

# New electoral arrangements for Guildford Borough Council Final Recommendations

May 2022

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### **A note on our mapping:**

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

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# Introduction

## Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament.<sup>1</sup> We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Susan Johnson OBE
- Peter Maddison QPM
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Jolyon Jackson CBE (Chief Executive)

## What is an electoral review?

3 An electoral review examines and proposes new electoral arrangements for a local authority. A local authority's electoral arrangements decide:

- How many councillors are needed.
- How many wards or electoral divisions there should be, where their boundaries are and what they should be called.
- How many councillors should represent each ward or division.

4 When carrying out an electoral review the Commission has three main considerations:

- Improving electoral equality by equalising the number of electors that each councillor represents.
- Ensuring that the recommendations reflect community identity.
- Providing arrangements that support effective and convenient local government.

5 Our task is to strike the best balance between these three considerations when making our recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

6 More detail regarding the powers that we have, as well as the further guidance and information about electoral reviews and the review process in general, can be found on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Why Guildford?

7 We are conducting a review of Guildford Borough Council ('the Council') as the last review was completed in 1998, and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.<sup>2</sup> In addition, some councillors currently represent many more or fewer electors than others. This is 'electoral inequality'. Our aim is to create 'electoral equality', where the number of electors is as equal as possible, ideally within 10% of being exactly equal.

8 This electoral review is being carried out to ensure that:

- The wards in Guildford are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.
- The number of electors represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the borough.

## Our proposals for Guildford

9 Guildford should be represented by 48 councillors, the same as at present.

10 Guildford should have 21 wards, one fewer than at present.

11 The boundaries of most wards should change; four will stay the same.

12 We have now finalised our recommendations for electoral arrangements for Guildford.

## How will the recommendations affect you?

13 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in, which other communities are in that ward, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your ward name may also change.

14 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the borough or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not affect local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

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<sup>2</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

## Review timetable

15 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for Guildford. We then held two periods of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the borough. The submissions received during consultation have informed our final recommendations.

16 The review was conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
19 January 2021	Number of councillors decided
26 January 2021	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
2 August 2021	End of the consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
30 November 2021	Publication of draft recommendations; start of the second consultation
7 February 2022	End of the consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
10 May 2022	Publication of final recommendations





## Analysis and final recommendations

17 Legislation<sup>3</sup> states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors<sup>4</sup> there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

18 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create wards with exactly the same number of electors in each; we have to be flexible. However, we try to keep the number of electors represented by each councillor as close to the average for the council as possible.

19 We work out the average number of electors per councillor for each local authority by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors, as shown in the table below.

	2020	2027
Electorate of Guildford	103,253	118,226
Number of councillors	48	48
Average number of electors per councillor	2,151	2,463

20 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for Guildford will have good electoral equality by 2027.

## Submissions received

21 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed on our website at [www.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.lgbce.org.uk)

## Electorate figures

22 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2026, a period five years from the originally scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2021. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 13% by 2026.

23 During the consultation on ward boundaries, we were made aware by the Council and Send Parish Council that errors had been made by the Council regarding the forecast electorate in the existing Effingham, Lovelace and Send wards. After analysing the information provided by the Council and Send Parish

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

Council, we decided to accept a corrected forecast from the Council, resulting in an overall increase in the electorate for the borough of approximately 15% by 2027.

24 As a result of delays to this review, the publication year of our final recommendations has changed to 2022. We are content that the original 2026 forecast is a reasonable estimate of the forecast number of electors likely to be present in the authority in 2027. We have used these figures to produce our final recommendations.

## Number of councillors

25 Guildford Borough Council currently has 48 councillors. The Council proposed to retain this number, while the Labour Group submitted a proposal to decrease councillor numbers by two to 46. We have looked at all the evidence provided and determined that the Council provided the best evidence regarding councillor numbers for Guildford. The Council provided strong evidence highlighting how the current number of councillors would continue to ensure governance, scrutiny and representational requirements are met.

26 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 48 councillors – for example, 48 one-councillor wards, 24 two-councillor wards, 16 three-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

27 We received one submission about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on warding patterns. The submission argued that there are too many councillors but did not propose an alternative number nor provide evidence as to how the authority would operate under an alternative council size. We have decided to base our final recommendations for Guildford on a pattern of wards comprising 48 councillors.

## Ward boundaries consultation

28 We received 42 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included a borough-wide proposal from the Council. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for warding arrangements in particular areas of the borough.

29 The Council's borough-wide scheme provided for a mixed pattern of one-, two- and three-councillor wards for Guildford. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards resulted in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used identifiable boundaries.

30 Consequently, our draft recommendations were based predominantly on the Council's proposals. However, in some areas of the borough, we also considered more localised submissions that provided evidence of community links and locally recognised boundaries. In some areas, we considered that the proposals did not provide the best balance between our statutory criteria, so we identified alternative boundaries.

31 Given the travel restrictions, and the social distancing, arising from the Covid-19 outbreak, there was a detailed virtual tour of Guildford. This helped to clarify issues raised in submissions and assisted us in the creation of the draft recommendations.

32 Our draft recommendations were for 10 three-councillor wards, eight two-councillor wards and two single-councillor wards. We considered that our draft recommendations would provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

## Draft recommendations consultation

33 We received 17 submissions during consultation on our draft recommendations. These included responses from the Council, the Guildford Labour Party, a borough councillor, three parish councils, two local organisations and nine local residents. Most of the submissions focused on specific areas, with several opposing our proposed three-councillor Shalford & Pilgrims ward.

34 We have therefore proposed changes to the warding arrangements in this area of the borough, instead recommending a two-councillor Pilgrims ward and a two-councillor Shalford ward. Based on the evidence received during the consultation, we have changed the names of three wards in Guildford town to better reflect community identities.

35 We also received a submission from the Boxgrove Park Residents' Association that suggested we only reconfigure several of the wards that are forecast to have poor electoral equality by 2027 to avoid significant boundary changes across the borough. We were not persuaded to adopt these proposals as no community evidence was provided and it was not clear how these wards would be configured.

## Final recommendations

36 Our final recommendations are for eight three-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and two one-councillor wards. We consider that our final recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

37 The tables and maps on pages 9–22 detail our final recommendations for each area of Guildford. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory<sup>5</sup> criteria:

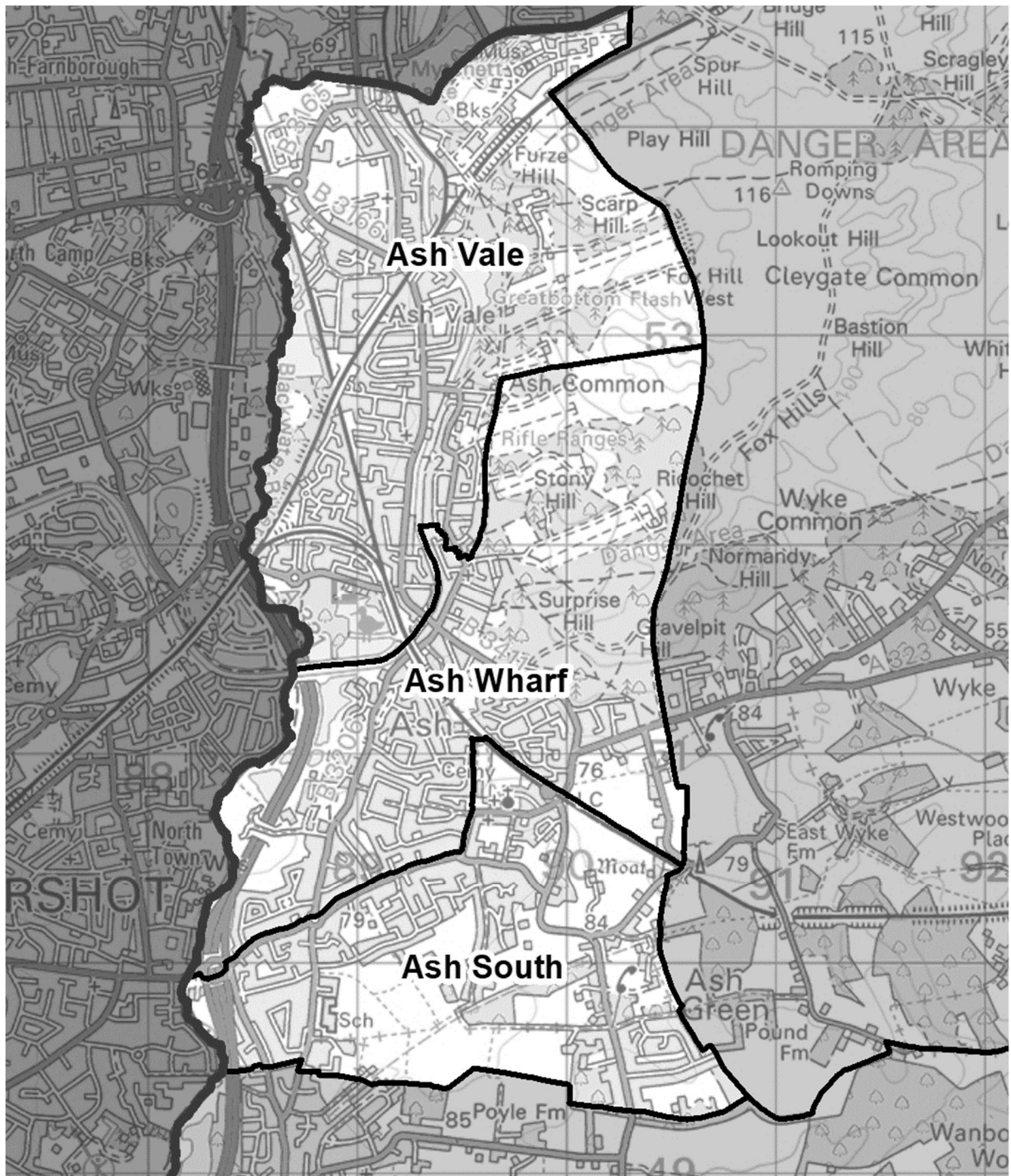
- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

38 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 29 and the large map accompanying this report.

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<sup>5</sup> Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

# Ash



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Ash South	2	-1%
Ash Vale	2	10%
Ash Wharf	2	10%



### *Ash South*

39 We received one submission in relation to our proposed Ash South & Tongham ward. Councillor Potter opposed the ward, arguing that Tongham had good links with communities south of the A331 and that the road did not form a strong boundary in this area. Instead, Councillor Potter proposed a single-councillor Tongham & Sands ward that would link Tongham parish with Seale & Sands parish, suggesting that the ward would comprise a ‘demographically similar, and geographically linked, area consisting of multiple small rural settlements and two principal villages’. However, we decided not to adopt this proposal, as it would result in a ward with a forecast electoral variance of 42% by 2027, which would not provide for good electoral equality.

40 Nonetheless, we were persuaded by evidence supplied by Councillor Potter that the parish of Tongham is distinct from Ash parish, and we therefore propose to place Tongham parish in an expanded two-councillor Pilgrims ward, composed of the parishes of Puttenham, Seale & Sands, Shackleford, Tongham and Wanborough. We consider that this proposal will better reflect community identities in the area and address the concerns of residents who opposed our three-councillor Shalford & Pilgrims ward, as detailed further in paragraphs 45–47. As a result of this decision, we are renaming this ward Ash South as part of our final recommendations.

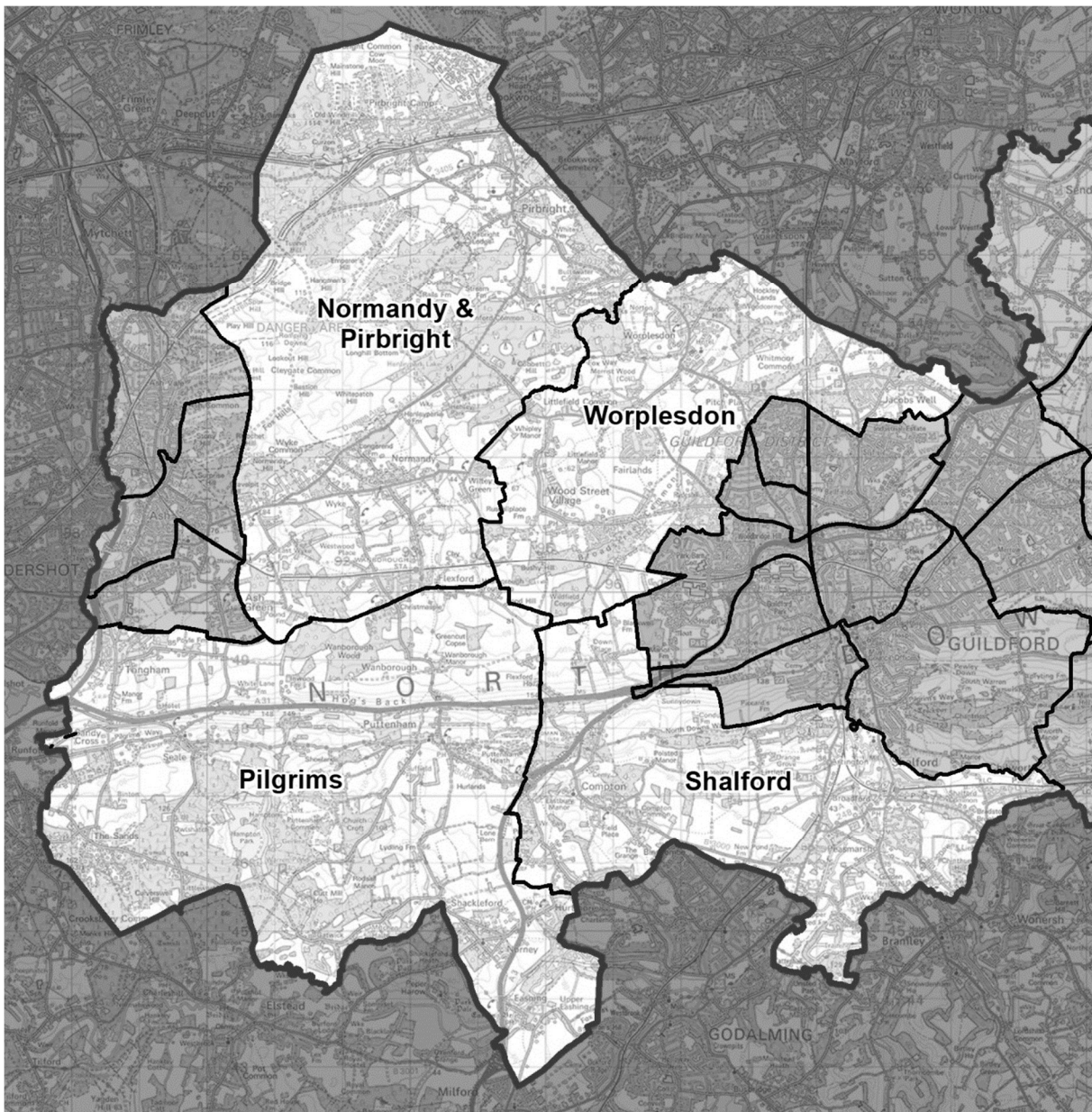
### *Ash Vale and Ash Wharf*

41 Councillor Potter disagreed with our proposed Ash Vale and Ash Wharf wards. They argued that because both wards are forecast an electoral variance in line with the upper-most limit of what we consider to be good electoral equality (10% from the borough average by 2027), they would be under-represented in comparison to other wards across the borough. While we do note the slightly high variances for these two wards, reducing these electoral variances would require us to recommend a ward that would straddle the county division boundary that separated our proposed Ash Wharf and Ash South & Tongham wards. We decided that it was preferable to have two wards with good, albeit slightly high, electoral variances rather than creating a parish ward for the sake of marginal improvements to electoral equality.

42 The reason we would have had to create a parish ward is due to the county division boundary. If a parish is to be divided between different district wards, we are legally required to divide the parish into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single district ward. In recommending revised parish warding arrangements, we are also required to reflect existing county division boundaries.

43 We determined that the creation of such a parish ward would not be conducive to effective and convenient local government. We therefore recommend the retention of our draft recommendations for Ash Vale and Ash Wharf wards as part of our final recommendations.

## Western parishes



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Normandy & Pirbright	2	-5%
Pilgrims	2	-3%
Shalford	2	-4%
Worplesdon	3	1%

### *Normandy & Pirbright*

44 We received no submissions that related directly to this ward. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for Normandy & Pirbright ward as final.

### *Pilgrims and Shalford*

45 Shalford Parish Council, Puttenham Parish Council and several local residents opposed the three-councillor Shalford & Pilgrims ward we proposed as part of our draft recommendations. These submissions broadly argued that merging the existing two wards into a larger three-councillor ward would result in a relatively large ward geographically, composed of disparate communities.

46 Given the forecast over-representation of the current single-councillor Pilgrims ward, we could not retain the existing ward and ensure good electoral equality. Puttenham Parish Council and four local residents instead suggested that Compton parish be included in the current Pilgrims ward to improve electoral variances between wards. However, we decided not to adopt this proposal as it would result in a single-councillor Pilgrims ward with a forecast electoral variance of 23% and a two-councillor Shalford ward with a variance of -23%. Neither would provide for good electoral equality.

47 We are therefore proposing a two-councillor Pilgrims ward that incorporates Tongham parish, in addition to the retention of the current two-councillor Shalford ward, as part of our final recommendations. We were persuaded by the evidence received that retaining the existing Shalford ward will better reflect the community interests of Artington, Compton and Shalford parishes. Furthermore, we consider that the inclusion of Tongham parish within a two-councillor Pilgrims ward will remedy the poor electoral variance forecast for the current ward while reflecting community identities, as evidenced by Councillor Potter in paragraph 39.

### *Worplesdon*

48 We received one submission that related directly to our proposed Worplesdon ward, from the Guildford Labour Party. They requested that the Rydeshill area be transferred into Westborough ward, suggesting that electors residing in this area look eastwards, towards Guildford town, as opposed to the rural communities that broadly comprise Worplesdon ward.

49 We decided not to adopt this proposal as part of our final recommendations. Transferring this area would result in a Worplesdon ward with a forecast electoral variance of -17% by 2027, which would not provide for good electoral equality. Furthermore, good electoral equality can be achieved by keeping the entirety of Worplesdon parish within a single ward and we consider that the division of the parish between borough wards would not promote effective and convenient local government. We therefore confirm our draft recommendations for Worplesdon ward as final.



## West Guildford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Onslow	3	-9%
Westborough	3	-10%

### *Onslow*

50 One submission was received in relation to Onslow ward, from the Council. While it supported our decision to include Beechcroft Drive within the ward, it opposed our decision to partly follow the railway line, rather than the A3 in its entirety, as the northern boundary for the ward. This resulted in Ash Grove, the industrial estate and the business park being incorporated in our proposed Westborough ward. It argued that the A3 represented a stronger, more identifiable boundary.

51 After careful consideration, we have decided not to adopt this proposal as part of our final recommendations. We determined that electors in this area have closer road and community links with electors residing in Westborough ward. Furthermore, we note that the transfer of this area would slightly worsen the electoral variance of Onslow ward to -10%.

52 With no further submissions received, we are confirming our draft recommendations for Onslow ward as final.

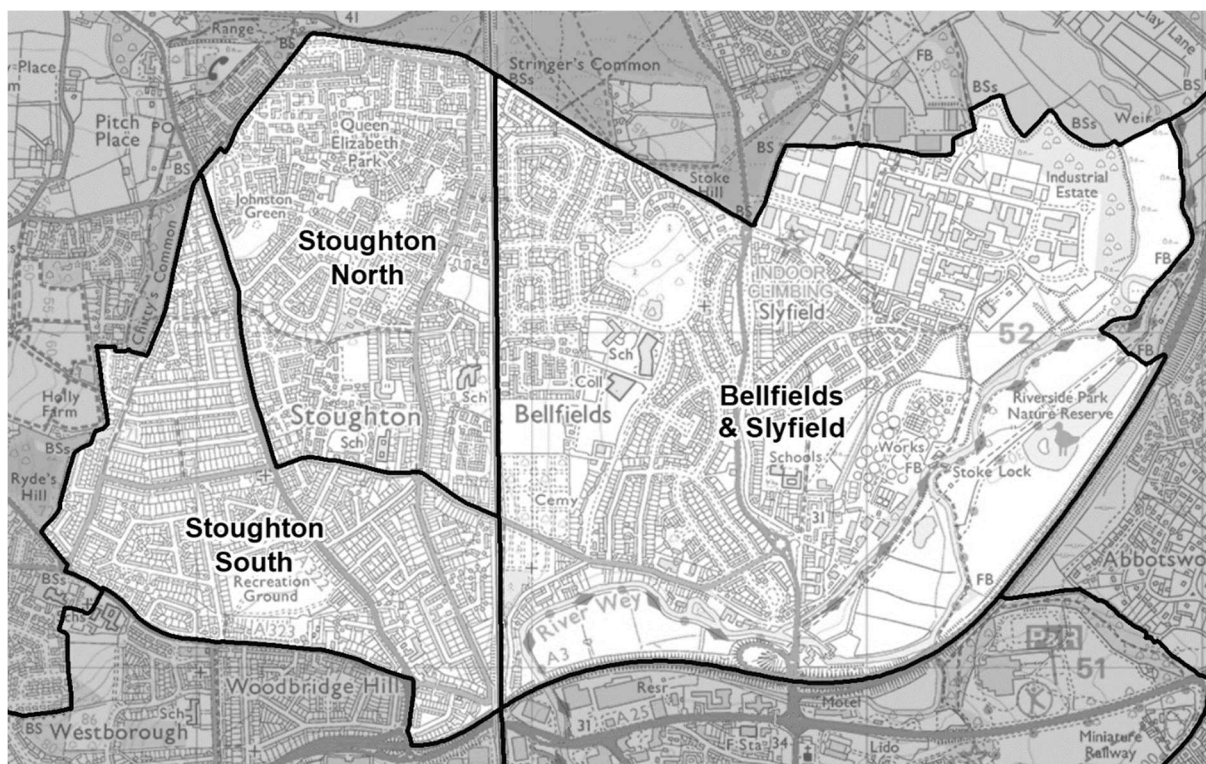
### *Westborough*

53 We received one submission that related directly to our proposed Westborough ward, from the Guildford Labour Party. They requested that the area bounded by Aldershot Road, Worplesdon Road, the A3 and Southway be transferred from our proposed Westborough ward into a Stoughton South ward. They argued that electors in this area tend to use facilities and amenities within the latter ward.

54 We decided not to adopt this proposal as it would result in a Westborough ward with a forecast electoral variance of -17% by 2027, which we consider too high to accept on the basis of the evidence received. The Guildford Labour Party's proposal did remedy this by including the Rydeshill area of Worplesdon ward within the ward but, as outlined in paragraphs 48-49, we were not persuaded to adopt that modification. We therefore confirm our draft Westborough ward as final.



## North Guildford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Bellfields & Slyfield	2	0%
Stoughton North	2	-7%
Stoughton South	2	-5%

### *Bellfields & Slyfield*

55 We received one submission relating to our proposed Stoke ward during the consultation on the draft recommendations. A local resident stated that the name did not reflect modern-day communities within the ward, instead suggesting that the ward be renamed Bellfields & Slyfield to represent the two distinct communities on either side of Woking Road. They argued that the Stoke name has more relevance in the adjacent Friary ward. We were persuaded by the evidence provided that the ward name of Bellfields & Slyfield will better reflect the communities that comprise our proposed ward and have adopted this name change as part of our final recommendations.

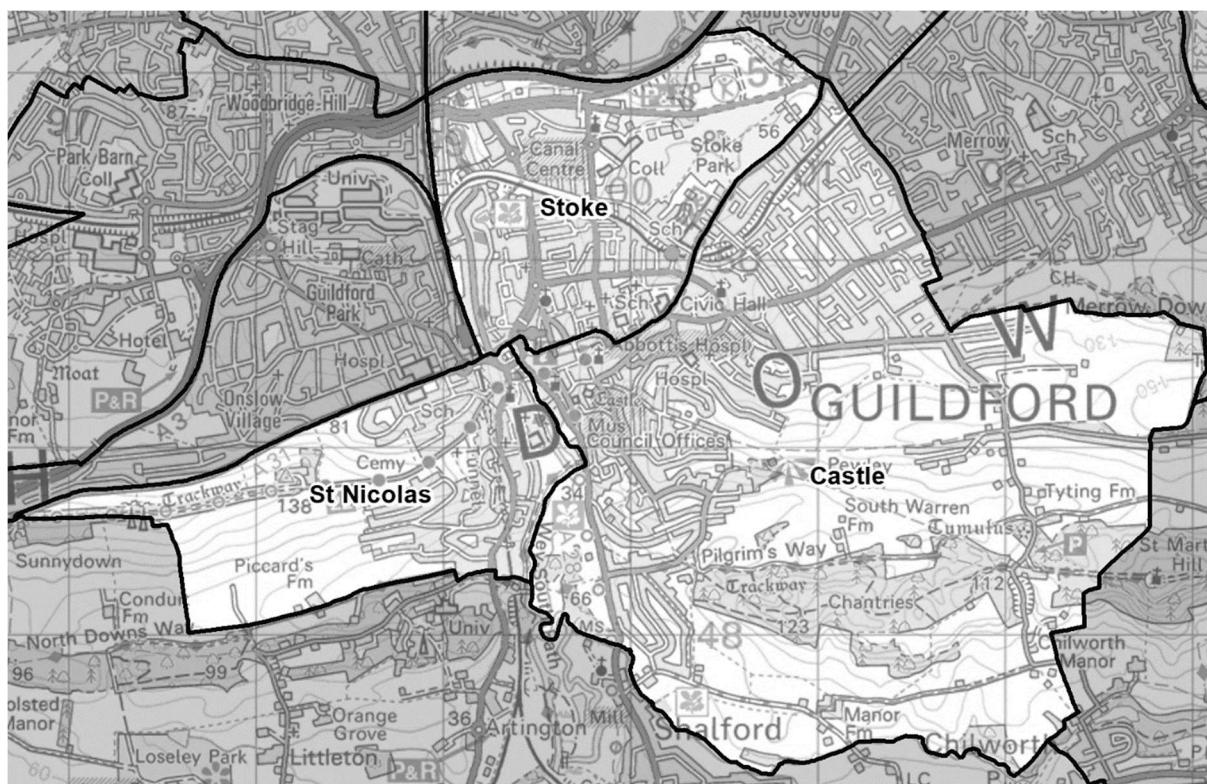
### *Stoughton North*

56 We received no submissions that related directly to our proposed Stoughton North ward. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for the ward as final.

### *Stoughton South*

57 Apart from the Guildford Labour Party's proposal to transfer the area bounded by Aldershot Road, Worplesdon Road, the A3 and Southway from our proposed Westborough ward into a Stoughton South ward, which we decided not to adopt (as justified in paragraphs 53-54), we received no further submissions relating to this ward. We therefore confirm our draft recommendations for Stoughton South ward as final.

## Central Guildford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Castle	3	3%
Stoke	3	7%
St Nicolas	1	-4%

### Castle

58 We received four submissions that related to our proposed Christchurch & Holy Trinity ward. The Council supported the proposed boundaries but suggested that the ward be renamed Castle, although it did consider renaming the ward to Holy Trinity. Councillor Potter proposed the ward name of Castle but also suggested Charlottesville or Holy Trinity as potential alternatives. Both the Council and Councillor Potter suggested Castle, given the location of Guildford Castle within the ward. As a prominent local heritage feature, recognisable to local electors, we agree that this name will best represent the communities that will reside in the ward and have therefore adopted this ward name as part of our final recommendations.

59 A local resident opposed our decision to merge Holy Trinity and Christchurch wards into a larger three-councillor ward, suggesting that would 'inevitably lead to less local involvement and therefore less effective local say or what happens'. However, our view regarding the number of councillors per ward is firmly based on our assessment of the evidence as it relates to our statutory criteria. We consider

that insufficient evidence was provided to support the assertion that a larger ward would have a detrimental impact on effective local representation.

60 The Guildford Labour Party requested we create a single-councillor ward that included ‘Sydenham Road and Harvey Road, and roads between such as Jenner Road and Oxford Terrace, Addison and Kline Roads [...] the triangle made by Epsom Road, Cross Lanes and London Road [...] the High Street and roads off, especially the top end of the High Street above the junction with Stoke Road...[and] a considerable stretch of large divided houses along London Road and Epsom Road moving out of town as far as and including Crossways’. They argued that this ward would represent a coherent demographic of electors. After careful consideration, we decided not to adopt the proposed ward, as we were concerned it would not follow strong and identifiable boundaries.

61 Therefore, apart from the ward name change, we are confirming our draft recommendations for this ward as final.

#### *Stoke and St Nicolas*

62 As part of our draft recommendations, we proposed a single-councillor St Nicolas ward. This contrasted with the Council’s proposed two-councillor St Nicolas & Riverside ward that combined the St Nicolas area with the area along Walnut Tree Close, where significant residential development in the town is taking place. We proposed a single-councillor ward, despite a preference from the Council not to have single-councillor wards in the town centre, as we deemed our ward to be the best reflection of our statutory criteria. As a result of this decision, we also proposed a three-councillor Friary ward.

63 The Council reaffirmed its opposition to single-councillor wards in Guildford town and examined whether an alternative warding proposal with no single-councillor wards could be achieved. However, it recognised that the boundaries of our St Nicolas ward are both strong and identifiable – bounded by the parish of Artington to the south, the River Wey to the east, and the A31 to the north. The Council considered that crossing these features would not reflect community identities.

64 The Council considered whether to make a stronger case for its two-councillor St Nicolas & Riverside ward that it had proposed during the previous consultation. However, the Council ultimately decided to endorse our proposed single-councillor St Nicolas ward and three-councillor Friary ward, judging that, on balance, they represented the best reflection of the statutory criteria.

65 A local resident suggested we create a ‘central Friary/St Nicolas ward with one or two councillors, a separate St Catherine’s ward with one councillor, and perhaps a separate “New Friary” north of the railway’. We decided not to adopt this proposal as



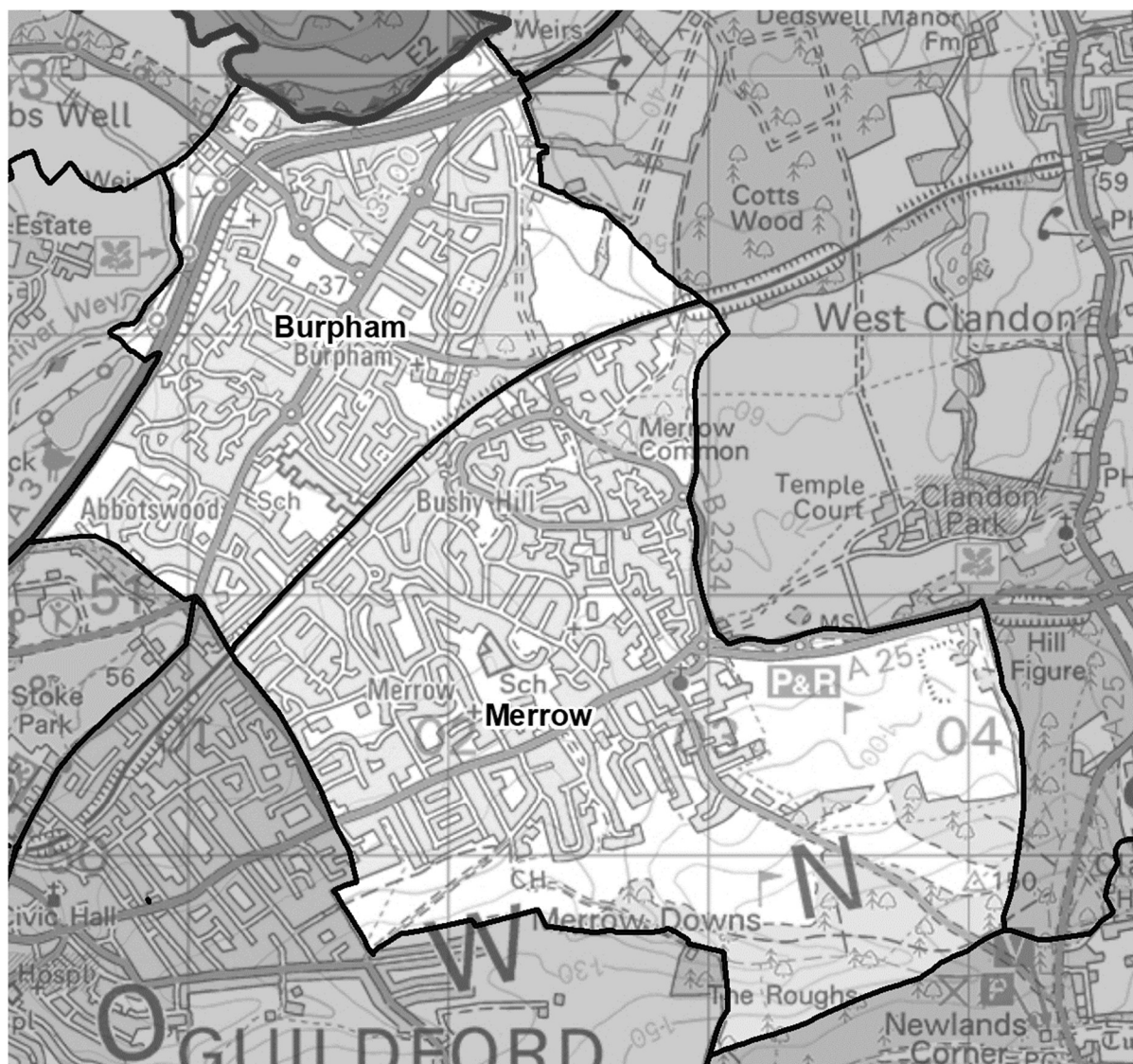
we determined that not enough community evidence had been provided to support these proposed wards.

66 A local resident suggested that Friary ward be renamed Stoke. They argued that the Stoke name had more relevance than Friary, providing evidence of local landmarks within the ward that carry the Stoke name – including, but not limited to, Stoke Road, Stoke Park and Stoke Recreation Ground. We were persuaded by the evidence provided that renaming this ward to Stoke will better reflect community identities and have adopted this name change as part of our final recommendations.

67 The local resident also requested that the Stoke Mill be included within this ward, so that the boundary follows the River Wey Navigation, as opposed to the A3. We decided not to adopt this proposal, as we determined following the county division boundary along the A3 will be more conducive to effective and convenient local government.



## East Guildford



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Burpham	2	6%
Merrow	3	2%

### *Burpham*

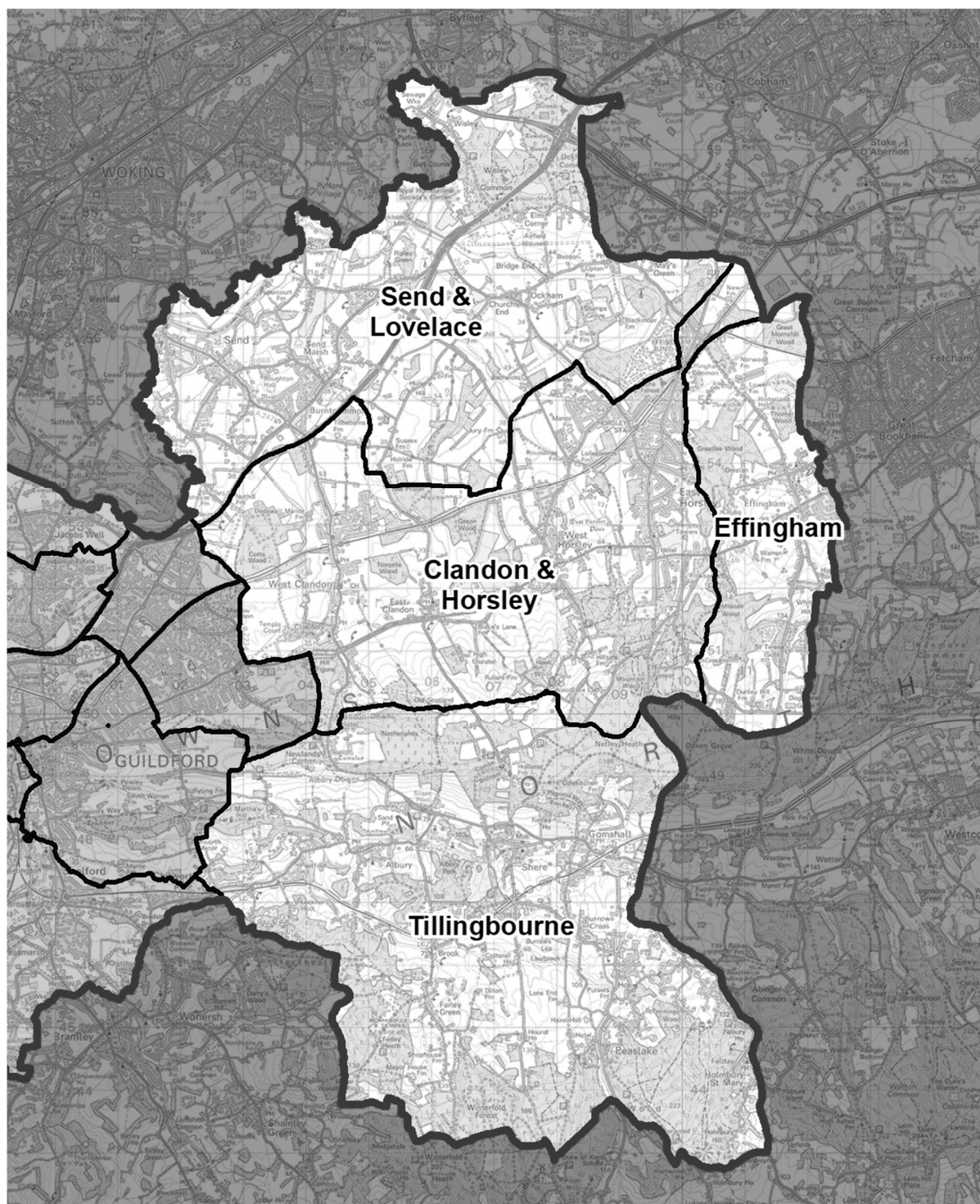
68 The Council and Councillor Potter supported our draft recommendations for this ward. We therefore confirm our draft recommendations for Burpham ward as final.

### *Merrow*

69 Councillor Potter and the Merrow Residents' Association endorsed our draft recommendations for this ward. In particular, they supported our decision to include the Boxgrove Park area within the ward. We therefore confirm our draft recommendations for Merrow ward as final.



## Eastern parishes



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2027
Clandon & Horsley	3	6%
Effingham	1	5%
Send & Lovelace	3	3%
Tillingbourne	2	-5%

### *Clandon & Horsley, Effingham and Tillingbourne*

70 We received no submissions that related directly to these wards. We have therefore decided to confirm our draft recommendations for Clandon & Horsley, Effingham and Tillingbourne wards as final.

### *Send & Lovelace*

71 Ripley Parish Council opposed our decision to merge the existing single-councillor Send and Lovelace wards into a larger three-councillor ward, arguing that it would result in a loss of local representation. However, by merging Send and Lovelace wards, we can achieve improved electoral equality, where our three-councillor Send & Lovelace ward will have an electoral variance of 3% by 2027. In contrast, the existing Lovelace ward is forecast an electoral variance of 36% by 2027. We consider this variance too high, and it would not provide for equality of representation. We are therefore confirming our draft recommendations for Send & Lovelace ward as final.

## Conclusions

72 The table below provides a summary of the impact of our final recommendations on electoral equality in Guildford, referencing the 2021 and 2027 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found in Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided in Appendix B.

### Summary of electoral arrangements

	Final recommendations	
	2020	2027
Number of councillors	48	48
Number of electoral wards	21	21
Average number of electors per councillor	2,151	2,463
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	10	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	1	0

#### Final recommendations

Guildford Borough Council should be made up of 48 councillors serving eight three-councillor wards, 11 two-councillor wards and two one-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

#### Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for Guildford.

You can also view our final recommendations for Guildford on our interactive maps at [www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk](http://www.consultation.lgbce.org.uk)

### Parish electoral arrangements

73 As part of an electoral review, we are required to have regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). The Schedule provides that if a parish is to be divided between different wards it must also be divided into parish wards so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single ward. We cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

74 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority warding arrangements. However, Guildford Borough Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

75 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ash parish.

76 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Ash parish.

#### Final recommendations

Ash Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Ash South	4
Ash Vale	4
Ash Wharf	4

## What happens next?

77 We have now completed our review of Guildford Borough Council. The recommendations must now be approved by Parliament. A draft Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in Parliament. Subject to parliamentary scrutiny, the new electoral arrangements will come into force at the local elections in 2023.



## Equalities

78 The Commission has looked at how it carries out reviews under the guidelines set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It has made best endeavours to ensure that people with protected characteristics can participate in the review process and is sufficiently satisfied that no adverse equality impacts will arise as a result of the outcome of the review.





# Appendices

## Appendix A

### Final recommendations for Guildford Borough Council

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Ash South	2	3,756	1,878	-13%	4,878	2,439	-1%
2	Ash Vale	2	5,153	2,577	20%	5,418	2,709	10%
3	Ash Wharf	2	4,821	2,411	12%	5,403	2,701	10%
4	Bellfields & Slyfield	2	4,526	2,263	5%	4,951	2,475	0%
5	Burpham	2	5,003	2,502	16%	5,229	2,614	6%
6	Castle	3	7,277	2,426	13%	7,647	2,549	3%
7	Clandon & Horsley	3	7,132	2,377	11%	7,803	2,601	6%
8	Effingham	1	2,001	2,001	-7%	2,587	2,587	5%
9	Merrow	3	7,277	2,426	13%	7,513	2,504	2%
10	Normandy & Pirbright	2	4,616	2,308	7%	4,688	2,344	-5%
11	Onslow	3	4,987	1,662	-23%	6,695	2,232	-9%
12	Pilgrims	2	3,964	1,982	-8%	4,791	2,396	-3%
13	Send & Lovelace	3	5,388	1,796	-17%	7,610	2,537	3%
14	Shalford	2	4,258	2,129	-1%	4,735	2,368	-4%

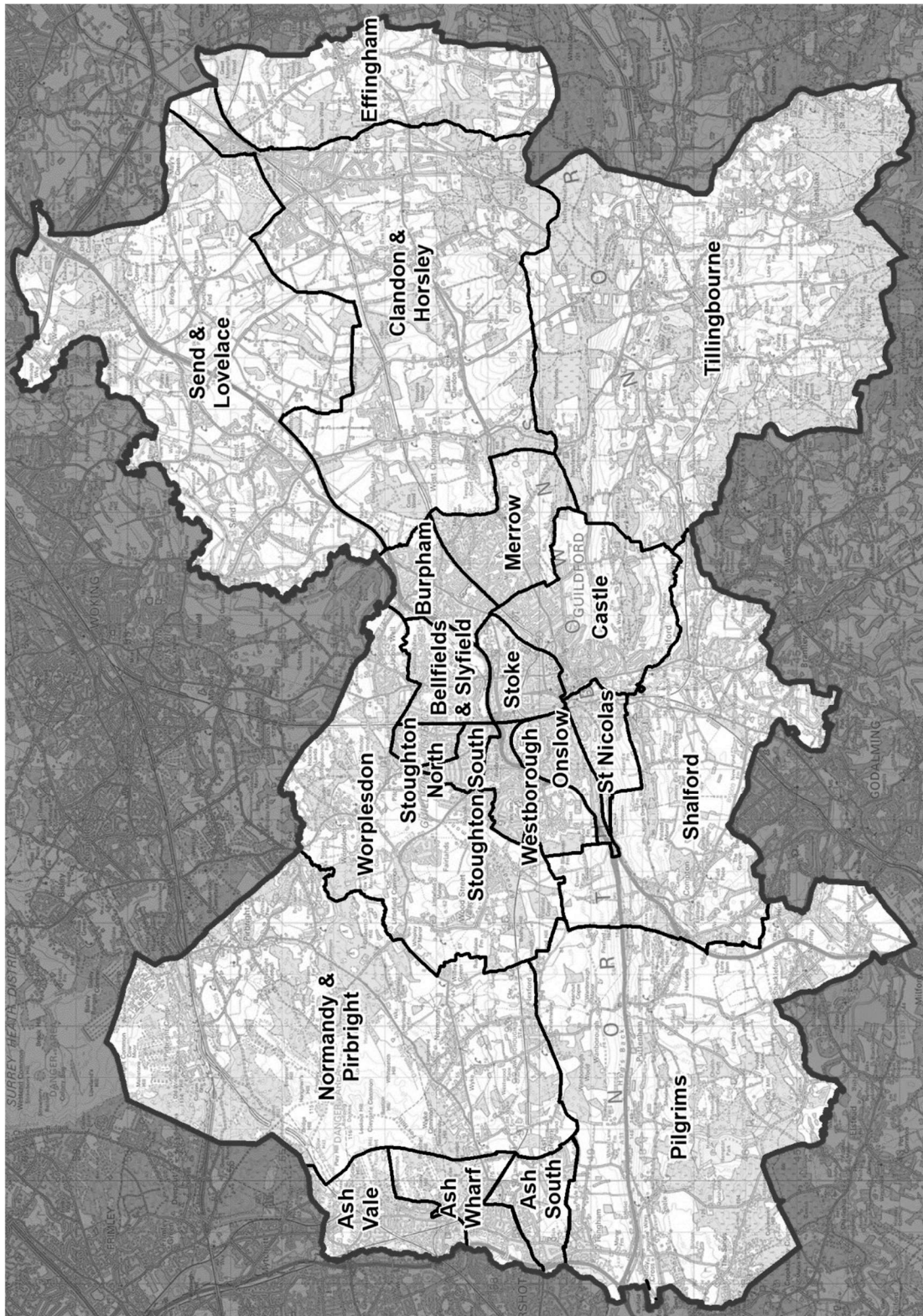
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2020)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2027)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
15 St Nicolas	1	2,303	2,303	7%	2,360	2,360	-4%
16 Stoke	3	5,386	1,795	-17%	7,914	2,638	7%
17 Stoughton North	2	4,319	2,160	0%	4,602	2,301	-7%
18 Stoughton South	2	4,394	2,197	2%	4,655	2,328	-5%
19 Tillingbourne	2	4,485	2,243	4%	4,672	2,336	-5%
20 Westborough	3	5,856	1,952	-9%	6,631	2,210	-10%
21 Worplesdon	3	6,351	2,117	-2%	7,444	2,481	1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>103,253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Guildford Borough Council.

Note: The 'variance from average' column shows by how far, in percentage terms, the number of electors per councillor in each electoral ward varies from the average for the borough. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

## Appendix B

### Outline map



A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: [www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/surrey/guildford](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/surrey/guildford)

## Appendix C

### Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:

[www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/surrey/guildford](http://www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/south-east/surrey/guildford)

#### *Local Authority*

- Guildford Borough Council

#### *Political Groups*

- Guildford Labour Party

#### *Councillors*

- Councillor G. Potter (Guildford Borough Council and Surrey County Council)

#### *Local Organisations*

- Boxgrove Park Residents' Association
- Merrow Residents' Association

#### *Parish and Town Councils*

- Puttenham Parish Council
- Ripley Parish Council
- Shalford Parish Council

#### *Local Residents*

- Nine local residents

## Appendix D

### Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority.
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. We only take account of electors registered specifically for local elections during our reviews.
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents



Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at <a href="http://www.nalc.gov.uk">www.nalc.gov.uk</a>
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council



The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) was set up by Parliament, independent of Government and political parties. It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is responsible for conducting boundary, electoral and structural reviews of local government.

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