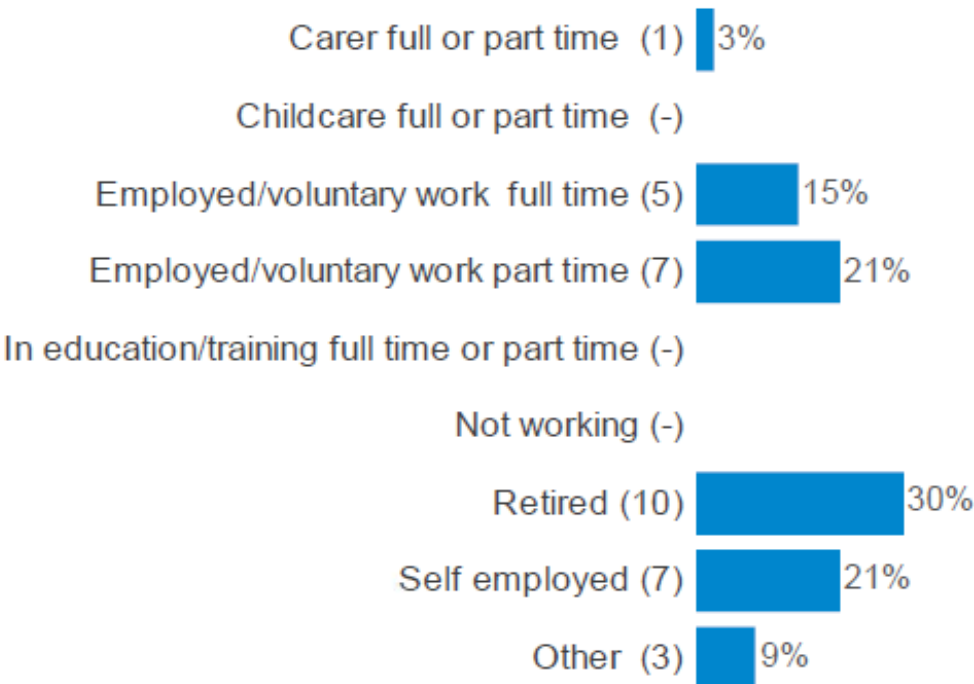


Analysis of findings

Which ward do you represent?



Please pick the categories which closely describe you your position:

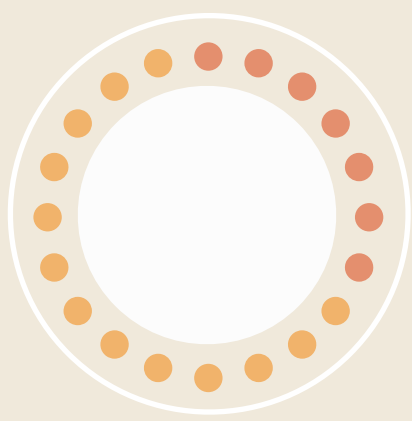


If 'Other', please specify below

I am a full time carer but also retired and do part time voluntary work.

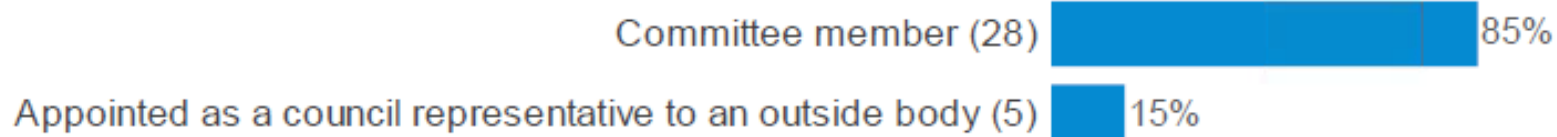
Company Director

Childcare full time and part time also ticked.



Analysis of findings

What best describes your role on the Council?



If 'appointed as a council representative to an outside body', please specify the body you represent below... (If 'appointed as a council representative to an outside b...)

Lead Members & Officers for Children's Services, Deputy Leader on the LGA SSC Board

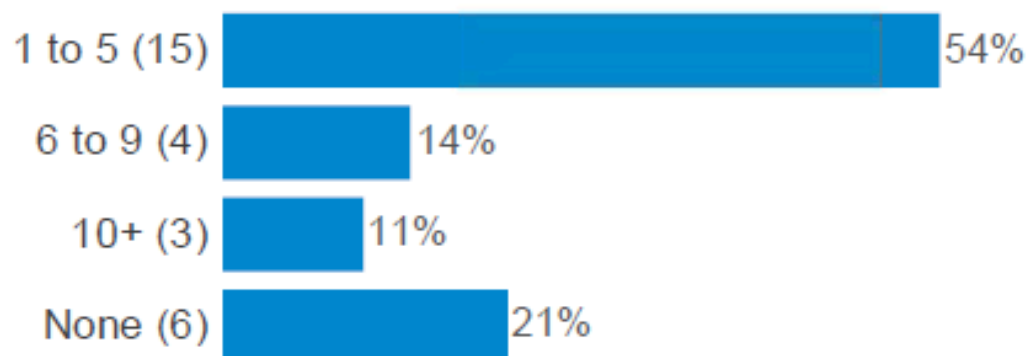
Epsom Common Association and the CAB

I am a Committee member and also represent the Council at Surrey Leaders and several other bodies

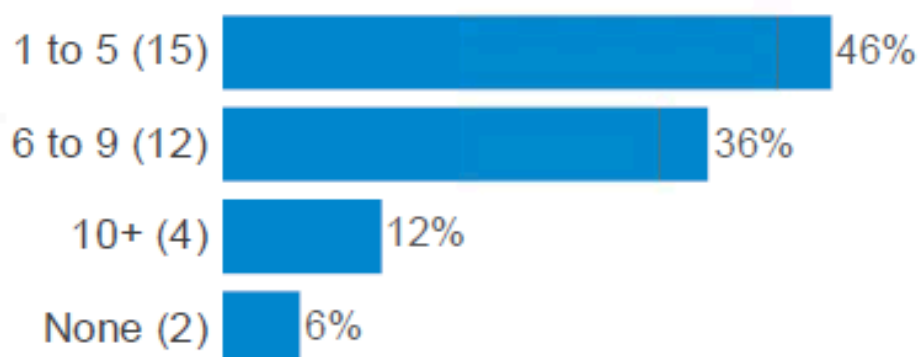
Epsom Downs Conservators, Armed Forces Champion, Cycling Champion

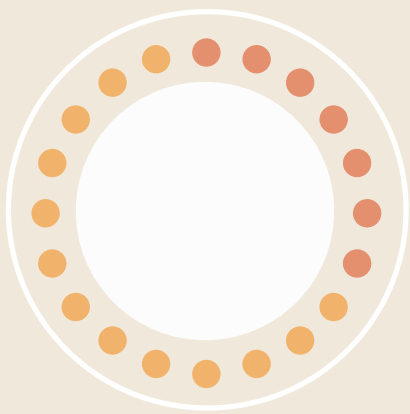
and committe member (does not let you tick both boxes). Epsom & Walton Downs Conservators

Regarding meetings (excluding committee meetings), in an average month how many do you attend on council business with... (Officers)



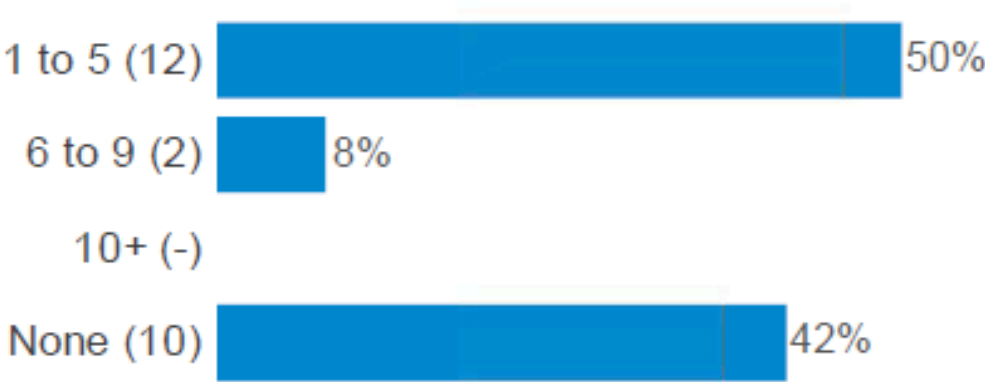
Regarding meetings (excluding committee meetings), in an average month how many do you attend on council business with... (Members)



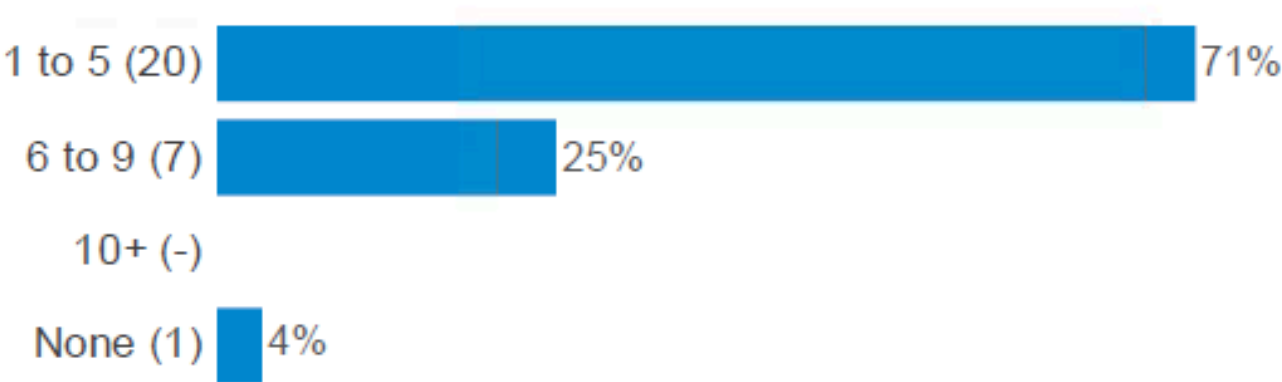


Analysis of findings

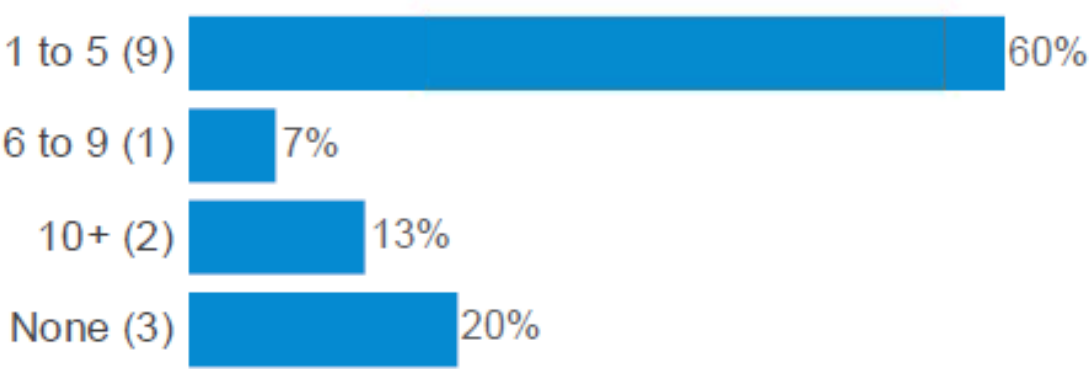
**Regarding meetings (excluding committee meetings), in an average month how many do you attend on council business with...
(Businesses)**

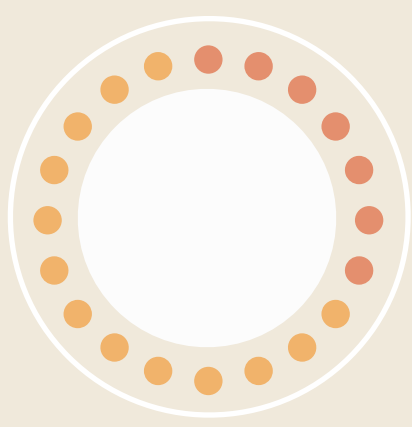


**Regarding meetings (excluding committee meetings), in an average month how many do you attend on council business with...
(Community groups)**



**Regarding meetings (excluding committee meetings), in an average month how many do you attend on council business with...
(Other)**





Analysis of findings

If you attend 'Other' meetings on council business, please specify below

Attend regular committee meetings for the Twinning Association and the Tree Advisory Board

Repair Cafe meetings

LGA Safer and Stronger Communities Board

Outside bodies

Surrey Leaders, DCN. South East England Council, Capital to Coast

The majority of these are with local Resident Association groups.

The extra meetings I attend as leader of the opposition eg Capital Group, all the emergency and recovery Covid meetings, CX appraisal, Shareholders meetings etc.

Member of Training Grounds Management Board

would not let me delete tick for other box: Amardip

LGA

CRA meetings and meeting residents when needed.

Please specify below any external groups/charities associated with council business you are involved with?

Nonsuch Park Joint Management Committee and Surrey Police and Crime Panel. At time of these statistics, also member of Stoneleigh and Auriol Residents Association

Resident Associations Surrey county Council Traders Association

VAMID , SJC , CAEE , SANF

Twining Association Tree Advisory Board Mount Green Housing Association

None associated with the Council. Six others.

Epsom Repair Cafe

Epsom and Ewell Liberal Democrats

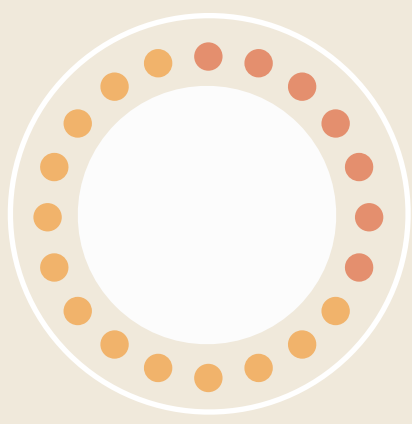
I am leading on a cross county initiative with other Independent Cllrs. I am also the Borough Mental Health Champion

TGMB, local committee, SEP

Capital to Coast, District Council Network, South East England Council.

Ewell Village Residents Association EVRA Ewell Downs Residents Association EDRA Surrey Heartlands Integrated Health Partnership Carers UK/Action for Carers/Crossroads Care Surrey

Ewell Court Residents Association Cuddington Residents Association Stoneleigh and Auriol Residents Association



Analysis of findings

Please specify below any external groups/charities associated with council business you are involved with?

RA Group at Council and local RA's

St. John's Church Residents Association

As Question 3 doesn't work I'll have to add the answer in here. I am a council representative with Age Concern Epsom & Ewell and have been for the last four years.

Dementia Friendly communities

Management Committee fro Citizens Advice, Epsom & Ewell Member of Training Grounds

Management Board (Epsom & Walton Downs Conservators) (Epsom & Walton Downs Consultative Committee)

Health Liaison Panel Epsom and Walton Downs Conservators Epsom Civic Society Epsom and Ewell Tree Advisory Board

Refugee network Horton chapel Arts group Citizens Advice Bureau Rosebery HA

Labour Party

Appointed Trustee with Age Concern Epsom & Ewell

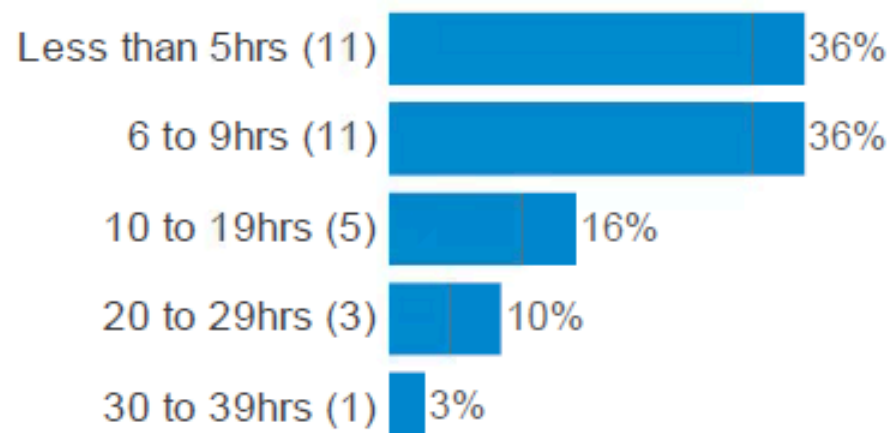
Epsom & Ewell Tree Advisory Board Woodcote (Epsom) Residents Society Friends of Rosebery Park Royal British Legion

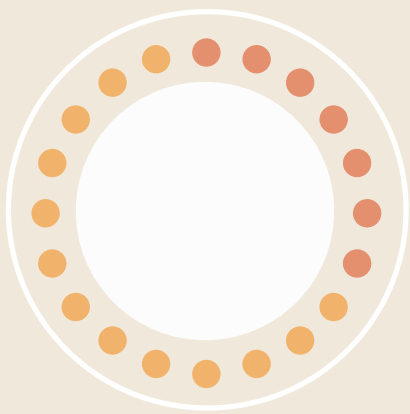
The Ruxley Foundation (associated with EEBC on an ad hoc basis - ie food deliveries to Community Hub and We Stand Together anti-racist campaign)

n/a

Local residents association

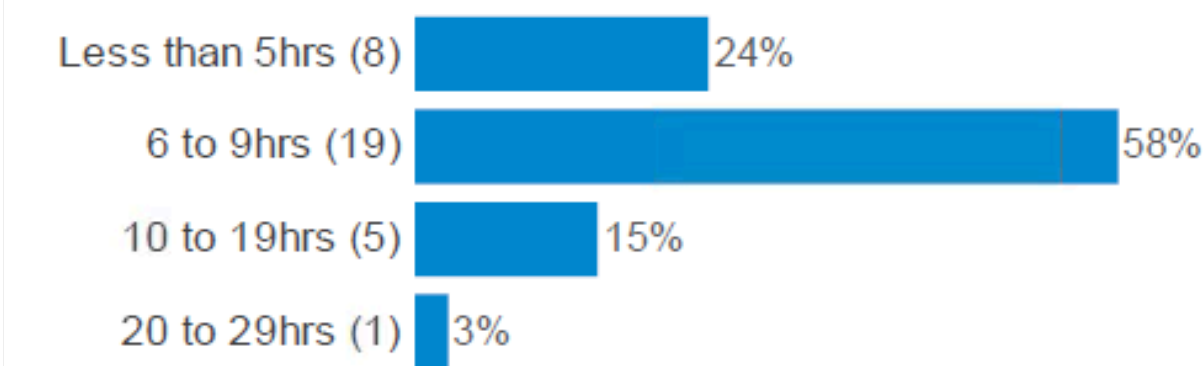
How much time do you dedicate to those external groups/charities in an average month?



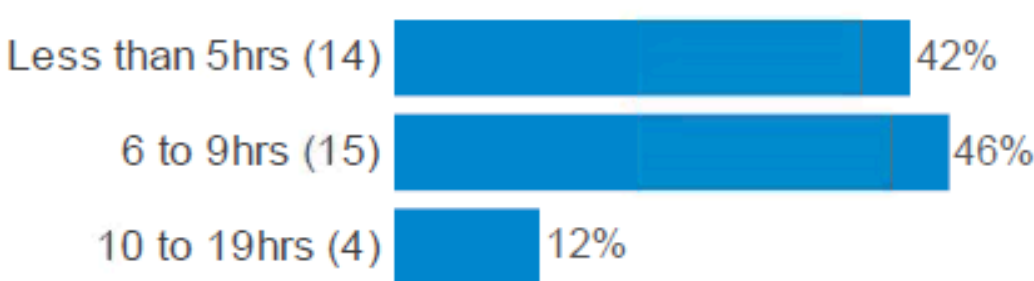


Analysis of findings

Irrespective of your role, on average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities for formal council meetings, partner organisations, or outside bodies to which you have been appointed by the council: (Preparing for)

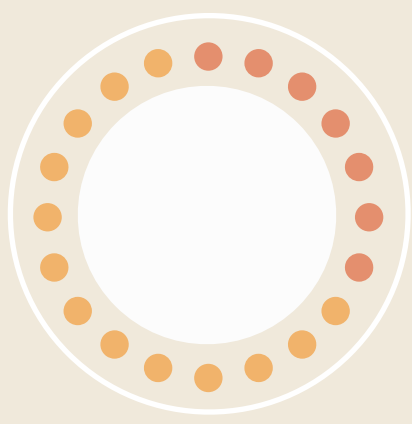


Irrespective of your role, on average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities for formal council meetings, partner organisations, or outside bodies to which you have been appointed by the council: (Attending)



Irrespective of your role, on average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities for formal council meetings, partner organisations, or outside bodies to which you have been appointed by the council: (Travelling to and from)





Analysis of findings

Please specify below any other work you have committed to as part of your duties as a Ward Member in a year

Member of Auriol Park User Group .

Monthly councillor surgeries on Saturday mornings Monthly Residents' Association meetings on Thursday evenings

Member lead on the Stoneleigh Station Access for All work

Supporting residents and local organisations

I support specific events raising money for charity

Pre lock down travel figures shown above. Project / proposal work completed this last year for a borough wide DEFIB installation project to provide Defibrillators throughout the borough building upon the current known network using SIL funds and then providing the information to the Emergency Services ongoing.

Site visits

Preparing for and speaking at Planning Committee meetings Responding to residents' messages Litter picking

Councillor surgeries - suspended at present Meetings with Police - suspended at present Casework - increased since March

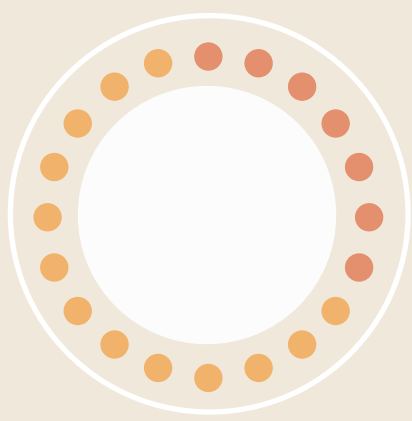
Not applicable, in my capacity as a ward member

As Deputy Mayor have other formal roles to cover for Mayor

Various ward charity plans and engagements

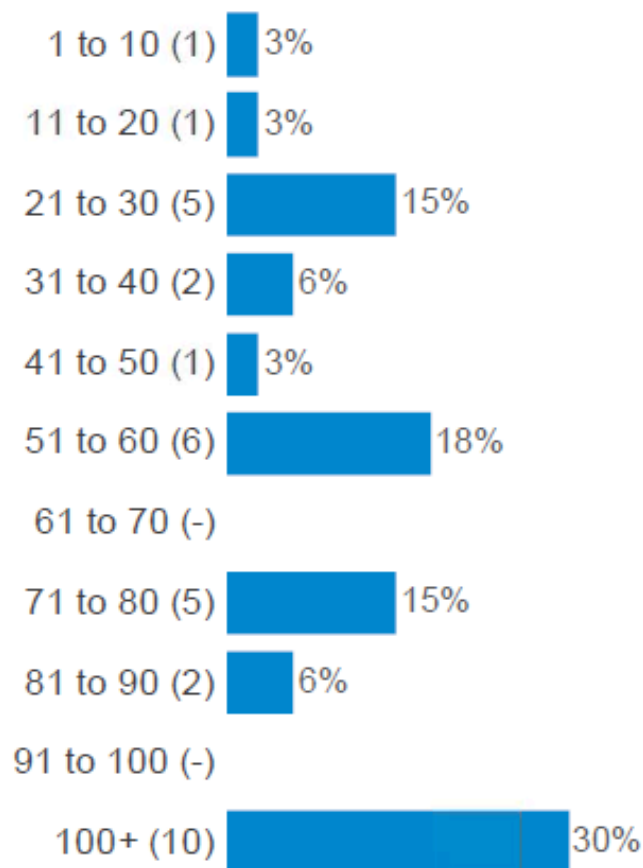
Attending ward meetings and events.

Planning issues/ substitute for committees/police knife crime/surgeries/trees/footpaths/road issues/visits

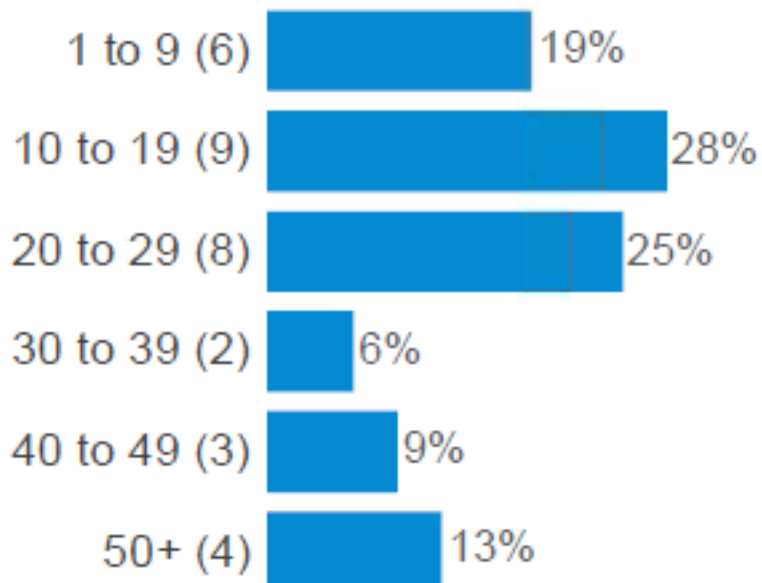


Analysis of findings

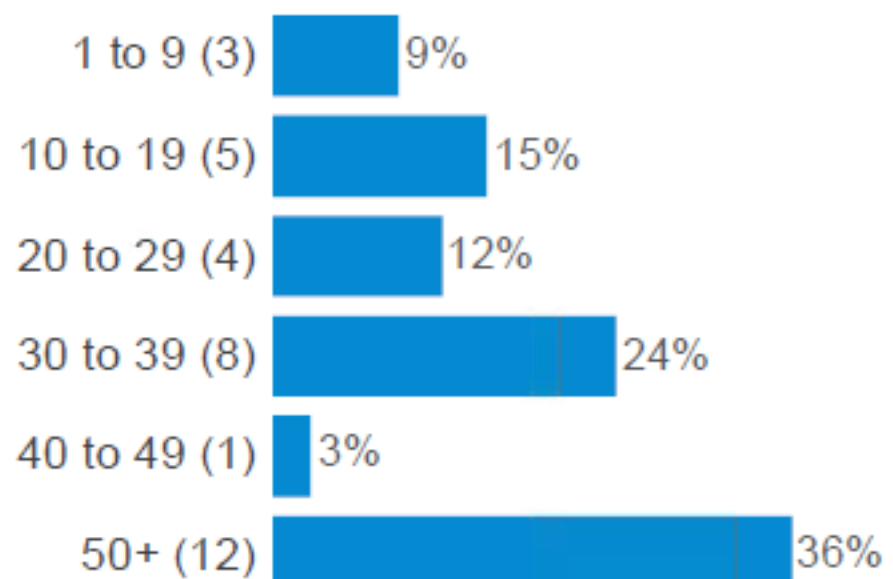
In your capacity as a Ward Member, how many enquiries (which includes requests for assistance or support from residents or businesses based in the Borough) did you receive between May 2019 to May 2020?

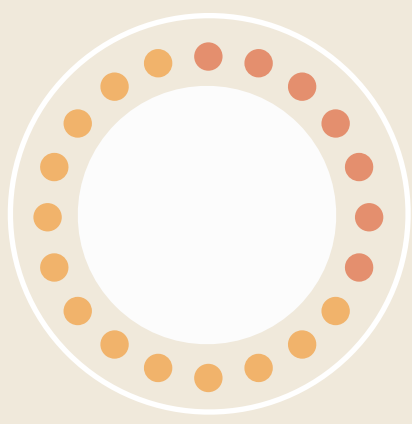


**Regarding enquiries received, how many...
(Follow up calls did you have to make)**



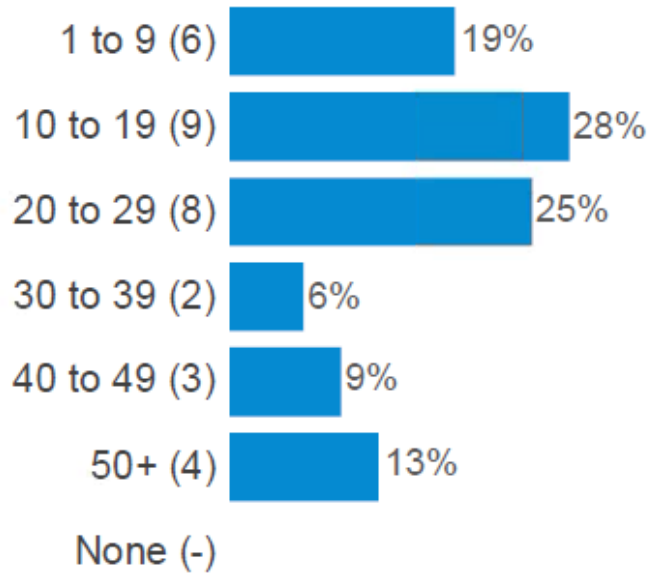
**Regarding enquiries received, how many...
(Follow up correspondence did you have to write)**



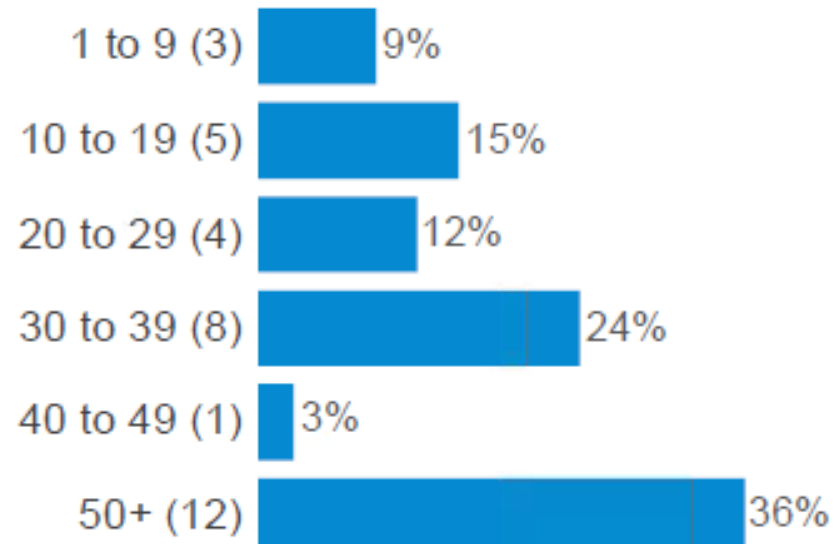


Analysis of findings

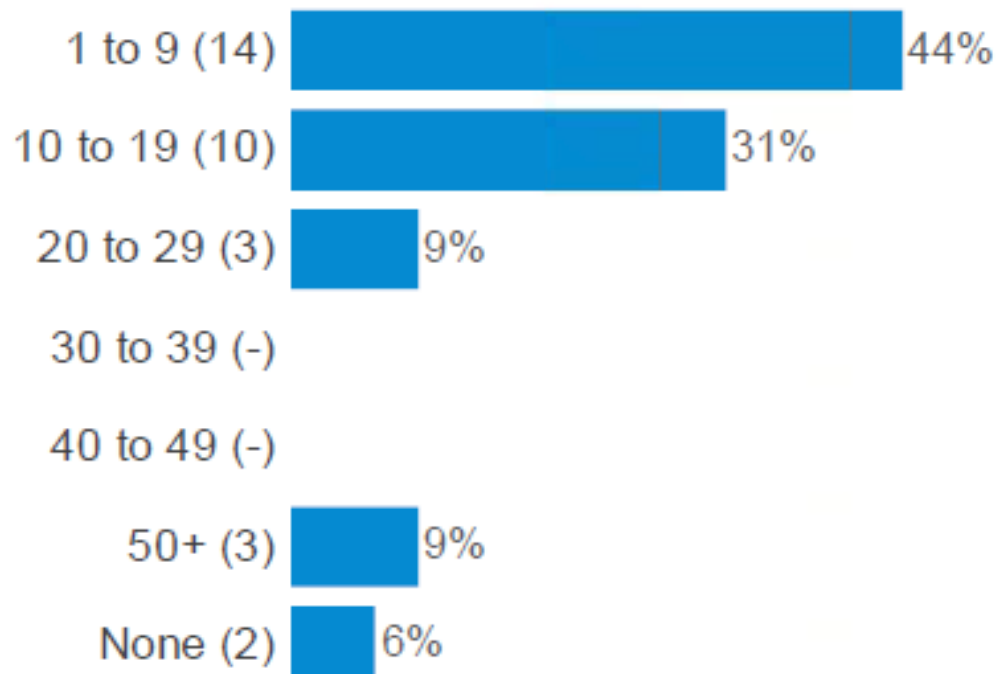
Regarding enquiries received, how many... (Follow up calls did you have to make)

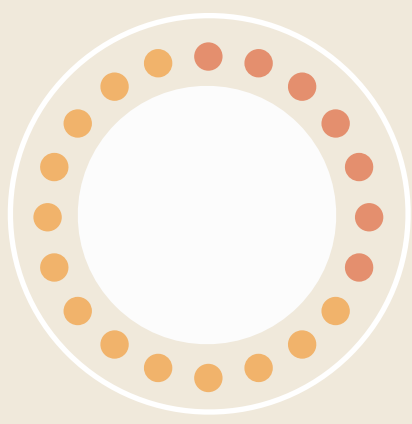


Regarding enquiries received, how many... (Follow up correspondence did you have to write)



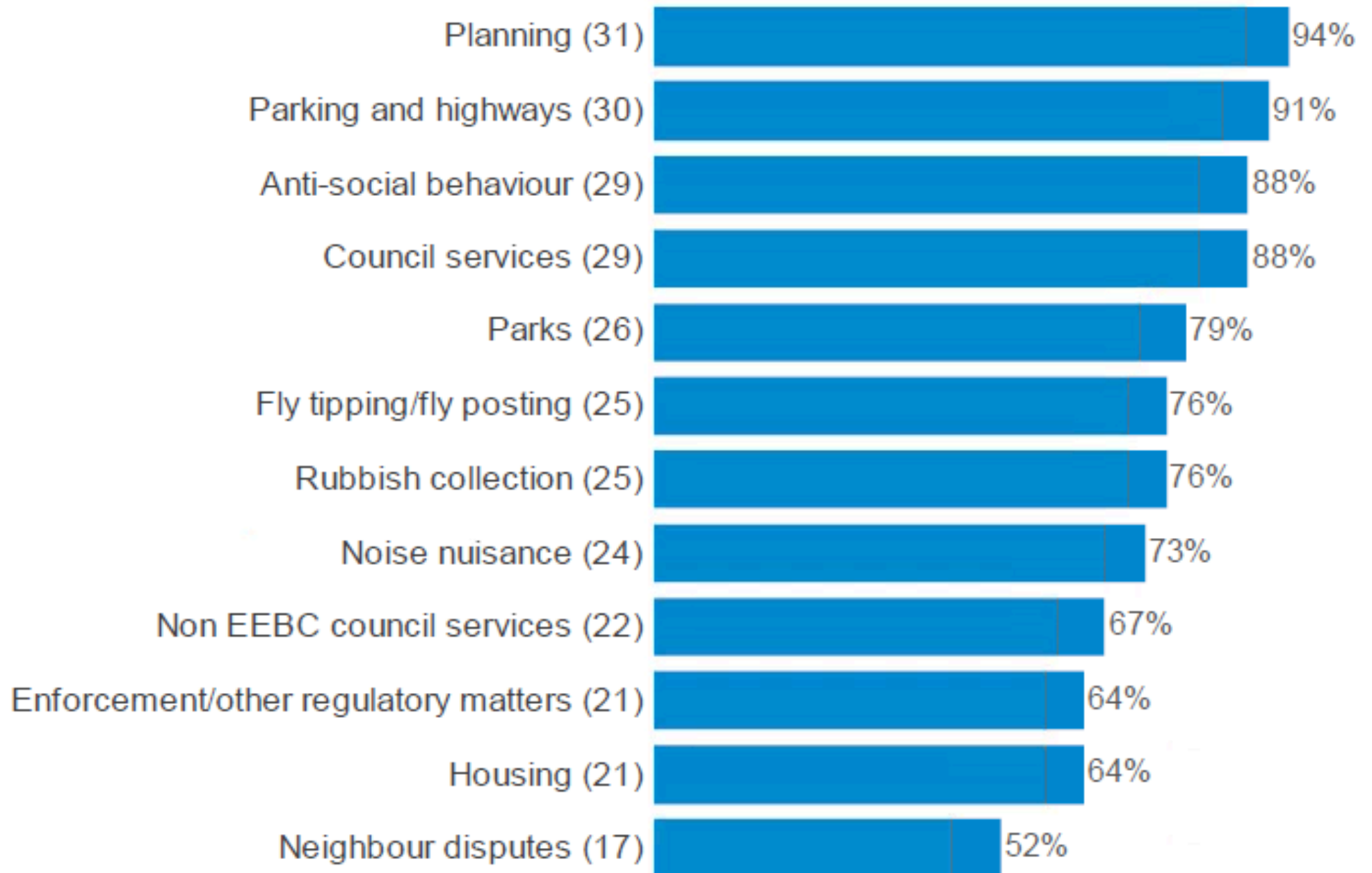
Regarding enquiries received, how many... (Follow up visits did you have to make)





Analysis of findings

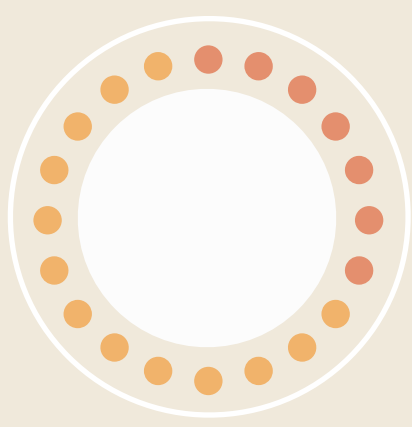
What type of enquiries did you receive? (Please tick all that apply)



If 'Other', please specify below

Getting residency authorised for Spanish resident

Other (requests for media comment or academic research)



Analysis of findings

Do you conduct surgeries?



If 'No', please explain your reason/s below

No longer the SARA supported councillor - did before

Surgeries have been conducted jointly with other members from Stoneleigh and Auriol in the past years but not during the Covid pandemic

No proper facilities within our ward and intend to do once cv19 is over in a facility which will be pending shortly

We do virtual ones

As a new councillor I am keen to introduce surgeries and had planned to start this in Spring with my fellow local councillors but Covid 19 has prevented any face to face meetings.

I am a Residents' Association councillor, I live in the area and residents engage with me personally, sometimes at home, and through the local RA itself.

Work come in from various routes, I live locally in my ward, I'm a school Governor at a school in my ward, I represent the local Residents Association and work is also passed on by the my local ECRA (Ewell Court Residents Associations) group. When I canvass during elections we (as a ward team) knock on every door in our ward so that ward residents should have met at least one of the councillors around each election.

Historical / C19

Residents have contact access through Ward Newsletters / Website / Facebook - this communication process provides easy access for residents to communicate any issues or concerns by email or telephone to Ward councillors, which can then be quickly followed up.

Covid 19- will restart after restrictions lifted

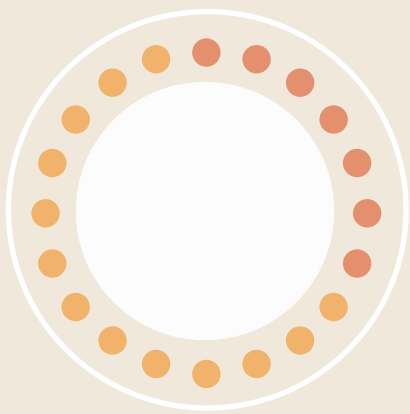
I've never felt the need to. I do however participate in community Facebook groups and WhatsApp groups

There does not appear to be a requirement. All our residents seem satisfied to contact by email or phone

There is no need as my email and phone number is readily available and I receive my enquiries through that method. I always answer my phone to enquiries.

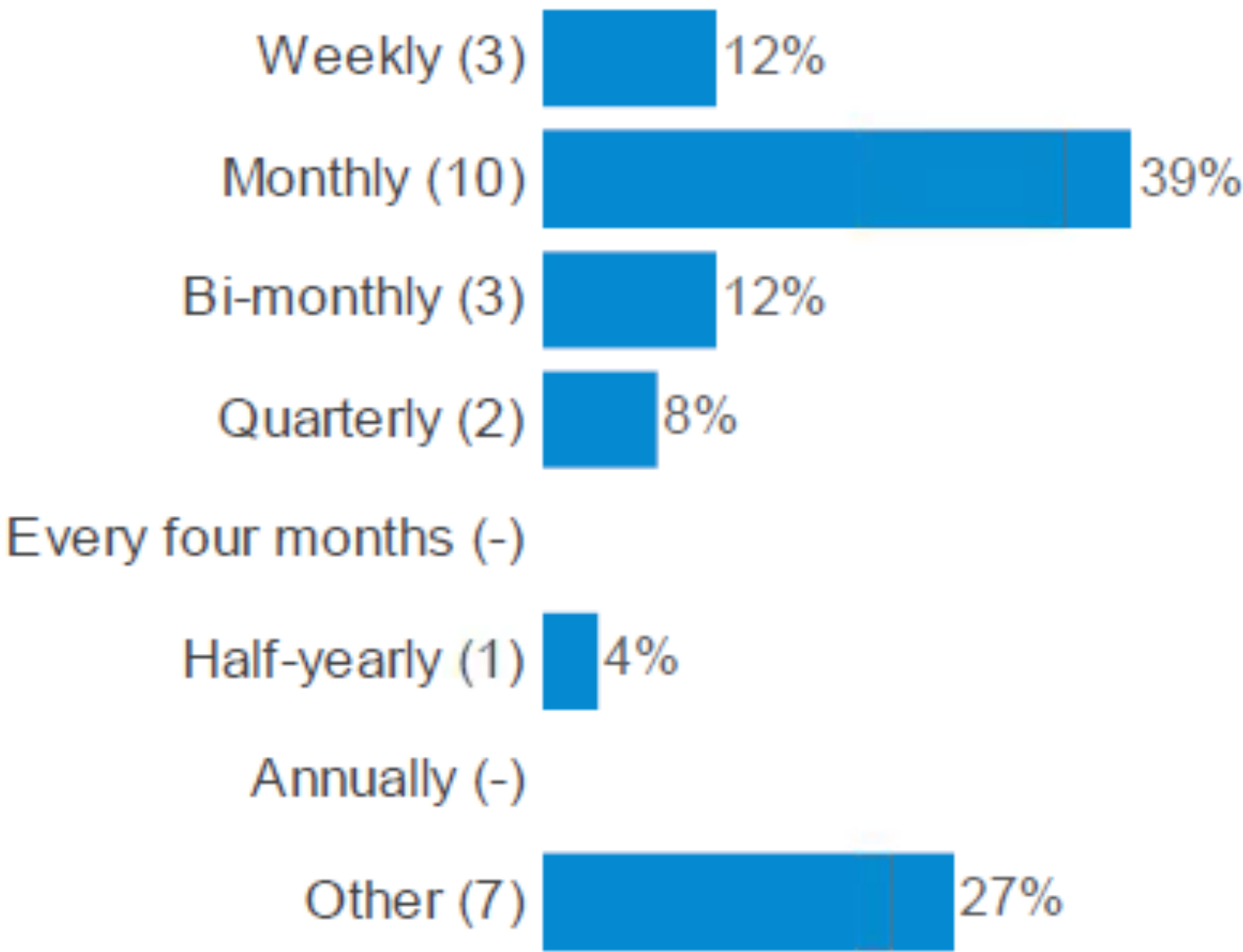
After 17 years as a member never seen the need or there has been any demand for surgeries in the Ward

Haven't been very popular in the past. About to relaunch.



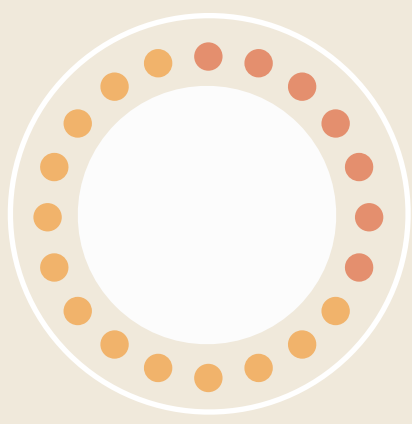
Analysis of findings

How often do you conduct your surgeries?



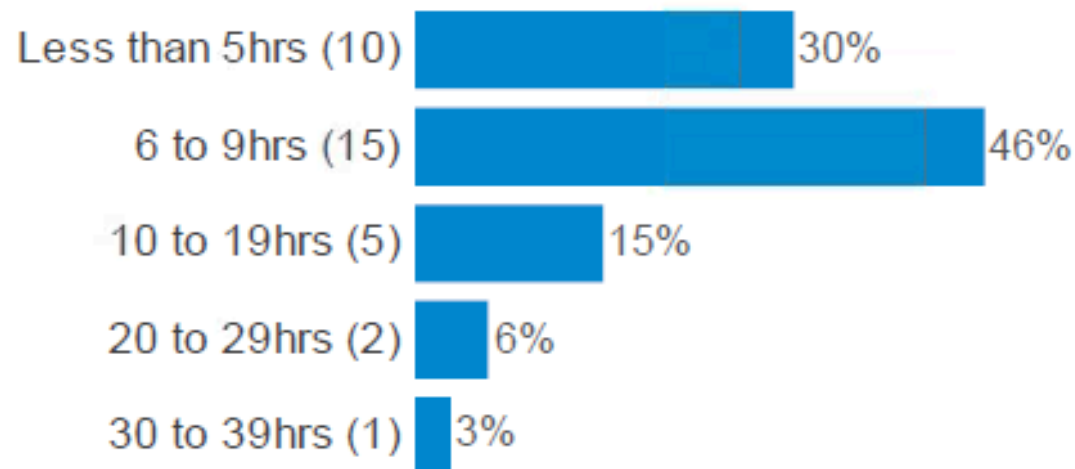
If 'Other', please specify below

- Moved to monthly at start of the year, but not been able to have them due to lockdown
- Virtual
- Not yet set up but planned to be quarterly
- These are currently on hold due to COVID but we're monthly
- Not a relevant question if you said NO to Q12
- As before
- Provide annual Ward AGM residents meeting



Analysis of findings

On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Dealing/supporting ward casework)



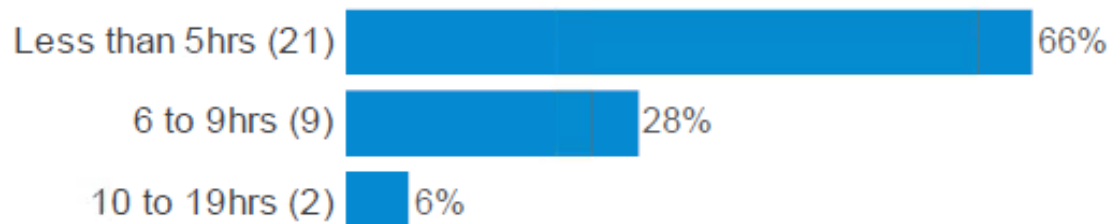
On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Holding surgeries)



On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Writing a local blog/ newsletters)

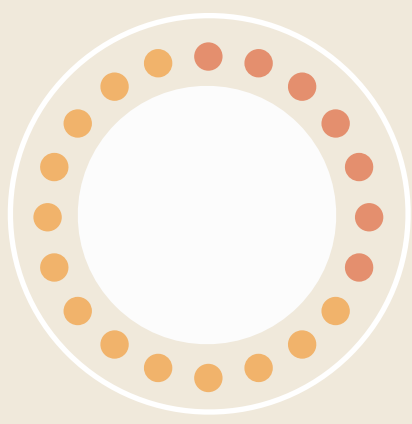


On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Use social media to communicate with residents)



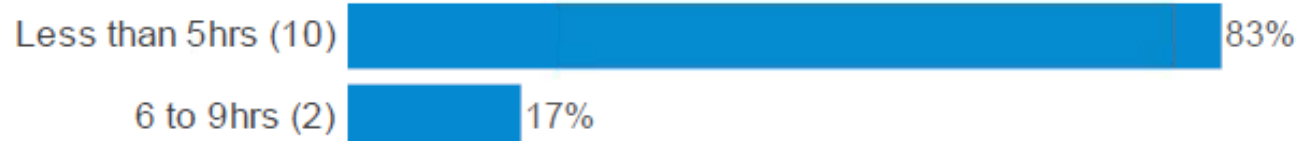
On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Go door to door to speak with residents)





Analysis of findings

On average how many hours per week do you spend on the following activities as a Ward Member? (Other)



If 'Other', please specify below....

I walk round the Ward twice a day covering probably 70% of the Ward every week.

Resident association committee meetings Social / event meetings such as Trifest, lights on Broadway etc Litter picks.

Meeting residents in various local informal groups and meetings as councillor . Telephoning or emailing council officers

Going to meetings of local organisations.

Visiting sites to take photographs, telephone conversations

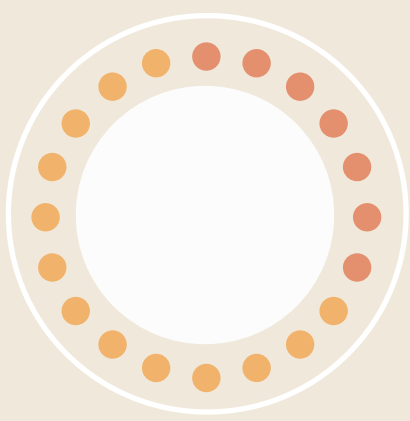
Dealing with / interacting with other parties as the local Ward Member

Liaison with the Labour Party, Labour Cllr Training, etc. LGA

Reading Government papers/LGA publications to try to keep up to date

We door knock every Saturday morning to find casework as the work doesn't come to us. We get round the Ward once a year.

We provide Residents Association quarterly Newsletters / Facebook / Website - In addition, we hold an annual residents AGM, which covers much of the operational work undertaken by Ward councillors. Social Media is an important communication tool for our Ward residents.



Conclusion

Overall, three councillors took part from these wards College, Court, Cuddington, Ewell Court, Nonsuch, Stoneleigh, West Ewell and Woodcote while two councillors took part from Auriol, Ruxley, Stamford and Town. The majority of respondents are either self employed or retired. While over eight out of ten are committee members.

Regarding meetings excluding committee meetings in an average month, 54% of respondents attend between one to five meetings on council business with council officers. 82% attend between one to nine meetings with members (1-5 meetings 46%; 6-9 meetings 36%). Half of respondents attend one to five meetings on council business with businesses while 71% attend one to five meetings with community groups. Six in ten attend one to five other meetings eg LGA, CRA meetings etc.

When asked how much time they dedicate to external groups/charities in an average month, there was a tie at 36% for less than five hours and six to nine hours. A further 16% of respondents stated 10 to 19hrs and 10% ticked 20 to 29hrs while 3% ticked 30 to 39hrs.

Irrespective of their role, on average when asked how many hours per week they spent on preparing for formal council meetings, partner organisations, or outside bodies to which they have been appointed by the council the majority of respondents 58% ticked less than 5hrs. A further 42% ticked less than five hours while 46% ticked six to nine hours for attending. 92% ticked less than five hours for travelling to and from those formal council meetings.

Three in ten respondents received 100+ enquiries between May 2019 to May 2020 while 18% received 51-60 over the same period and a further 15% ticked 21-30. The top three types of enquiries received are planning, parking and highways and anti-social behaviour/council services.

55% of respondents conduct surgeries while those that ticked no stated that they conduct joint surgeries with members from Stoneleigh and Auriol in the past years but not during the Covid pandemic. Or that due to lack of a proper facility they were unable to conduct a surgery or they do virtual ones or that they are not very popular in the past but are about to relaunch surgeries etc. The majority conduct monthly surgeries, 39%.

Overall, 30% of respondents spend less than five hours dealing/supporting ward casework while a further 46% tick six to nine hours. 100% of respondents ticked less than five hours for holding surgeries. Nine in ten respondents spend less than five hours on average per week writing a local blog/newsletter while 66% spend less than five hours using social media to communicate with residents, 89% going door to door to speak with residents and 83% spend the same time on average per week to do other things such as litter picks, visiting sites to take photographs etc.

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Appendix 2 Committee Meetings Data

Year	Committee	Seats	Number of Meetings	Pre-Meetings	Agenda size	Average meetings per month
2016-17						
12	ACDS	10	5	5	497	
	C&W	10	4	4	751	
	Council	38	8	8	444	
	E&SC	10	4	4	335	
	E&WD Conservators	6	4		368	
	E&WD Consultative	2	2		44	
	FPP	8	5		112	
	HLP	7	3		8	
	HRP	6	2		58	
	JSC	6	1		29	
	Licensing hearings	3	2		419	
	LPPC	10	6	6	287	
	Nonsuch	3	4		179	
	Planning	13	9	9	441	
	S&R	10	5	5	837	
						Avg
	Total		64	41	4809	month: 5.3

Year	Committee	Seats	Number of Meetings	Pre-Meetings	Agenda size	Average meetings per month
2017-18						
12	ACDS	10	4	4	503	
	C&W	10	4	4	404	
	Council	38	7	7	647	
	E&SC	10	4	4	317	
	E&WD Conservators	6	5		201	
	E&WD Consultative	2	2		45	
	FPP	8	4		7	
	HLP	7	3		62	
	JSC	6	2		86	
	Licensing hearings	3	4		142	
	LPPC	10	7	7	841	
	Nonsuch	3	3	3	143	
	Planning	13	10	10	687	
	S&R	10	6	6	787	
						Avg
	Total		65	45	4872	month: 5.4

Year	Committee	Seats	Number of Meetings	Pre-Meetings	Agenda size	Average meetings per month
2018-19						
12	ACDS	10	4	4	561	
	C&W	10	4	4	461	
	Council	38	5	5	641	
	E&SC	10	4	4	266	
	E&WD Conservators	6	4		177	
	E&WD Consultative	2	1		7	
	FPP	8	3		131	
	HLP	7	2		24	
	HRP	6	2		37	
	Licensing hearings	3	1		54	
	LPPC	10	7	7	633	
	Nonsuch	3	5		156	
	Planning	13	10	10	993	
	Shareholders	5	1		20	
	Standards	9	2		224	
	Standards Hearing	3	1		97	
	S&R	10	7	7	797	
	Total		63	41	5279	5.3
						Avg month:

Year	Committee	Seats	Number of Meetings	Pre-Meetings	Agenda size	Average meetings per month
2019-20						
12	ACDS	10	3	3	214	
	C&W	10	4	4	388	
	Council	38	6	6	572	
	E&SC	10	4	10	238	
	E&WD Conservators	6	7		167	
	FPP	8	4		145	
	HLP	7	2		51	
	HRP	6	2		310	
	Licensing hearings	3	3		181	
	LPPC	10	6	6	810	
	Nonsuch	3	3	3	64	
	Planning	13	13	13	1174	
	Shareholders	5	1		202	
	Standards	9	1		128	
	S&R	10	5	5	961	
	Total		64	50	5605	5.3
						Avg month:

Year	Committee	Seats	Number of Meetings	Pre-Meetings	Agenda size	Average meetings per month
2020-21						
	9 ACDS	10	2	2	187	
	C&W	10	3	3	184	
	Council	38	4	4	332	
	E&SC	10	3	3	354	
	E&WD Conservators	6	5		113	
	FPP	8	3		117	
	HLP	7	1		11	
	HRP	6	1		48	
	Licensing hearings	3	1		40	
	LPPC	10	6	6	411	
	Nonsuch	3	3		118	
	Planning	13	10	10	112	
	Shareholders	5	1		41	
	Standards	9	1	1	56	
	S&R	10	7	6	1026	
						5.7
						Avg
	Total		51	35	3150	month:

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APPENDIX 3

Appointments required to support Governance and External Partnerships & Outside Bodies

Members all have a seat on Council and therefore, Council has not been included in the calculations.

	Appointments required
Committees/Sub Committees/ Advisory Panels	
Audit, Crime & Disorder and Scrutiny Committee	10
Community & Wellbeing Committee	10
• Health Liaison Panel	7
Environment & Safe Communities Committee	10
Licensing & Planning Policy Committee	10
• Licensing Sub Committee Panel To appoint to: • Licensing (Hearings) Sub Committee • Licensing (General) Sub Committee	10
Planning Committee	13
Strategy & Resources Committee	10
• Shareholder Sub Committee	5
• Financial Policy Panel	8
• Human Resources Panel	6
Standards Committee	9
• Standards Sub Committee	3
Appointments required	113
Officer/Member Working Groups appointed by Committees	
Capital Member Group	5
Car Park Working Group	5
CIL Panel	3 +sub
Electoral Review Task and Finish Group	8
Investment Property Group	2
Standards Committee Working Group	5
Appointments required	31 including subs

Member Champions (Part 2, Article 17)	
Armed Forces	1
Cycling	2
Heritage	1
Mental Health	1
Appointments required	5
Joint Committees/Arrangements	
Coast to Capital Joint Committee	1 + Sub
Epsom & Ewell Local Committee	5 (plus 5 subs)
Epsom and Ewell Community Safety Partnership	1
Epsom and Walton Downs Conservators	6
Epsom and Walton Downs Consultative Committee	1
Epsom and Walton Downs Training Grounds Management Board	2
Parking and Traffic Regulations outside London, Adjudication Joint Committee	1 + Sub
Nonsuch Joint Management Committee	3
South East England Councils (SEEC)	1
Surrey Environment Partnership (formerly Surrey Waste Partnership)	1
Surrey Climate Change Partnership	1
Surrey Leaders Group	1
Surrey Police & Crime Panel	1
Appointments required	32 including subs
Outside Bodies	
Age Concern for Epsom & Ewell	2
Central Surrey Community Action	1
Committee for Management of Local Citizens Advice Bureau, Epsom & Ewell	2
Epsom and Ewell Town Twinning Association Management Committee	2
Epsom Common Association	1

Ewell Parochial Trusts	3
Friends of Epsom and Ewell Parks	1
Local Government Association	1
Appointments required	13
Total number of appointments required	194

Individual appointments of Councillors Based on Table above the number of appointments per councillor to all committees, bodies and arrangements, is set out in the Table below

No of appointments per councillor	Individual Councillors
0	x 1
1	x 3
2	x 5
3	x 8
4	x 3
5	x 2
6	x 4
7	x 3
8	x 2
9	x 3
10	x 2
11	x 1
15	X 1
Number of Councillor with appointments	37

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PART 6

COUNCILLORS' ALLOWANCES SCHEME

May 2020/May 2021	Number of Members Allowance payable to	Amount
Basic Allowance	38	£3,781.35
Special Responsibility Allowances		
Committee Chairmen/Chairs		
Strategy and Resources	1	100% of Basic Allowance
Environment and Safe Communities	1	70% of Basic Allowance
Community and Wellbeing	1	70% of Basic Allowance
Licensing and Planning Policy	1	70% of Basic Allowance
Planning	1	100% of Basic Allowance
Audit, Crime & Disorder and Scrutiny	1	70% of Basic Allowance
Standards Committee	1	10% of Basic Allowance
Panel Chairmen/Chairs		
Financial Policy	1	30% of Basic Allowance
Human Resources	1	30% of Basic Allowance
Health Liaison	1	30% of Basic Allowance
Other Chairmen		
Epsom and Walton Downs Conservators	1	30% of Basic Allowance
Vice Chairmen/Chairs		
Strategy and Resources	1	50% of Basic Allowance
Environment and Safe Communities	1	35% of Basic Allowance
Community and Wellbeing	1	35% of Basic Allowance
Licensing and Planning Policy	1	35% of Basic Allowance
Planning	1	50% of Basic Allowance
Audit, Crime & Disorder and Scrutiny	1	35% of Basic Allowance
Standards Committee	1	5% of Basic Allowance
Planning Committee Membership		
Membership of Planning Committee	11 (Chair & Vice receive separate Allowance)	10% of Basic Allowance

Other posts		
Majority Group Leader	1	100% of Basic Allowance
Minority Group Leader	2	£200 + £50 per group member

Notes

1. Allowances paid in 12 monthly instalments June – May each year.
2. Councillors are entitled to claim more than one Special Responsibility Allowance if they qualify for more than one such allowance.
3. The Special Responsibility Allowance for Vice Chairmen/Chairs is 50% of what their respective Chairmen/Chair receives. This is detailed in the scheme above.
4. A Vice Chairman/Chair may receive payment at the same rate as the Chairman/Chair if required to stand in for him/her during an absence of a month or more for the period of his her absence.
5. Travel expenses and subsistence will only be reimbursed for **pre-approved attendance** at conferences and seminars or other official Council business outside the Borough where reimbursement will be at the officer rate up to a maximum allowed under the Inland Revenue scheme. All other travel, subsistence and necessary costs are covered by the scheme of allowances.
6. A payment equivalent to the actual cost incurred may be made to Councillors to cover child-care or dependent care subject to the provision of receipts and filling in of a claim form, in respect of childcare and other dependent care respectively with the exception that claims will not be payable in respect of carers in the same household. In addition, the rate payable to carers who are not in the same household as, but are family members of, the Member, should be at the appropriate rate of the National Living Wage.
7. Allowances to be varied in May each year following the Annual Council Meeting in accordance with changes to the Consumer Prices Index (September CPI).

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