



# Warding Arrangements 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 Warding Arrangements.***

JULY 2021

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# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (Commission) advised in the early part of 2020 that an Electoral 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.
- 1.2 The Review consists of several stages. In making its recommendations, 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 The first stage of the Review was the consideration of the Council Size. In determining "Council Size", the Commission has 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 In July 2020, the Council's Strategy & Resources Committee set up a cross party Member Task & Finish Group to support the Authority with the Electoral Review process. The Member Group have considered and made recommendations on all aspects of the Review to date, which has included Council Size and now recommendations on Warding Arrangements.
- 1.5 In March 2021, the Council recommended that Epsom and Ewell Borough Council should reduce the number of Councillors by three, from the current 38 to 35. <sup>1</sup> The Council's submission on its size, evidenced the need for 35 Councillors to ensure the Council was able to fulfill its governance, scrutiny, and representation roles. The Submission is a public document and is available on the Commission's website.
- 1.6 The Commission have considered the Council's submission on Council Size and have made a 'minded to' decision on 35 Councillors for the Authority. This allows those who wish to submit proposals on Warding Arrangements to know the optimum number of electors per Councillor which will be needed deliver electoral equality in patterns for Wards. The Commission can alter its view on Council Size in its draft and final recommendations, if a scheme of Wards better reflects the statutory criteria for its decision making.
- 1.7 The Commission's decision on Council Size has been used to inform the second stage of the review, namely the size and number of Wards, Ward names, Ward boundaries and the number of Councillors to represent each Ward.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=146&MId=1080>



- 1.8 As part of the Warding process, the ratio of electorate to Councillor has had to be forecasted. The forecast year is 2027 and the average ratio of the electorate to 35 Councillors is 1 Councillor for every 1,854 of the voting public. This is higher than the current ratios, but lower than many of the Council's neighbours and comparator authorities. Although the Council's Warding Submission has sought to achieve electoral equality across all its Wards, it has not been possible to do so entirely. The variance in some, has resulted from the consideration of local circumstances within the Wards and within its neighbours. There is a balance to be achieved between a numerical exercise and reflecting the interests and identities of local communities.

### **Summary: Warding Arrangements Submission**

- 1.9 The Council's submission on Warding Arrangements aims to maintain relationships which are established and formalize the new ones which have developed since the last Electoral Review. For this reason the Council proposes the creation of a new Ward, to be known as Horton. This new Ward recognizes the community which has emerged because of development of the former Hospital Cluster site, since the last Review. In the Council's view, the creation of this new Ward, and the necessary changes which follow, helps to address the electorate imbalances across the key parts of the Borough.
- 1.10 The warding pattern for Wards aims to ensure each Councillor represents around the same number of voters across the Borough for the forecasted period and beyond. The proposals acknowledge the role the Borough's built and natural infrastructure play in forming boundary lines. Over time, communities have developed around such infrastructure. There is a strong sense of identity and relationships within these areas.
- 1.11 The Council's recommendation for Warding Arrangements has been very carefully considered within the Commission's guidelines and within the wider context of the efficient use of public resources, in what is and will remain, a challenging and uncertain economic climate.
- 1.12 There is a fine balance which must be reached in relation to the requirements of the Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009, and how they meet the needs and circumstances of the Borough. The Council believes its Submission on Warding Arrangements, achieves the necessary balance.

## 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. 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.
- 2.2 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. 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.
- 2.3 The Borough has 21 conservation areas, each different in form and character, but all designated for their special architectural or historic interest. The Borough contains one tributary of the River Thames, the River Hogsmill, along with several underground springs. The Council has approved an application for a Neighborhood Forum and the Neighborhood Area.<sup>2</sup>

### Council Structure & Electoral Cycle

- 2.4 The Council has been led by the Residents' Association Group since the 1930's, which is both unique in terms of local government and 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.
- 2.5 The political balance of the Council following the 2019 Local Elections<sup>3</sup> is 32 Residents Association, 3 Labour Party, 2 Liberal Democrat and 1 Conservative.
- 2.6 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/council/elections-and-voting/Declaration%20of%20results%20-%20all%20wards\\_0.pdf](https://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/council/elections-and-voting/Declaration%20of%20results%20-%20all%20wards_0.pdf)

## Demographics & Electorate

- 2.7 The population of Surrey was estimated to be 1,189,900 in mid-2018, an increase of 4,600 since 2017. <sup>4</sup> The population of Epsom & Ewell has steadily increased from 67,000 in 1997 to 75,102 at the time of Census in 2011. The projections for future growth are:

Population Projections <sup>5</sup>							
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	82,400	83,100	83,800	84,400	85,000	85,600	86,200

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. The forecasted electorate for 2027 is 64,889.

## Constraints and Challenges

- 2.8 The Council has responded to the challenge of the Covid-19 pandemic by supporting residents and businesses throughout the crisis, while maintaining key service levels. For example, it has made grants of over £11m grants to local businesses.
- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 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, the demand for Council services and support is set to increase further. The net budget requirement for temporary accommodation is currently at an all-time high of c £1.5m. 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.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.surreyi.gov.uk>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/dataset/2jj46/population-projections-20162041>

## 3 Governance & Decision Making

### The Councillors

- 3.1 The job description of a Councillor (also referred to as Members) is set out in the Constitution<sup>6</sup>. 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 must 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 Except for 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.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://democracy.epsom-ewell.gov.uk/documents/s16704/Part%202%20-%20Articles%20of%20the%20Constitution%2030112016%20Constitution%20of%20Epsom%20and%20Ewell%20Borough%20Council.pdf>

## 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 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 The most significant change since the last Electoral Review has been in technology. 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.
- 4.4 Many Councillors see personal and on-site engagement with residents as a key part of their role and, for some communities, the only contact remains in person. In addition, casework arising from austerity, both nationally and locally, such as also accounts for some of the more complex casework around housing, homelessness and personal support. 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.
- 4.5 The level of case related contacts and how they are handled, evidences the high levels of engagement with and by the Borough's Councillors. For example, a recent Member Workload Survey found 30% of respondents 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 the necessary time commitment. The Survey found that 46% of respondents are spending between 6 to 9 hours each week, with 6% spending between 20-29 hours per week. It is important to note that Councillors do not receive any officer support or help with the management of their caseloads. The Council does not have a Members Services Team, nor does it appoint political officers to support party groups.
- 4.6 As the Council Size submission sets out, there is a compelling case in Epsom & Ewell for a sustainable Council Size number.

## 5. Recommendation on Warding Arrangements

### Summary

- 5.1 The relevant legislation<sup>7</sup> makes it clear that any decision on Warding is not solely based on how many electors there are currently and how many there will be in year five after the publication of the Commission's final recommendations. The Commission accept that it is not always feasible to have uniformity of representation but accept the ratios as close to the average is sometimes more effective. The aim is to be within 10% of the average for any Authority and this is seen as 'good electoral equality'.
- 5.2 In considering options for Warding Arrangements, the Council's focus remained on
- The ability of each local councillor to represent a similar number of voters;
  - To reflect the identity and interests of local communities; and
  - To promote effective and convenient local government and ensure that the pattern of wards reflects the council's electoral cycle.
- 5.3 The Council considered a range of options where its Councillors could represent around the same number of voters across the Borough. The Council believes its suggestion of 14 Wards meets the tests and objectives of the Electoral Review.
- 5.4 As a result of the constraints and the nature of the community identities, if the Council were to start with a blank map of the Borough, it believes it would redraw the Wards in a similar form as they currently exist. The changes proposed by the Submission are refinements to boundaries which aim to address electoral imbalances.
- 5.5 This Submission builds in capacity where it is needed to enable the proposed Warding arrangements to remain effective and sustainable for longer.

### Reasons for the Electoral Review

- 5.6 To better understand the Council's proposals for change, it is important to recognise the reasons why the electoral review process was required to start.
- 5.7 The electorate forecasting spreadsheet at **Appendix 1**, identifies the electoral imbalances with the current Ward arrangements. The variances for Stamford and Town are 19% and 18 % respectively higher than they should be, whereas Stoneleigh is 21% below. There are several other Wards sitting below parity.
- 5.8 As the forecasting spreadsheet shows, those variances steadily increase by 2027, widening the gap of electoral parity across the Borough.
- 5.9 It is the range and extent of the disparity, which has led to an electoral review being triggered. Table 1 below sets out the range of elector numbers and ratios of Councillor

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<sup>7</sup> Sch 2 Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009

to elector across all Wards for the current Council Size and Wards (Columns B & C).

**Table 1: Councillor and Electorate Ratios**

<b>A</b> <b>Wards</b>	<b>B</b> <b>Current</b> <b>Councillors per</b> <b>Ward</b>	<b>C</b> <b>Electors in Current Ward Boundary &amp;</b> <b>Ratio on 38</b>	
Auriol	2	3126	1:1563
College	3	4330	1:1443
Court	3	5113	1:1704
Cuddington	3	4558	1:1519
Ewell Court	3	4379	1:1459
Ewell	3	4409	1:1469
Nonsuch	3	4796	1:1589
Ruxley	3	4706	1:1568
Stamford	3	5563	1:1854
Stoneleigh	3	3693	1:1231
Town	3	5593	1:1864
West Ewell	3	4762	1:1587
Woodcote	3	4572	1:1524

- 5.10 As part of the work to review current arrangements, the Council has looked at the key causes for the variances. Only by understanding the variances can they be addressed.

### Community Identity

- 5.11 There is a strong sense of community identity within all the Borough's Wards. The history of the Borough's development is key to understanding the strength of community within Epsom & Ewell. The first record of Epsom and Ewell is in Roman times when Stane Street passed through the district. In the medieval period, the area was made up of three manors: Cuddington (owned by the Codrington family), Epsom (which belonged to Chertsey Abbey) and Ewell (associated with Merton Priory). In 1538 the entire village of Cuddington was demolished to make way for Henry VIII's Nonsuch Palace and its surrounding parks. Until about 1620 Epsom was a small rural community. The discovery of water rich Epsom Salts led to rapid expansion and the development of a spa town. The spa declined after about 1725, but settlements arose because of the Borough's closeness to London. The arrival of the railway in 1847 led to a growing commuter population and development as a shopping centre for the surrounding area.
- 5.12 In 1894 Epsom Urban District Council was established, and this was extended to include Ewell most of Cuddington and small parts of other parishes in 1933. The Council became a municipal borough in 1937. In 1937 Epsom and Ewell was granted a coat of arms. The green and white background of the shield represent the grass and

chalk of the Downs, the horses' heads local horse racing and the blue waves the local wells and the spring at Ewell. This history of the Borough's development helps to demonstrate how and why communities developed around the built and natural infrastructure which criss cross the Borough and accounts for their strong individual identities.

- 5.13 Although an area's history and tradition, may give it a distinct community identity, identities do change over time. The strong sense of community with the Borough's Wards makes is very challenging to try and redraw Ward boundaries differently from those which currently exist. Many of these boundaries are linked to the natural and built infrastructure, which result in those communities developing in the first place. This is something the Commission's guidance acknowledges and is therefore a factor to be taken account of when drawing up Council's proposals for Warding arrangements.
- 5.14 The Council's submission has also been careful not to assume that current social and economic data for areas will not change, as a method for driving changes to boundary lines. The driver for change around community identity has been around identifiable boundaries and infrastructure and not history, social and economic markers.

### Delivering electoral equality for voters

- 5.15 The electorate forecasting processes produce a ratio, on a minded Council size of 35 Councillors, of 1 Councillor for every 1,854 voters.
- 5.16 The Borough is currently made up of 13 Wards (see **Appendix 2**). The first step in addressing the variances, has been seen as the creation of a new Ward in the west of the Borough. This new Ward has been created from parts of Ruxley, Court and Stamford Wards. This has helped to address the variance issues in the west of the Borough in a sustainable manner. The Council believes this new Ward should be called 'Horton', to reflect how the area is currently known locally. This name is also consistent with the nomenclature of naming Wards in the Borough.
- 5.17 With Horton created, the proposed arrangements for 14 Wards works towards achieving parity across the Borough, so far as is possible, allowing for individual local circumstances. These 'circumstances' could be the nature of the boundaries which are more efficient for a Ward, because of a Ward's make-up, its identity or its local connections.

### Breakdown and reasoning for proposals for change

- 5.18 To summarise how the proposals translate in terms of electoral review criteria, Table 2 below sets out the current Councillor to elector ratios and what these ratios would look like if based on the Council's proposals for change. Columns C and D identify the effect of changes to current ward boundaries based on the Council's Submission. The change in the current elector numbers with the creation of Horton Ward and changes to current



ward boundaries, helps to bring parity to electoral representation across the Borough, whilst recognising individual local circumstances.

**Table 2:** Comparison of Current, Proposed 14 Ward Option in terms of number of Councillors

<b>A</b> <b>Wards</b>	<b>B</b> <b>Current</b> <b>Councillors</b> <b>per Ward</b>	<b>C</b> <b>Electors in Current</b> <b>Ward Boundary &amp;</b> <b>Ratio on 38</b>		<b>D</b> <b>Electors in Proposed</b> <b>14 Ward &amp; Ratio on</b> <b>35</b>		<b>E</b> <b>Proposed</b> <b>Councillors</b> <b>per Ward</b>
Auriol	2	3126	1:1563	3045	1:1522	2
College	3	4330	1:1443	5018	1:1672	3
Court	3	5113	1:1704	5124	1:1708	3
Cuddington	3	4558	1:1519	5376	1:1792	3
Ewell Court	3	4379	1:1459	3642	1:1821	2
Ewell	3	4409	1:1469	3324	1:1662	2
Horton	3	0	0	2980	1:1490	2
Nonsuch	3	4796	1:1589	5089	1:1696	3
Ruxley	3	4706	1:1568	3736	1:1868	2
Stamford	3	5563	1:1854	3729	1:1864	2
Stoneleigh	3	3693	1:1231	3693	1:1846	2
Town	3	5593	1:1864	5008	1:1669	3
West Ewell	3	4762	1:1587	4853	1:1617	3
Woodcote	3	4572	1:1524	4983	1:1661	3

- 5.19 Although there are concerns around resilience of two Member Wards, the arrangement of 14 Wards with a mixture of two and three Member Wards helps to address the imbalances which exist, leaves some capacity in places where it will be needed, while trying to equalise the arrangements across the entire Borough.

## 6. Warding Proposals

- 6.1 The detailed proposed changes to Warding arrangements for each of the Wards are set out in this section.

### Details for each of the proposed Ward arrangements

- 6.2 An overlay of the current Ward boundaries with the proposed changes can be found at **Appendix 3**. The overlay helps to signpost, in map form, the changes the Council's Submission is proposing.
- 6.3 The changes in terms of the number of electors moving between Wards is set out in Table 1 below:

**Table 1:** Electorate changes between Wards

Ward	No of Electors Added	No of Electors removed	Changes between existing wards to create new Ward boundaries
Auriol	0	43	Move to Cuddington
College	607	197	Move 197 to Woodcote Move 433 from Town Move 174 from Ewell
Court	412	526	Move 523 to Horton Move 3 to Town Move 139 from West Ewell Move 273 from Town
Cuddington	417	0	Move 43 from Auriol Move 375 from Ewell Court
Ewell	0	659	Move 172 to College Move 132 to Nonsuch Move 355 to Town
Ewell Court	0	375	Move 375 to Cuddington
Horton	1717	0	Move 299 from Ruxley Move 895 from Stamford
Nonsuch	132	0	Move 132 from Ewell
Ruxley	0	544	Move 299 to Ruxley Move 245 to West Ewell
Stamford	0	1071	Move 985 to Horton Move 176 to Town

Town	604	884	Move 3 from Court Move 355 from Ewell Move 176 from Stamford Move 72 from Woodcote Move 433 to College Move 273 to Court Move 178 to Woodcote
West Ewell	245	139	Move 245 from Ruxley Move 139 to Court
Woodcote	375	72	Move 178 from Town Move 197 from College Move 72 to Town
Total changes	4509	4509	

- 6.4 Appendix 4 sets out all the proposed Wards maps for the 14 Wards and Appendix 5 sets out the detail of the street changes for the Council's proposal.

### Reasoning and explanations for Changes to Warding Arrangements

- 6.5 This section will deal with the case for the redrawing of boundaries for each of the Wards and propose a new Ward map along with the recommendation, based on electoral equality, for the number of Councillors to represent for each Ward.
- 6.6 The breakdown for each of the existing Wards and those of the proposed Wards, are summarised below in Table 2. As the breakdown demonstrates, the Council has considered all the issues and formulated its proposals to meet the case for change.

**Table 2:** Warding Changes to Councillor numbers and boundaries

Ward	Current Cllrs per Ward & Ratio		14 Wards Cllr per Ward & Ratio		Change to Cllr numbers	Boundary Changes
Auriol	2	1:1563	2	1:1522	No change	Change
College	3	1:1443	3	1:1672	No change	Change
Court	3	1:1704	3	1:1708	No change	Change
Cuddington	3	1:1519	3	1:1792	No change	Change
Ewell Court	3	1:1459	2	1:1821	Change	Change
Ewell	3	1:1469	2	1:1662	Change	Change
Horton <sup>8</sup>	-	-	2	1:1490	New Ward Change	New Ward Change
Nonsuch	3	1:1589	3	1:1696	No change	Change
Ruxley	3	1:1568	2	1:1868	Change	Change
Stamford	3	1:1854	2	1:1864	Change	Change
Stoneleigh	3	1:1231	2	1:1846	Change	No change
Town	3	1:1864	3	1:1669	No change	Change

West Ewell	3	1:1587	3	1:1617	No change	Change
Woodcote	3	1:1524	3	1:1661	No change	Change

## Auriol

- 6.7 Auriol has distinct geographic boundaries. Its pentagon shape is contained by the A240 Kingston Road to the south west, the London railway main line to the south east, connecting roads to the north west and north east and Auriol Park to the north. The current population is the lowest in the Borough, making it the only Ward with two members at present. The elector to Councillor ratio is very close to the median.
- 6.8 The Commission's growth forecast shows a population increase in line with the Borough median, maintaining a similar ratio.
- 6.9 Auriol is currently the only 2 Councillor Ward and this would remain the case under the proposals. The only change is a refinement of the Auriol boundary with Cuddington to address electoral variances.

## College

- 6.10 College forms part of the Borough boundary to the south east and the B290 Ashley Road to the south west. The north eastern boundary consists of residential side roads which centre on Alexandra Park. To the north west, the Ward borders Epsom Town Centre. It is the case that population changes here, impact all Wards that border Town Ward, which has a strong need to rationalise its high variance in elector numbers.
- 6.11 The electoral forecast shows a significant decrease in electors, resulting in a double digit variance, well below the Borough median. This makes College Ward well placed to absorb some of the quiet side streets south of the A24. The adjustment on its most easterly point to, demographically similar neighbour, Woodcote Ward, helps to balance the variances.
- 6.12 The proposed adjustments the College Ward boundary with Town and Woodcote Wards. Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

## Court

- 6.13 Court is bordered by Horton Lane to the north west, Chessington Road to the north east and the London railway main line to the south east. To the south west it borders Epsom Town Centre.
- 6.14 The Ward has undergone significant changes since the last Electoral Review. The development of the Hospital Cluster sites added around 800 new homes to the Ward. Most of the new occupants share similar socio-economic status, professions and lifestyles that are quite different to the rest of the Ward. There are several further sites promoted for development in this Ward, making its current arrangements

unsustainable.

- 6.15 It is proposed that the Livingstone Park Estate forms part of a new Ward created from the Hospital Cluster sites. The Parkviews Estate would remain. This allows Court Ward to absorb demographically similar parts of Town Ward, which has a strong need to rationalise its high variance in elector numbers. It also enables the adoption of a discreet cul-de-sac of streets around Gibraltar Crescent which is isolated by Longmead Road from the rest of West Ewell Ward.
- 6.16 Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

### Cuddington

- 6.17 Cuddington forms the northern section of the Borough boundary along the north west, north and north east borders. The southern border centers on Auriol Park and surrounding streets except a section of the south east border which runs along the A240 Kington Road.
- 6.18 The electoral variance is close to the median for the Borough. The electoral forecast shows this falling slightly over the next few years. By adjusting the Ward boundary from Ewell Court Ward, which is bisected by the A240 Kingston Road, Cuddington can address a geographical anomaly while balancing its representation.
- 6.19 The proposal requires adjustments to the Ward boundary, with the inclusion of properties in Auriol.
- 6.20 Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

### Ewell

- 6.21 This Ward has distinct borders, following the London railway main line to the east, the A24 Ewell by-pass to the west and the Kiln Lane Retail Park to the south west. A section of the Ward is located south of the A24 Ewell by-pass on the other side of a large dual carriageway, and forms a residential area isolated from Ewell village, and is better connected with neighbouring Wards.
- 6.22 The proposal requires adjustments to Ward boundaries, with land moving from Ewell to Nonsuch, College and Town at the southern end of the Ward.
- 6.23 With the resulting elector to Councillor ratio and limited options for development, the proposal for this Ward is to reduce by one Councillor becoming a 2 Councillor Ward.

## Ewell Court

- 6.24 Ewell Court is bordered along the whole of its south western flank by the Hogsmill River, while the south east borders the London railway main line. The north east border runs along the A240 Kingston Road with the exception of a small community sandwiched between Cuddington and Auriol Wards on the other side of the dual carriageway. The Ward forms a very distinct community of mostly retired residents and young families. It is compact and densely populated with little to no opportunity for future development.
- 6.25 The removal of the section north of the A240 Kingston Road provides an opportunity to rebalance representation. The proposal is to adjust boundaries with Cuddington to follow the A240 and balance out electorate numbers and will result in a move to a 2 Councillor Ward.

## Horton

- 6.26 Three existing Wards of Stamford, Ruxley and Court form the borders of this proposed new Ward:
- Ruxley to the North, along the B284 Chessington Road;
  - Court to the East, along Horton Lane, Chantilly Way and Long Grove Park; and
  - Stamford to the South, along Christ Church Road.
- 6.27 The long fourth border, to the West, is the Borough boundary with the London Borough of Kingston.
- 6.28 The spine of the new Ward is the southern section of Horton Lane, serves as an arterial road connecting five newly developed housing estates, which once formed the Hospital Cluster. The newly developed estates were all completed after the last Electoral Review and they form a distinct yet connected community of residents. The nearest shops to four of the five estates, are at Horton Retail Centre. Transport links include a bus franchise (Metrobus) operating two routes (E9 and E10) which are exclusive to the Hospital Cluster estates, and dedicated cycle paths and roads which connect the estates.
- 6.29 There is considerable opportunity for further development as there are four promoted sites within the proposed area. The elector per Councillor ratio is low compared to the Borough median, allowing for the anticipated growth.
- 6.30 It is proposed the Clarendon Park, Livingstone Park, Manor Park and Noble Park estates form a 2 Councillor Ward, to be named Horton. The Parkviews Estate which is separated from the others by Horton Farm remains in Court Ward.

## Nonsuch

- 6.31 This Ward forms part of the Borough boundary to the east and south and is bounded by the A24 London Road to the North West. To the south west is a distinct community of residents in an area known as Ewell Downs. Having already undergone major site development, Nonsuch Ward includes three further sites promoted for development.
- 6.32 A modest change to the eastern border will bring a small number of streets into the Ward from south of the A24 without increasing elector numbers above the median.
- 6.33 The proposal requires adjustments to Ward Boundaries with Ewell and Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

## Ruxley

- 6.34 Ruxley forms part of the Borough boundary to the west, to the north east is it bounded by the Hogsmill River. The southern border follows Ruxley Lane, taking in Epsom & Ewell High School sports facilities and is bounded by a new housing development called Buckthorn Grange. Buckthorn Grange is now isolated from the rest of Ruxley Ward by a new sports facility at Epsom & Ewell High School.
- 6.35 The Clarendon Park estate was developed around 20 years ago as part of the Hospital Cluster redevelopment. It is demographically different to the rest of the Ward and separated geographically by a substantial section of Horton Country Park. A section of Chessington Road to the south of the junction with Ruxley Lane, including a network of cul-de-sacs, also has a distinct difference to the rest of the Ward.
- 6.36 It is proposed to transfer Clarendon Park to the proposed new Ward of Horton and for Buckthorn Grange to be placed in West Ewell Ward along with the section of Chessington Road and its side roads.
- 6.37 The proposal moves Ruxley to a 2 Councillor Ward.

## Stamford

- 6.38 This heart shaped Ward forms part of the Borough boundary to the west, Dorking Road to the south, the London railway main line to the south east, and two tributary rivers, Long Grove Park and Horton Country Park to the north. Two new estates were developed after the last Electoral Review and they are separated from the rest of the Ward by Epsom Common and an open space next to a primary school.
- 6.39 The Noble Park Estate was built in 2012 and is the most recently developed of the Hospital Cluster site. The Manor Park Estate was completed between 1999 and 2000. The combined electors of both estates (circa 1,550) reaches the threshold to warrant a Councillor in their own right. This expansion has given Stamford Ward the greatest under-representation in elector variance in the Borough.

6.40 Although the electorate forecasting shows some increase, given that all the sites promoted for development would be transferred to the new Ward of Horton, it is expected electorate growth to be much lower with the Council's proposal. The proposal is to transfer Manor Park and Noble Park to the new Ward of Horton and for a section of cul-de-sacs on the B280 West Hill, as far as Clayhill Green, to join Town Ward to support electoral balance.

6.41 Stamford is proposed to move to a 2 Councillor Ward.

## Stoneleigh

6.42 This Ward forms part of the Borough boundary to the north, while the west adjoins the London railway main line, the south west borders the Ewell by-pass and the south east borders the A24 London Road and Nonsuch Park.

6.43 Stoneleigh has the greatest over-representation of elector variance in the Borough. It is the most compact Ward alongside neighbouring Auriol which shares a very similar demographic and community. The Stoneleigh & Auriol Residents Association is one of only two Resident Associations to cover two Wards.

6.44 The electorate forecast shows stable, incremental growth, which sustains the high elector variance. As such it is proposed that Stoneleigh reduces to be a 2 Councillor Ward, like its neighbour Auriol. There is no change proposed to the boundaries of Stoneleigh itself.

## Town

6.45 This Ward has the least distinct borders and adjoins the greatest number of other Wards (five). The town centre forms the substantive core, while the Kiln Lane Retail Park is also a significant location for shopping and employment. Town has the second highest under-representation in the Borough and the electorate forecasting forecasts an elector variance to increase beyond 20%, making the Ward the most highly populated in the Borough.

6.46 The proposal is for a section of cul-de-sacs on the B280 West Hill, as far as Clayhill Green, to join Town. The type of housing and population density has more in common with the neighbourhoods in Town Ward. This also supports the rebalancing of elector numbers for both Stamford and Town Wards.

6.47 A section of the B284 Hook Road and Miles Road is proposed to join Court Ward. This puts the entire section of Hook Road from the railway line into one Ward and helps to balance elector numbers in both wards.

6.48 A section of side streets south of the A24, bounded by the London railway main line, is proposed to move from Ewell Ward into Town Ward. This connects those residents with



Kiln Lane Retail Park and East Street, which is the main thoroughfare into the Town Centre, served by several bus routes. This area was previously part of Town and the community living there still regards themselves as most connected to the Town Centre rather than Ewell village across the Ewell by-pass.

- 6.49 A south east section of the Ward, around St Martin's Parish Church, is proposed to join Woodcote and College Wards as these better reflect the suburban residential characteristics of those neighbourhoods. The B284 Church Street forms the division between them. Dalmeny Way is a single road only accessible through Rosebank, it is proposed that this be moved into Town Ward.
- 6.50 This change also helps to balance elector numbers in all the neighbouring Wards. Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

### West Ewell

- 6.51 This Ward is bounded by the Hogsmill River the whole length of its north east flank, the south east borders adjoins the London railway main line. The south west border runs along the B284 Chessington Road. The north border follows the Hogsmill River behind Epsom & Ewell High School plus a section of side streets off Chessington Road.
- 6.52 West Ewell Ward has a close relationship with its neighbour Ruxley, with both Wards covered by the West Ewell and Ruxley Residents Association. Making WERRA one of only two Residents Association in the Borough to cover two Wards.
- 6.53 A section of Chessington Road to the south of the junction with Ruxley Lane, including a network of cul-de-sacs, has a demographic more closely aligned with West Ewell than Ruxley Ward. It is proposed to move this section to West Ewell Ward. It is also proposed to move the new development Buckthorn Grange to West Ewell as its only access point is Scotts Farm Road.
- 6.54 This helps balance elector numbers and gives a more natural boundary between the two wards. Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

### Woodcote

- 6.55 Woodcote Ward is the largest geographically with its western, southern and south eastern borders forming the borough boundary. The eastern border runs along the B290 Ashley Road until it meets the edge of the town centre taking in several side streets around the A24 Dorking Road.
- 6.56 Woodcote is forecast for population growth with planning permission already granted for a major new development at Woodcote Grove. Taking a modest number of streets from Town while transferring the isolated Dalmeny Way will help to keep Woodcote close to the median ratio of electors per Member. Ward representation would remain at 3 Councillors.

## 7 Other Options Considered

- 7.1 The Council has considered a number of options for the Borough's Warding Arrangements, before agreeing to proceed with the 14 Ward proposal. The options considered have included a five, twelve and thirteen Ward examples.
- 7.2 Despite being the smallest Borough in Surrey, it is one of the mostly densely populated, with conurbations around road, rail, rivers, and open spaces. The key challenges to all Warding options, has been around community identity. The Borough's Wards all have strong individual identities, which developed around infrastructure. However, we have new infrastructure developing and serving those communities. This has created a strong sense of community, and sense that if that were undermined, it would undermine the very essence of the Borough's diversity.
- 7.3 The issue of reflecting and taking account electoral cycles is not an issue for the Borough as it has all out elections every four years. However, in relation to promoting effective and convenient local government the Commission advise that although there is no limit to the number of councillors who can be elected to represent a Ward, they will not normally accept a proposal of more than 3 per Ward.<sup>9</sup> The Council has considered this guidance and taken it into account when considering all the options for Warding Arrangements.

### Super Wards: 5 Ward Option

- 7.4 The Council operates in a two-tier area and the Council has carefully considered whether it was viable to follow the County Ward Boundaries as an option for new Warding arrangements. With a Council size of 35 Members, this would require the 5 Wards to be made up of 7 Members each.
- 7.5 The Council has considered the numbers of those standing at elections to assess the implications of larger Wards and whether such were viable in terms of a proposal.
- 7.6 Table 3 below sets out the number of candidates who stood for election in the Local Borough Elections in 2019 and 2015. In summary in 2019, 148 candidates stood and in 2015, 128 stood. On an average this would mean 29 candidates standing in each of the 5 Wards.

---

<sup>9</sup> 'How to propose a pattern of wards', LGBCfE.

**Table 3: Number of Candidates in Local Elections 2019 and 2015**

<b>Election Area</b>	<b>Candidates in 2019</b>	<b>Candidates in 2015</b>
Auriol	7	7
College	11	10
Court	12	9
Cuddington	11	10
Ewell	12	10
Ewell Court	10	9
Nonsuch	11	9
Ruxley	12	10
Stamford	13	12
Stoneleigh	12	10
Town	13	11
West Ewell	12	10
Woodcote	12	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>128</b>

- 7.7 Creating five ‘super Wards’ would make it challenging in terms of elections. The recent example of the London Mayoral elections, where there were 20 candidates standing for the role of Mayor, helps to evidence how challenging it would be to produce a ballot paper, under current elections guidance, where 7 Councillors were due to be elected in each area. Electors do find it hard to complete ballots papers when there are lots of options, or where the ballot paper carries a lot of information.
- 7.8 Although it is practically possible and would address the concerns around resilience, it was felt ‘super Wards’ would not support the delivery of effective and convenient local government to citizens. The areas within the current 5 Country boundaries are diverse in terms of population make up, features of their areas and the nature of their communities. It may also undermine the diversity of political representation, which the Borough currently has. The essences of these areas would be lost if the Borough divided into 5, with each Ward having 7 Councillors to represent it.
- 7.9 Although there were some obvious advantages from consolidating representation with what could become five super Wards, it was felt that such an approach could fail to respect the community identities of areas within the Borough. Simply put the Wards

would be too large.

## Other Options Considered

- 7.10 Other options considered and discounted included a 12 Ward Borough. The Council believes a 12 Ward option created too many 2 Councillor Wards. It also created 4 and 5 Member Wards. As a result, it was felt the range of Warding representation was unnecessarily complex and would lead to confusion during elections.
- 7.11 A 13 Ward option was also considered. Although, this option helped to address the issue around resilience, through the merger of Stoneleigh and Auriol, thus reducing the number of two Councillor Wards by two, the Council rejected this option because of the nature of the strong identities and differences between the two Wards.
- 7.12 The option of reducing the number of Wards does mean a higher number of Councillors per Ward. However, even with a reduced number of 35 proposed Councillors, this potentially leads to more Wards with 3 or more Councillors. Recent elections experiences have helped to demonstrate that there is an optimum number of names which can go on a ballot paper. Table 4 sets the comparison between all the options the Council considered in terms of the number of Councillors per Ward.

**Table 4: Comparison of all Options considered**

<b>Options</b>	<b>2x Councillors per Ward</b>	<b>3 x Councillors per Ward</b>	<b>4 x Councillors per Ward</b>	<b>5 x Councillors per Ward</b>	<b>7x Councillors per Ward</b>
5 Wards	-	--	-		5 Wards
14 Wards*	7 Wards	7 Wards	-	-	-
13 Wards	5 Wards	7 Wards	1 Ward	-	-
12 Wards	4 Wards	6 Wards	1 Ward	1 Ward	-

\* Option taken forward

- 7.13 It was felt a 5 and potentially 7 Councillor Warding options were too large, and could not satisfy the Commission's guidance on warding arrangements.

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## Electoral data

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Forecast Submission

### Using this sheet:

Fill in the cells for each polling district. Please make sure that the names of each parish, parish ward and

Scroll right to see the second table

What is the polling district code?	Is there any other description you use for this area?	What ward is this polling district in?	What is the current electorate?	What is the predicted electorate?
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Polling district	Description of area	Existing ward	Electorate 2021	Electorate 2027
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AA	Cuddington Part 1	Cuddington	2466	2669
AB	Cuddington Part 2	Cuddington	2061	2320
B	Auriol	Auriol	3102	3354
CA	Ewell Court Part 1	Ewell Court	2675	2867
CB	Ewell Court Part 2	Ewell Court	1721	1851
D	Ruxley	Ruxley	4664	5322
EA	West Ewell Part 1	West Ewell	1485	1613
EB	West Ewell Part 2	West Ewell	3271	3500
FA	Court Part 1	Court	1154	1236
FB	Court Part 2	Court	2398	2536
FC	Court Part 3	Court	1553	1713
GA	Stamford Part 1	Stamford	1546	1670
GB	Stamford Part 2	Stamford	2983	3189
GC	Stamford Part 3	Stamford	1029	1099
HA	Stoneleigh Part 1	Stoneleigh	1910	2061
HB	Stoneleigh Part 2	Stoneleigh	1779	1968
IA	Nonsuch Part 1	Nonsuch	3838	4065
IB	Nonsuch Part 2	Nonsuch	901	973
JA	Ewell Part 1	Ewell	2630	2846
JB	Ewell Part 2	Ewell	1170	1324
JC	Ewell Part 3	Ewell	542	583
KA	Town Part 1	Town	1410	1785
KB	Town Part 2	Town	2883	3066
KC	Town Part 3	Town	1222	1319
LA	College Part 1	College	2144	2144
LB	College Part 2	College	2166	2402
MA	Woodcote Part 1	Woodcote	1711	1990
MB	Woodcote Part 2	Woodcote	1564	1940
MC	Woodcote Part 1	Woodcote	1284	1484

Check your data	2021	2027
Number of councillors:	38	38
Overall electorate:	59,262	64,889
Average electorate per cllr:	1,560	1,708

Scroll left to see the first table

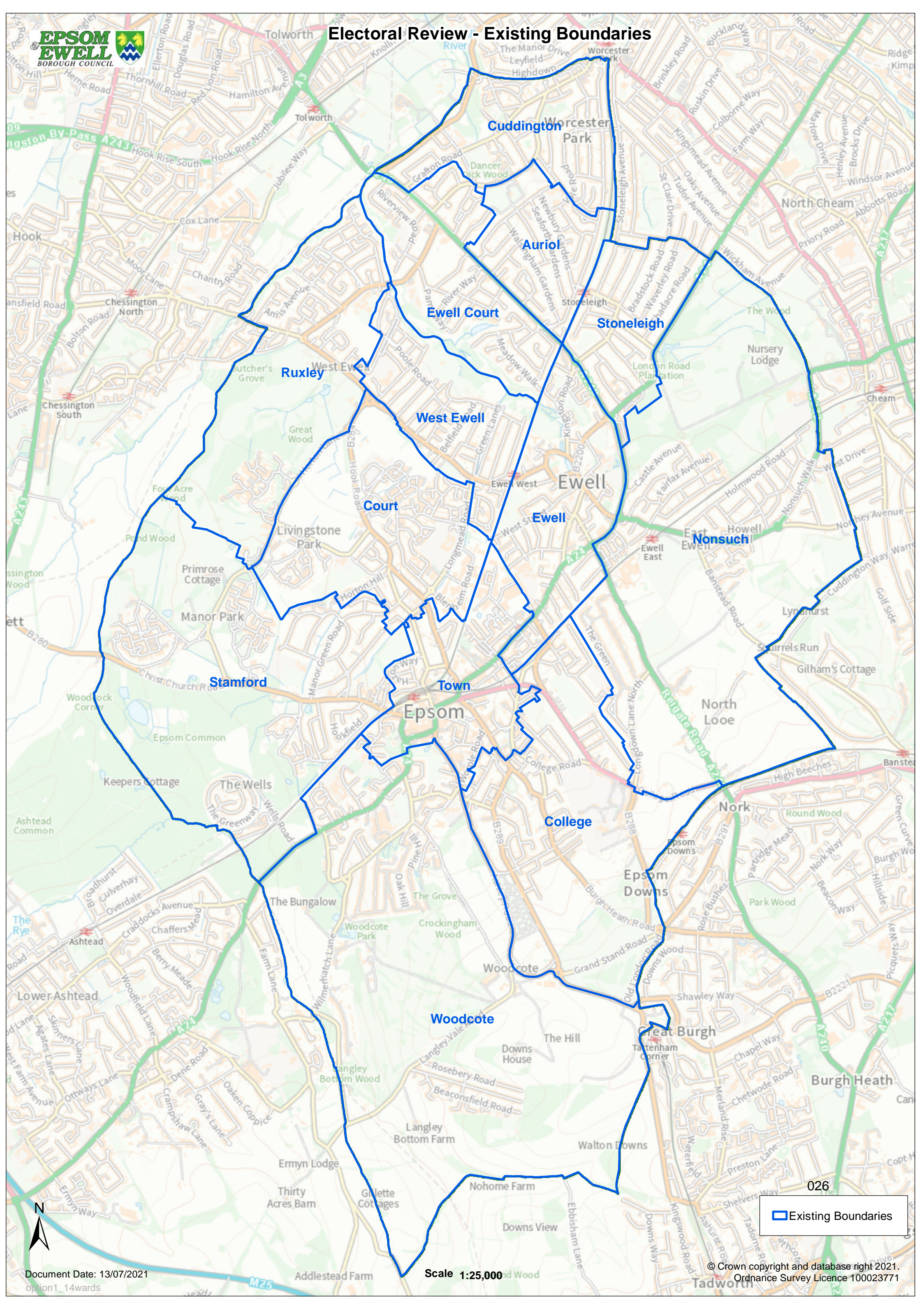
Fill in the name of each ward once	Fill in the number of councillors per ward	These cells will show you the electorate and variance. They change depending what you enter in the table to the left.
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Name of ward	Number of cllrs per ward	Electorate 2021	Variance 2021	Electorate 2027	Variance 2027
--------------	--------------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------	---------------

Cuddington	3	4,527	-3%	4,989	-3%
Auriol	2	3,102	-1%	3,354	-2%
Ewell Court	3	4,396	-6%	4,718	-8%
Ruxley	3	4,664	0%	5,322	4%
West Ewell	3	4,756	2%	5,113	0%
Court	3	5,105	9%	5,485	7%
Stamford	3	5,558	19%	5,958	16%
Stoneleigh	3	3,689	-21%	4,029	-21%
Nonsuch	3	4,739	1%	5,038	-2%
Ewell	3	4,342	-7%	4,753	-7%
Town	3	5,515	18%	6,170	20%
College	3	4,310	-8%	4,546	-11%
Woodcote	3	4,559	-3%	5,414	6%



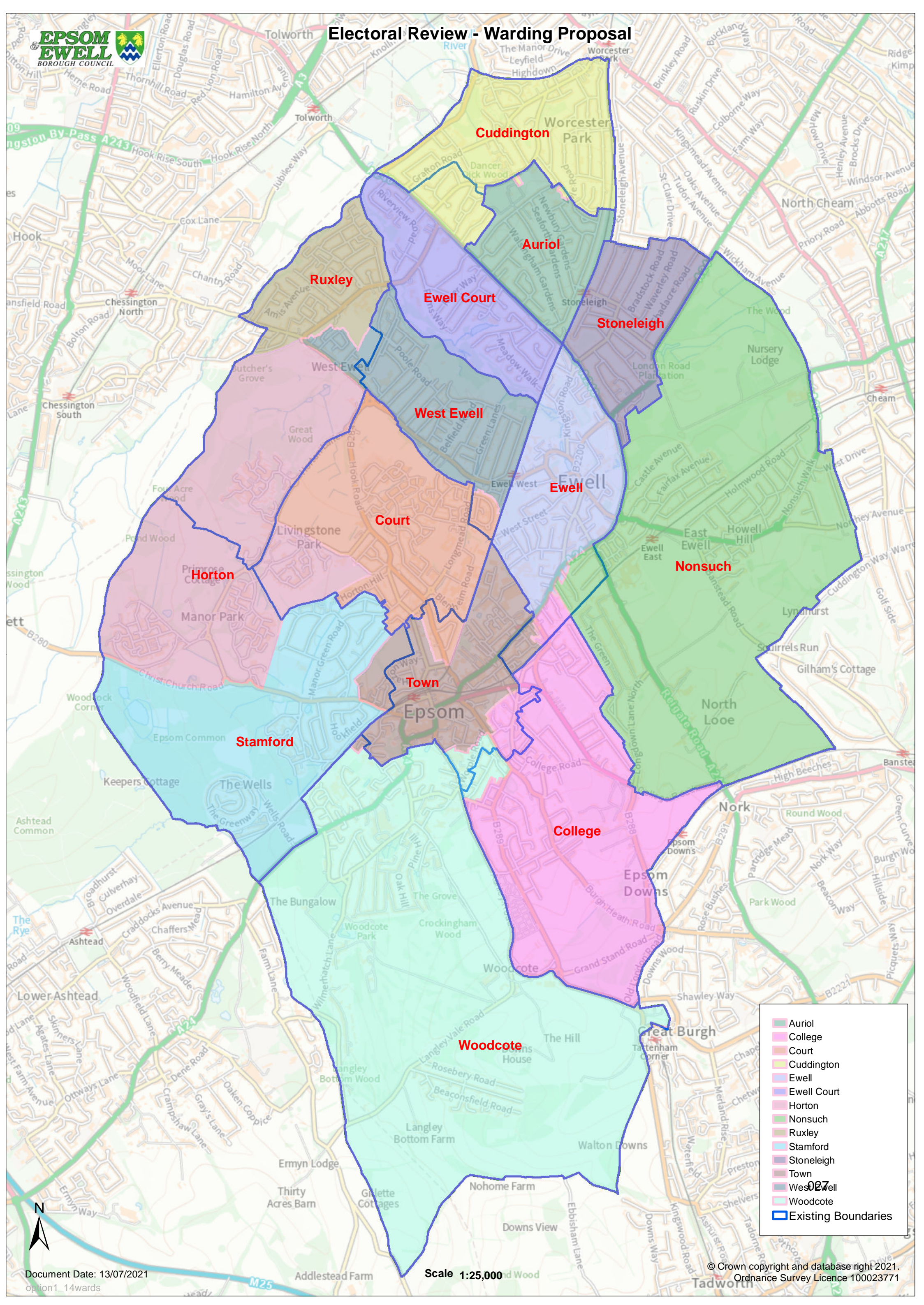
# Electoral Review - Existing Boundaries



Existing Boundaries



# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal





# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

## Auriol

**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 3045**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 3126**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854<sup>ens</sup>

 Proposed Ward Boundary




**College**

**Potential Councillors: 3**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 5018**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4330**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 **Proposed Ward Boundary**





# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

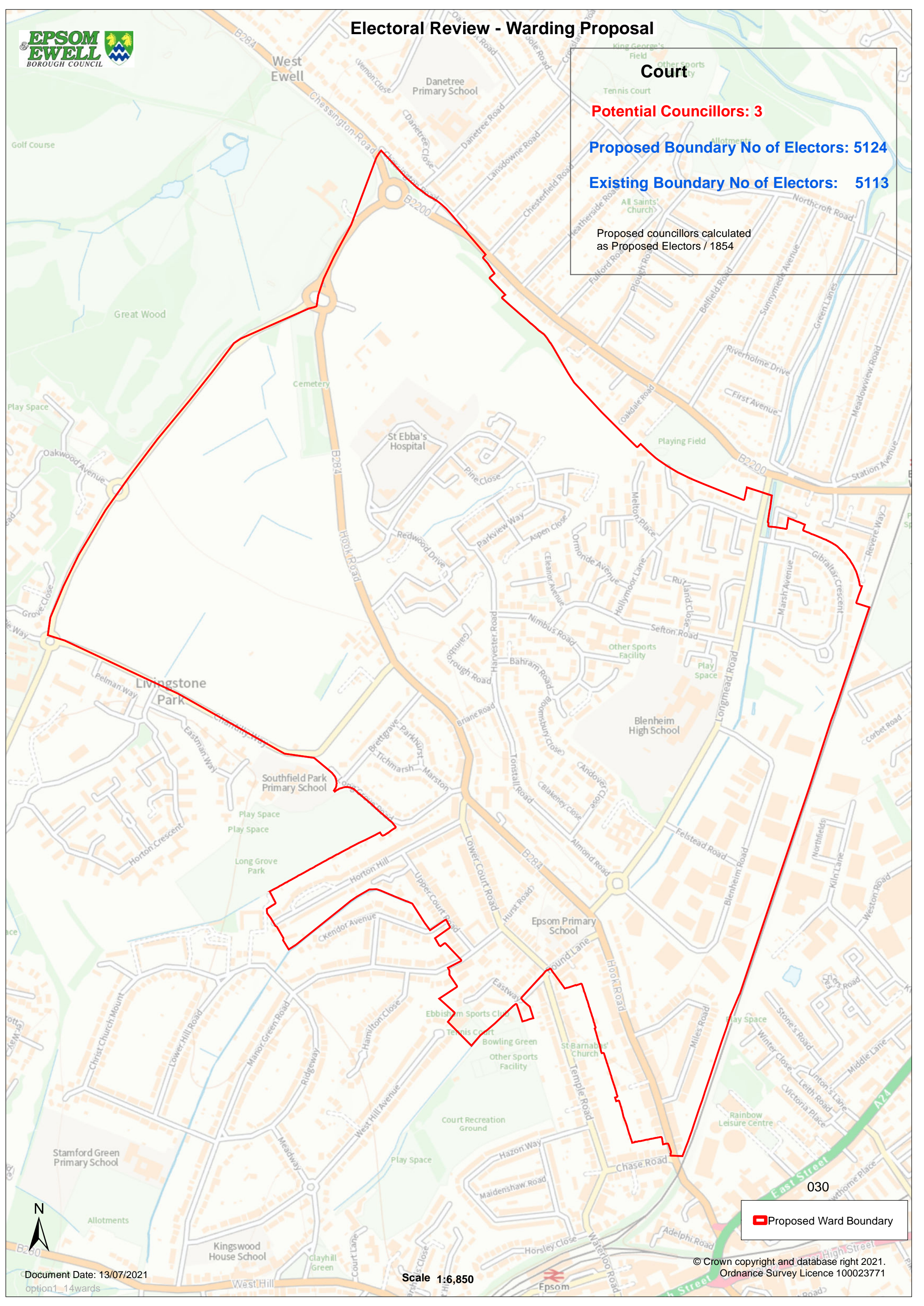
## Court

Potential Councillors: 3

Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 5124

Existing Boundary No of Electors: 5113

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854





# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

## Cuddington

**Potential Councillors: 3**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 5376**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4558**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

031

 Proposed Ward Boundary



# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

## Ewell

**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 3324**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4409**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

## Ewell

032

 Proposed Ward Boundary



## Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

### Ewell Court


**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 3642**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4379**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

033

 Proposed Ward Boundary





## Horton

**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 2980**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 0**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 Proposed Ward Boundary



## Electoral Review - Warding Proposal


**Nonsuch**

**Potential Councillors: 3**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 5089**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4796**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 Proposed Ward Boundary



**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4706**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854





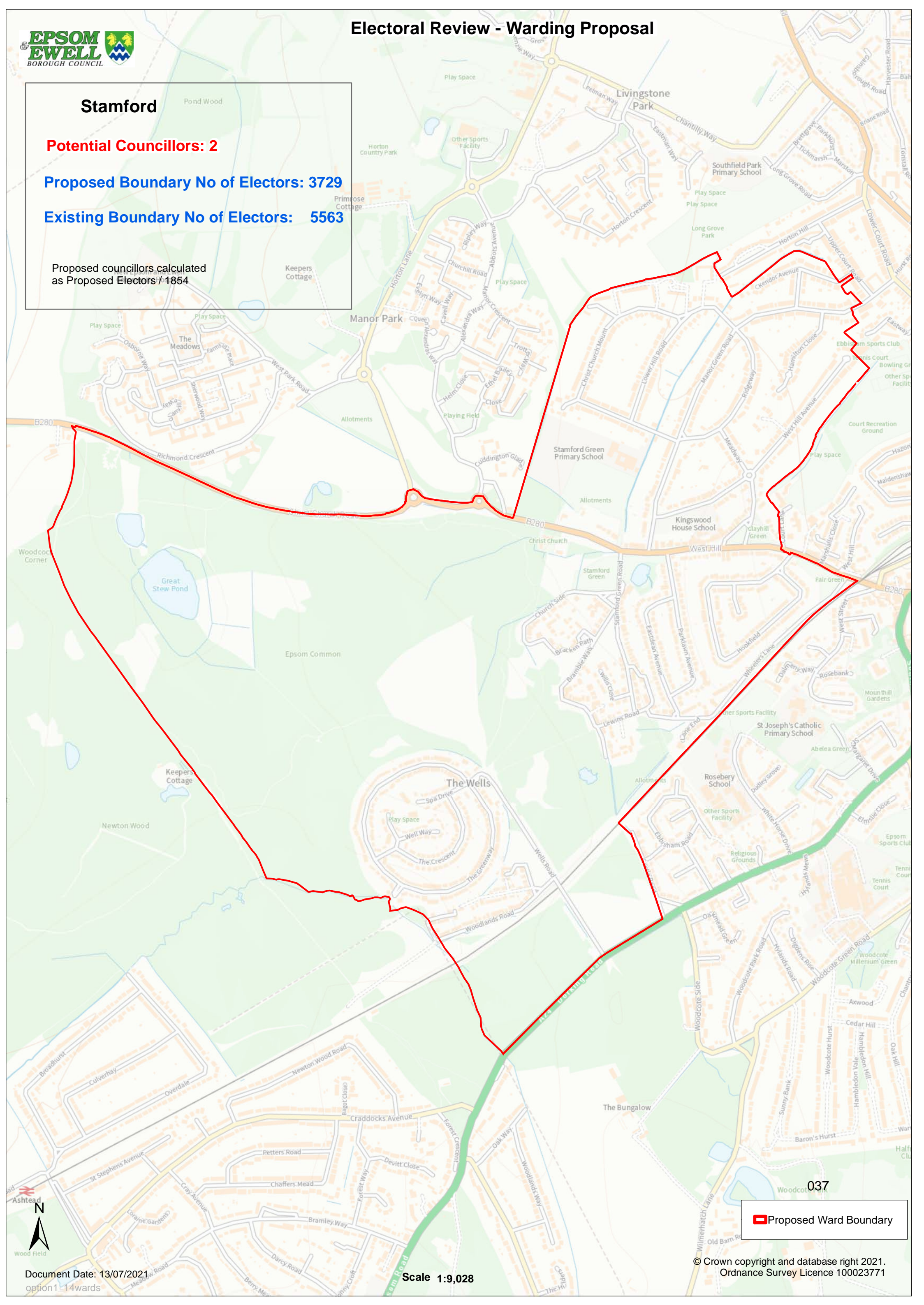
## Stamford

**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 3729**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 5563**

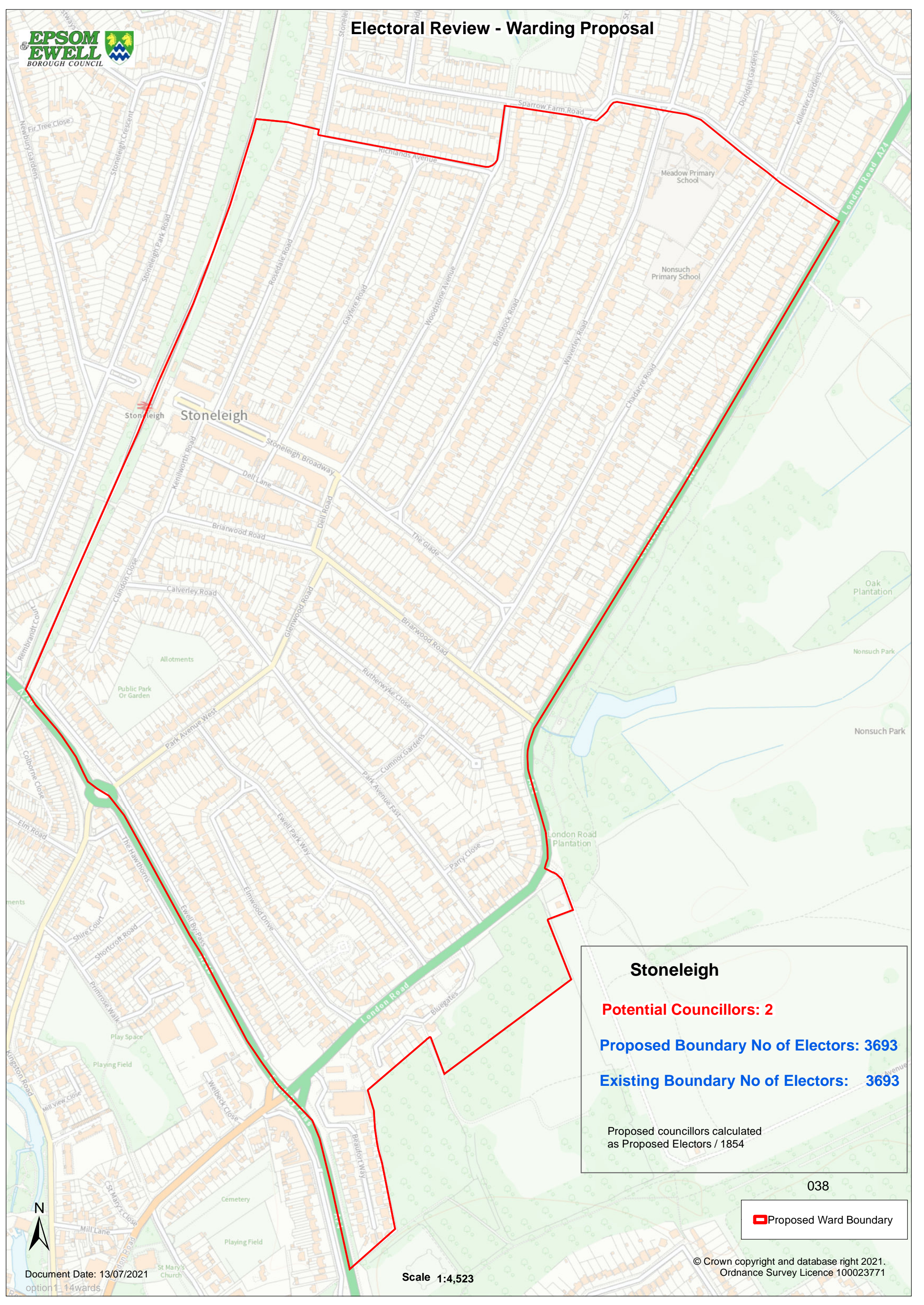
Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854



037

Proposed Ward Boundary





**Stoneleigh**

**Potential Councillors: 2**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 3693**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 3693**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 **Proposed Ward Boundary**





**Town**

**Potential Councillors: 3**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 5008**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 5593**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 Proposed Ward Boundary



# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

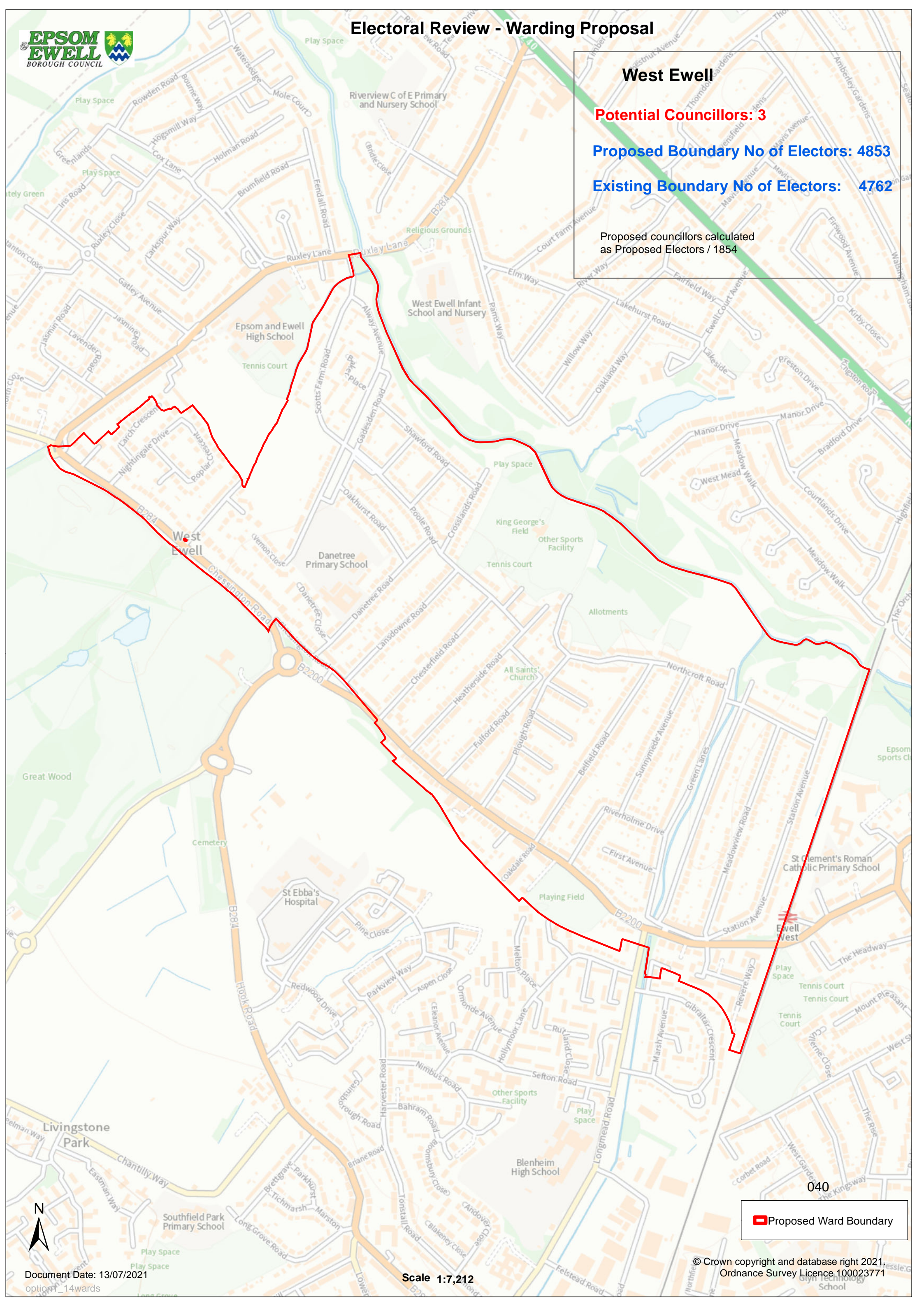
## West Ewell


Potential Councillors: 3

Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 4853

Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4762

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854



 Proposed Ward Boundary

040





# Electoral Review - Warding Proposal

## Woodcote

**Potential Councillors: 3**

**Proposed Boundary No of Electors: 4983**

**Existing Boundary No of Electors: 4572**

Proposed councillors calculated  
as Proposed Electors / 1854

 Proposed Ward Boundary



## Summary of Changes to Warding Arrangements

From	To	Streetname	details	properties	electors
Auriol	Cuddington	barm elms close	all	8	15
		cuddington avenue	52 to 90	24	42
		vale road	flats 156	6	14
		salisbury road	68 to 72	5	10
		Total		43	81
College	Woodcote	church street	downs lodge court, 28,34	31	37
		downs road	bocketts	1	2
		downside	all	24	41
		milton gardens	all	4	8
		richmond close	all	7	14
		st martins avenue	all	130	163
		Total		197	265
Court	Horton	burnhams Grove	all	35	55
		buxton close	all	12	25
		calvert close	all	6	14
		cavendish walk	all	68	127
		davidson close	all	5	12
		eastman way	all	85	112
		haven drive	all	60	20
		hine close	all	5	12
		horton crescent	all	111	179
		norris close	all	7	15
		pelman way	all	70	111
		riley close	all	6	17
		saville close	all	12	24

		tobin close	all	7	12
		westcote road	all	34	55
		<b>Total</b>		<b>523</b>	<b>790</b>
Court	Town	temple road	70, 72a, 74	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
		epsom road		33	42
		park hill road	all	54	87
Ewell	College	windmill avenue		26	55
		windmill lane		57	100
		old bridge lane		4	8
		<b>Total</b>		<b>174</b>	<b>292</b>
		beech walk		23	52
		hampton Grove		27	66
		langton avenue		41	82
Ewell	Nonsuch	reigate road	28 to 52	13	33
		st james avenue		28	60
		<b>Total</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>293</b>
		beaconsfield place		46	65
		church road		6	6
		chuters grove		11	24
		dirdene close		13	20
		dirdene gardens		61	117
Ewell	Town	dirdene grove		12	20
		east street		114	130
		osborne close		6	10
		providence place		34	52
		yeomanry close		50	56
		<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>500</b>
		bannow close		4	12



Ewell Court	Cuddington	chestnut avenue	58	138
		kingston road	81	131
		plantagenet close	9	20
		salisbury road	52	93
		sterry drive	28	52
		the grange	13	26
		the warren	61	103
		timbercroft	69	162
		<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>737</b>
Ruxley	Horton	albury close	4	7
		grove close	19	29
		hendon grove	23	50
		horton lane	3	2
		jackson way	4	9
		Jenner way	4	11
		john watkin close	12	20
		lady forsydyke way	18	46
		lady harewood way	20	46
		mckenzie way	21	42
		medina square	14	41
		monro place	24	52
		nelson walk	17	40
		oakwood avenue	20	45
		sandy mead	74	105
		south view	22	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>594</b>		
Ruxley	West Ewell	chessington close	22	39
		chessington road	66	102
		hemmings mead	7	11
		larch crescent	38	56
		nightingale drive	31	46
		oak tree close	8	16

		poplar crescent	63	92
		poplar farm close	10	14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>376</b>
		cavell way	16	36
		christchurch road      manor lodge	1	2
		churchill road	13	32
		cuddington glade	13	24
		de mel close	9	22
		dillon close	35	46
		ethel bailey close	36	68
		evelyn way	35	58
		farmside place	15	30
		galen close	20	29
		glanville way	120	181
		helm close	29	61
		horton lane	12	27
		kestrel close	20	48
		longland place	32	45
		lulworth place	8	13
		manor crescent	65	123
		millar place	17	29
Stamford	Horton	nell gwynne close	8	17
		nightingale close	14	29
		oak glade	15	27
		osborne way	27	55
		peacock close	10	24
		penrose drive	18	41
		phoenix close	7	6
		pine lodge way	10	6
		queen alexandras way	29	45
		richmond crescent	39	79
		ripley way	14	28
		rona maclean house	12	22

		sherwood way		138	213
		taylor close		8	18
		trotter way		28	59
		west park road		12	16
		william evans road		15	37
		<b>Total</b>		<b>895</b>	<b>1596</b>
		burnett grove		38	56
		court lane		56	36
		hunters close		5	12
		langlands rise		9	20
		marshalls close		26	37
Stamford	Town	pound lane	flat at court lodge	1	0
		sharon close		6	9
		sheraton drive		20	36
		west hill		15	32
		<b>Total</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>238</b>
		andrews close		46	76
		church road		77	122
		church street		53	62
		college road	1,3, 3a	3	6
		grove avenue		47	81
		grove road		17	32
Town	College	pikes hill		12	23
		st martins close		12	20
		the grove		79	97
		wimbourne close		31	37
		wyeths mews		10	19
		wyeths road		46	87
		<b>Total</b>		<b>433</b>	<b>662</b>
		hook road		162	304
Town	Court	miles road		107	209

Town	Court	windsor gardens	4	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>516</b>
		ash mews	9	8
		ashley road	13	46
		church street	8	21
Town	Woodcote	downside	13	25
		1,3 giles mead	12	16
		heathcote road	106	145
		worple road		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>261</b>
		dee way	16	29
West Ewell	Court	gibraltar crescent	93	192
		marsh avenue	30	64
		<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>285</b>
Woodcote	Town			
		dalmeny way	72	115