

Public Questions

5. Questions from Electors under Procedure Rule 9.

Recommendations of Cabinet and Committees

[Notification of Amendments required by 10 a.m. on Monday 27th November 2017]

6. Recommendations of the Member Panel on the Constitution from the meeting held on 12th September 2017 7 - 34

Officer Reports

7. Appointment of Monitoring Officer 35 - 36
8. Parliamentary Constituency Boundary Review - Council Response to Revised Proposals October 2017 37 - 104
9. Progress Update on Council Motion of 26th July 2016 - Safer Slough Partnership 105 - 112

Motions

10. To consider a Motion submitted under Procedure Rule 14.1 (A) 113 - 114

Member Questions

11. To note Questions from Members under Procedure Rule 10 (as tabled). -
12. Exclusion of the Press and Public -

It is recommended that the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as the item to be considered contains exempt information relating to individuals as defined in Paragraph 1 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

PART II

13. Appointment of Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service 115 - 116

Press and Public

You are welcome to attend this meeting which is open to the press and public, as an observer. You will however be asked to leave before the Committee considers any items in the Part II agenda. Please contact the Democratic Services Officer shown above for further details.

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MINUTES OF COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

At a Meeting of the Council for the Borough of Slough held at The Curve - William Street, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 1XY on Thursday, 28th September, 2017 at 7.00 pm

Present:- The Worshipful the Mayor (Shah), in the chair; Councillors Ajaib, Anderson, Bains, Bal (until 9.09pm), Bedi (until 8.20pm), Brooker, Carter, Chaudhry, Cheema, Chohan (from 7.06pm), Coad, Dar, Davis, Amarpreet Dhaliwal, Arvind Dhaliwal, N Holledge, Hussain, Kelly, Mann, Matloob, Munawar, Nazir, Pantelic, Parmar, Plenty, Qaseem, Rasib (until 9.10pm), A Sandhu, R Sandhu, Sarfraz, Sharif (until 9.09pm), Smith, Sohal, Strutton, Swindlehurst, Usmani and Wright.

Apologies for Absence:- Councillors Chahal, M Holledge, Rana and Sadiq.

20. Declarations of Interest

Councillor Bal declared that his daughter worked for Slough Borough Council.

Councillor Munawar declared that his son worked for arvato.

Councillor Rasib declared that his daughter worked for Slough Borough Council.

Agenda Item 5 Voter ID Electoral Pilot: Councillors Anderson, Davis, Mann, Pantelic, Plenty and Swindlehurst stated that the Labour Group Political Whip had been applied for this item. The Councillors stated that although they would take part in the debate for this item, they would leave the meeting prior to the vote being taken.

21. To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the Council held on 25th July 2017

Resolved – That the minutes of the meeting held on 25th July 2017 be approved as a correct record.

(Councillor Chohan joined the meeting)

22. Order of Business

It was moved by Councillor Strutton,
 Seconded by Councillor Wright,

“That under Council Procedure Rule 4.1, Regulation 2.3, the order of business be varied, so that Agenda Item 5 - Voter ID Electoral Pilot – be considered after all other business has been transacted.”

The proposal was put to the vote with 8 votes for, 26 against and 4 abstentions.

The proposal was lost.

23. To receive the Mayor's Communications.

Members were reminded that the Annual Civic Service would be held at St Mary's Church, Church Street, Slough on Sunday, 8th October commencing at 11.00am. The Mayor announced that harvest contributions would be distributed to SHOC and Slough Foodbank.

It was noted that the Armistice Day two-minute silence would be on Saturday, 11th November at 11.00am followed by the Remembrance Sunday Services on 12th November 2017 and further details of the events would be announced shortly.

The Mayor informed Members that former Mayor Chrissy Small had been very unwell and was currently at the Royal Free Hospital. On behalf of the Council, the Mayor sent best wishes to Chrissy Small for a full and speedy recovery.

24. Questions from Electors under Procedure Rule 9.

The Mayor advised that four questions had been received from residents, copies of which had been tabled. Three electors were in attendance and asked supplementary questions following the response to their original question. Copies of the questions and replies would be forwarded to the questioners.

25. Voter ID Electoral Pilot

It was moved by Councillor Munawar, as a motion,
Seconded by Councillor Hussain,

"The Council notes the report and requests that the Returning Officer inform the Cabinet Office that Slough Borough Council wishes to withdraw from the current Voter ID Pilots."

(Councillors Anderson, Chohan, Davis, Pantelic, Plenty, Mann and Swindlehurst left the meeting prior to the vote being taken)

A prior request having been made for the record of the voting:

There voted for the motion:

Councillors Ajaib, Bal, Bedi, Brooker, Chaudhry, Cheema, Dar, Arvind Dhaliwal, Hussain, Matloob, Munawar, Nazir, Parmar, Qaseem, Rasib, A.Sandhu, Sarfraz, Sharif, Sohal and Usmani..... 20

There voted against the motion:

Councillors Bains, Carter, Coad, Amarpreet Dhaliwal, N.Holledge, Kelly, R.Sandhu, Smith, Strutton and Wright..... 10

Not present when the vote was taken:

Councillors Anderson, Chohan, Davis, Pantelic, Plenty, Mann and Swindlehurst..... 7

There abstained from voting, The Worshipful The Mayor..... 1

Resolved - The Council notes the report and requests that the Returning Officer inform the Cabinet Office that Slough Borough Council wishes to withdraw from the current Voter ID Pilots.

26. Senior Management Restructuring - Appointment to Statutory Roles of Director of Adults and Communities and Director of Finance and Resources (S151 Officer)

It was moved by Councillor Sharif,
Seconded by Councillor Munawar,

“ (a) That the appointment of Alan Sinclair to the statutory role of Director of Adults and Communities be approved and confirmed with effect from 2nd October 2017.

(b) That the appointment of Neil Wilcox to statutory role of Director of Finance and Resources (Section 151 Officer) be approved and confirmed with effect from 2nd October 2017.

(c) That the appointment of Joe Carter as Director of Regeneration with effect from 2nd October 2017 be noted.

(d) To note that the vacant post of Director of Place and Development is currently being recruited to.”

The recommendations were put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Resolved-

(a) That the appointment of Alan Sinclair to the statutory role of Director of Adults and Communities be approved and confirmed with effect from 2nd October 2017.

(b) That the appointment of Neil Wilcox to statutory role of Director of Finance and Resources (Section 151 Officer) be approved and confirmed with effect from 2nd October 2017.

(c) That the appointment of Joe Carter as Director of Regeneration with effect from 2nd October 2017 be noted.

(d) To note that the vacant post of Director of Place and Development is currently being recruited to.

(Councillor Bedi left the meeting)

27. To consider Motions submitted under procedure Rule 14.

Motion A – Redundancy/Severance Packages

Council - 28.09.17

It was moved by Councillor Strutton,
Seconded by Councillor Bains,

“This Council resolves that all redundancy/ severance packages of £60,000 or more will be approved by Full Council.”

It was moved by Councillor Munawar, as an amendment,
Seconded by Councillor Hussain,

“This Council resolves that all redundancy/ severance packages ~~of £60,000 or more~~ **over and above an individuals’ statutory/contractual entitlement** will be approved by Full Council.”

The amendment was put to the vote and unanimously agreed.

The amended motion became the substantive motion and was put to the vote and unanimously agreed.

Resolved - That all redundancy/severance packages over and above an individuals’ statutory/contractual entitlement will be approved by Full Council.

Motion B - Universal Credit

It was moved by Councillor Brooker,
Seconded by Councillor Sharif,

“This Council calls on the Government to pause the full implementation of Universal Credit until our concerns about Slough families being pushed into a spiral of debt are addressed.

This Council therefore resolves to write to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions calling for an immediate pause to the full roll out of Universal Credit.”

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Resolved - This Council calls on the Government to pause the full implementation of Universal Credit until our concerns about Slough families being pushed into a spiral of debt are addressed and therefore write to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions calling for an immediate pause to the full roll out of Universal Credit.

(Councillors Bal, Sharif and Rasib left the meeting)

28. To note Questions from Members under Procedure Rule 10 (as tabled).

Copies of two questions received from Councillor Plenty, together with the replies, were tabled.

Chair

(Note: The Meeting opened at 7.00 pm and closed at 9.11 pm)

**MOTION FOR 28th NOVEMBER MEETING OF SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL –
MOTION TO REMOVE THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL AND TO ELECT A NEW LEADER**

“This Council has lost confidence in the current Leader of the Council, Councillor Sohail Munawar; and we the undersigned hereby call for a vote to be taken to remove Councillor Munawar as Leader of the Council, under Council Procedure Rule 14(c). Further that under Rule 14 the Council moves to appoint a new Leader at the same Council meeting. The Motion relates to actions taken and the conduct of the Leader in his role in public office.

1. Councillor Munawar has failed to conduct an open and transparent recruitment process to secure a permanent Chief Executive for the Council, which culminated in the then Deputy Council Leader refusing to endorse the selected candidate due to concerns over the validity and propriety of the process.
This has led to damage to the Council’s reputation in wider local Government and harmed the image of the Council and of the Borough and town of Slough.
2. Councillor Munawar has not acknowledged his accountability for the failure to speedily replace the previous Chief Executive, despite assertions that it was vital to do so 11 months ago, and he seems to be more concerned with getting an outcome that suits him rather than with protecting the authority by conducting a fair recruitment process.
3. At a time when the involvement and participation of all Councillors, including opposition Councillors, was necessary to resolve problems and difficulties, Councillor Munawar has adopted authoritarian control rather than showing Leadership and bringing the Council together to select a new Chief Executive. Thus a majority of Slough Borough Councillors have been isolated and left feeling irrelevant.
4. Councillor Munawar consistently fails to ensure that the Ruling Group is a cohesive policy-making group that sets out and articulates a clear, well-defined, and cohesive vision for the Council and the future of our town.
Thus he has failed in the first tenet of Leadership.

Councillor Munawar has lost the confidence of the majority of elected members of the Council. To highlight his poor judgement, he has this month sacked his Deputy, despite her having a personal mandate conveyed to her by her Council appointment after an election within the ruling Labour Group. Her sacking has arisen from complaints, made against Cllr Munawar about his behaviour in office by the Deputy Leader and several female councillors, which have led to his suspension from the Labour Party.
We believe that, under his Leadership, the Council is at significant risk of Government intervention for its failure to demonstrate good-governance, transparent decision-making and adherence to the Nolan Principles of Public Life.

This Council therefore has no confidence in Council Munawar’s ability to take the Council forward as Leader. **This Council therefore resolves to remove him as Leader of the Council and this Council then votes to elect a new Leader of the Council.”**

[Motion Submitted under Procedure Rule 14.1 (c) signed by Councillors Davis, Pantelic, Mann, Anderson and Hussain]

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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Council **DATE:** 28th November 2017

CONTACT OFFICER: Member Panel on the Constitution
Catherine Meek, Head of Democratic Services
(For All Enquiries) (01753) 875011

WARD(S): All

PART I
FOR DECISION

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEMBER PANEL ON THE CONSTITUTION FROM THE MEETING HELD ON 12TH SEPTEMBER 2017

1. Purpose of Report

To advise the Council of the recommendations of the Member Panel on the Constitution from the meeting held on 12th September 2017 in relation to the revised Councillors' Code of Conduct and Council Procedure Rule 9 – public questions at Council meetings. The Audit & Corporate Governance Committee also considered the revised Councillors' Code of Conduct on 11th October 2017 and agreed that it should be recommended to Council.

2. Recommendations

The Council is requested to resolve:

- (a) That the revised Councillors' Code of Conduct, attached at Appendix A, be approved;
- (b) That the deadline for receipt of Public Questions in Council Procedure Rule 9 be amended to 10.00am on the fourth working day before the day of the meeting.

3. Five Year Plan Outcomes

The Code of Conduct and Council Procedure Rules form the bedrock of the conduct regime for Members and aims to ensure that ethical behaviour and governance of the highest order is maintained as this contributes to open, transparent and fair decision making.

4. Other Implications

(a) Financial

There are no financial implications of this report.

(b) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

The Localism Act 2011 places the Council under a statutory duty to establish an ethical framework:

- Under section 27(2) it must adopt a code of conduct dealing with the conduct that is expected of members and co-opted members when they are acting in that capacity,
- Under section 29 (1) the Monitoring Officer must establish and maintain a members' register of interests,
- Under Section 28 (6) it must have in place arrangements under which allegations of breach of the code can be investigated and decisions made upon the allegations,
- Under section 28(7) the arrangements put in place must include provision for the appointment of at least one Independent Person whose views are to be sought and taken into account by the Council before it makes its decision on allegations which have been investigated and whose views upon an allegation may be sought by the Council at any other time and may be sought by a member who is the subject of an allegation.

5. Supporting Information

Councillors' Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The Council has a statutory duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct for its elected and co-opted members. The Localism Act 2011 made fundamental changes to the system of regulation of standards of conduct for elected and co-opted Councillors and for Parish Councils.
- 5.2 The Council adopted a new Members' Code of Conduct in 2012. The Monitoring Officer has taken the opportunity to review the existing code of conduct in the light of experience with a particular focus on clarity, simplified guidance and practical examples of implementation.
- 5.3 A copy of the revised Code of Conduct is attached at Appendix A. The existing Code, as at Part 5.1 of the Constitution, can be viewed at:
<http://www.slough.gov.uk/moderngov/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=563&MId=5990&Ver=4&Info=1>

Consideration by Member Panel on the Constitution

- 5.4 The Panel considered the revised Code of Conduct at its meeting on 12th September 2017. The interim Monitoring Officer sought the views of the Panel to assist in the development of the proposals prior to submission to the Audit & Corporate Governance Committee and Council.

5.5 The Panel welcomed the revised Code and requested that the Nolan Principles be moved to the front of the Code and asked that the Interim Monitoring Officer consider:

- amending the Dispensations section to include information on Members' obligations as Trustees
- adding additional examples of interests (possibly as an Appendix).

5.6 The Interim Monitoring Officer does not consider it appropriate to include information on obligations of Councillors as Trustees in the Code of Conduct. Guidance has already been provided to Members and further training will be provided.

Comments of Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

5.7 The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee considered the revised Code of Conduct at its meeting on 11th October 2017. The Committee agreed the revisions proposed and agreed that a sentence be added to advise Members to seek advice on any issues that arose on Council Trust matters. It was agreed that examples of interests should be used as part of training rather than incorporated into the Code.

5.8 The Committee agreed that the revised Councillor Code of Conduct as set out at Appendix A be referred to Council for approval.

Public Questions at Council Meetings

Current position

5.9 Council Procedure Rule 9 sets out the process for members of the public to submit a question to the Council. The first five questions received at any one (ordinary) meeting receive a verbal answer at the meeting if the elector is present. A copy of the response is sent to the questioner the day following the meeting.

5.10 In the case of more than five questions being received for any one meeting, a written answer is sent to the questioners on the next working day following the meeting, and the questions are also be tabled at that meeting.

5.11 Questions have to be delivered in writing, fax or email to the Head of Democratic Services by 5.00 pm on the fifth working day before the day of the meeting.

5.12 Members of the public are limited to one question each and the Procedure Rule sets out the scope of the questions.

5.13 Each questioner who is present can put one supplementary question that is directly related to the original question.

Comments received

5.14 A member of the public raised the following issue with regard to the current procedure rule.

- That, in the interests of open government, questions should not be limited to the first 5;
- That, as Council meetings are only every 2 – 3 months, each member of the public should be able to submit two questions with the right to submit a supplementary question for each main question;
- That the current deadline for receipt of questions[5pm] is unreasonable as the Council does not deal with them until the day after receipt and the deadline disadvantages the public, and should be altered to 10.00 am on the sixth calendar day before the meeting.

5.15 It is a matter for the Council to determine how it wishes to allow questions from members of the public at Council meetings. Since the introduction of Public questions a number of different arrangements have applied.

5.16 At its meeting on 12th September 2017, the Member Panel considered options to alter the Procedure Rule including:-

- to place no restrictions on the number of questions at any ordinary meeting of Full Council;
- to [change] the limit of the total number of questions that can be considered at each meeting; and;
- to [change] the number of questions that can be proposed by any one individual member of the public.

5.17 The Panel agreed:

- That no change be made to the number of questions that would be answered at the meeting. Members of the Panel noted that there was seldom as many as five questions asked at any one meeting and that there was therefore no reason to change the Procedure Rule. Members noted that if more than five questions were received the questioner would receive a written reply the day after the meeting and the questions would be tabled at the meeting. The Panel did not favour the proposal to allow a member of the public to ask two questions.
- To recommend to Council that the deadline for receipt of Public Questions be amended to 10.00am on the fourth working day before the day of the meeting.

6. Conclusion

6.1 The Council is requested to consider and approve the recommendations of the Member Panel on the Constitution and the Audit & Corporate Governance Committee.

7. Appendices Attached

Appendix A – Revised Councillors' Code of Conduct

Appendix A

Part 5.1 Councillors' Code of Conduct [Amended Version]

CONTENTS

Introduction

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Part 1 | Rules of Conduct | |
| | Section One | Overarching Principles |
| | Section Two | General Obligation |
| | Section Three | Relationship with others |

Part 2 The Complaints Process

Part 3 Investigation & Determination of Complaints

APPENDICES

1. Glossary
2. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests - Definition and Guidance
3. Declaration of Interests - Flow Chart
4. Code of Conduct for Members - Declaration of Interests at Meetings Form
5. Declaration of Receipt/Offer of Gifts or Hospitality
6. Request for a Dispensation
7. Members Complaints Assessment Criteria

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Code

The Localism Act 2011 requires this Council to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by its Members and Co-opted Members. In discharging its duty, the Council is required to adopt a Code of Conduct which sets out the conduct expected of its Councillors.

The Council's Code of Conduct is divided into 2 sections:

1. the Rules of Conduct
2. the Complaints process

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist all Members in the discharge of their obligations to the Council, to their constituents and to the public at large by:

- (a) establishing the standards and principles of conduct expected of all Members in undertaking their duties.
- (b) ensuring public confidence in the standards expected of all Members and in the commitment of the Council to upholding the Code through an open and transparent process.

Parish Councils

Each Parish Council is also required to adopt a Code of Conduct. If you wish to inspect a Parish Council's Code of Conduct, you should inspect any website operated by the Parish Council or request the parish clerk to allow you to inspect the Parish Council's Code of Conduct

PART 1: RULES OF CONDUCT

The code applies to Members and co opted Members of Slough Borough Council when they are acting in that capacity.

This means that it applies whenever you (a) conduct the business of the Council (including the business of your office as an elected Councillor or co opted Member); (b) act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting as a representative of the Council.

SECTION 1 – OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES

This code is intended to be consistent with Nolan’s Seven Principles of Public Life and should be read in the light of those principles. These are set out below.

Nolan’s Seven Principles of Public Life

Principle 1. Selflessness

Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

Principle 2. Integrity

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.

Principle 3. Objectivity

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

Principle 4. Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

Principle 5. Openness

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

Principle 6. Honesty

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

Principle 7. Leadership

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

SECTION 2 – GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

When acting in your role as Member of the Council, you must ensure that you conduct yourself in such a manner that complies with the Seven Principles of Public Life. These Principles will be taken into account when considering the investigation and determination of any allegations of breaches of the rules of conduct.

- 2.1 You must treat others with respect, including Council officers and other elected Members.
- 2.2 You must not bully any person (including specifically any Council employee) and you must not intimidate or improperly influence, or attempt to intimidate or improperly influence, any person who is involved in any complaint about any alleged breach of this Code of Conduct.
- 2.3 You must not do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of anyone who works for or on behalf of the Council.
- 2.4 You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing the Council, or your office as a Member of the Council, into disrepute.
- 2.5 You must not use or attempt to use your position as a Member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person any advantage or disadvantage.
- 2.6 You have a duty to uphold the law including the general law against discrimination
- 2.7 When using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the Council, you must act in accordance with the Council's reasonable requirements (as set out in such protocol as it may adopt from time to time for these purposes) and must ensure they are not used for party political purposes.
- 2.8 You must not prevent, or attempt to prevent, another person from gaining access to information to which they are entitled by law.
- 2.9 You must not disclose information which is given to you in confidence, or information which you believe or ought reasonably to be aware is of a confidential nature, unless:
 - (a) You have the consent of a person authorised to give it; or
 - (b) You are required by law to do so; or
 - (c) The disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice, provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or

- (d) The disclosure is reasonable and in the public interest and made in good faith.

SECTION 3 – RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHERS

- 3.1 Members must ensure that all contact with Council Officers will be through a Director/Assistant Director/Third Tier Officer in the first instance. A distinction is made between contacts with junior staff as part of day to day enquires and Council business and contact by Members where contentious or political issues may arise.

| Examples of day to day contact with Junior Officers. | Examples of Matters that should be addressed at Director/Service Lead/Third Tier |
|---|--|
| Requests for information on timescales of applications e.g. planning applications, licensing, housing allocation | Specific complaints about not granting planning consent. Complaints about the application of eligibility criteria for housing |
| Requests for routine information on a case or issue on behalf of a resident, i.e. who is dealing with a case or issues when is it likely to be resolved | Application of threshold or entitlement to Adult Social Care Services. |
| Requests for information on how processes work and how services are run. | Suggestions for improving services. Observations on service efficiency and effectiveness. |

SECTION 4 – INTERESTS

4.1 Registration of interests

You must register in the Council's Register of Members Interests information about your registerable personal interests. In this Code of Conduct 'your registerable personal interests' means:

- (a) any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest as set out in Appendix 2; or
- (b) any other interest held by you as set out in Appendix 2

You must register information about your registerable personal interests by giving written notice to the Monitoring Officer, who maintains the Register, within 28 days of:

- your appointment as a Member of the Council; and
- any change taking place in your registerable personal interests.

Note: Failure without reasonable excuse to register a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest is a criminal offence under section 34 Localism Act 2011 as well as being a breach of this code.

4.2 Sensitive interests

Where you think that disclosure of the details of any of your registerable personal interests could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, the Monitoring Officer may at your request make a note on the Register that you have a personal interest, details of which are withheld.

4.3 Other interests

You have a “non-disclosable pecuniary interest or non-pecuniary interest” in an item of business of your authority where –

- a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the wellbeing or financial standing of you or a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, rate payers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the authority’s administrative area, or
- it relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests listed in the Table in Appendix 2 of this Code, but in respect of a member of your family (other than a “relevant person”) or a person with whom you have a close association and that interest is not a disclosable pecuniary interest or non-pecuniary interest in that item, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.

4.4 Declaration of Members Interests

All Members are required to disclose as appropriate any personal and personal prejudicial interests in matters that arise at meetings which might influence their judgement or which could be perceived (by a reasonable member of the public) to do so. Members should declare:

- (i) Relevant personal direct and indirect pecuniary interests;
- (ii) Relevant direct and indirect pecuniary interests of close family members of which Members could reasonably be expected to be aware; and
- (iii) Relevant personal non-pecuniary interests, including those which arise from membership of clubs and other organisations.

- (iv) Any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority.
- (v) Any body exercising a function of a public nature, directed to charitable purposes or whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy.
- (vi) Your wellbeing or financial position or the wellbeing or financial position of a member of your family with whom you have a close association.

The personal interest becomes **prejudicial** if a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard it as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest. A Member's DPIs are always prejudicial.

A Member must observe the restrictions the Council places on their involvement in matters where they have a pecuniary or non pecuniary interest as defined by the Council.

Members should seek advice from the Monitoring Officer with regards to interests arising from Council controlled Trusts.

4.5 Interests arising in relation to Overview and Scrutiny Committee and its Panels

Members have a prejudicial interest in any business before an Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the Council (or Panel) where

- (a) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by the Council's Cabinet or another committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee; and
- (b) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were a Member of the Cabinet, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph (a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken.

In such a case, provided the public have a right to speak at such a meeting, as a Member you are able to make any representations or answer any questions once you have declared the nature of the interest you have. You must then withdraw from the room.

4.6 Action following declaration

If you are acting as a decision maker at a meeting where you have an interest in the matter being discussed or that arises during the course of the meeting you need to consider if your interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest. If it is

- (a) you must withdraw from the room where the meeting considering the business is being held, unless a written dispensation has been granted
- (b) you are not permitted to participate in any discussion of a matter that relates to your DPI at the meeting

- (c) you are not permitted to participate in any vote on the matter where you have a DPI

In the case of any other Pecuniary or Non Pecuniary Interest, the Committee Member will need to consider whether a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard the interest as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest. If you believe this to be the case or you are advised that this is the case then that Member must:-

- (a) disclose the existence and nature of the interest at the meeting;
- (b) withdraw from the room or chamber where the meeting considering the business is being held.

However, provided the public have a right to speak at such a meeting the Member is able to make representations or answer any questions when the nature of the interest has been declared. The Member must then withdraw from the room.

See Appendix 3 for the Declaration of Interests Flow Chart and Appendix 4 for the Declaration of Receipt of Gifts or Hospitality.

4.7 Dispensations from the restriction from participating voting in meetings

This provision applies to a situation where a Member or Members have an interest, which prevents them from taking part in a decision but they feel they ought to be able to participate or that it is necessary to allow them to participate in the interests of proper decision making, as explained below.

One or more Members may apply for a dispensation from the requirement not to participate in or vote in respect of a matter at a meeting by written request to the Monitoring Officer, so that they are able to participate in respect of that matter at the meeting.

The Monitoring Officer (or in his/her absence the Deputy Monitoring Officer) may agree the dispensation on behalf of the Council, where s/he considers, after having had regard to all relevant circumstances such as follows:

- (a) that without the dispensation the number of persons prohibited by section 31(4) of the Act from participating in any particular business would be so great a proportion of the body transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business,
- (b) that without the dispensation the representation of different political groups on the body transacting any particular business would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote relating to the business,
 - i. that granting the dispensation would be in the interests of persons living in the Council's area,
 - ii. that without the dispensation each Member of the Cabinet would be prohibited by section 31(4) of the Act from participating in any particular

business to be transacted by the Cabinet, or

iii. that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

If granted the dispensation will be granted by the Monitoring Officer in writing and citing the ground or grounds on which it is agreed and it will be published on the Council's website within 7 days of the decision.

The dispensation must be for a fixed time not exceeding a period beyond the next Council elections and will normally cover only a specific matter or meeting.

A general dispensation is granted to all Members to be present, speak and vote where they would otherwise have a DPI on the grounds that it is appropriate to grant a dispensation to allow all Members to participate fully in the following matters:

- (a) Housing: where the Member (or spouse or partner) holds a tenancy or lease with the Council as long as the matter does not only relate to the Member's particular tenancy or lease*.
- (b) School meals or school transport and travelling expenses where the Member is a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or is a parent governor of a school, provided that the matter does not only relate to the particular school which the child attends.
- (c) Housing Benefit: where the Member (or spouse or partner) directly receives housing benefit in relation to their own circumstances.
- (d) Allowances, travelling expenses, payments or indemnity for Members (this is included for the avoidance of doubt even though they are not a DPI)
- (e) Setting the Council Tax or a Precept; and
- (f) Decisions in relation to Council Tax Benefit.

* Any general housing related dispensations afforded to Members will not negate the need for Members to declare a personal or prejudicial interest; particularly where the Member or spouse holds a tenancy or lease with the Council and a matter requiring a decision may/will impact their own Council tenancy.

For example, in cases where the matter particularly affected their local neighbourhood and was considered to affect their own tenancy more than other people in the authority's area, the Member should consider whether it is appropriate to participate in the decision making process.

For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure adherence to the Member Code of Conduct, Members should seek guidance from the Council's Monitoring Officer.

It is recommended that the general dispensation applies until the next election (May 2018) and that the Council considers granting general dispensations annually at its annual meeting.

Dispensations for Council Tax relate to Members' DPs, and do not affect a Member's obligation under Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to declare and not vote if they are two months or more in arrears with their Council Tax when voting on setting the Council's budget.

The Council can grant a dispensation to enable Members to participate in certain circumstances and the Monitoring Officer is authorised to determine written requests for a dispensation. A form to request a dispensation is attached at Appendix 6.

4.8 Gifts and Hospitality

You must within 28 days of receipt, notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any gift, benefit or hospitality with a value in excess of £25 which you have accepted as a Member from any person or body other than the borough Council.

The Monitoring Officer will place the notification on the public register of gifts and hospitality.

4.9 Updating the Register of Interests

You must within 28 days of becoming aware of any new disclosable pecuniary interest or change to any disclosable pecuniary interest already registered provide written notification to the Monitoring Officer via an amendment form obtainable from Democratic Services.

4.10 Predetermination and Bias

A Member is not taken to have had, or to have appeared to have had, a closed mind when making/acting as a decision maker, merely because

- (i) they had previously done anything that directly or indirectly indicated what view, they as decision maker would or might take in relation to a matter and
- (ii) the matter was relevant to the decision being taken.

When making a decision, Members must consider the matter before them, with an open mind and on the facts before the meeting at which the decision is to be taken.

Where a Member has been involved in campaigning in a political role on an issue, provided this does not impact on a Member's personal and/or professional life, a Member is not be prohibited from participating in a decision in their political role as Member.

Members must not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence their performance of their official duties.

Members who sit as Committee Members need to be aware that when they have an interest in the matter being discussed or being decided, the role as a decision maker is subject to extra scrutiny.

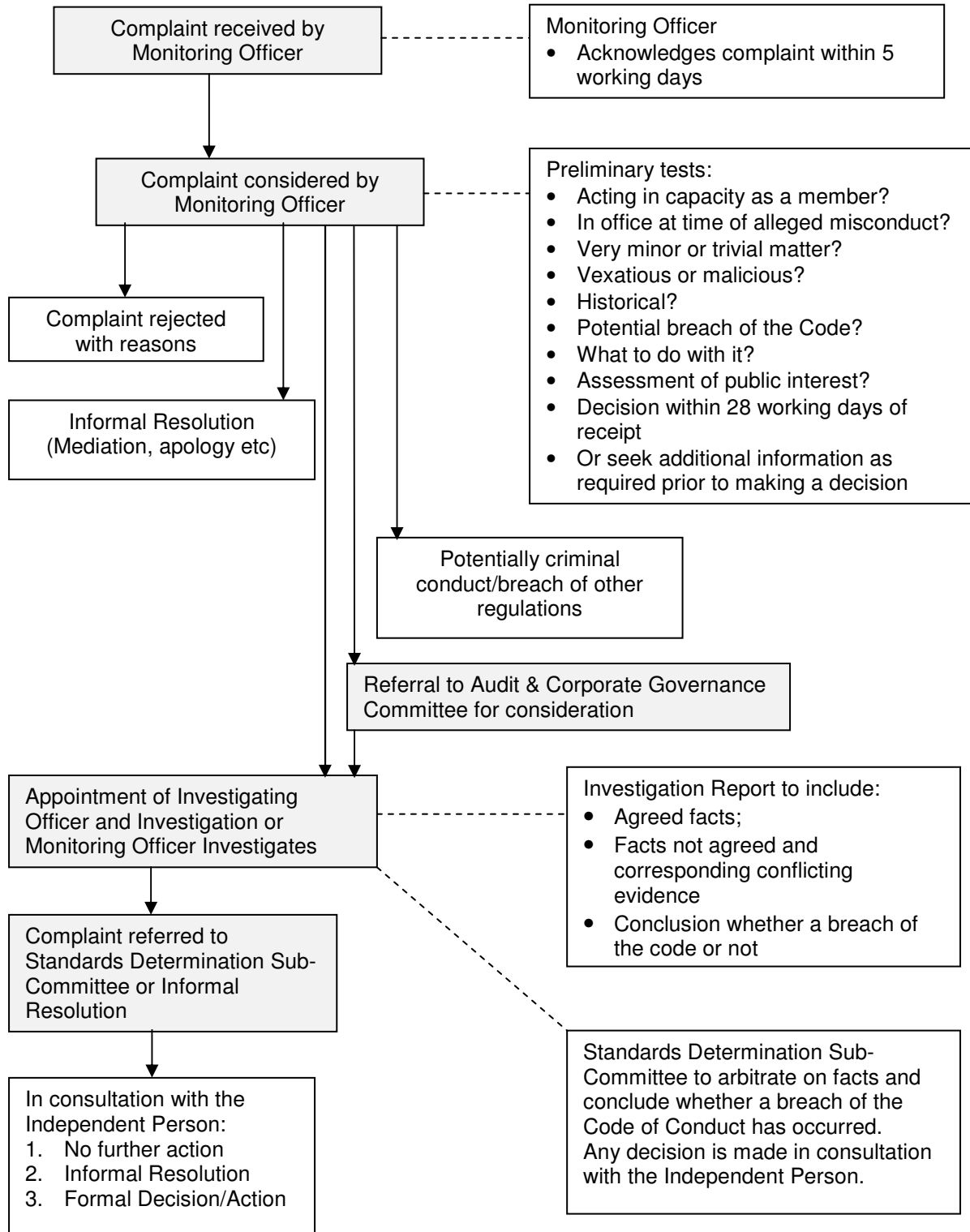
Members who are not Committee Members, but are attending a Committee to speak, also need to be aware that if they have an interest in the matter they are speaking on, their role as an interested Member is also subject to extra scrutiny.

Members should seek advice in advance of a meeting when a matter is known or should reasonably have been known to involve an interest affecting a Committee Member and complete the Declaration of Interests at Meetings Form. Guidance on predetermination is set out at Appendix 6 to the Code.

PART 2: THE COMPLAINTS PROCESS

Complaints against Members process is set out in the flow chart below

Appendix 1
Complaints Procedure Flowchart



Appeals

There is no right of appeal against a decision of the Monitoring Officer or of the Standards Determination Sub Committee to the Council.

Independent Person

The Independent Person is invited to attend all meetings of the Sub Committee and his/her views are sought and taken into consideration before the Sub Committee takes any decision on whether the Member's conduct constitutes a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and as to any action to be taken following a finding of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.

GLOSSARY

In this Code the following words will have the following meanings:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| “Authority” | means Slough Borough Council |
| “Council” | means Slough Borough Council |
| “Parish Council” | means the following Parish Councils: Britwell Parish Council, Colnbrook with Poyle Parish Council, Wexham Court Parish Council |
| “Code of Conduct” | section 1 part 1 of the Code of Conduct also referred to as the “Rules”. |
| “Code of Conduct Protocol” | means the document entitled |
| “Independent Person” | The Independent Person is a person who complies with the requirements section 28 Localism Act 2011. |
| “Meeting” | means any meeting of— (a) The authority; (b) The executive of the authority; (c) Any of the authority’s or its executive’s committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees; Whether or not the press and public are excluded from the meeting in question by virtue of a resolution of Members |
| “Member” | means a co-opted Member or an appointed Member of Slough Borough Council |
| “Co-opted Member” | means a co-opted Member of Slough Borough Council |
| “Subject Member” | means a Member who is the subject of a complaint for a breach of the Councillors Code of Conduct |
| “Sensitive Information” | means information whose availability for inspection by the public creates, or is likely to create, a serious risk that you or a person connected to you may be subject to violence or intimidation. |
| “7 Principles” | means the general principles of conduct identified by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in its First Report, namely: Selflessness, Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Honesty, Leadership. |

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS DEFINITION AND GUIDANCE NOTES

The Localism Act 2011 provides that this will cover the interests not just of the Member, but also his/her spouse, civil partner or person with whom he/she lives as if they were spouses or civil partners, in so far as the Member is aware of his/her partner's interests.

These notes give general guidance on what items Members should include on the disclosable pecuniary interests form. The onus is on the individual Member to make their own judgement about making a declaration and they should not rely on direction from an officer, though if in doubt they can seek advice.

| Disclosable Pecuniary Interest | Guidance |
|---|---|
| <p>Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.</p> | <p>You should show every employment, office, trade, profession or vocation that you and your spouse/partner receive remuneration for other than simply repayment of expenses – a good example is what you would have to declare for income tax purposes.</p> <p>Give a short description of the activity concerned; for example 'Computer Operator' or 'Accountant'.</p> <p>Where you hold an office, give the name of the person or body which appointed you. In case of a public office, this will be the authority which pays you.</p> |
| <p>Sponsorship Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred in carrying out duties as a Member or towards election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p> | <p>You should declare the name of any person or body who has made any payments to you towards your expenses as a Councillor or towards your election expenses. You do not need to declare the amounts of any payments, only the name of the person or body making them.</p> <p>It refers to payment of election expenses by a third party – you do not need to declare if you pay your election expenses yourself. This would usually mean a political party at election time.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Contracts Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority –</p> <p>(a) Under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) Which has not been fully discharged.</p> | <p>You should list any contract made between yourself or your spouse/partner or a body in which either of you have a beneficial interest and Slough Borough Council (or an organisation contracted to carry out business on its behalf):-</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.</p> |
| <p>Land Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.</p> | <p>You should include any land and buildings in the area of the Borough in which you or your spouse/partner have a beneficial interest. You should give the address or a brief description to identify it.</p> <p>If you live in the Borough you should include your home under this heading whether as owner or lessee.</p> <p>You should also include any property from which you receive rent, or of which you are the mortgagee.</p> <p>The Monitoring Officer has also advised that any land in the Borough area in the ownership of a charity or organisation of which you or your spouse/partner are a trustee should also be included in this section.</p> <p>“Land” also includes any buildings or parts of buildings.</p> |
| <p>Licences Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.</p> | <p>You should include land in the area of the Borough which you or your spouse/partner have a right to occupy, but neither own nor have tenancy of. You should give the address or a brief description to identify it.</p> <p>“Land” includes any buildings or parts of buildings.</p> |
| <p>Corporate Tenancies Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) –</p> <p>(a) The landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) The tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Securities Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where –</p> <p>(a) That body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) Either –</p> <p>(i) The total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(ii) If the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class</p> | <p>You should list the names of any companies, industrial and provident societies, co-operative societies, or other bodies corporate that (to your knowledge) are active in the Borough and in which you or your spouse/partner have a substantial interest. You do not need to show the extent of your interest.</p> <p>You have a substantial interest if you own shares or other securities in the company with a nominal value of more than £25,000 or more than 1/100th of the issued share or securities. If there are several classes of shares or securities, the fraction of 1/100th applies to any of these classes.</p> <p>The company or body corporate is active in the Borough if it has land or a place of business in the Borough.</p> |
|--|--|

Pecuniary and Non Pecuniary Information to be registered

| |
|--|
| <u>Membership of other bodies</u> |
| a. Any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Council. |
| |
| b. Any body exercising functions of a public nature of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management. |
| |
| c. Any body directed to charitable purposes of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management. |
| |
| d. Any body one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management. |
| |

Declaring Interests Flowchart, Questions to ask yourself

Breaching those parts identified as a disclosable pecuniary interest is potentially a criminal offence.

Helpful Reminders for Members

- Is your register of interests up to date?
- In particular, have you declared to the Monitoring Officer all disclosable pecuniary interests?
- Have you checked the register to ensure they have been recorded correctly?

When should you declare an interest at a meeting?



- What matters are being discussed at the meeting:

Does the business to be transacted at the meeting

- **Relate to; or**
- **Is likely to affect**

any of your registered interests Disclosable Pecuniary Interests include your interests and those of:

- Your spouse or civil partner
- A person you are living with as husband/wife or as a civil partner

Where you are aware that this other person has the interest.

Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer about disclosable pecuniary interests.

What is a non-disclosable pecuniary interest or a Non-Pecuniary Interest? – this is an interest which is not a disclosure pecuniary interest (as defined) but is nonetheless so significant that a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts, would reasonably regard to be so significant that it would materially impact upon your judgement of the public interest.

DPI

Non-DPI

If the interest is not already in the register you must (unless the interest has been agreed by the Monitoring Officer to be sensitive) disclose the existence and nature of the interest to the meeting.



If the interest is not entered in the register and is not the subject of a pending notification you must within 28 days notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the register.



Unless you have received dispensation upon previous application from the Monitoring Officer, you must:

- Not participate, or participate further, in any discussion of the matter at a meeting;
 - Not participate in any vote or further vote taken at the meeting; and
 - Leave the room while the item is being considered/voted upon
- If you are a Cabinet Member they may make arrangements for the matter to be dealt with by a third person but take no further step.

Declare the nature and extent of your interest including enough detail to allow a member of the public to understand its nature. You should declare the interest and decide whether you can properly speak and remain in the meeting or should not participate further..

not participate further..

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS DECLARATION OF INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

This form should be completed by Members who declare an interest at any meeting of the Authority, the Executive of the Authority, or any of the Authority's or its Executive's Committees, Sub-Committees Joint Committees or Area Committees.

Name of Member

Meeting :..... Date:

Agenda Item: Time:

Type of Interest declared (Please tick as appropriate)

Personal Interest

A Member with a personal interest in any matter may remain, speak and vote when the matter is considered.

Personal/Prejudicial Interest

A Member with a Prejudicial Interest must:-

- withdraw from the room where the meeting is being held wherever it becomes apparent that the matter is being considered at that meeting.
- not seek improperly to influence a decision about the matter.

[Unless you are at a meeting where members of the public have a right to address the meeting in which case Members have the same rights as an ordinary member of the public but must take not part or have any role in the decision making process.]

Note: A Member's Disclosable Pecuniary Interests are always prejudicial.

Nature/Detail of Interest

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Action to be taken following declaration (tick as appropriate)

Withdraw from meeting

Remain and speak

Remain and speak and vote

Signed: Date:

This form, once completed, will be available for inspection, on request during office hours, by any Member of the Council or member of the public.

To: The Monitoring Officer

DECLARATION OF RECEIPT/OFFER OF GIFTS OR HOSPITALITY

| | |
|---|------|
| Name of Member | |
| What was the gift or hospitality? | |
| What is your best estimate of its market value or cost? | |
| Who provided it? | |
| When and where did you receive it? | |
| Did you accept it and were there any special circumstances justifying acceptance of this gift or hospitality? | |
| Signed | Date |

REQUEST FOR A DISPENSATION

Request to Monitoring Officer

Please complete the following details and give as much information as possible (you can attach additional sheets of paper, if required).

1. **Please summarise the matter to which your interest relates**

2. **What is the nature of your interest?**

3. **For which meeting(s) or period are you seeking a dispensation?**

4. **Please set out in detail the reason(s) why you consider you should be granted a dispensation.**

| | Name | Signature | Date |
|--|------|-----------|------|
| | | | |

When completed, this form should be sent to the Monitoring Officer

MEMBERS COMPLAINTS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Complaints which would not normally be referred for investigation

1. The complaint is not considered sufficiently serious to warrant investigation; or
2. The complaint appears to be simply motivated by malice or is “tit-for-tat”; or
3. The complaint appears to be politically motivated; or
4. It appears that there can be no breach of the Code of Conduct; for example, that it relates to the Councillor’s private life or is about dissatisfaction with a Council decision; or
5. It is about someone who is no longer a Councillor
6. There is insufficient information available for a referral; or
7. The complaint has not been received within 3 months of the alleged misconduct unless there are exceptional circumstances e.g. allegation of bullying, harassment etc.
8. The matter occurred so long ago that it would be difficult for a fair investigation to be carried out; or
9. The same, or similar, complaint has already been investigated and there is nothing further to be gained by seeking the sanctions available to the Audit & Corporate Governance Committee; or
10. It is an anonymous complaint, unless it includes sufficient documentary evidence to show a significant breach of the Code of Conduct.
11. Where the Member complained of has apologised and/or admitted making an error and the matter would not warrant a more serious sanction

Complaints which may be referred to the Audit & Corporate Governance Committee

1. It is serious enough, if proven, to justify the range of actions available to the Standards Determination Sub-Committee; or
2. There are individual acts of minor misconduct which appear to be a part of a continuing pattern of behaviour that is unreasonably disrupting the business of the Council and there is no other avenue left to deal with it other than by way of an investigation.
3. When the complaint comes from a senior officer of the Council, such as the Chief Executive or the Monitoring Officer and it would be difficult for the Monitoring Officer to investigate; or
4. The complaint is about a high profile Member such as the Leader of the Council and it would be difficult for the Monitoring Officer to investigate.
5. Such other complaints as the Monitoring Officer considers it would not be appropriate for him to investigate.

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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Council

DATE: 28th November 2017

CONTACT OFFICER: Roger Parkin, Interim Chief Executive
(For all enquiries) (01753) 875207

WARD(S): All

PART I
FOR DECISION

APPOINTMENT OF MONITORING OFFICER

1 **Purpose of Report**

This report seeks the appointment of the Council's Monitoring Officer.

2 **Recommendation**

The Council is requested to resolve:

- (a) That Sushil Thobani, Service Lead (Governance), be appointed as the Council's Monitoring Officer with effect from 1st December 2017.
- (b) That Article 12 of the Council's Constitution be amended accordingly.
- (c) That Linda Walker be thanked for her services and assistance in dealing with Monitoring Officer matters.

3 **Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

The Monitoring Officer, along with the Head of Paid Service and the Section 151 Officer combine to form the Council's Statutory Officer functions. These roles are key to ensuring lawfulness, fairness, probity and general good governance that support the council in achieving its aims. It is important that they work effectively together yet maintain appropriate independence and that the roles are undertaken by adequately skilled and experienced staff supported by appropriate resources.

4 **Other Implications**

(a) **Financial**

None. The Monitoring Officer role attracts an additional annual allowance of £3,500.

(b) **Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

The appointment of a Monitoring Officer is a statutory requirement under Section 5, Local Government & Housing Act 1989. The Council has the right to designate and appoint the Monitoring Officer and to give three months notice to the Monitoring Officer if it wishes to redesignate the post.

5 **Supporting Information**

- 5.1 At its meeting on 27th September 2016 the Council appointed Linda Walker as the Council's Interim Monitoring Officer with effect from 29th September 2016 until further notice. Linda Walker has a track record working in local government legal services both within local authorities and in the private sector and had been appointed by the Council as Interim Monitoring Officer on 22nd September 2015 until 25th November 2015.
- 5.2 The Council's Monitoring Officer has a number of functions which are defined within the Council's Constitution. These include; ensuring lawfulness and fairness of decision making, supporting the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, receiving reports, conducting investigations, ensuring access to information, advising whether executive decisions are within the budget and policy framework and maintaining the Constitution.
- 5.3 The Council is committed to appointing permanent officers to the statutory officer roles and the Council is requested to appoint Sushil Thobani, the Council's Service Lead (Governance) as the Council's Monitoring Officer with effect from 1st December 2017. Once appointed, the Monitoring Officer will make suitable arrangements in appointing a Deputy Monitoring Officer as soon as possible.
- 5.4 The designation of the Monitoring Officer is subject to no well founded objection being received from any member of the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet have been informed of the recommended appointment and no objection has been received.
- 5.5 Linda Walker will complete current matters and ensure a proper handover.
- 5.6 This appointment will require Article 12 of the Council's Constitution to be amended accordingly.

6 **Conclusion**

The role of the Monitoring Officer is an important element in the Council's structure and processes. The arrangements outlined in this report will ensure that the functions continue to be discharged appropriately by a permanent member of staff.

7 **Background Papers**

None.

SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Council **DATE:** 28th November 2017
CONTACT OFFICER: Parliamentary Boundary Review Working Group
 Catherine Meek
 Head of Democratic Services
(For all enquiries) (01753) 875011

PART I
FOR DECISION

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARY REVIEW – COUNCIL RESPONSE TO REVISED PROPOSALS – OCTOBER 2017

1 **Purpose of Report**

To seek approval to the Council’s response to the revised proposals for Parliamentary Constituency Boundaries as published by the Boundary Commission for England (The Commission) on 17th October 2017.

2 **Recommendation**

That Council is requested to approve the Council’s response to the Commission’s revised proposals as set out at Appendix 2 to the report.

3 **Other Implications**

(a) **Financial**

There are no financial or risk management implications as the report is administrative in nature.

(b) **Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

There are no Human Rights Act Implications associated with this report.

4 **Supporting Information**

Parliamentary Constituency Boundary Review

4.1 The Commission published and consulted on its initial proposals for new constituency boundaries between September 2016 and December 2016.

Representations received on initial proposals

4.2 The Commission received nearly 20,000 responses to that consultation. On 28th February 2017 the Commission published all the representations it had received so that others may comment on them.

4.3 The Commission invited comments on the published representations for the statutory four-week period, until Monday 27 March 2017.

Timeline for Review

- 4.4 The Commission then considered all representations received from both consultations, and considered whether any revisions are needed.
- 4.5 The Commission decided to revise the proposals and published revised proposals on the 17th October 2017.
- 4.6 There is now a third period of consultation lasting eight weeks, where the public will be invited to comment on the revised proposals. This consultation period ends on 11th December 2017.
- 4.7 After looking at whether any more changes need to be made, in September 2018 the Commission will make final recommendations in a report published and presented to the Parliament.

REVISED PROPOSALS

- 4.8 The Commission's revised proposals for the South East are attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

RECOMMENDATION

- 4.9 The Parliamentary Boundary Review Working Group met on 23rd October 2017 to consider the Commission's revised proposals and agree what response the Council should make at this stage.
- 4.10 Members of the Working Group have agreed a draft response to the revised proposals which is set out at Appendix 2 for the Council's approval

5 **Appendices**

Appendix 1 - Commission's revised proposals for the South East

Appendix 2 - Draft Council Response

6 **Background Papers**

None.



Revised proposals for new constituency boundaries in the South East



Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| | Summary | 3 |
| 1 | What is the Boundary Commission for England? | 5 |
| 2 | Background to the 2018 Review | 7 |
| 3 | Revised proposals for the South East | 11 |
| | The sub-region split | 11 |
| | Berkshire and Surrey | 12 |
| | Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway | 19 |
| | West Sussex | 26 |
| | Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes | 28 |
| | Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton | 30 |
| | Isle of Wight | 33 |
| | Oxfordshire | 34 |
| 4 | How to have your say | 37 |
| | Annex A: Revised proposals for constituencies, including wards and electorates | 39 |

Summary

Who we are and what we do

The Boundary Commission for England is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body, which is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituency boundaries in England.

The 2018 Review

We have the task of periodically reviewing the boundaries of all the Parliamentary constituencies in England. We are currently conducting a review on the basis of new rules laid down by Parliament. These rules involve a significant reduction in the number of constituencies in England (from 533 to 501), resulting in the number of constituencies in the South East reducing by one, to 83. The rules also require that every constituency – apart from two specified exceptions¹ – must have an electorate that is no smaller than 71,031 and no larger than 78,507.

How did we conduct the 2018 Review?

We published our initial proposals for new boundaries in September 2016 and consulted on them. We received written comments and oral submissions at public hearings held in each region. We published all the comments we received and we held a second consultation exercise in relation to them in March 2017. We are very grateful for all the comments that these two consultation exercises have generated. We have now completed the next stage of the review process and we are now publishing our revised proposals. For each region, the revised proposals report sets

out our analysis of all the responses to our initial proposals in the first and second consultations, and the conclusions we have reached as to how those proposals should be revised as a result. The annex to each report contains details of the composition of each constituency in our revised proposals for the relevant region; maps to illustrate these constituencies can be viewed on our website or in hard copy at a local place of deposit near you.

What are the revised proposals for the South East?

We have revised the composition of 41 of the 83 constituencies we proposed in September 2016. After careful consideration, we have decided not to make any revisions to the composition of the remaining 42. In some instances, however, we have revised our proposed names for these constituencies.

Under our revised proposals, 20 constituencies in the South East would be the same as they are under the existing arrangements.

As it was not always possible to allocate whole numbers of constituencies to individual counties, our initial proposals grouped some local authority areas into sub-regions. It was also necessary to propose some constituencies that cross county or unitary authority boundaries. Following consideration of the representations made on our initial proposals, our revised proposals are based on new sub-regions, as shown in the table overleaf.

¹ The specified exemptions in England to the rules on constituency size are the two constituencies in the Isle of Wight. However, with this important qualification, in all other aspects of the 2018 Review, the Isle of Wight is treated in the same way as other parts of England.

| Sub-region | Existing allocation | Allocation under our revised proposals |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Berkshire and Surrey | 19 | 19 |
| Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway | 25 | 24 |
| West Sussex | 8 | 8 |
| Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes | 7 | 7 |
| Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton | 18 | 17 |
| Isle of Wight | 1 | 2 |
| Oxfordshire | 6 | 6 |

We are proposing three cross-county constituencies. In Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway, we are proposing that Mid Kent and Ticehurst, and Tunbridge Wells and Crowborough cross the East Sussex/Kent boundary, to allow us to create a whole number of constituencies within 5% of the electoral quota. In Berkshire and Surrey, we are proposing a Windsor constituency which includes the Windlesham ward from the County of Surrey, to avoid removing part of the urban centre of Slough.

In the Berkshire and Surrey sub-region, we are changing 12 of our initial proposals, increasing the number of existing constituencies we are able to retain to 11, adding Mole Valley, Slough, Woking, and Wokingham.

In Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway, we are changing 17 of our initial proposals, right across the sub-region.

In West Sussex, we are making no changes to our initial proposals.

In Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, we are changing two of our initial proposals, altering which Milton Keynes wards are allocated to Buckingham.

In Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton, we are changing four of our initial proposals, in Portsmouth and around Romsey.

In the Isle of Wight sub-region, we are changing our initial proposals for both constituencies around Wootton.

In Oxfordshire, we are changing four of our initial proposals, around Oxford and Wallingford.

How to have your say

We are consulting on our revised proposals for an eight-week period, from 17 October 2017 to 11 December 2017. We encourage everyone to use this final opportunity to contribute to the design of the new constituencies – the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be when we make recommendations to the Government.

We ask everyone wishing to contribute to the design of the new constituencies to first look at the revised proposals report, and accompanying maps, before responding to us. The best way to respond to our revised proposals is through our consultation website: www.bce2018.org.uk.

1 What is the Boundary Commission for England?

1.1 The Boundary Commission for England (BCE) is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body, which is required by Parliament to review Parliamentary constituency boundaries in England. We conduct a review of all the constituencies in England every five years. Our role is to make recommendations to Parliament for new constituency boundaries. We also make recommendations for any changes in the names of individual constituencies.

1.2 The Chair of the Commission is the Speaker of the House of Commons, but by convention he or she does not participate in the formulation of the Commission's recommendations, nor in the conduct of the review. The Deputy Chair and two further Commissioners take decisions on what recommendations to make for new constituency boundaries. They are assisted in their task by 21 assistant commissioners (two or three allocated to each of the nine regions of England). Further information about the Commissioners and assistant commissioners can be found in the 'About us' section of our corporate website.²

1.3 Our consultation website at www.bce2018.org.uk contains all the information needed to view and comment on our revised proposals. You can also contact us with any general enquiries by emailing information@boundarycommissionengland.gov.uk, by calling 020 7276 1102, or by writing to:

The Secretary to the Commission
Boundary Commission for England
35 Great Smith Street
London
SW1P 3BQ

² <http://boundarycommissionforengland.independent.gov.uk/about-us>

2 Background to the 2018 Review

2.1 There are four Boundary Commissions covering the UK with separate Commissions for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 states that they must conduct a review of Parliamentary constituency boundaries, and make recommendations to Government, every five years. Under the current review, we must report in September 2018. The four Commissions work separately, and this report covers only the work of the Boundary Commission for England and, in particular, introduces our revised proposals for the South East.

2.2 Parliamentary boundaries are important, as they define the area in which voters will elect a Member of Parliament. If our recommendations are accepted, they would be used for the first time at the next General Election following their acceptance.

2.3 The legislation we work to states that there will be 600 Parliamentary constituencies covering the UK – a reduction of 50 from the current number. For England, that means that the number of constituencies must reduce from 533 to 501. There are also new rules that the Commission has to adhere to when conducting the review – a full set of rules can be found in our Guide to the 2018 Review of Parliamentary constituencies (the Guide),³ published in the summer of 2016, but they are also summarised later in this chapter. Most significantly, the rules state that every constituency we recommend (with the exception of two covering the Isle of Wight) must contain between 71,031 and 78,507 electors.

2.4 This is a significant change to the old rules under which Parliamentary boundary reviews took place, where achieving as close to the average number of electors in each constituency was an aim but not an overriding legal necessity. For example, in England, the largest constituency currently has around twice as many electors as the smallest. Achieving a more even distribution of electors in every constituency across England, together with the reduction in the total number of constituencies, means that a significant scale of change to the existing map of constituencies is inevitable.

2.5 If implemented, the recommendations that we will make in September 2018 will be the first set of boundaries to be defined under the new rules. While there has to be a significant amount of change across the country, we will, where possible, try to limit the extent of such change, having regard to the statutory factors. Under the Act, we have a challenging job to do in conducting a review of constituency boundaries that is necessarily going to result, in many places, in a pattern of constituencies that is unfamiliar to the public. Nevertheless the review has been one that we have conducted in a rigorous and thorough fashion.

2.6 The revised proposals that we set out in this report, and in the reports for the other eight regions across England, are made on the basis of the evidence we received during two consultation exercises, the careful consideration of our assistant commissioners and the best judgement of the three Boundary Commissioners. We are confident that these revised

³ Available at <http://boundarycommissionforengland.independent.gov.uk/2018-review>.

proposals strike the best balance between the statutory factors and, having consulted twice already, we are close to settling on a pattern of constituencies to recommend to Parliament next year. There may be particular areas across the country where our judgement has been a balanced and marginal one between competing alternatives, and in such cases we have made clear that we are looking for further evidence before we finalise our recommendations. In many areas we are persuaded by the evidence we have received thus far, and we would therefore require new and significantly stronger arguments to make us depart from our revised proposals. If it exists, such new and compelling evidence would be welcome. However, we will not be assisted by repetition of arguments that have already been made, and which we have already considered. The requirement to keep constituencies within the permitted range of electors is strict, but otherwise we have sought to balance often conflicting considerations. Our proposals must also be comprehensive. We are acutely conscious that very often a change in one constituency necessarily requires an alteration in another and sometimes the consequential alterations reverberate through a whole chain of constituencies.

2.7 The Guide contains further detailed background, and explains all the policies and procedures that we are following in conducting the review, in greater depth than in this consultation document. We encourage anyone wishing to be involved in the review to read the Guide, to enable greater understanding of the rules and constraints placed on the Commission, especially if they are intending to comment on our revised proposals.

The rules in the legislation

2.8 The rules contained in the legislation state that every constituency in England (except two covering the Isle of Wight) must have an electorate of between 71,031 and 78,507 – that is, 5% either side of the electoral quota of 74,769. The legislation also states that, when deciding on boundaries, the Commission may also take into account:

- special geographical considerations, including the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency
- local government boundaries as they existed on 7 May 2015
- boundaries of existing constituencies
- any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies.

2.9 It is essential to understand that none of the factors mentioned in the list above overrides the necessity to achieve an electorate in each constituency that is within the range allowed, as explained previously. In relation to local government boundaries in particular, it should be noted that we are obliged to take into account local government boundaries as they existed in May 2015. Our initial proposals for the region and the accompanying maps were based on the wards as they existed in May 2015, and our revised proposals contained within this report continue to be based on those boundaries. The Guide outlines further our policy on how, and to what extent, we take into account local government boundaries that have been amended since 2015.

2.10 In our initial proposals, we took into account the boundaries of existing constituencies so far as we could, and

tried to retain existing constituencies where possible, so long as the other factors could also be satisfied. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, because of the scale of change required to fulfil the obligations imposed on us by the new rules, this proved difficult. Our initial proposals retained 18% of the existing constituencies in the South East – the remainder were new constituencies (although in a number of cases we were able to limit the changes to existing constituencies, making only minor changes as necessary to enable us to comply with the new rules).

2.11 Among the many arguments we heard in response to the consultations on our initial proposals was the need to have particular regard to this factor of the rules to which we work. While some respondents put a higher value on retaining existing constituency boundaries over the other factors in the rules, it is the Commission's task to balance all the factors. As we set out in the course of this report, our revised proposals retain 20 (24%) of the existing 84 constituencies in the South East.

The use of the regions used for European elections

2.12 Our proposals are based on the nine regions used for European elections. This report relates to the South East. There are eight other separate reports containing our revised proposals for the other regions. At the very beginning of the 2018 Review we decided, in agreement with all the main political parties, to use these regions as a basis for working out our initial proposals. You can find more details in the Guide and on our website.

We stated in our initial proposals report that, while this approach does not prevent anyone from making proposals to us that cross regional boundaries, we would need to have compelling reasons provided to us to persuade us to depart from the region-based approach.

2.13 In response to the consultations on our initial proposals, we did not receive sufficient evidence across the country to suggest that we should depart from the regional approach to this review. Therefore, this report, and all other regional reports, continues to use the regional boundaries as a basis for proposals for constituencies.

Timetable for the review

Stage one – initial proposals

2.14 We began this review in February 2016 by publishing breakdowns of the electorate for each ward, local government authority and existing constituency, which were prepared using electorate data provided by local authorities and the Office for National Statistics. These are available on the data pages of our corporate website.⁴ The Commission spent a number of months considering the factors outlined above and drawing up our initial proposals. We published our initial proposals for consultation for each of England's nine regions on 13 September 2016.

Stage two – consultation on initial proposals

2.15 We consulted on our initial proposals for 12 weeks, from 13 September 2016 to 5 December 2016. This consultation period also included holding 36 public

⁴ <http://boundarycommissionforengland.independent.gov.uk/data-and-resources>

hearings, at which people had the opportunity to make oral representations. We received more than 18,000 unique written representations across the country as a whole, including more than 2,000 unique written representations relating to the South East. We also heard more than 100 oral representations at the five public hearings in the South East. We are grateful to all those who took the time and trouble to read and respond to our initial proposals.

Stage three – consultation on representations received

2.16 The legislation requires us to publish all the representations we received on our initial proposals, and to allow people to send us comments on them for a four-week period. We published the representations on 28 February 2017 and invited comments on them until 27 March 2017. We received more than 7,500 unique written representations across the country as a whole during those four weeks.

Stage four – publication of revised proposals

2.17 As we outline in chapter 3, having considered the evidence presented to us, we have decided that the evidence is such that it is appropriate to revise our initial proposals in some areas. Therefore, as we are required to do (under the legislation), on 17 October 2017, we are publishing this report – Revised proposals for new constituency boundaries in the South East – alongside eight others, one for each of the other regions in England. We are consulting on our revised proposals for the statutory eight-week period, which closes on 11 December 2017. Unlike the

initial consultation period, there is no provision in the legislation for further public hearings, nor is there a repeat of the four-week period for commenting on the representations of others. Chapter 4 outlines how you can contribute during this consultation period.

Stage five – final recommendations

2.18 Once the consultation on revised proposals has closed on 11 December 2017, we will consider all the representations received at this stage, and throughout the review, before making final recommendations to the Government. The legislation states that we must do this during September 2018. Further details about what the Government and Parliament must do to implement our recommendations are contained in the Guide.

2.19 At the launch of each stage of consultation, we have taken – and are continuing to take – all reasonable steps to publicise our proposals, so that as many people as possible are aware of the consultation and can take the opportunity to contribute to our review of constituencies.

3 Revised proposals for the South East

3.1 In July 2016, we arranged for the appointment of three assistant commissioners for the South East – Colin Byrne, Stephen Lawes and Alan Nisbett – to assist us with the analysis of the representations received during the first two consultation periods. This included chairing public hearings held in the region to collect oral evidence, as follows:

- Guildford: 20–21 October 2016
- Oxford: 24–25 October 2016
- Portsmouth: 27–28 October 2016
- Brighton: 31 October – 1 November 2016
- Maidstone: 3–4 November 2016.

3.2 We asked the assistant commissioners to consider all the written and oral representations, and to make recommendations to us on whether our initial proposals should be revised, in light of evidence provided in the representations. It is important to stress that the assistant commissioners had no involvement in developing – and therefore no vested interest in supporting – our initial proposals. Accordingly, they came to the analysis with an independent mind, open to viable alternative proposals supported by evidence. We are incredibly grateful for the thorough and methodical approach the assistant commissioners have taken to their work.

3.3 What follows in this chapter is:

- a brief recap of our initial proposals
- a description of the counter-proposals put forward during the consultations
- the assistant commissioners' analysis of the strength of the arguments for adoption of any of those counter-proposals

- our decision on whether or not to make changes to our proposals in the given area.

3.4 A tabular summary of the revised constituencies we now propose appears at Annex A to this report.

3.5 Throughout this chapter, where we refer to a respondent's response we also include the reference number, i.e. BCE-12345. This reference number corresponds with the representations that can be found on our consultation website at www.bce2018.org.uk. All representations received in response to the first two consultations are publicly available on this website. The representations received in response to these revised proposals will be published at the end of the review.

3.6 The term 'ward' used throughout this document should be taken to mean electoral division in reference to the Isle of Wight.

The sub-region split

3.7 The initial proposal sub-regions were:

- Berkshire
- Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway
- West Sussex
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes
- Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton
- Isle of Wight
- Oxfordshire
- Surrey.

3.8 These were largely supported, with some exceptions. Notably, the Pirate Party (BCE-30175) proposed a Berkshire

and Surrey sub-region, and a Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway sub-region, which they felt better respected local ties. Jonathan Rogers (BCE-38947) also proposed a Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent, and Medway sub-region, in order to resolve issues for Hove. Oliver Raven (BCE-30164) also proposed a Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent, and Medway sub-region, as part of a counter-proposal covering all of the South East.

3.9 Our assistant commissioners carefully considered these counter-proposals, based on different sub-regional configurations. While they considered that there were elements of the proposals that had merit for certain constituencies (and are discussed in each sub-regional section), they were not persuaded by the strength of arguments, in particular about crossing the West Sussex/East Sussex county boundary. They concluded that these counter-proposals disrupted more existing constituencies than was necessary to create an acceptable configuration. Oliver Raven's counter-proposal was rejected as it provided little evidence as to its merits. As will be set out below, the assistant commissioners did observe that, by crossing the Berkshire/Surrey boundary at Windlesham, rather than across the length of the boundary (not just at Windlesham), as suggested by the Pirate Party, changes to Bracknell and Slough constituencies can be avoided. We therefore endorse the assistant commissioners' recommendation to combine Berkshire and Surrey in a sub-region, and retain the remainder of the sub-regions as per the initial proposals as a basis for our revised proposals.

Berkshire and Surrey

3.10 Of the 19 existing constituencies in the Berkshire and Surrey sub-region, 12 (Bracknell, East Surrey, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Maidenhead, Mole Valley, Reigate, Slough, South West Surrey, Surrey Heath, Woking, and Wokingham) are currently within 5% of the electoral quota. Of the remaining seven constituencies, Esher and Walton, and Newbury have electorates more than 5% above the electoral quota and Reading East, Reading West, Runnymede and Weybridge, Spelthorne, and Windsor are all more than 5% below the electoral quota.

3.11 The initial proposals retained the seven constituencies of Bracknell, East Surrey, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Maidenhead, Reigate, and South West Surrey unchanged, and made minor amendments to the others to bring all of them within 5% of the electoral quota.

Berkshire

3.12 The Commission received broad support for the initial proposals in Berkshire. The official response from the Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) supported the proposals. The Labour Party (BCE-30359, BCE-31969 and BCE-40901) supported them, with the exception of retaining Chalvey ward in the Slough constituency and moving instead Bullbrook ward from Bracknell to Windsor. The Liberal Democrat Party's counter-proposal (BCE-28287 and BCE-31973) suggested moving 13 wards within this sub-region to better reflect local ties. The counter-proposal put forward by the Newbury and West Berkshire Liberal Democrats

(BCE-21241) supported the official Liberal Democrat Party counter-proposal, subject to one amendment: that Aldermaston ward should remain within Newbury and, in its place, the ward of Basildon would become part of Reading West.

3.13 There were four main issues raised in relation to the initial proposals for Berkshire: whether Aldermaston ward looks towards Newbury and Basingstoke rather than to Wokingham; the separation of Maiden Erlegh from the rest of the Lower Earley area in Reading East; Mapledurham ward being effectively detached from the Reading West constituency; and the removal of the Chalvey ward from the Slough constituency.

3.14 It is helpful for the purposes of this exercise to consider Berkshire in two halves: the western side of Berkshire, containing the constituencies of Newbury, Wokingham and both Reading East and Reading West; and, to the east, Bracknell, Windsor, Maidenhead, and Slough.

3.15 Starting with the western part of the county, representations were received arguing that the Aldermaston ward is rural and looks towards Newbury or Basingstoke for shopping and leisure activities, not towards the eastern areas (Janet Barnes, BCE-29472 and Peter Hulme, BCE-24253). These views were supported by Robert Young (BCE-23745), who was also concerned about the lack of direct public transport links into Wokingham. Conversely, we received support for the initial proposals from Keith Baer (BCE-34316), asserting that Wokingham has the same mix of urban and rural areas centred around a main town as the Newbury constituency.

3.16 A number of respondents were concerned that the initial proposals for the Reading East constituency took the ward of Maiden Erlegh away from the Lower Earley area. We received a petition from Carl Doran, Chair of the Earley Labour Party (BCE-28400 and BCE-40960), with 325 signatures, to keep Maiden Erlegh and the Lower Earley area in the Wokingham constituency.

3.17 Those supporting the initial proposal for the transfer of Maiden Erlegh ward included former Member of Parliament for Reading East Rob Wilson (BCE-30657 and BCE-32005), who pointed out that the proposed grouping of wards would bring together the campus of the University of Reading into one constituency and boost already established local ties with Reading East. He also asserted that residents look towards Reading or Woodley town centre for shopping and recreation.

3.18 Responses raised concerns that the Mapledurham ward in the proposed Reading West constituency would be a detached ward, with no direct crossings over the River Thames to link the ward to the rest of the proposed Reading West constituency (Malcolm Pemble, BCE-15273, John Popplewell, BCE-27457 and Alison Ray, BCE-28751). Further evidence from the ward councillor for Mapledurham, Isobel Ballsdon (BCE-26147), added that residents of the ward share community ties with Caversham in Reading East. Counter-proposals from Jeanette Skeats (BCE-40716) and Ed Hopper (BCE-16213) suggested that Basildon ward, which is currently in the Newbury constituency, could be transferred to Reading West as an alternative to moving Mapledurham ward to ensure the constituencies are within 5%

of the electoral quota. The Conservative Party (BCE-30308) also indicated that ‘if the Commission decided to find an alternative ward for example the Basildon ward of West Berkshire’ (currently in the Newbury constituency with 2,459 electors) that ‘this would also be acceptable’.

3.19 The assistant commissioners considered the Liberal Democrat Party’s counter-proposal (BCE-28287) and concluded that it was not the optimum solution given that there were better alternatives that were less disruptive.

3.20 Our assistant commissioners recognised that the solution to the Aldermaston ward and the Reading East and Reading West issues were connected when considering the western side of Berkshire. There were two main alternatives put forward, one from former Member of Parliament Rob Wilson (BCE-30657 and BCE-32005), which transferred Basildon ward from Newbury to Reading West to increase the elector numbers in this constituency, allowing the ward of Mapledurham to remain in Reading East. The assistant commissioners were strongly of the view that the Mapledurham ward should be moved into Reading East, due to its otherwise detached nature.

3.21 An alternative option for west Berkshire was put forward by Aaron Fear (BCE-30739), which transferred both Basildon and Bucklebury wards from Newbury into Reading West and moved Battle from Reading West to Reading East. This would allow both Reading East to retain Mapledurham and Wokingham to retain Maiden Erlegh and thereby be unchanged. Aldermaston can again remain in Newbury under this approach.

3.22 We note that there was significant opposition to the transfer of Basildon ward to the Reading West constituency, although this move was not included in our initial proposals and despite the existence of good road and rail links from Basildon into Reading (as mentioned by Ian McKenzie, BCE-26915, Andrew Marshall, BCE-26896 and David Thomas, BCE-26127).

3.23 Having considered the representations made for West Berkshire, our assistant commissioners were entirely persuaded that Mapledurham should be reunited with the Reading East constituency, due to the access issues and their effect on local ties. They were not persuaded that the arguments to keep the university campus together outweighed the evidence of the break in local ties that occurred in the Earley area under our initial proposals. Accordingly, they considered, on balance, that Aaron Fear’s counter-proposal (BCE-30739) provided a slightly better alignment between local authority and constituency boundaries (e.g. the existing Wokingham constituency boundary), and they therefore recommended his counter-proposal for the western side of Berkshire.

3.24 We agree with the assistant commissioners that Maiden Erlegh be reunited with Hawkedon ward and the Lower Earley area, in the Wokingham constituency. We were concerned by the proposal to transfer the large, more rural, wards of Basildon and, in particular, Bucklebury into the Reading West constituency, and tested the assistant commissioners on this recommendation. They noted that, while not ideal (as noted in the opposition already expressed from

Basildon ward), this solution did allow for Aldermaston to remain in the Newbury constituency, and for Maiden Erlegh to remain in the Wokingham constituency (which could therefore remain unchanged), and would also retain the existing degree of coterminosity with the local authority. In light of this, we are content to accept these recommendations as part of our revised proposals, noting particularly that leaving Wokingham constituency unchanged is an essential element enabling the retention of Aldermaston within Newbury. We welcome evidence from the local communities of Bucklebury and Basildon regarding this finely balanced decision.

3.25 Moving to the east of Berkshire, strong opposition was received relating to the transfer of Chalvey ward from Slough to Windsor. The vast majority of those expressing their view felt that Chalvey was part of the civic heart of Slough, and therefore the initial proposals would break the local ties it had with the rest of the Slough town centre area. Slough Borough Council (BCE-26831) put its argument most succinctly: ‘Chalvey ward is in the central urban area of Slough, contains Slough High Street, Slough Borough Council Offices, the Slough MPs Office, the town’s magistrates court and Slough Police station – all illustrative of it being part of the central urban core of the Slough constituency.’

3.26 Other arguments stated that the M4 motorway served as a barrier between Chalvey ward and the rest of the Windsor constituency (Philip Wright, BCE-27818), and that the needs of the residents of Chalvey ward (due to its demographic) are significantly different to those of the Windsor constituency (Madhuri Bedi,

BCE-39387 and Rob Deeks, BCE-32016). Father Alistair Stewart, vicar in the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, stated as part of his oral representation (BCE-32070) that: ‘Chalvey itself is an area of significant urban deprivation, as you are undoubtedly aware. So my fear, apart from having my own work made more difficult by working in two Parliamentary constituencies, is that there will be a democratic deficit for the people of Chalvey, who will be separated, as it were, from easy access to their Member of Parliament, who will be represented fundamentally by a constituency which is unlike Chalvey in cultural and socio-economic means and is fundamentally still a market town rather than an industrial urban centre, which is what Slough is and of which Chalvey is a fundamental part.’

3.27 The overwhelming response received during the consultations indicated that a revised approach was required in relation to the proposed Windsor constituency. The assistant commissioners were persuaded by the strength of evidence presented that Chalvey ward clearly has stronger local ties to Slough than Windsor, not least given the presence of a number of Slough civic institutions in the ward. They were of the view that this ward may not be adequately represented if it were transferred to the Windsor constituency, and to do so would break local ties. The assistant commissioners therefore recommended to us that Chalvey ward should remain in the Slough constituency, and we agree.

3.28 In order to address the inadequate electorate numbers in the Windsor constituency that would arise as a consequence of the ward of Chalvey

remaining in Slough, the assistant commissioners considered the alternatives. Any one of Bullbrook ward, Crowthorne ward, or Priestwood and Garth ward, all currently in the Bracknell constituency, have been suggested as better alternatives to be added into the Windsor constituency instead of Chalvey ward, for example by Catherine Meek on behalf of Slough Borough Council (BCE 26831) and Sohail Munawar (BCE 34506). Any of the three wards would bring Windsor within 5% of the electoral quota and would not have any knock-on effects. However, none of these wards were ideal. Both Bullbrook, and Priestwood and Garth wards are adjacent to Bracknell town centre, being only a few hundred metres from the main shopping complex. Although in the past other more distant Bracknell Forest Council wards, such as Warfield Harvest Ride, have become part of the Windsor constituency, the transfer of these wards would extend the Windsor constituency right into the heart of Bracknell. Our assistant commissioners therefore considered that this outcome would be little better than the transfer of Chalvey under the initial proposals. Crowthorne is a more rural ward, but has poor road connections and no rail connections to Windsor and therefore is also not a strong candidate.

3.29 As an alternative solution, the Pirate Party (BCE-30175) suggested a more wide-ranging cross-county Windsor, Ascot, and Surrey Heath constituency (which included the transfer of five Surrey Heath wards). The assistant commissioners considered this counter-proposal too radical and disruptive, and not in adherence to the statutory factors of matching existing constituencies and respecting local government boundaries.

3.30 However, given the disruption that would occur to Bracknell under the first option (the inclusion of either Bullbrook, Crowthorne, or Priestwood and Garth wards in the Bracknell constituency), the assistant commissioners considered whether there were individual wards in the county of Surrey that could be placed in the Windsor constituency in order to address the low electorate. They noted the reasonable road links from Windlesham ward, in the Surrey Heath constituency, to Windsor through the neighbouring wards of Sunningdale and Sunninghill and South Ascot, which have broadly similar characteristics. The assistant commissioners felt that although transferring the ward of Windlesham from Surrey Heath to Windsor would cross the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead into the County of Surrey, moving Windlesham would be a more appropriate proposal than removing the ward of Chalvey from Slough. This option would also avoid removing a Bracknell ward from the existing Bracknell constituency, and would have no knock-on effect further into Surrey. Furthermore, as pointed out by Aaron Fear (BCE-30739), Berkshire no longer has a county council. In order to satisfy themselves, our assistant commissioners also visited the area to see the links on the ground, which underlined their view that this would be the best solution to address the low electorate in Windsor constituency. They accordingly recommended the transfer of the Windlesham ward to the Windsor constituency.

3.31 We accept the recommendation for a revised Windsor constituency that takes in the Surrey Heath ward of Windlesham. However, we note that this approach was

not specified in any of the responses to the initial proposals, apart from the Pirate Party's more radical proposal (BCE-30175). We would therefore welcome representations from the local community on whether our revised proposal strikes the best balance, based on the criteria to which we work.

3.32 We endorse the assistant commissioners' recommendation that the constituencies of Maidenhead and Bracknell remain unchanged.

Surrey

3.33 To reduce the numbers of electors in Esher and Walton, the initial proposals transferred Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon ward to Mole Valley. To increase the numbers of electors in Spelthorne, the initial proposals took the ward of Chertsey St. Ann's from Runnymede and Weybridge constituency. Byfleet was then proposed to transfer from Woking to allow Runnymede and Weybridge to meet the permitted electorate range, which then led to the proposed transfer into Woking of Bisley ward (from Surrey Heath) and Send ward (from Mole Valley). The Labour Party (BCE-30359, BCE-31969, and BCE-40901) supported the Commission's initial proposals in their entirety, while the Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) and Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287 and BCE-31973) submitted counter-proposals.

3.34 Substantial objection was received from local residents to the transfer of Chertsey St. Ann's ward to Spelthorne. Malcolm S. Loveday (BCE-20929) wrote on behalf of the Committee of The Chertsey Society to voice its concerns over dividing

the town of Chertsey 'down the middle of Guildford Street which is widely regarded as the town's 'High Street'.' Mr Loveday's submission was supported by residents (Joanne Whaley, BCE-25401, Neil Postance, BCE-25986 and William Moss, BCE-27261). Richard Dodd (BCE-26603) went further in his submission by pointing out that 'Chertsey has the River Thames as a significant geographic factor and the town is bounded by two motorways, the M3 and M25. Surely these natural and man made boundaries can be used to a greater extent to create constituencies that do not tear Chertsey apart.'

3.35 Councillor Myles Willingale (BCE-38078) suggested transferring Egham Hythe ward to Spelthorne in place of Chertsey St. Ann's ward, on the basis of some urban continuity with Staines. Other alternatives were taking Walton Central ward from the existing Esher and Walton constituency (Jonathan Stansby, BCE-17012), although this would split Walton, or taking Thorpe ward, as proposed by the Conservative Party's counter-proposal (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878).

3.36 We also received representations requesting the ward of Send, which had been transferred from Mole Valley to Woking under the initial proposals, be transferred instead to Guildford (Linda Parker, BCE-34765). The assistant commissioners did not consider this proposal to be viable as this would result in Send ward becoming detached if placed within the Guildford constituency. We agree with the assistant commissioners' decision not to recommend any changes to the constituency of Guildford.

3.37 Respondents highlighted the fact that the initial proposals for Woking left both Bisley and Byfleet as ‘orphan wards’⁵ from their respective local authorities (The Conservative Party, BCE-40878). Opposition to the transfer of Bisley ward to Woking pointed to cultural and geographical ties with the West End ward that would be split, including West End Parish Council which includes both Bisley and West End wards (Raymond Colvin, BCE-35608). Similarly, there was opposition to separating Byfleet from West Byfleet and Pyrford wards, with evidence provided from community groups that covered all three wards (Simon Ashall, BCE-29318, Pauline Hedges, BCE-29665 and Linda Kemeny, BCE-29441). Simon Ashall (BCE-29318) also commented on the strong transport links between Byfleet and Woking, stating that ‘... transport links both road and rail show a far greater link between Byfleet and Woking than Bisley or Send, particularly to Woking urban area, where the A245 follows the line of the railway and canal that are longstanding boundaries and features of the area’.

3.38 It was suggested that Send ward should be transferred to Guildford rather than Woking (Frank Anayi, BCE-19015 and Linda Parker, BCE-34765). Local evidence was received to support the retention of Send in the Mole Valley constituency, contrasting the semi-rural nature of Send and the Mole Valley with the largely urban nature of Woking, and pointing to the natural geographical boundaries of the River Wey and Wey Navigation (Iain Wakeford, BCE-14423). Reverend Tony Shutt (BCE-34821), a vicar from Send ward, argued that the parishes of Send

and Ripley (currently in the Lovelace ward of Mole Valley) and the northern part of Clandon have historically shared social and geographical features of their identity. Reverend Shutt asked ‘... the question of what is best for Send. As a semi rural village, divided from Woking by the River Wey and Wey Navigation, Send has more in common with most of the more rural Mole Valley than most of the far more urban and densely populated Woking. Send would have less sense of cohesion with Woking than it has become accustomed to experiencing with Mole Valley.’ The assistant commissioners did not consider this proposal to be viable, as it would leave Send as a detached ward, and would extend disruption to the otherwise unchanged existing constituency of Guildford.

3.39 There were a small number of mixed views about moving Oxshott and Stoke D’Abernon ward from Esher and Walton to Mole Valley. Opponents such as Susannah Cunningham (BCE-33239) and Ian Nelson (BCE-21128) maintained that the River Mole forms a natural boundary between the two constituencies, and emphasised the ward’s shopping and recreational ties to Cobham.

3.40 The counter-view, while noting the ties with Cobham, recognised the absence of an ideal solution in the area and supported the initial proposals. Andrew Kelly (BCE- 28461), Elmbridge Borough Councillor for Walton North and the Chairman of Walton Central and North Conservatives, stated: ‘There is no ideal solution here. In a perfect world Cobham would be in the same constituency and [as] Oxshott & Stoke D’Abernon. However,

⁵ ‘Orphan ward’ refers to a clear minority of wards (usually just one ward) from one local authority, in a constituency where the overwhelming majority of wards are from another local authority.

considering the other options. I do strongly support the Commission's draft proposal to move the Oxshott & Stoke D'Abernon ward out of the constituency.'

3.41 The Conservative Party proposed (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) that Thorpe ward be transferred from the existing Runnymede and Weybridge constituency to Spelthorne in place of Chertsey St. Ann's ward, and that Hersham South ward should then be moved from the existing Esher and Walton constituency to Runnymede and Weybridge. This counter-proposal attracted both support and opposition at the secondary consultation stage.

3.42 The opposition, while noting that some disruption was necessary, expressed the view that splitting Hersham was less preferable than splitting communities elsewhere in the area (Andrew Kelly, BCE-28461 and BCE-33325). However, on balance, the assistant commissioners agreed with the view that this solution is less disruptive to Surrey as a whole, and addresses the main concerns raised in the initial proposals, by allowing the wards of Bisley, Byfleet, Chertsey St. Ann's, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon, and Send all to revert to their respective existing constituencies. As stated by Woking Borough Councillor Mark Pengelly (BCE-35818), this recommended revised proposal '... would achieve much of the required change without a subsequent domino effect on neighbouring constituencies'. The assistant commissioners therefore recommended the adoption of the Conservative Party counter-proposals for Surrey, with the sole amendment to transfer Windlesham ward to Windsor constituency (as

described under the Berkshire section above). Following the recommended revisions, there would be only three changes to existing constituencies in Surrey, compared with the six changed constituencies in the initial proposals.

3.43 There was no significant comment on the initial proposals in respect of East Surrey, Reigate, and South West Surrey, which would remain unchanged from the existing constituencies. We therefore agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendation not to change the proposals for these constituencies.

3.44 We agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendations for Surrey.

Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Kent, and Medway

3.45 Of the 25 existing constituencies in this sub-region, just eight have electorates within 5% of the electoral quota. With only three above the permitted electorate range, there are 14 constituencies below it, in consequence of which the overall number of constituencies reduces by one to 24.

3.46 Of the eight within the permitted range, the Commission's initial proposals changed all but two (Hastings and Rye, and Sittingbourne and Sheppey), although only minor change was proposed in four (Dartford, Folkestone and Hythe, Gillingham and Rainham, and Rochester and Strood), and local authority ward boundary changes have slightly altered Eastbourne, leaving 17 constituencies with significant change proposed.

Brighton and Hove

3.47 The proposals for this area prompted more opposition than anywhere else in the region, with the key objections to the proposals being: the division of Hove between two constituencies; having a 'Brighton North' constituency with no connection to the sea, and no meaningful community ties or transport links between its east and west parts; and dividing Woodingdean from the other 'Deans' areas of east Brighton, with which it shares strong links. There was also opposition to extending the eastern part of the Brighton East and Newhaven constituency to Seaford, where a number of respondents felt that their ties are more towards Eastbourne.

3.48 The Hands Off Hove campaign (BCE-30144), opposing our initial proposal to transfer Hove Park ward to a Brighton North constituency, was signed by 4,515 individuals during our initial consultation period. As they said, 'Brighton and Hove may be partners in the formation of the city but they vigorously maintain their separate and distinct identities.' These sentiments were reflected across the bulk of representations mentioning Hove.

3.49 We received a significant number of differing counter-proposals. The Green Party (BCE-36874) alone submitted four alternative options. However, nearly all major consultation responses, bar one discussed later, took the same general approach as the Commission, agreeing that it would not be appropriate to push disruption west or north into the largely settled West Sussex sub-region. Accordingly, the counter-proposals for

the area fell into one of two variants of extension east of Brighton: those which adopt the line of the Commission's initial proposal to extend the existing easternmost Brighton constituency further east along the coast, as far as Seaford; or those which instead extend the Brighton, Kemptown constituency north-east, to take in Lewes (putting Seaford in an Uckfield constituency). There are merits to both approaches, it being argued that Lewes has a community of interest with Brighton for shopping, commuting and leisure along the strong A27 road link and East Coastway rail line, and Seaford has links (such as school catchment areas) with Newhaven (proposed for inclusion with a Brighton constituency even in the Lewes variant).

3.50 Our assistant commissioners advised us that the Seaford variant is more difficult to reconcile with attempts to address the concerns about splitting Hove in the west and 'the Deans' in the east of the city, there being no whole-ward solution which includes all of the Newhaven and Seaford wards.

3.51 The Green Party put forward two whole-ward and two split-ward counter-proposals, the first whole-ward option being identical to that which the Commission had as its revised proposals in 2013, and the others being variants on that base: moving Queen's Park ward into the existing Brighton Pavilion constituency rather than Moulsecoomb and Bevendean ward in the second whole-ward proposal; splitting Queen's Park, and Regency wards in the first split-ward solution; and splitting only Regency ward in their second split-ward proposal.

3.52 One interesting counter-proposal (Neil Harding, BCE-29013, BCE-29021, BCE-32739, BCE-34032, BCE-34034 and BCE-34593) suggested a straight swap of Brunswick and Adelaide ward, and Withdean ward between the existing Hove and Brighton, Pavilion constituencies, with the latter also gaining Moulsecoomb and Bevendean ward. As a prime example of the Lewes variant, the remainder of the existing Brighton, Kempdown constituency would then be combined with the Newhaven wards and Lewes wards, plus the two wards of Kingston, and Ouse Valley and Ringmer, to form a Brighton East and Lewes constituency.

3.53 Jonathan Rogers (BCE-38947) proposed a variant of this, keeping Withdean ward in the proposed Brighton North constituency, but increasing the number of electors in Hove by taking Eastbrook ward from East Worthing and Shoreham. This creates a knock-on effect in Worthing West, and Bognor Regis and Littlehampton constituencies, moving one ward from each eastwards along the coast. The assistant commissioners concluded that this was more disruptive to more existing constituencies than was necessary in order to satisfy the representations regarding Hove.

3.54 In light of the particular complexities and number of alternatives presented for the area, the assistant commissioners visited the city, and observed that Woodingdean has closer links with the rest of ‘the Deans’ than it does with the centre of Brighton. Two other ‘Deans’, Bevendean and Roedean, are more closely linked to Brighton, with Bevendean in particular linking directly into Moulsecoomb, with no direct road link to the neighbouring

Woodingdean ward. The visit also demonstrated the difficulties in moving east-west across the city itself, until reaching the seafront. Crossing from Hove Park to Withdean, across the Dyke Road, and moving further east, crossing steep valleys running north-south through the Westdene area of the city, strongly supported what had been stated in representations that Withdean and Hove Park wards should remain in separate constituencies. They also noted that Regency ward, although having a feel more of central Brighton than of Hove, is nonetheless more accessible to Hove residents than Withdean.

3.55 The strength of evidence received during the consultations persuaded the assistant commissioners that a revised approach was necessary to provide a better solution for the proposed Brighton and Hove constituencies.

3.56 In the west of the city, the volume and quality of evidence in representations suggested that Hove Park ward should be restored to the Hove constituency. The assistant commissioners therefore recommended this. The assistant commissioners recommended that St. Peter’s and North Laine ward be returned to the central constituency, and Woodingdean restored to the eastern constituency, establishing greater equivalence of the central constituency with the existing Brighton, Pavilion constituency. This recommendation does need to retain Regency ward in the proposed western constituency to stay within 5% of the electoral quota without breaching the boundary with West Sussex (as discussed earlier). However, as Tom Beament of the Green Party (BCE-36874) said, ‘although it is not ideal, in that it does not fully respect

the Hove/Brighton boundary, if one ward is to be added to the Hove constituency, then the Regency ward is the best fit'. The assistant commissioners also felt that this solution would see all three of the city's constituencies contain part of 'the heart of Brighton'.

3.57 We agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendations for these revised western and central constituencies, as well as their recommendation to return the Woodingdean ward to the eastern Brighton constituency.

3.58 Turning to the easternmost Brighton constituency, our assistant commissioners concluded that the Seaford variant, linking communities along the coast, would create a constituency which is more homogeneous than one that incorporated parts of Brighton with the more rural-facing county town of Lewes. In reaching this view, they noted in particular the evidence that pointed towards these communities being principally residential, with the coastline, sea defences and port activities to maintain (Michael Morton-George, BCE-29163), significant retirement populations (Douglas Murray, Wealden District Councillor, BCE-30629) and many shared issues, such as the congestion on the A259 (Roy Burman, BCE-33885). The assistant commissioners also noted the similarity in shape and connectivity between this proposed constituency moving eastwards from Brighton and those constituencies along the coast to the west of Brighton.

3.59 However, the counter-proposals based on whole-ward solutions would require one of the Newhaven wards to be

omitted in order to remain within 5% of the electoral quota – and realistically only the Newhaven Valley ward can be considered if the resulting constituency is not to be left entirely split in two. Having visited the area, our assistant commissioners noted that this ward contains the main road link connecting the rest of Newhaven (and subsequently Seaford) with the proposed constituency. Removing this ward would, therefore, remove that main road link through the constituency, albeit only by a short distance. They also noted that removing Newhaven Valley ward was likely to divide the centre of the town of Newhaven.

3.60 Given their concerns regarding the removal of this ward, the assistant commissioners investigated other solutions that followed the principle of a coastal constituency. They noted that by splitting the ward of Newhaven Denton and Meeching, with just polling district LIA moving from the proposed Brighton East and Newhaven to the proposed Lewes and Uckfield constituency, they could keep the centre of Newhaven together and retain the main road access running through the constituency. They felt that there were compelling reasons to do so, given that it also prevents disruption to existing Brighton and East Sussex constituencies that would be needed otherwise. By contrast, this one ward split allows a number of existing constituencies to see minimal change and more communities to be kept together in the same constituency.

3.61 We considered these recommendations very carefully and, as mentioned earlier, are persuaded that the evidence suggests that the right principle is to propose a constituency

that brings together most if not all of the coastal area. However, we note that uniting all wards along the Peacehaven/Newhaven/Seaford coastal area is not possible within the permitted electorate range. We have assessed two options to address this: the removal of Newhaven Valley ward into the proposed Lewes and Uckfield constituency (which would, in effect, be adopting the Green Party's proposals for the area), or the assistant commissioners' recommendation to split the ward of Newhaven Denton and Meeching. We find at this stage that the evidence and argument to split this ward is not compelling enough to persuade us, given our stated policy and our approach to splitting wards around the country, and the fact that a whole-ward solution exists in isolation for these two constituencies. We note that the ward-split proposal does not assist with providing a significantly better pattern over the larger sub-regional area, nor do we yet have any evidence from the local community that the whole-ward solution affects local ties. Finally, we note that this proposal – suggested by the Green Party – has been publicly aired at our public hearing in Brighton (BCE-32663) and has been consulted on. We therefore reject the assistant commissioners' recommendation to split the ward of Newhaven Denton and Meeching, and propose to adopt the Green Party's solution for Brighton East and coastal areas extending east.

3.62 With these relatively minor changes to the existing western and central constituencies, we believe that 'Hove and Regency' and the existing 'Brighton Pavilion' respectively would be appropriate constituency names. We feel the nature of the recommended changes to the

existing eastern constituency would be best reflected by retaining the existing 'Brighton Kemptown', with the addition of 'and Seahaven'.

East Sussex

3.63 The Commission's proposed Eastbourne and Hastings and Rye constituencies were largely supported during both consultation periods. The rest of East Sussex was supported by both the Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) and the Labour Party (BCE-30359, BCE-31969 and BCE-40901), with the Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287) opposing, instead suggesting a dumbbell-shaped High Weald constituency.

3.64 Other representations did not support the initial proposals approach to Lewes and Uckfield, perceived locally to be too large a constituency north-south for effective representation. John Bryant's (BCE-28072) counter-proposal addressed this by transferring Buxted and Maresfield, Forest Row, Framfield, and Hartfield wards to his alternative cross-county constituency, Tunbridge Wells and Crowborough. This counter-proposal also delivers less change to Bexhill and Battle and brings Hailsham back into Lewes and Uckfield.

3.65 The assistant commissioners recommended the adoption of the John Bryant counter-proposal for East Sussex (as this satisfies those representations which were concerned with the geographic size of the constituency), with some minor adjustment due to the revised configuration of the Brighton Kemptown and Seahaven constituency (described

above). Specifically, Horam ward transfers from Lewes and Uckfield to Bexhill and Battle (linking it with Heathfield, as suggested by representations such as Virginia Roberts, BCE-16281), and Ticehurst and Etchingam ward transfers from Bexhill and Battle to the reconfigured constituency named 'High Weald' in our initial proposals (which is discussed further in the Kent section below). We agree with these recommendations.

Kent, and Medway

3.66 With regard to north Kent and the Medway, the Conservative Party's counter-proposal for Rochester and Strood (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878), to retain Higham in the Gravesham constituency, was heavily supported, as were the Commission's initial proposals for Chatham and The Mallings, Dartford, Gillingham and Rainham, and Sittingbourne and Sheppey. There appeared to be coordinated campaigns covering the three Medway constituencies. The Medway Labour Group's counter-proposal (BCE-20508, BCE-29214, BCE-32515, BCE-40879, BCE-40882 and BCE-40980) was more radical but did not deal with knock-on effects in the proposed Maidstone, Sevenoaks, and Tonbridge and The Weald constituencies.

3.67 There was both support and opposition to the Lordswood and Capstone ward being moved to the Gillingham and Rainham constituency, but the balance of opinion was to oppose this move, notably in a 261-signature petition (Medway Labour Group, BCE-40980). The most heavily populated part of the ward is directly joined to both the Princes Park and Walderslade wards in the Chatham

and The Mallings constituency, rather than with Hempstead and Wigmore ward. There is a substantial green space between this area and the boundary with the existing Gillingham and Rainham constituency.

3.68 The other opposition to this proposal was the allocation of Wateringbury ward to Chatham and The Mallings. Representations stated that it should sit with Tonbridge, as its links go west to Tonbridge, rather than north.

3.69 The assistant commissioners were persuaded that the Conservative Party counter-proposal to retain Higham ward in Gravesham constituency (with Ash and New Ash Green ward consequentially returning to Sevenoaks constituency) struck a better overall balance of our criteria. While recognising the evidence presented about the ties which exist between Lordswood and Capstone ward and the proposed Chatham and The Mallings constituency, they noted that shifting this ward out of Gillingham and Rainham constituency would leave both constituencies outside the permitted electorate range.

3.70 The assistant commissioners therefore recommended adoption of the Conservative Party counter-proposals for north Kent, with the sole amendment of transferring Wateringbury ward to the Tonbridge constituency, which can be achieved in isolation and reflects the representations from that area. We agree.

3.71 In relation to central Kent and the Weald, there was opposition to the initial proposals for a High Weald constituency straddling East Sussex and Kent, with the view being that it was too large and would

be difficult for a Member of Parliament to deal with, with no community of interest, other than that all parts are very rural in nature. As noted in the East Sussex sub-section, John Bryant (BCE-28072) suggested an alternative crossing of the Kent/East Sussex boundary, creating a Tunbridge Wells and Crowborough constituency, together with a reconfigured Mid Kent constituency, arguing that these give more compact and regularly shaped primarily rural constituencies.

3.72 There was opposition to the initially proposed Tonbridge and The Weald constituency, in that it was poorly aligned with both the existing constituency and local authority. Additionally, local opposition from Edenbridge (Mary McCarten, BCE-16412) argued that Edenbridge looks towards Tonbridge for education and has good road and rail links in that direction.

3.73 Both the Labour Party (BCE-30359) and the Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287) proposed that Park Wood ward should be included in the Maidstone constituency, as this would maximise the number of urban Maidstone wards in the constituency.

3.74 The assistant commissioners were persuaded by John Bryant's counter-proposals for a Tunbridge Wells and Crowborough constituency and a separate Mid Kent constituency. They therefore recommended these revised constituencies, with two minor amendments to his Mid Kent constituency, specifically including the Ticehurst and Etchingham ward in both the composition and name of the Mid Kent and Ticehurst

constituency (as noted in the East Sussex section above), and transferring Park Wood ward to Maidstone. Apart from the latter change, the assistant commissioners recommended no other changes to the Maidstone constituency in our original proposals.

3.75 The assistant commissioners also recommended the adoption of John Bryant's proposed constituencies of Tonbridge and Sevenoaks, though again with minor amendments (to reflect the representations about Edenbridge), specifically transferring the wards of Edenbridge North and East, and Edenbridge South and West from Sevenoaks to Tonbridge, and transferring the ward of Wrotham, Ightham and Stansted from Tonbridge to Sevenoaks (to balance the transferred Edenbridge electors).

3.76 We agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendations for central Kent and the Weald.

3.77 With regard to east Kent, we received objections relating to the removal of Little Stour and Ashstone ward and Sandwich ward from South Thanet. Residents such as Margaret Russell (BCE-24192) mentioned 'The close relationship between Sandwich and Ramsgate in terms of Shopping, tourism and transport links.' Some representations indicated they felt that Sandwich is more closely linked to Dover than Thanet, such as Jim Fitt (BCE-34654): '... it makes no sense to separate Sandwich, Ash and Wingham from Dover and Deal... Both Dover and Deal have been the main shopping and social centres for these villages (and Sandwich). The community

connections between us all are very strong; in fact they/we are all part of the same community. Good road and rail links exist between us all and are well used.'

3.78 The Conservative Party counter-proposals (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) retain Sandwich in Thanet East, but move Little Stour and Ashstone (LS&A) to Dover. This second move runs counter to other representations, such as Richard Rowson (BCE-24296), who stated: 'In Wingham and other LS&A villages most of our shopping and other business, including rail and bus connections, is with Canterbury.'

3.79 While the assistant commissioners considered that the Conservative counter-proposal for this area was a less than ideal solution for the Little Stour and Ashstone ward, which has links to both Canterbury and Sandwich, they noted that it does remove potential knock-on effects that would disrupt towns in the initially proposed North Kent Coastal constituency. The assistant commissioners therefore recommended the Conservative Party's counter-proposals for the composition of the constituencies of Canterbury and Faversham, North Kent Coastal, Dover, and Thanet East. We agree with these recommendations.

3.80 The name of the Dover constituency was contentious, with strong support for inclusion of the name Deal in the constituency. The assistant commissioners therefore recommended the name of Dover and Deal for this constituency, and we agree. The name of Thanet East also appeared not to be so appropriate for the composition of the revised constituency: assistant commissioners initially suggested

North East Kent Coastal, but we eventually agreed their further suggestion of East Thanet and Sandwich.

3.81 There was no significant comment on the initial proposals in respect of Hastings and Rye, which would remain unchanged from the existing constituency, or in respect of Ashford, and Folkestone and Hythe. We therefore agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendation not to change the proposals for these constituencies.

West Sussex

3.82 There are eight constituencies in West Sussex. The existing constituencies of Arundel and South Downs, Bognor Regis and Littlehampton, East Worthing, Horsham, Shoreham, and Worthing West have an electorate within 5% of the electoral quota. The elector numbers of Mid Sussex and Chichester are above the 5% limit and Crawley is below the 5% limit. Although the scale of change proposed in each constituency was minor, seven of the eight constituencies were proposed to change, with only East Worthing and Shoreham constituency proposed as completely unchanged (although the proposals for Worthing West merely sought to realign the constituency boundary with the changed ward boundaries of Arun District Council).

3.83 To increase the number of electors in Crawley, we proposed transferring Copthorne and Worth ward from the Horsham constituency. To reduce the numbers in Chichester and Mid Sussex, we proposed to transfer the wards of Bolney and Plaistow respectively into the Arundel and South Downs constituency.

As this would have left the latter too large, we consequentially proposed to transfer the Barnham ward to Bognor Regis and Littlehampton constituency.

3.84 Representations for West Sussex were generally broadly supportive. The Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975, BCE-40878) and Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287 and BCE-31973) supported all the Commission's proposals for the county. The Labour Party's (BCE-30359, BCE-31969 and BCE-40901) only objection was to the inclusion of Copthorne and Worth ward in Crawley, noting the boundary of the M23 motorway, and proposing instead to transfer Rusper and Colgate from Horsham, citing stronger ties and road links. The Conservative Party (BCE-40878) refuted this suggestion, stating as part of their submission: 'It is clear that Copthorne has links with Crawley particularly along the A264. It has no links with the town of Horsham, whereas Rusper and Colgate immediately abuts Horsham and has several road links between them.'

3.85 Crawley Borough Council's Governance Committee (BCE-27169) proposed splitting the ward of Rusper and Colgate by taking the polling district for Kilnwood Vale from Rusper and Colgate ward, as well as including the Mid Sussex District ward of Copthorne and Worth in a Crawley constituency. The argument centred on including an as yet unfinished urban development currently in the Horsham constituency in the proposed Crawley constituency.

3.86 The Pirate Party (BCE-30175) proposed a radically reorganised set of constituencies across West Sussex, suggesting that its proposal better

fitted local community ties, avoided constituencies crossing the significant geographical boundary of the South Downs and removed a constituency which covers portions of four different local authorities, replacing it with constituencies which cover at most two local authorities.

3.87 Respondents also suggested that the Shoreham wards of East Worthing and Shoreham would sit better with the Hove constituency, citing the natural border of the River Adur and the airport in the west (Em Young, BCE-17585 and Rob Ellison, BCE-15389).

3.88 Having considered the representations made, our assistant commissioners believed the significant level of response supporting the initial proposals demonstrated the lack of justification for either a radical overhaul of West Sussex constituencies or the creation of a constituency that straddles West Sussex and the unitary authority of Brighton and Hove. They did not consider Crawley Borough Council Governance Committee's proposal to have exceptional and compelling circumstances to justify splitting the ward of Rusper and Colgate and found the evidence favouring Copthorne and Worth to be more persuasive. We agree with our assistant commissioners' conclusion.

3.89 There was no significant comment in the initial proposals in respect of Worthing West, which realigned the constituency boundary with the changed ward boundaries of Arun District Council. We therefore agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendation not to change the proposals for this constituency.

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes

3.90 Of the seven existing constituencies in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, four (Aylesbury, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, and Wycombe) are currently within 5% of the electoral quota. Of the remaining three, Milton Keynes North and Milton Keynes South are above the statutory maximum electorate and Chesham and Amersham is below the statutory minimum.

3.91 In our initial proposals, we proposed moving the Stony Stratford and Wolverton wards from Milton Keynes Borough into the existing Buckingham constituency, and creating new configurations for two newly named Milton Keynes Bletchley and Milton Keynes Newport Pagnell constituencies. Buckingham in turn was therefore proposed to transfer the wards of Edlesborough, Oakfield & Bierton, Pitstone & Cheddington, Watermead, and Wingrave to Aylesbury, which could then afford to transfer the wards of Lacey Green, Speen and the Hampdens, and Greater Hughenden to Chesham and Amersham, bringing it into the permitted electorate range. Our proposed Wycombe constituency included the wards of Bledlow and Bradenham, and Stokenchurch and Radnage from Aylesbury, to keep the latter within the required electorate range. This left just the constituency of Beaconsfield unaltered.

3.92 Our proposals for this sub-region received support from the Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287). The Conservative Party (BCE-30308) counter-proposed swapping Waddesdon ward for Wing ward between the

proposed Buckingham and Aylesbury constituencies and suggested alternative names for the proposed Milton Keynes Bletchley and Milton Keynes Newport Pagnell constituencies. The Labour Party (BCE-30359) agreed with all our proposals except moving Wolverton, arguing that there may be alternatives. In their submission to the secondary consultation, the Labour Party (BCE-40901) also disputed the Conservative Party's counter-proposal, saying: 'We note here the counter-proposal of the Conservatives as set out at the Lead Public Hearing in Guildford to include the Waddesdon ward in Aylesbury CC and the Wing ward in Buckingham CC which, at least in respect of the former, we believe has no obvious rationale.'

3.93 There was opposition from some respondents to moving any Milton Keynes wards to a non-Milton Keynes constituency, but as both Milton Keynes constituencies are too large, there is no alternative under the statutory rules. A small number of counter-proposals suggested crossing the region boundary, transferring rural Milton Keynes wards to either Northamptonshire in the East Midlands (Adrian Bailey, BCE-30315) or Bedfordshire in the Eastern region. Consideration was given by the assistant commissioners to this suggested sharing of Milton Keynes wards with the Eastern or East Midlands regions, but doing so would not in their view, nor in the view of the assistant commissioners for those other regions, help in the configuration of constituencies in those parts of those regions in line with the statutory factors. Our stated policy – which has received strong support – is to use the European regions as a basis for our recommendations,

and only depart from that policy in light of very compelling reasons to do so. We agree with our assistant commissioners' recommendations that such reasons do not exist here and we have therefore decided that the South East regional boundary should not be crossed with any other region.

3.94 An alternative proposal suggested Tattenhoe ward be moved to Buckingham, in place of Wolverton (Councillor Martin Gowans, BCE-19549), citing the latter as a more established area with long-standing ties to the rest of Milton Keynes, whereas Tattenhoe sits on the A421, a direct road link to Buckingham. It was also notable that Wolverton is separated from Stony Stratford and Buckingham by the A5. Our assistant commissioners were persuaded by the argument and evidence put forward for this alternative, and therefore recommended that Wolverton be included in Milton Keynes Bletchley, with Tattenhoe instead being included in the Buckingham constituency.

3.95 There were several suggestions that the names for the two Milton Keynes constituencies were unsuitable, and that compass points would be preferred. Our assistant commissioners recommended the names be changed to Milton Keynes North East and Milton Keynes South West.

3.96 We received a small number of representations arguing that Lacey Green, Speen and the Hampdens ward has links with The Risboroughs ward and to Wycombe, and that The Risboroughs has links to Aylesbury rather than to Chesham and Amersham, or Buckingham, as in our

initial proposals. A suggested attempt to address this in a counter-proposal (Councillor Graham Peart, BCE-16924) relied upon splitting the town of Hazelmere between Chesham and Amersham, and Wycombe. Our assistant commissioners did not believe the evidence is sufficiently compelling to justify such a split, rather than allocating whole communities. As none of those raising concerns have been able to identify a satisfactory alternative that does not split wards, we have therefore determined to make no change to the initial proposals in this area.

3.97 The assistant commissioners were not persuaded by the Conservative Party counter-proposal (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) to move Waddesdon ward to Aylesbury, and Wing ward to Buckingham. They agreed with the Labour Party view that there was 'no obvious rationale' for this change. Furthermore, they noted that making this change would seem to produce an odd shape, leaving the southern wards of the Buckingham constituency rather isolated from the rest of the constituency.

3.98 In summary, the assistant commissioners recommended revising the initial proposals for this sub-region so that Tattenhoe ward is transferred to Buckingham, and Wolverton ward to Milton Keynes Bletchley, and that the names of the Milton Keynes constituencies be changed to Milton Keynes North East, and Milton Keynes South West. In all other respects, they make no changes to our initial proposals, and we accept their recommendations.

Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton

3.99 There are currently 18 constituencies in Hampshire, eight of which (Basingstoke, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Meon Valley, New Forest East, North East Hampshire, and North West Hampshire) have electorates within 5% of the electoral quota. The electorate of the other 10 constituencies are below the permitted electorate range. This generally low electorate necessitates a reduction in the number of constituencies to 17. Of the national parties, the Labour Party (BCE-30359, BCE-31969 and BCE-40901) and the Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287 and BCE-31973) supported the initial proposals for Hampshire in their entirety, while the Conservative Party counter-proposed only a different configuration for Southampton, still retaining both constituencies within the city boundaries (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878).

Hampshire

3.100 There was opposition to the initial proposals to include the Dun Valley and Blackwater wards in the New Forest East constituency. Representations such as Robin Garrett (BCE-15062) and Marcus Durham (BCE-23284) stated that residents of the Dun Valley area had strong ties to Romsey, Andover, Salisbury or Winchester, rather than south to the New Forest communities, with the east-west alignment of roads in the area being highlighted. Counter-proposals put forward were to either cross the regional boundary into Wiltshire, or to substitute for these two wards the ward of Chilworth, Nursling and Rownhams (Dun Valley Parish Councils, BCE-27031, James Strachan, BCE-16103

and Graham Pointer, BCE-35429). The assistant commissioners were persuaded by the evidence put forward relating to the severing of local ties and therefore recommended that the Dun Valley and Blackwater wards be retained in a Test Valley constituency.

3.101 The assistant commissioners did not see a sufficiently compelling reason to cross the regional boundary into Wiltshire and therefore recommended instead transferring the ward of Chilworth, Nursling and Rownhams into New Forest East, while recognising that residents of the Chilworth, Nursling and Rownhams ward may feel limited affinity with the rural areas of the New Forest East constituency. However, they believed the ward may have more similarities with the built-up area in and around Totton, which is already within the existing New Forest East constituency. We agree with the assistant commissioners' assessment and recommendations for these two constituencies, although we recognise this is a finely balanced judgement on which we would welcome further evidence in response to our revised proposals.

3.102 There were also objections to the inclusion of Compton and Otterbourne ward and Colden Common and Twyford ward in the proposed Test Valley constituency, citing close ties of these wards to Winchester. Adrian Walmsley (BCE-23497) proposed a solution that split the Compton and Otterbourne ward, so that just the polling district containing the Compton and Shawford Parish Council could be transferred back to Winchester. An alternative proposal from Hursley Parish Council (BCE-25257) was to transfer Sparsholt ward and Wonston

and Micheldever ward to the Test Valley constituency in place of Compton and Otterbourne ward and Colden Common and Twyford ward. While recognising the community links between Winchester and areas to its south and west, our assistant commissioners did not feel that there were sufficiently compelling reasons to justify the suggested splitting of the Compton and Otterbourne ward. In considering the counter-proposals to swap wards north of Winchester for those south of the city, the assistant commissioners advised us that this would merely be relocating the issue, and therefore did not recommend adopting these changes. In the absence of further evidence we are therefore not minded to alter our initial proposals in this area.

3.103 Further north, there were some objections from areas to the south and west of Andover to our initial proposal to transfer them into the Test Valley constituency. A counter-proposal from Charles Milner-Williams (BCE-18662) suggested not including in a North West Hampshire constituency the wards of Pamber and Silchester, Bramley and Sherfield, and Sherborne St. John, which would then allow the wards of Anna, Amport, and Penton Bellinger to be retained in the North West Hampshire constituency, but it did not address how the consequential shortfall in electors in Test Valley might then be dealt with. There were also a number of representations opposed to transferring the two Crookham wards into the Aldershot constituency, which focused on how this separated them from Fleet, with which they are said to have closer ties. Counter-proposals – such as those from the then Member of Parliament Sir Gerald Howarth (BCE-33404), from Jim Daniell (BCE-21214), and from the

Pirate Party (BCE-30175) – suggested adding Yateley East ward into the existing Aldershot constituency instead.

3.104 After consideration of the evidence, the assistant commissioners were not persuaded that splitting the Yateley community between two constituencies would be preferable to keeping the Crookham wards together in a single constituency (albeit a different one than Fleet). They were not able to reconcile the different counter-proposals into a solution that does not give rise to problems elsewhere in northern Hampshire, and therefore recommended no change to our initial proposals in these areas. In the absence of any such satisfactory overall counter-proposal, we agree with their recommendation.

3.105 There was a mixture of support (Richard Ryan, BCE-22182) and opposition (Kay Gale, BCE-22972) to the addition of Whiteley ward to the Fareham constituency. The assistant commissioners observed that Whiteley road links are to the south and west, into the Fareham constituency, and therefore found that the ward should be moved to Fareham. We agree with the assistant commissioners' conclusion.

3.106 There was no significant comment on the initial proposals in respect of Basingstoke, Eastleigh, and Gosport, which would remain unchanged from the existing constituencies, or in respect of East Hampshire, Havant, New Forest West, and North East Hampshire. We therefore agree with the assistant commissioners' recommendation not to change the proposals for these constituencies.

Portsmouth

3.107 In Portsmouth, our initial proposals expressly sought views on whether Baffins or Nelson ward was best to move into the Portsmouth South constituency, to which there was a mixed response. Support for the inclusion of Nelson ward – such as that from Stuart Crow (BCE-32268) – highlighted how that would unite the interests of the harbour area, and include the whole of the Buckland community.

3.108 Conversely, those preferring the inclusion of Baffins ward, for example the Pirate Party (BCE-30175), stated that it had closer ties south to Milton ward than north to Copnor (with which there was a clear industrial and main road boundary), while Nelson ward had strong connections east and a clear boundary to its south: ‘There are strong links from Nelson ward to both Hilsea and Copner wards (along the A3, A2047, Stubbington Avenue, Labernum Grove and Chichester Road) whereas the Nelson-Charles Dickens ward boundary primarily goes through the non-residential areas of the Harbour and the Dockyard.’ The Baffins option was further supported by Darren Sanders, City Councillor for Baffins ward. During his oral submission at the public hearing held in Portsmouth (BCE-32270), he maintained that Tangier Road, the main road which runs through Baffins ward, was historically the constituency boundary of Portsmouth South.

3.109 The assistant commissioners considered stronger arguments had been made by those favouring the Baffins option, and therefore recommended the inclusion of Baffins ward with the

Portsmouth South constituency, and Nelson ward in the Portsmouth North constituency. We agree.

Southampton

3.110 In Southampton, the key point of contention has been over the most appropriate place for an enlarged Southampton Itchen constituency to cross the River Itchen.

3.111 Paul Lewzey, City Councillor for Peartree ward in Southampton, supported our initial proposals to extend into Bevois ward from the existing southern crossing in the Bargate ward. As part of his oral evidence (BCE-32218), he noted that these wards share similar characteristics and are ‘connected by some really significant road bridges: we have the new Itchen Bridge ... and for Bevois ward there is a similar bridge, not quite so high, that actually connects Bevois to areas around Bitterne Park and Peartree, so it fits quite neatly.’

3.112 At the same public hearing, Councillor Simon Letts (BCE-32233), leader of Southampton City Council, also supported this approach. In relation to the consequential ability to keep together the wards of Bassett, Portswood, and Swaythling, he added: ‘If you look at Portswood and Bassett and Swaythling, ... effectively, they surround the university campus which sits at the centre of those three seats and combining them together makes it very much more simple for an MP to operate.’ Caroline Nokes, Member of Parliament for the existing constituency of Romsey and Southampton North, also welcomed the initial proposals (BCE-25539 and BCE-32254), as they retained in a

single constituency the community resident in the Flower Roads estate, straddling both the Bassett and Swaythling wards.

3.113 By contrast, we received a petition of 103 signatures, submitted by Sukhbir Singh (BCE-28687), objecting to the Commission's proposals, asserting that '... Bevois has always had stronger ties with communities, schools, local services and charities to the west of the City (Southampton Test) rather than across the river (Southampton Itchen) which feels alien to us and would cause confusion and nuisance.' The petition contained a counter-proposal which would keep Bevois ward in Southampton Test and transfer Swaythling ward from Southampton Test to Southampton Itchen. The Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) proposed that the wards of Bevois and Bargate be kept together and join Southampton Test, and the wards of Bassett and Swaythling be placed in the Southampton Itchen constituency.

3.114 To test the strength of these competing arguments, the assistant commissioners toured the area in person. They reported to us that the visit endorsed the evidence relating to the Flower Roads estate spanning both Bassett and Swaythling wards, and that Portswood, Bassett, and Swaythling wards shared a common interest in the University of Southampton. In terms of crossings of the river in this part of the city, there appeared to be only a small bridge on Woodmill Lane providing a very limited connection between Swaythling and Bitterne Park. Further south, although the river itself was a natural boundary, assistant commissioners advised us that there were

significantly better crossings via the busy Itchen and Northam bridges, providing good connectivity between the wards either side of the river. It was also noted that there seemed to be a strong continuity between Bargate and Bevois wards.

3.115 On this basis, the assistant commissioners considered the stronger case lay with those supporting our initial proposals, and therefore recommended no change to those initial proposals in Southampton. We agree.

Isle of Wight

3.116 In our initial proposals, we proposed two constituencies on the basis of an east-west split, with each being roughly equal in geographical size and having a mix of coastal and rural areas. There were some consultation responses opposed to splitting the island into two constituencies, however this is a mandatory requirement under the legislation.

3.117 The east-west split approach received very wide-ranging support, from the Conservative Party, the Labour Party nationally, the Liberal Democrat Party, local councils and political groups, such as Havenstreet and Ashe Parish Council (BCE-27218) and Sandown Independents Party (BCE-30580), and individuals such as Joe Cody (BCE-19908) and Juliet Behrendt (BCE-17794). Liz Kingston (BCE-26123) put forward a slight variation on the initial proposals, proposing instead transferring the electoral division of Wootton Bridge to the proposed Isle of Wight East constituency. During the secondary consultation period, this was supported by I. Bond (BCE-37938), who noted that the

initial proposals separated Wootton from Binstead and Fishbourne, cutting across local ties between those areas.

3.118 The Isle of Wight Council Labour Group (BCE-26320) proposed instead a fundamentally different north-south divide, on the basis that the communities on the north side of the island look to the Solent and mainland, while the communities on the south side (including the centrally located town of Newport) look to the English Channel.

3.119 Support for the initial proposals, and the evidence contained within the representations, persuaded the assistant commissioners that it would not be appropriate to recommend a radically different north-south split, but they were persuaded by the case for a minor adjustment to include Wootton Bridge within the Isle of Wight East constituency, which they accordingly recommended. We endorse the assistant commissioners' recommendation.

Oxfordshire

3.120 Of the six existing constituencies in Oxfordshire, three (Henley, Oxford West and Abingdon, and Witney) are currently within 5% of the electoral quota. Of the remaining three constituencies, Banbury and Wantage are both over the permitted electorate range and Oxford East is below it.

3.121 Our initial proposals were to move Fringford, Launton, Ambrosden and Chesterton, and Wallingford wards from Banbury and Wantage to a renamed 'Henley and Thame' constituency; to transfer the wards of Wheatley,

Garsington and Horspath, and Sandford and the Wittenhams from the existing Henley constituency to Oxford West and Abingdon; and to transfer the wards of North and St. Margaret's from Oxford West and Abingdon to Oxford East. Witney would be unaltered.

3.122 The initial proposals received support from the Conservative Party (BCE-30308, BCE-31975 and BCE-40878) with the exception of the names of the Wantage constituency, which they suggested should be called 'Wantage and Didcot'. The Labour Party (BCE-30359, BCE-31969 and BCE-40901) proposed moving Jericho and Osney ward from Oxford West and Abingdon to Oxford East, in preference to St. Margaret's ward. Conversely, the Liberal Democrat Party (BCE-28287 and BCE-31973) proposed moving Wheatley, Garsington & Horspath, and Sandford & the Wittenhams wards from Oxford West and Abingdon to Oxford East, allowing Oxford West and Abingdon to retain North and St. Margaret's wards, but also gain Carfax and Holywell wards from Oxford East, dividing the city along the River Cherwell.

3.123 There was opposition from Antony Atkins (BCE-17506), Jane Olds (BCE-29452) and others to moving Fringford, Launton, and Ambrosden and Chesterton wards to Henley and Thame, as these are much closer to Bicester, which is expanding. The size of the existing Banbury constituency makes this a necessity, in order to avoid much more significant disruption to the rest of the county. There was a suggestion from Jane Olds, to extend the Banbury constituency across the region boundary into South Northamptonshire; however, our assistant commissioners advised us

that they did not see a compelling reason for doing so, not least as it would not be helpful to the structuring of constituencies in South Northamptonshire. A counter-proposal to retain Fringford in Banbury and Bicester (Elizabeth Wood, BCE-33196 and BCE-39371) would have removed the disruption for that ward, but would increase it in the Oxford West and Abingdon, Wantage, and Witney constituencies. Another counter-proposal (Jonathan Jordan, BCE-40336) put forward a separation of Banbury and Bicester, but this was reliant on changes to every Oxfordshire constituency except Oxford East. We received representations that, as the mix of larger communities within the existing Banbury constituency was unchanged under the Commission's initial proposals, it would be inappropriate to add Bicester to the name. We also received representations regarding the name of the proposed Henley and Thame constituency. Both towns are in the southern half of this constituency, which extends down the entire eastern edge of the county.

3.124 There was opposition to moving Wallingford ward into the Henley and Thame constituency, in part due to the River Thames at Wallingford forming a natural boundary. An alternative proposed by Aaron Fear (BCE-30739) was to leave Wallingford in the Wantage constituency, instead creating an amended Oxford West and Abingdon constituency stretching to Kirtlington ward in the north, adjacent to Kidlington, and down to Marcham and Drayton wards in the south, adjacent to Abingdon, all of which would be linked by the A34 forming a 'spine' through them all.

3.125 The assistant commissioners visited the area and observed the light-controlled single-track bridge that forms the only crossing from Wallingford across the River Thames to Henley. They considered this more of a barrier than a link. They also inspected the proximity and links that the rural wards of Marcham, Drayton, Wheatley, Garsington & Horspath, and Sandford & the Wittenhams had with both Abingdon and Oxford. Marcham and Drayton wards are very close to Abingdon, but the other three are more distant, with poor road links, and appear more similar in nature to wards further east, in the proposed Henley and Thame constituency.

3.126 The assistant commissioners also visited the City of Oxford wards of Jericho and Osney, North, and St. Margaret's, to compare them to the Summertown and Wolvercote wards. Mr Fear points out that St. Margaret's is part of the area of Summertown and therefore fits naturally with the Oxford ward of that name. The assistant commissioners, from their visit, concur with this view, as well as the views expressed by the Labour Party and the Green Party (BCE-36874) that including Jericho and Osney ward in the easternmost of the two City of Oxford constituencies would be a better fit. The Labour Party saw it as uniting the centre of the city, better recognising local ties in both Oxford constituencies, and the Green Party observed that '... this is consistent with travel patterns, and the cultural differences between north Oxford and the rest'. The assistant commissioners observed that Jericho and Osney is of a very similar nature to the central Oxford wards, but that to travel from the centre of Oxford to St. Margaret's ward you must first pass through North ward.

3.127 Accordingly the assistant commissioners recommended the adoption of Aaron Fear’s counter-proposals for two revised Oxford constituencies. As one will now contain all but three of Oxford City wards and 87% of its electors, we agree with the assistant commissioners’ recommendations that this constituency be renamed ‘Oxford’, and that the second constituency – containing Abingdon, the remaining three city wards (including St. Margaret’s), and wards to the north of Oxford – be renamed ‘Abingdon and Oxford North’.

3.128 Although the assistant commissioners recognised the opposition to moving three wards from the edge of Bicester to Henley and Thame, they did not believe this could be resolved without substantial disruption across the county. They also considered that it would be inappropriate to change a constituency name where the mix of larger communities within it is unchanged, and recommended that the name remain as Banbury. We agree.

3.129 The assistant commissioners believed that the rural nature of the wards of Wheatley, Garsington & Horspath, and Sandford & the Wittenhams mitigated against transferring them to the much more urban Oxford East (as per the Liberal Democrat Party’s counter-proposal), or – particularly with poor road links to Abingdon – to Oxford West and Abingdon (as per our initial proposal).

3.130 The assistant commissioners considered that Aaron Fear’s (BCE-30739) counter-proposal addressed the objection to separating Wallingford from Wantage. It also retained the rural wards of Wheatley, Garsington & Horspath, and Sandford & the Wittenhams with the other rural parts of the Henley and Thame constituency, and respected the natural barrier of the River Thames. They therefore recommended revisions to this constituency in line with Aaron Fear’s counter-proposal. As this constituency extends over the entire eastern area of the county, they also recommended that the name change to ‘East Oxfordshire’. We agree to these recommendations.

4 How to have your say

4.1 We are consulting on our revised proposals for an eight-week period, from 17 October 2017 to 11 December 2017. We encourage everyone to use this last opportunity to help finalise the design of the new constituencies – the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be before making final recommendations to Government.

4.2 While people are welcome to write to us on any issue regarding the constituency boundaries we set out in this report and the accompanying maps, our main focus during this final consultation is on those constituencies we have revised since our initial proposals. While we will consider representations that comment again on the initial proposals that we have not revised, it is likely that particularly compelling further evidence or submissions will be needed to persuade us to depart at this late stage in the review from those of our initial proposals, which have withstood intensive scrutiny of objections in the process of consultation and review to which they have already been subject. Representations relating to initial proposals that we have not revised and that simply repeat evidence or arguments that have already been raised in either of the previous two consultation stages are likely to carry little weight with the Commission.

4.3 When responding, we ask people to bear in mind the tight constraints placed on the Commission by the rules set by Parliament and the decisions we have taken regarding adoption of a regional approach and use of local government wards discussed in chapter 2 and in the Guide. Most importantly:

- We cannot recommend constituencies that have electorates that are more than 5% above or below the electoral quota (apart from the two covering the Isle of Wight).
- We are obliged by law to use the Parliamentary electorate figures as they were in the statutory electoral register published by local electoral registration officers between December 2015 and February 2016. We therefore cannot base our proposals for this constituency review on any subsequent electorate figures.
- We are basing our revised proposals on local government ward boundaries (at May 2015) as the building blocks of constituencies. Exceptional and compelling evidence needs to be provided to persuade us that splitting a ward across two constituencies is necessary or appropriate.
- We have constructed constituencies within regions, so as not to cross regional boundaries. Particularly compelling reasons would need to be given to persuade us that we should depart from this approach.

4.4 These issues mean that we encourage people who are making a representation on a specific area to bear in mind the knock-on effects of their counter-proposals. The Commission must look at the recommendations for new constituencies across the whole region (and, indeed, across England). We therefore ask everyone wishing to respond to our consultation to bear in mind the impact of their counter-proposals on neighbouring constituencies, and on those further afield across the region.

How can you give us your views?

4.5 We encourage everyone to make use of our consultation website, www.bce2018.org.uk, when contributing to our consultation. That website contains all the information you will need to contribute to the design of the new constituencies, including the revised proposals reports and maps, all the representations we have received so far during the review, the initial proposals reports and maps, the electorate sizes of every ward, and an online facility where you can instantly and directly submit to us your views on our revised proposals. If you are unable to access our consultation website for any reason, you can still write to us at 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BQ.

4.6 We encourage everyone, before submitting a representation, to read our approach to data protection and privacy and, in particular, the publication of all representations and personal data within them. This is available in our Data Protection and Privacy Policy, at:

<http://boundarycommissionforengland.independent.gov.uk/freedom-of-information-and-data-protection>

What do we want views on?

4.7 We would like particularly to ask two things of those considering responding on the revised proposals we have set out. First, if you support our revised proposals, please tell us so, as well as telling us where you object to them. Past experience suggests that too often people who agree with our proposals do not respond in support, while those who object to them do respond to make their points – this can

give a distorted view of the balance of public support or objection to proposals. Second, if you are considering objecting to our revised proposals, do please use the resources available on our website and at the places of deposit (maps and electorate figures) to put forward counter-proposals which are in accordance with the rules to which we are working.

4.8 Above all, however, we encourage everyone to have their say on our revised proposals and, in doing so, to become involved in drawing the map of new Parliamentary constituencies. This is the final chance to contribute to the design of the new constituencies, and the more views we get on those constituencies, the more informed our consideration in developing them will be, and the better we will be able to reflect the public's views in the final recommendations we present in September 2018.

Annex A: Revised proposals for constituencies, including wards and electorates

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Abingdon and Oxford North CC | | | 72,654 |
| | Kidlington North | Cherwell | 3,973 |
| | Kidlington South | Cherwell | 6,112 |
| | Kirtlington | Cherwell | 2,346 |
| | Yarnton, Gosford and Water Eaton | Cherwell | 4,047 |
| | St. Margaret's | Oxford | 2,965 |
| | Summertown | Oxford | 4,197 |
| | Wolvercote | Oxford | 4,281 |
| | Abingdon Abbey Northcourt | Vale of White Horse | 4,333 |
| | Abingdon Caldecott | Vale of White Horse | 5,083 |
| | Abingdon Dunmore | Vale of White Horse | 4,545 |
| | Abingdon Fitzharris | Vale of White Horse | 4,616 |
| | Abingdon Peachcroft | Vale of White Horse | 5,178 |
| | Botley and Sunningwell | Vale of White Horse | 4,240 |
| | Cumnor | Vale of White Horse | 4,645 |
| | Drayton | Vale of White Horse | 2,274 |
| | Kennington and Radley | Vale of White Horse | 5,081 |
| | Marcham | Vale of White Horse | 2,158 |
| | Wootton | Vale of White Horse | 2,580 |
| 2. Aldershot BC | | | 74,715 |
| | Crookham East | Hart | 5,834 |
| | Crookham West and Ewshot | Hart | 6,394 |
| | Aldershot Park | Rushmoor | 5,177 |
| | Cherrywood | Rushmoor | 5,057 |
| | Cove and Southwood | Rushmoor | 5,276 |
| | Empress | Rushmoor | 4,259 |
| | Fernhill | Rushmoor | 5,190 |
| | Knellwood | Rushmoor | 5,442 |
| | Manor Park | Rushmoor | 5,447 |
| | North Town | Rushmoor | 4,547 |
| | Rowhill | Rushmoor | 4,994 |
| | St. John's | Rushmoor | 4,966 |
| | St. Mark's | Rushmoor | 4,763 |
| | Wellington | Rushmoor | 2,471 |
| | West Heath | Rushmoor | 4,898 |
| 3. Arundel and South Downs CC | | | 74,331 |
| | Angmering and Findon | Arun | 7,003 |
| | Arundel and Walberton | Arun | 6,240 |
| | Bury | Chichester | 1,702 |
| | Petworth | Chichester | 3,609 |
| | Plaistow | Chichester | 3,649 |
| | Wisborough Green | Chichester | 1,913 |
| | Bramber, Upper Beeding and Woodmancote | Horsham | 4,124 |
| | Chanctonbury | Horsham | 6,506 |
| | Chantry | Horsham | 7,615 |
| | Cowfold, Shermanbury and West Grinstead | Horsham | 4,166 |
| | Henfield | Horsham | 4,059 |
| | Pulborough and Coldwatham | Horsham | 4,993 |
| | Steyning | Horsham | 4,786 |
| | Bolney | Mid Sussex | 2,118 |
| | Hassocks | Mid Sussex | 6,123 |
| | Hurstpierpoint and Downs | Mid Sussex | 5,725 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. Ashford CC | | | 71,303 |
| | Aylesford Green | Ashford | 2,341 |
| | Beaver | Ashford | 3,817 |
| | Bockhanger | Ashford | 1,873 |
| | Boughton Aluph and Eastwell | Ashford | 2,262 |
| | Bybrook | Ashford | 1,891 |
| | Charing | Ashford | 2,008 |
| | Downs North | Ashford | 1,927 |
| | Downs West | Ashford | 1,932 |
| | Godinton | Ashford | 4,641 |
| | Great Chart with Singleton North | Ashford | 2,533 |
| | Highfield | Ashford | 1,841 |
| | Isle of Oxney | Ashford | 2,105 |
| | Kennington | Ashford | 1,799 |
| | Little Burton Farm | Ashford | 2,131 |
| | Norman | Ashford | 1,840 |
| | North Willesborough | Ashford | 3,742 |
| | Park Farm North | Ashford | 2,445 |
| | Park Farm South | Ashford | 1,932 |
| | Saxon Shore | Ashford | 4,083 |
| | Singleton South | Ashford | 2,267 |
| | South Willesborough | Ashford | 2,360 |
| | Stanhope | Ashford | 1,900 |
| | Stour | Ashford | 3,599 |
| | Victoria | Ashford | 3,521 |
| | Washford | Ashford | 2,338 |
| | Weald East | Ashford | 2,195 |
| | Weald South | Ashford | 4,177 |
| | Wye | Ashford | 1,803 |
| 5. Aylesbury CC | | | 77,715 |
| | Aston Clinton & Stoke Mandeville | Aylesbury Vale | 7,422 |
| | Bedgrove | Aylesbury Vale | 4,886 |
| | Central & Walton | Aylesbury Vale | 4,233 |
| | Coldharbour | Aylesbury Vale | 6,070 |
| | Edlesborough | Aylesbury Vale | 2,298 |
| | Elmhurst | Aylesbury Vale | 4,285 |
| | Gatehouse | Aylesbury Vale | 6,007 |
| | Mandeville & Elm Farm | Aylesbury Vale | 6,329 |
| | Oakfield & Bierton | Aylesbury Vale | 5,113 |
| | Pitstone & Cheddington | Aylesbury Vale | 4,799 |
| | Riverside | Aylesbury Vale | 4,966 |
| | Southcourt | Aylesbury Vale | 4,070 |
| | Walton Court & Hawkslade | Aylesbury Vale | 4,179 |
| | Watermead | Aylesbury Vale | 2,154 |
| | Wendover & Halton | Aylesbury Vale | 6,288 |
| | Wing | Aylesbury Vale | 2,321 |
| | Wingrave | Aylesbury Vale | 2,295 |
| 6. Banbury CC | | | 78,250 |
| | Adderbury | Cherwell | 2,317 |
| | Banbury Calthorpe | Cherwell | 3,974 |
| | Banbury Easington | Cherwell | 6,076 |
| | Banbury Grimsbury and Castle | Cherwell | 6,821 |
| | Banbury Hardwick | Cherwell | 5,911 |
| | Banbury Neithrop | Cherwell | 3,869 |
| | Banbury Ruscote | Cherwell | 5,606 |
| | Bicester East | Cherwell | 4,307 |
| | Bicester North | Cherwell | 4,601 |
| | Bicester South | Cherwell | 3,630 |
| | Bicester Town | Cherwell | 3,784 |
| | Bicester West | Cherwell | 5,467 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Bloxham and Bodicote | Cherwell | 5,250 |
| | Caversfield | Cherwell | 2,087 |
| | Cropredy | Cherwell | 2,268 |
| | Deddington | Cherwell | 2,163 |
| | Hook Norton | Cherwell | 2,063 |
| | Sibford | Cherwell | 2,161 |
| | The Astons and Heyfords | Cherwell | 3,756 |
| | Wroxtton | Cherwell | 2,139 |
| 7. Basingstoke BC | | | 78,026 |
| | Basing | Basingstoke and Deane | 6,624 |
| | Brighton Hill North | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,936 |
| | Brighton Hill South | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,798 |
| | Brookvale and Kings Furlong | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,321 |
| | Buckskin | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,335 |
| | Chineham | Basingstoke and Deane | 7,340 |
| | Eastrop | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,821 |
| | Grove | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,636 |
| | Hatch Warren and Beggarwood | Basingstoke and Deane | 6,406 |
| | Kempshott | Basingstoke and Deane | 5,634 |
| | Norden | Basingstoke and Deane | 5,770 |
| | Popley East | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,373 |
| | Popley West | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,551 |
| | Rooksdown | Basingstoke and Deane | 2,671 |
| | South Ham | Basingstoke and Deane | 6,220 |
| | Winklebury | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,590 |
| 8. Beaconsfield CC | | | 73,984 |
| | Beaconsfield North | South Bucks | 1,949 |
| | Beaconsfield South | South Bucks | 2,858 |
| | Beaconsfield West | South Bucks | 3,725 |
| | Burnham Church & Beeches | South Bucks | 5,540 |
| | Burnham Lent Rise & Taplow | South Bucks | 5,366 |
| | Denham | South Bucks | 5,686 |
| | Farnham & Hedgerley | South Bucks | 5,135 |
| | Gerrards Cross | South Bucks | 5,840 |
| | Iver Heath | South Bucks | 3,949 |
| | Iver Village & Richings Park | South Bucks | 4,788 |
| | Stoke Poges | South Bucks | 3,672 |
| | Wexham & Fulmer | South Bucks | 1,824 |
| | Bourne End-cum-Hedsor | Wycombe | 4,076 |
| | Flackwell Heath and Little Marlow | Wycombe | 5,643 |
| | Marlow North and West | Wycombe | 6,392 |
| | Marlow South East | Wycombe | 3,891 |
| | The Wooburns | Wycombe | 3,650 |
| 9. Bexhill and Battle CC | | | 75,872 |
| | Battle Town | Rother | 3,912 |
| | Central | Rother | 3,872 |
| | Collington | Rother | 3,679 |
| | Crowhurst | Rother | 2,024 |
| | Darwell | Rother | 3,920 |
| | Ewhurst and Sedlescombe | Rother | 2,036 |
| | Kewhurst | Rother | 3,884 |
| | Old Town | Rother | 2,984 |
| | Rother Levels | Rother | 3,752 |
| | Sackville | Rother | 3,653 |
| | Salehurst | Rother | 3,417 |
| | Sidley | Rother | 3,937 |
| | St. Marks | Rother | 3,779 |
| | St. Michaels | Rother | 3,707 |
| | St. Stephens | Rother | 3,693 |
| | Cross in Hand/Five Ashes | Wealden | 1,975 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Heathfield East | Wealden | 1,933 |
| | Heathfield North and Central | Wealden | 6,091 |
| | Herstmonceux | Wealden | 2,209 |
| | Horam | Wealden | 2,064 |
| | Ninfield and Hooe with Wartling | Wealden | 1,914 |
| | Pevensey and Westham | Wealden | 7,437 |
| 10. Bognor Regis and Littlehampton CC | | | 78,189 |
| | Aldwick East | Arun | 4,416 |
| | Aldwick West | Arun | 4,972 |
| | Barnham | Arun | 5,999 |
| | Beach | Arun | 3,674 |
| | Bersted | Arun | 6,177 |
| | Brookfield | Arun | 4,490 |
| | Courtwick with Toddington | Arun | 5,579 |
| | Felpham East | Arun | 4,566 |
| | Felpham West | Arun | 4,111 |
| | Hotham | Arun | 3,458 |
| | Marine | Arun | 3,632 |
| | Middleton-on-Sea | Arun | 4,130 |
| | Orchard | Arun | 3,981 |
| | Pagham | Arun | 4,927 |
| | Pevensey | Arun | 3,624 |
| | River | Arun | 6,192 |
| | Yapton | Arun | 4,261 |
| 11. Bracknell CC | | | 76,917 |
| | Bullbrook | Bracknell Forest | 4,110 |
| | Central Sandhurst | Bracknell Forest | 3,797 |
| | College Town | Bracknell Forest | 3,852 |
| | Crown Wood | Bracknell Forest | 5,575 |
| | Crowthorne | Bracknell Forest | 3,932 |
| | Great Hollands North | Bracknell Forest | 4,928 |
| | Great Hollands South | Bracknell Forest | 3,577 |
| | Hanworth | Bracknell Forest | 5,778 |
| | Harmans Water | Bracknell Forest | 6,112 |
| | Little Sandhurst and Wellington | Bracknell Forest | 3,995 |
| | Old Bracknell | Bracknell Forest | 3,974 |
| | Owlsmoor | Bracknell Forest | 3,814 |
| | Priestwood and Garth | Bracknell Forest | 5,454 |
| | Wildridings and Central | Bracknell Forest | 3,203 |
| | Finchampstead North | Wokingham | 4,302 |
| | Finchampstead South | Wokingham | 4,341 |
| | Wokingham Without | Wokingham | 6,173 |
| 12. Brighton Kemptown and Seahaven BC | | | 76,167 |
| | East Brighton | Brighton and Hove | 9,318 |
| | Queen's Park | Brighton and Hove | 10,037 |
| | Rottingdean Coastal | Brighton and Hove | 10,224 |
| | Woodingdean | Brighton and Hove | 7,216 |
| | East Saltdean and Telscombe Cliffs | Lewes | 5,275 |
| | Newhaven Denton and Meeching | Lewes | 5,532 |
| | Peacehaven East | Lewes | 3,825 |
| | Peacehaven North | Lewes | 3,148 |
| | Peacehaven West | Lewes | 3,164 |
| | Seaford Central | Lewes | 3,500 |
| | Seaford East | Lewes | 3,792 |
| | Seaford North | Lewes | 3,913 |
| | Seaford South | Lewes | 3,480 |
| | Seaford West | Lewes | 3,743 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 13. Brighton Pavilion BC | | | 71,527 |
| | Hanover and Elm Grove | Brighton and Hove | 9,966 |
| | Hollingdean and Stanmer | Brighton and Hove | 9,171 |
| | Moulsecomb and Bevendean | Brighton and Hove | 9,998 |
| | Patcham | Brighton and Hove | 10,580 |
| | Preston Park | Brighton and Hove | 10,101 |
| | St. Peter's and North Laine | Brighton and Hove | 11,357 |
| | Withdean | Brighton and Hove | 10,354 |
| 14. Buckingham CC | | | 74,596 |
| | Buckingham North | Aylesbury Vale | 4,287 |
| | Buckingham South | Aylesbury Vale | 4,285 |
| | Great Brickhill & Newton Longville | Aylesbury Vale | 4,577 |
| | Great Horwood | Aylesbury Vale | 2,487 |
| | Grendon Underwood & Brill | Aylesbury Vale | 2,569 |
| | Haddenham & Stone | Aylesbury Vale | 7,028 |
| | Long Crendon | Aylesbury Vale | 2,456 |
| | Luffield Abbey | Aylesbury Vale | 2,079 |
| | Marsh Gibbon | Aylesbury Vale | 2,450 |
| | Oakley | Aylesbury Vale | 2,239 |
| | Quainton | Aylesbury Vale | 2,433 |
| | Steeple Claydon | Aylesbury Vale | 2,312 |
| | Stewkley | Aylesbury Vale | 2,538 |
| | Tingewick | Aylesbury Vale | 2,468 |
| | Waddesdon | Aylesbury Vale | 2,196 |
| | Winslow | Aylesbury Vale | 4,658 |
| | Stony Stratford | Milton Keynes | 7,408 |
| | Tattenhoe | Milton Keynes | 7,373 |
| | Icknield | Wycombe | 2,459 |
| | The Risboroughs | Wycombe | 6,294 |
| 15. Canterbury and Faversham CC | | | 74,307 |
| | Barton | Canterbury | 5,994 |
| | Blean Forest | Canterbury | 4,034 |
| | Chartham & Stone Street | Canterbury | 5,240 |
| | Little Stour & Adisham | Canterbury | 3,041 |
| | Nailbourne | Canterbury | 3,025 |
| | Northgate | Canterbury | 3,120 |
| | Seasalter | Canterbury | 6,019 |
| | St. Stephen's | Canterbury | 4,381 |
| | Sturry | Canterbury | 5,634 |
| | Westgate | Canterbury | 4,476 |
| | Wincheap | Canterbury | 5,306 |
| | Aylesham | Dover | 3,650 |
| | Abbey | Swale | 3,835 |
| | Boughton and Courtenay | Swale | 4,277 |
| | East Downs | Swale | 2,128 |
| | Priory | Swale | 1,978 |
| | St. Ann's | Swale | 3,906 |
| | Watling | Swale | 4,263 |
| 16. Chatham and The Mallings CC | | | 73,954 |
| | Chatham Central | Medway | 8,996 |
| | Luton and Wayfield | Medway | 8,936 |
| | Princes Park | Medway | 6,837 |
| | Walderslade | Medway | 6,956 |
| | Aylesford North and Walderslade | Tonbridge and Malling | 4,948 |
| | Aylesford South | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,180 |
| | Burham and Wouldham | Tonbridge and Malling | 2,065 |
| | Ditton | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,707 |
| | East Malling | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,527 |
| | Kings Hill | Tonbridge and Malling | 5,645 |
| | Larkfield North | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,402 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Larkfield South | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,228 |
| | Snodland East and Ham Hill | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,476 |
| | Snodland West and Holborough Lakes | Tonbridge and Malling | 4,257 |
| | West Malling and Leybourne | Tonbridge and Malling | 4,794 |
| 17. Chesham and Amersham CC | | | 77,089 |
| | Amersham Common | Chiltern | 1,865 |
| | Amersham Town | Chiltern | 3,339 |
| | Amersham-on-the-Hill | Chiltern | 3,520 |
| | Asheridge Vale and Lowndes | Chiltern | 3,580 |
| | Ashley Green, Latimer and Chenies | Chiltern | 1,725 |
| | Austenwood | Chiltern | 1,646 |
| | Ballinger, South Heath and Chartridge | Chiltern | 1,703 |
| | Central | Chiltern | 3,091 |
| | Chalfont Common | Chiltern | 3,075 |
| | Chalfont St. Giles | Chiltern | 5,202 |
| | Chesham Bois and Weedon Hill | Chiltern | 3,831 |
| | Cholesbury, The Lee and Bellingdon | Chiltern | 1,837 |
| | Gold Hill | Chiltern | 1,582 |
| | Great Missenden | Chiltern | 1,693 |
| | Hilltop and Townsend | Chiltern | 3,330 |
| | Holmer Green | Chiltern | 3,279 |
| | Little Chalfont | Chiltern | 3,815 |
| | Little Missenden | Chiltern | 1,869 |
| | Newtown | Chiltern | 1,701 |
| | Penn and Coleshill | Chiltern | 3,450 |
| | Prestwood and Heath End | Chiltern | 5,029 |
| | Ridgeway | Chiltern | 1,782 |
| | Seer Green | Chiltern | 1,721 |
| | St. Mary's and Waterside | Chiltern | 3,444 |
| | Vale | Chiltern | 1,451 |
| | Greater Hughenden | Wycombe | 6,486 |
| | Lacey Green, Speen and the Hampdens | Wycombe | 2,043 |
| 18. Chichester CC | | | 75,087 |
| | Bosham | Chichester | 3,500 |
| | Boxgrove | Chichester | 1,670 |
| | Chichester East | Chichester | 5,563 |
| | Chichester North | Chichester | 5,144 |
| | Chichester South | Chichester | 5,042 |
| | Chichester West | Chichester | 3,605 |
| | Donnington | Chichester | 1,808 |
| | Easebourne | Chichester | 1,893 |
| | East Wittering | Chichester | 3,911 |
| | Fernhurst | Chichester | 3,895 |
| | Fishbourne | Chichester | 1,811 |
| | Funtington | Chichester | 2,131 |
| | Harting | Chichester | 1,611 |
| | Lavant | Chichester | 1,822 |
| | Midhurst | Chichester | 3,693 |
| | North Mundham | Chichester | 1,698 |
| | Rogate | Chichester | 1,859 |
| | Selsey North | Chichester | 4,821 |
| | Selsey South | Chichester | 3,362 |
| | Sidlesham | Chichester | 1,816 |
| | Southbourne | Chichester | 5,340 |
| | Stedham | Chichester | 1,706 |
| | Tangmere | Chichester | 1,865 |
| | West Wittering | Chichester | 3,776 |
| | Westbourne | Chichester | 1,745 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 19. Crawley BC | | | 74,325 |
| | Bewbush | Crawley | 5,442 |
| | Broadfield North | Crawley | 3,998 |
| | Broadfield South | Crawley | 3,951 |
| | Furnace Green | Crawley | 4,223 |
| | Gossops Green | Crawley | 3,720 |
| | Ifield | Crawley | 6,170 |
| | Langley Green | Crawley | 5,022 |
| | Maidenbower | Crawley | 6,184 |
| | Northgate | Crawley | 3,281 |
| | Pound Hill North | Crawley | 4,805 |
| | Pound Hill South and Worth | Crawley | 5,899 |
| | Southgate | Crawley | 5,634 |
| | Three Bridges | Crawley | 4,916 |
| | Tilgate | Crawley | 4,213 |
| | West Green | Crawley | 3,120 |
| | Copthorne and Worth | Mid Sussex | 3,747 |
| 20. Dartford CC | | | 72,180 |
| | Bean and Darent | Dartford | 4,165 |
| | Brent | Dartford | 4,903 |
| | Castle | Dartford | 1,833 |
| | Greenhithe | Dartford | 5,042 |
| | Heath | Dartford | 5,021 |
| | Joyce Green | Dartford | 3,642 |
| | Joydens Wood | Dartford | 5,617 |
| | Littlebrook | Dartford | 3,106 |
| | Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet | Dartford | 5,639 |
| | Newtown | Dartford | 5,112 |
| | Princes | Dartford | 4,312 |
| | Stone | Dartford | 4,803 |
| | Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley | Dartford | 3,265 |
| | Swanscombe | Dartford | 4,822 |
| | Town | Dartford | 2,708 |
| | West Hill | Dartford | 4,981 |
| | Wilmington | Dartford | 3,209 |
| 21. Dover and Deal CC | | | 74,735 |
| | Buckland | Dover | 5,355 |
| | Capel-le-Ferne | Dover | 2,012 |
| | Castle | Dover | 1,637 |
| | Eastry | Dover | 3,980 |
| | Eythorne and Shepherdswell | Dover | 3,723 |
| | Little Stour and Ashstone | Dover | 5,445 |
| | Lydden and Temple Ewell | Dover | 1,957 |
| | Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory | Dover | 5,128 |
| | Middle Deal and Sholden | Dover | 5,966 |
| | Mill Hill | Dover | 5,995 |
| | North Deal | Dover | 5,593 |
| | Ringwould | Dover | 1,687 |
| | River | Dover | 3,765 |
| | St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe | Dover | 3,481 |
| | St. Radigunds | Dover | 3,540 |
| | Tower Hamlets | Dover | 3,931 |
| | Town and Pier | Dover | 1,427 |
| | Walmer | Dover | 6,093 |
| | Whitfield | Dover | 4,020 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 22. East Hampshire CC | | | 72,314 |
| | Binsted and Bentley | East Hampshire | 2,272 |
| | Bramshott and Liphook | East Hampshire | 6,472 |
| | Clanfield and Finchdean | East Hampshire | 4,252 |
| | Downland | East Hampshire | 2,019 |
| | East Meon | East Hampshire | 1,768 |
| | Four Marks and Medstead | East Hampshire | 5,045 |
| | Froxfield and Steep | East Hampshire | 1,887 |
| | Grayshott | East Hampshire | 1,812 |
| | Headley | East Hampshire | 4,324 |
| | Horndean Catherington and Lovedean | East Hampshire | 1,848 |
| | Horndean Downs | East Hampshire | 1,904 |
| | Horndean Hazleton and Blendworth | East Hampshire | 2,066 |
| | Horndean Kings | East Hampshire | 2,378 |
| | Horndean Murray | East Hampshire | 1,869 |
| | Lindford | East Hampshire | 2,026 |
| | Liss | East Hampshire | 3,695 |
| | Petersfield Bell Hill | East Hampshire | 1,737 |
| | Petersfield Causeway | East Hampshire | 1,918 |
| | Petersfield Heath | East Hampshire | 1,542 |
| | Petersfield Rother | East Hampshire | 1,897 |
| | Petersfield St. Marys | East Hampshire | 1,990 |
| | Petersfield St. Peters | East Hampshire | 1,778 |
| | Ropley and Tisted | East Hampshire | 1,764 |
| | Rowlands Castle | East Hampshire | 2,108 |
| | Selborne | East Hampshire | 1,799 |
| | The Hangers and Forest | East Hampshire | 1,849 |
| | Whitehill Chase | East Hampshire | 1,603 |
| | Whitehill Deadwater | East Hampshire | 1,725 |
| | Whitehill Hogmoor | East Hampshire | 1,617 |
| | Whitehill Pinewood | East Hampshire | 1,727 |
| | Whitehill Walldown | East Hampshire | 1,623 |
| 23. East Oxfordshire CC | | | 78,201 |
| | Ambrosden and Chesterton | Cherwell | 3,005 |
| | Fringford | Cherwell | 1,887 |
| | Launton | Cherwell | 2,256 |
| | Otmoor | Cherwell | 1,967 |
| | Benson & Crowmarsh | South Oxfordshire | 5,716 |
| | Berinsfield | South Oxfordshire | 2,846 |
| | Chalgrove | South Oxfordshire | 2,643 |
| | Chinnor | South Oxfordshire | 6,118 |
| | Forest Hill & Holton | South Oxfordshire | 2,688 |
| | Garsington & Horspath | South Oxfordshire | 2,752 |
| | Goring | South Oxfordshire | 2,991 |
| | Haseley Brook | South Oxfordshire | 3,062 |
| | Henley-on-Thames | South Oxfordshire | 8,318 |
| | Kidmore End & Whitchurch | South Oxfordshire | 2,789 |
| | Sandford & the Wittenhams | South Oxfordshire | 2,880 |
| | Sonning Common | South Oxfordshire | 5,214 |
| | Thame | South Oxfordshire | 8,847 |
| | Watlington | South Oxfordshire | 2,955 |
| | Wheatley | South Oxfordshire | 3,023 |
| | Woodcote & Rotherfield | South Oxfordshire | 6,244 |
| 24. East Surrey CC | | | 77,146 |
| | Horley Central | Reigate and Banstead | 5,851 |
| | Horley East | Reigate and Banstead | 5,145 |
| | Horley West | Reigate and Banstead | 5,645 |
| | Bletchingley and Nutfield | Tandridge | 4,155 |
| | Burstow, Horne and Outwood | Tandridge | 4,399 |
| | Chaldon | Tandridge | 1,379 |
| | Dormansland and Felcourt | Tandridge | 2,894 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | Felbridge | Tandridge | 1,671 |
| | Godstone | Tandridge | 4,193 |
| | Harestone | Tandridge | 2,978 |
| | Limpsfield | Tandridge | 2,739 |
| | Lingfield and Crowhurst | Tandridge | 3,124 |
| | Oxted North and Tandridge | Tandridge | 4,197 |
| | Oxted South | Tandridge | 4,351 |
| | Portley | Tandridge | 3,208 |
| | Queens Park | Tandridge | 2,793 |
| | Tatsfield and Titsey | Tandridge | 1,488 |
| | Valley | Tandridge | 2,863 |
| | Warlingham East and Chelsham and Farleigh | Tandridge | 4,147 |
| | Warlingham West | Tandridge | 2,636 |
| | Westway | Tandridge | 3,078 |
| | Whyteleafe | Tandridge | 2,775 |
| | Woldingham | Tandridge | 1,437 |
| 25. East Thanet and Sandwich CC | | | 76,908 |
| | Sandwich | Dover | 5,638 |
| | Beacon Road | Thanet | 3,395 |
| | Bradstowe | Thanet | 3,240 |
| | Central Harbour | Thanet | 5,511 |
| | Cliffsend and Pegwell | Thanet | 3,862 |
| | Cliftonville East | Thanet | 5,133 |
| | Cliftonville West | Thanet | 4,571 |
| | Dane Valley | Thanet | 5,256 |
| | Eastcliff | Thanet | 4,920 |
| | Kingsgate | Thanet | 1,708 |
| | Margate Central | Thanet | 3,199 |
| | Nethercourt | Thanet | 3,498 |
| | Newington | Thanet | 3,530 |
| | Northwood | Thanet | 4,914 |
| | Salmestone | Thanet | 3,886 |
| | Sir Moses Montefiore | Thanet | 3,630 |
| | St. Peters | Thanet | 5,459 |
| | Viking | Thanet | 5,558 |
| 26. East Worthing and Shoreham BC | | | 71,723 |
| | Buckingham | Adur | 3,039 |
| | Churchill | Adur | 3,292 |
| | Cokeham | Adur | 3,286 |
| | Eastbrook | Adur | 3,308 |
| | Hillside | Adur | 3,301 |
| | Manor | Adur | 3,204 |
| | Marine | Adur | 3,401 |
| | Mash Barn | Adur | 3,248 |
| | Peverel | Adur | 3,353 |
| | Southlands | Adur | 2,862 |
| | Southwick Green | Adur | 3,341 |
| | St. Mary's | Adur | 3,526 |
| | St. Nicolas | Adur | 3,027 |
| | Widewater | Adur | 4,455 |
| | Broadwater | Worthing | 6,574 |
| | Gaisford | Worthing | 6,495 |
| | Offington | Worthing | 6,291 |
| | Selden | Worthing | 5,720 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 27. Eastbourne BC | | | 74,670 |
| | Devonshire | Eastbourne | 7,495 |
| | Hampden Park | Eastbourne | 6,883 |
| | Langney | Eastbourne | 7,496 |
| | Meads | Eastbourne | 7,531 |
| | Old Town | Eastbourne | 7,927 |
| | Ratton | Eastbourne | 7,447 |
| | Sovereign | Eastbourne | 8,600 |
| | St. Anthony's | Eastbourne | 7,786 |
| | Upperton | Eastbourne | 7,341 |
| | Willingdon | Wealden | 6,164 |
| 28. Eastleigh BC | | | 77,814 |
| | Bishopstoke East | Eastleigh | 4,262 |
| | Bishopstoke West | Eastleigh | 4,202 |
| | Botley | Eastleigh | 3,937 |
| | Bursledon and Old Netley | Eastleigh | 5,658 |
| | Eastleigh Central | Eastleigh | 7,695 |
| | Eastleigh North | Eastleigh | 5,986 |
| | Eastleigh South | Eastleigh | 6,612 |
| | Fair Oak and Horton Heath | Eastleigh | 6,728 |
| | Hamble-le-Rice and Butlocks Heath | Eastleigh | 4,284 |
| | Hedge End Grange Park | Eastleigh | 5,619 |
| | Hedge End St. John's | Eastleigh | 6,174 |
| | Hedge End Wildern | Eastleigh | 4,082 |
| | Netley Abbey | Eastleigh | 4,095 |
| | West End North | Eastleigh | 4,037 |
| | West End South | Eastleigh | 4,443 |
| 29. Epsom and Ewell BC | | | 77,417 |
| | Auriol | Epsom and Ewell | 2,959 |
| | College | Epsom and Ewell | 4,162 |
| | Court | Epsom and Ewell | 4,567 |
| | Cuddington | Epsom and Ewell | 4,365 |
| | Ewell | Epsom and Ewell | 4,122 |
| | Ewell Court | Epsom and Ewell | 4,201 |
| | Nonsuch | Epsom and Ewell | 4,302 |
| | Ruxley | Epsom and Ewell | 4,301 |
| | Stamford | Epsom and Ewell | 4,944 |
| | Stoneleigh | Epsom and Ewell | 3,603 |
| | Town | Epsom and Ewell | 4,468 |
| | West Ewell | Epsom and Ewell | 4,544 |
| | Woodcote | Epsom and Ewell | 4,263 |
| | Ashtead Common | Mole Valley | 3,195 |
| | Ashtead Park | Mole Valley | 3,341 |
| | Ashtead Village | Mole Valley | 4,523 |
| | Nork | Reigate and Banstead | 6,035 |
| | Tattenhams | Reigate and Banstead | 5,522 |
| 30. Esher and Walton BC | | | 73,791 |
| | Claygate | Elmbridge | 5,363 |
| | Cobham Fairmile | Elmbridge | 2,924 |
| | Cobham and Downside | Elmbridge | 4,660 |
| | Esher | Elmbridge | 4,797 |
| | Hersham North | Elmbridge | 4,442 |
| | Hinchley Wood | Elmbridge | 3,752 |
| | Long Ditton | Elmbridge | 4,578 |
| | Molesey East | Elmbridge | 4,758 |
| | Molesey North | Elmbridge | 4,550 |
| | Molesey South | Elmbridge | 4,930 |
| | Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon | Elmbridge | 4,428 |
| | Thames Ditton | Elmbridge | 4,534 |
| | Walton Ambleside | Elmbridge | 3,041 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Walton Central | Elmbridge | 4,921 |
| | Walton North | Elmbridge | 4,569 |
| | Walton South | Elmbridge | 4,713 |
| | Weston Green | Elmbridge | 2,831 |
| 31. Fareham BC | | | 77,933 |
| | Fareham East | Fareham | 5,755 |
| | Fareham North | Fareham | 5,421 |
| | Fareham North-West | Fareham | 5,371 |
| | Fareham South | Fareham | 5,210 |
| | Fareham West | Fareham | 5,295 |
| | Locks Heath | Fareham | 5,548 |
| | Park Gate | Fareham | 6,185 |
| | Portchester East | Fareham | 8,621 |
| | Portchester West | Fareham | 5,612 |
| | Sarisbury | Fareham | 5,719 |
| | Titchfield | Fareham | 5,686 |
| | Titchfield Common | Fareham | 5,920 |
| | Warsash | Fareham | 5,381 |
| | Whiteley | Winchester | 2,209 |
| 32. Folkestone and Hythe CC | | | 77,333 |
| | Broadmead | Shepway | 2,747 |
| | Cheriton | Shepway | 8,180 |
| | East Folkestone | Shepway | 7,593 |
| | Folkestone Central | Shepway | 6,417 |
| | Folkestone Harbour | Shepway | 4,362 |
| | Hythe | Shepway | 8,884 |
| | Hythe Rural | Shepway | 4,615 |
| | New Romney | Shepway | 5,570 |
| | North Downs East | Shepway | 8,468 |
| | North Downs West | Shepway | 4,843 |
| | Romney Marsh | Shepway | 5,767 |
| | Sandgate & West Folkestone | Shepway | 4,076 |
| | Walland & Denge Marsh | Shepway | 5,811 |
| 33. Gillingham and Rainham BC | | | 75,283 |
| | Gillingham North | Medway | 10,351 |
| | Gillingham South | Medway | 10,137 |
| | Hempstead and Wigmore | Medway | 6,269 |
| | Lordswood and Capstone | Medway | 6,393 |
| | Rainham Central | Medway | 9,488 |
| | Rainham North | Medway | 6,546 |
| | Rainham South | Medway | 9,613 |
| | Twydall | Medway | 9,642 |
| | Watling | Medway | 6,844 |
| 34. Gosport BC | | | 72,357 |
| | Hill Head | Fareham | 5,923 |
| | Stubbington | Fareham | 5,491 |
| | Alverstoke | Gosport | 3,510 |
| | Anglesey | Gosport | 3,007 |
| | Bridgemary North | Gosport | 3,440 |
| | Bridgemary South | Gosport | 3,486 |
| | Brockhurst | Gosport | 3,716 |
| | Christchurch | Gosport | 3,707 |
| | Elson | Gosport | 3,428 |
| | Forton | Gosport | 3,307 |
| | Grange | Gosport | 3,551 |
| | Hardway | Gosport | 4,187 |
| | Lee East | Gosport | 4,518 |
| | Lee West | Gosport | 3,980 |
| | Leesland | Gosport | 3,492 |
| | Peel Common | Gosport | 3,355 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| | Privett | Gosport | 3,324 |
| | Rowner and Holbrook | Gosport | 3,264 |
| | Town | Gosport | 3,671 |
| 35. Gravesham CC | | | 75,208 |
| | Central | Gravesham | 4,477 |
| | Chalk | Gravesham | 1,727 |
| | Coldharbour | Gravesham | 3,196 |
| | Higham | Gravesham | 3,138 |
| | Istead Rise | Gravesham | 2,841 |
| | Meopham North | Gravesham | 3,485 |
| | Meopham South and Vigo | Gravesham | 3,434 |
| | Northfleet North | Gravesham | 4,742 |
| | Northfleet South | Gravesham | 5,055 |
| | Painters Ash | Gravesham | 4,363 |
| | Pelham | Gravesham | 4,667 |
| | Riverside | Gravesham | 4,842 |
| | Riverview | Gravesham | 3,370 |
| | Shorne, Cobham and Luddesdown | Gravesham | 3,243 |
| | Singlewell | Gravesham | 5,280 |
| | Westcourt | Gravesham | 4,555 |
| | Whitehill | Gravesham | 3,115 |
| | Woodlands | Gravesham | 4,947 |
| | Hartley and Hodsoll Street | Sevenoaks | 4,731 |
| 36. Guildford CC | | | 74,077 |
| | Burpham | Guildford | 4,097 |
| | Christchurch | Guildford | 4,012 |
| | Friary and St. Nicolas | Guildford | 5,727 |
| | Holy Trinity | Guildford | 5,480 |
| | Merrow | Guildford | 5,825 |
| | Onslow | Guildford | 5,188 |
| | Pilgrims | Guildford | 1,980 |
| | Shalford | Guildford | 4,179 |
| | Stoke | Guildford | 4,304 |
| | Stoughton | Guildford | 6,790 |
| | Westborough | Guildford | 6,255 |
| | Worplesdon | Guildford | 6,494 |
| | Alfold, Cranleigh Rural and Ellens Green | Waverley | 1,494 |
| | Blackheath and Wonersh | Waverley | 1,420 |
| | Cranleigh East | Waverley | 4,946 |
| | Cranleigh West | Waverley | 2,994 |
| | Ewhurst | Waverley | 1,575 |
| | Shamley Green and Cranleigh North | Waverley | 1,317 |
| 37. Hastings and Rye CC | | | 71,672 |
| | Ashdown | Hastings | 4,365 |
| | Baird | Hastings | 3,362 |
| | Braybrooke | Hastings | 3,311 |
| | Castle | Hastings | 3,559 |
| | Central St. Leonards | Hastings | 3,272 |
| | Conquest | Hastings | 3,710 |
| | Gensing | Hastings | 3,617 |
| | Hollington | Hastings | 3,969 |
| | Maze Hill | Hastings | 3,562 |
| | Old Hastings | Hastings | 3,953 |
| | Ore | Hastings | 3,318 |
| | Silverhill | Hastings | 3,132 |
| | St. Helens | Hastings | 3,904 |
| | Tressell | Hastings | 3,065 |
| | West St. Leonards | Hastings | 3,616 |
| | Wishing Tree | Hastings | 3,675 |
| | Brede Valley | Rother | 3,948 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Eastern Rother | Rother | 3,705 |
| | Marsham | Rother | 3,312 |
| | Rye | Rother | 3,317 |
| 38. Havant BC | | | 77,739 |
| | Barncroft | Havant | 4,438 |
| | Battins | Havant | 4,679 |
| | Bedhampton | Havant | 7,091 |
| | Bondfields | Havant | 4,844 |
| | Cowplain | Havant | 7,272 |
| | Emsworth | Havant | 8,093 |
| | Hart Plain | Havant | 7,402 |
| | Hayling East | Havant | 7,118 |
| | Hayling West | Havant | 6,799 |
| | St. Faith's | Havant | 7,231 |
| | Warren Park | Havant | 4,845 |
| | Waterloo | Havant | 7,927 |
| 39. Horsham CC | | | 73,653 |
| | Billingshurst and Shipley | Horsham | 7,377 |
| | Broadbridge Heath | Horsham | 2,929 |
| | Denne | Horsham | 4,342 |
| | Forest | Horsham | 2,877 |
| | Holbrook East | Horsham | 4,100 |
| | Holbrook West | Horsham | 4,290 |
| | Horsham Park | Horsham | 5,718 |
| | Itchingfield, Slinfold and Warnham | Horsham | 4,175 |
| | Nuthurst | Horsham | 2,354 |
| | Roffey North | Horsham | 4,692 |
| | Roffey South | Horsham | 4,594 |
| | Rudgwick | Horsham | 2,078 |
| | Rusper and Colgate | Horsham | 2,249 |
| | Southwater | Horsham | 7,622 |
| | Trafalgar | Horsham | 4,642 |
| | Ardingly and Balcombe | Mid Sussex | 4,179 |
| | Crawley Down and Turners Hill | Mid Sussex | 5,435 |
| 40. Hove and Regency BC | | | 74,716 |
| | Brunswick and Adelaide | Brighton and Hove | 6,518 |
| | Central Hove | Brighton and Hove | 6,120 |
| | Goldsmid | Brighton and Hove | 10,429 |
| | Hangleton and Knoll | Brighton and Hove | 10,478 |
| | Hove Park | Brighton and Hove | 7,686 |
| | North Portslade | Brighton and Hove | 7,324 |
| | Regency | Brighton and Hove | 6,171 |
| | South Portslade | Brighton and Hove | 6,716 |
| | Westbourne | Brighton and Hove | 6,609 |
| | Wish | Brighton and Hove | 6,665 |
| 41. Isle of Wight East CC | | | 55,973 |
| | Arreton and Newchurch | Isle of Wight | 3,007 |
| | Binstead and Fishbourne | Isle of Wight | 2,627 |
| | Brading, St. Helens and Bembridge | Isle of Wight | 5,930 |
| | Godshill and Wroxall | Isle of Wight | 2,517 |
| | Havenstreet, Ashley and Haylands | Isle of Wight | 2,685 |
| | Lake North | Isle of Wight | 2,785 |
| | Lake South | Isle of Wight | 2,881 |
| | Nettlestone and Seaview | Isle of Wight | 2,427 |
| | Ryde East | Isle of Wight | 2,763 |
| | Ryde North East | Isle of Wight | 2,546 |
| | Ryde North West | Isle of Wight | 2,573 |
| | Ryde South | Isle of Wight | 2,841 |
| | Ryde West | Isle of Wight | 2,614 |
| | Sandown North | Isle of Wight | 2,294 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------|
| | Sandown South | Isle of Wight | 2,807 |
| | Shanklin Central | Isle of Wight | 2,660 |
| | Shanklin South | Isle of Wight | 2,721 |
| | Ventnor East | Isle of Wight | 2,265 |
| | Ventnor West | Isle of Wight | 2,325 |
| | Wootton Bridge | Isle of Wight | 2,705 |
| 42. Isle of Wight West CC | | | 49,475 |
| | Carisbrooke | Isle of Wight | 2,548 |
| | Central Wight | Isle of Wight | 2,758 |
| | Chale, Niton and Whitwell | Isle of Wight | 2,271 |
| | Cowes Medina | Isle of Wight | 2,874 |
| | Cowes North | Isle of Wight | 2,393 |
| | Cowes South and Northwood | Isle of Wight | 2,867 |
| | Cowes West and Gurnard | Isle of Wight | 2,973 |
| | East Cowes | Isle of Wight | 2,944 |
| | Freshwater North | Isle of Wight | 2,148 |
| | Freshwater South | Isle of Wight | 2,421 |
| | Newport Central | Isle of Wight | 2,840 |
| | Newport East | Isle of Wight | 2,669 |
| | Newport North | Isle of Wight | 2,384 |
| | Newport South | Isle of Wight | 2,580 |
| | Newport West | Isle of Wight | 2,460 |
| | Parkhurst | Isle of Wight | 2,292 |
| | Totland | Isle of Wight | 2,287 |
| | West Wight | Isle of Wight | 2,694 |
| | Whippingham and Osborne | Isle of Wight | 3,072 |
| 43. Lewes and Uckfield CC | | | 77,696 |
| | Barcombe and Hamsey | Lewes | 1,510 |
| | Chailey and Wivelsfield | Lewes | 3,802 |
| | Ditchling and Westmeston | Lewes | 1,891 |
| | Kingston | Lewes | 1,542 |
| | Lewes Bridge | Lewes | 3,356 |
| | Lewes Castle | Lewes | 3,283 |
| | Lewes Priory | Lewes | 5,067 |
| | Newhaven Valley | Lewes | 2,554 |
| | Newick | Lewes | 1,922 |
| | Ouse Valley and Ringmer | Lewes | 4,829 |
| | Plumpton, Streat, East Chilmington and St. John (Without) | Lewes | 1,678 |
| | Alfriston | Wealden | 1,942 |
| | Chiddingly and East Hoathly | Wealden | 2,421 |
| | Danehill/Fletching/Nutley | Wealden | 3,946 |
| | East Dean | Wealden | 1,876 |
| | Hailsham Central and North | Wealden | 4,729 |
| | Hailsham East | Wealden | 1,894 |
| | Hailsham South and West | Wealden | 6,168 |
| | Hellingly | Wealden | 5,555 |
| | Polegate North | Wealden | 4,510 |
| | Polegate South | Wealden | 1,988 |
| | Uckfield Central | Wealden | 2,272 |
| | Uckfield New Town | Wealden | 2,006 |
| | Uckfield North | Wealden | 4,212 |
| | Uckfield Ridgewood | Wealden | 2,743 |
| 44. Maidenhead CC | | | 71,834 |
| | Belmont | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,233 |
| | Bisham and Cookham | Windsor and Maidenhead | 4,983 |
| | Boyn Hill | Windsor and Maidenhead | 4,962 |
| | Bray | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,299 |
| | Cox Green | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,313 |
| | Furze Platt | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,144 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Hurley and Walthams | Windsor and Maidenhead | 4,387 |
| | Maidenhead Riverside | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,295 |
| | Oldfield | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,946 |
| | Pinkneys Green | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,105 |
| | Charvil | Wokingham | 2,334 |
| | Coronation | Wokingham | 4,381 |
| | Hurst | Wokingham | 2,185 |
| | Remenham, Wargrave and Ruscombe | Wokingham | 4,275 |
| | Sonning | Wokingham | 2,541 |
| | Twyford | Wokingham | 4,451 |
| 45. Maidstone CC | | | 75,323 |
| | Allington | Maidstone | 5,356 |
| | Barming | Maidstone | 1,880 |
| | Bearsted | Maidstone | 6,367 |
| | Boxley | Maidstone | 6,162 |
| | Bridge | Maidstone | 3,965 |
| | Detling and Thurnham | Maidstone | 2,265 |
| | Downswood and Otham | Maidstone | 1,909 |
| | East | Maidstone | 5,839 |
| | Fant | Maidstone | 5,972 |
| | Heath | Maidstone | 4,037 |
| | High Street | Maidstone | 5,715 |
| | North | Maidstone | 5,564 |
| | Park Wood | Maidstone | 4,039 |
| | Shepway North | Maidstone | 5,770 |
| | Shepway South | Maidstone | 4,019 |
| | South | Maidstone | 6,464 |
| 46. Mid Kent and Ticehurst CC | | | 75,703 |
| | Biddenden | Ashford | 1,977 |
| | Rolvenden and Tenterden West | Ashford | 1,969 |
| | St. Michaels | Ashford | 1,832 |
| | Tenterden North | Ashford | 1,744 |
| | Tenterden South | Ashford | 1,898 |
| | Weald Central | Ashford | 3,996 |
| | Weald North | Ashford | 1,891 |
| | Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton | Maidstone | 1,925 |
| | Coxheath and Hunton | Maidstone | 5,456 |
| | Harrietsham and Lenham | Maidstone | 4,418 |
| | Headcorn | Maidstone | 3,778 |
| | Leeds | Maidstone | 1,770 |
| | Loose | Maidstone | 1,976 |
| | Marden and Yalding | Maidstone | 5,618 |
| | North Downs | Maidstone | 1,834 |
| | Staplehurst | Maidstone | 4,330 |
| | Sutton Valence and Langley | Maidstone | 2,004 |
| | Ticehurst and Etchingham | Rother | 3,410 |
| | Benenden and Cranbrook | Tunbridge Wells | 5,044 |
| | Brenchley and Horsmonden | Tunbridge Wells | 3,852 |
| | Frittenden and Sissinghurst | Tunbridge Wells | 1,571 |
| | Goudhurst and Lamberhurst | Tunbridge Wells | 3,340 |
| | Hawkhurst and Sandhurst | Tunbridge Wells | 4,402 |
| | Paddock Wood East | Tunbridge Wells | 2,913 |
| | Paddock Wood West | Tunbridge Wells | 2,755 |
| 47. Mid Sussex CC | | | 77,031 |
| | Ashurst Wood | Mid Sussex | 2,023 |
| | Burgess Hill Dunstall | Mid Sussex | 3,812 |
| | Burgess Hill Franklands | Mid Sussex | 3,903 |
| | Burgess Hill Leylands | Mid Sussex | 3,650 |
| | Burgess Hill Meeds | Mid Sussex | 3,560 |
| | Burgess Hill St. Andrews | Mid Sussex | 3,676 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Burgess Hill Victoria | Mid Sussex | 4,141 |
| | Cuckfield | Mid Sussex | 3,973 |
| | East Grinstead Ashplats | Mid Sussex | 4,164 |
| | East Grinstead Baldwins | Mid Sussex | 3,766 |
| | East Grinstead Herontye | Mid Sussex | 3,741 |
| | East Grinstead Imberhorne | Mid Sussex | 3,538 |
| | East Grinstead Town | Mid Sussex | 3,514 |
| | Haywards Heath Ashenground | Mid Sussex | 3,894 |
| | Haywards Heath Bentswood | Mid Sussex | 4,215 |
| | Haywards Heath Franklands | Mid Sussex | 3,739 |
| | Haywards Heath Heath | Mid Sussex | 3,973 |
| | Haywards Heath Lucastes | Mid Sussex | 4,280 |
| | High Weald | Mid Sussex | 3,834 |
| | Lindfield | Mid Sussex | 5,635 |
| 48. Milton Keynes North East CC | | | 78,294 |
| | Broughton | Milton Keynes | 8,239 |
| | Campbell Park & Old Woughton | Milton Keynes | 8,820 |
| | Central Milton Keynes | Milton Keynes | 7,840 |
| | Danesborough & Walton | Milton Keynes | 8,563 |
| | Monkston | Milton Keynes | 8,190 |
| | Newport Pagnell North & Hanslope | Milton Keynes | 9,451 |
| | Newport Pagnell South | Milton Keynes | 8,748 |
| | Olney | Milton Keynes | 9,307 |
| | Woughton & Fishermead | Milton Keynes | 9,136 |
| 49. Milton Keynes South West BC | | | 76,858 |
| | Bletchley East | Milton Keynes | 9,140 |
| | Bletchley Park | Milton Keynes | 10,204 |
| | Bletchley West | Milton Keynes | 10,136 |
| | Bradwell | Milton Keynes | 8,873 |
| | Loughton & Shenley | Milton Keynes | 9,556 |
| | Shenley Brook End | Milton Keynes | 8,953 |
| | Stantonbury | Milton Keynes | 10,139 |
| | Wolverton | Milton Keynes | 9,857 |
| 50. Mole Valley CC | | | 72,400 |
| | Clandon and Horsley | Guildford | 6,886 |
| | Effingham | Guildford | 2,089 |
| | Lovelace | Guildford | 1,884 |
| | Send | Guildford | 3,409 |
| | Tillingbourne | Guildford | 4,394 |
| | Beare Green | Mole Valley | 1,521 |
| | Bookham North | Mole Valley | 4,486 |
| | Bookham South | Mole Valley | 4,405 |
| | Box Hill and Headley | Mole Valley | 1,706 |
| | Brockham, Betchworth and Buckland | Mole Valley | 3,480 |
| | Capel, Leigh and Newdigate | Mole Valley | 3,259 |
| | Charlwood | Mole Valley | 1,751 |
| | Dorking North | Mole Valley | 3,123 |
| | Dorking South | Mole Valley | 5,346 |
| | Fetcham East | Mole Valley | 3,022 |
| | Fetcham West | Mole Valley | 3,109 |
| | Holmwoods | Mole Valley | 4,677 |
| | Leatherhead North | Mole Valley | 4,617 |
| | Leatherhead South | Mole Valley | 3,245 |
| | Leith Hill | Mole Valley | 1,312 |
| | Mickleham, Westhumble and Pixham | Mole Valley | 1,488 |
| | Okewood | Mole Valley | 1,437 |
| | Westcott | Mole Valley | 1,754 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|
| 51. New Forest East CC | | | 71,844 |
| | Ashurst, Copythorne South and Netley Marsh | New Forest | 4,702 |
| | Bramshaw, Copythorne North and Minstead | New Forest | 2,124 |
| | Brockenhurst and Forest South East | New Forest | 4,404 |
| | Butts Ash and Dibden Purlieu | New Forest | 4,959 |
| | Dibden and Hythe East | New Forest | 4,496 |
| | Fawley, Blackfield and Langley | New Forest | 4,772 |
| | Furzedown and Hardley | New Forest | 2,634 |
| | Holbury and North Blackfield | New Forest | 4,928 |
| | Hythe West and Langdown | New Forest | 4,905 |
| | Lyndhurst | New Forest | 2,353 |
| | Marchwood | New Forest | 4,401 |
| | Totton Central | New Forest | 4,211 |
| | Totton East | New Forest | 4,890 |
| | Totton North | New Forest | 4,611 |
| | Totton South | New Forest | 4,569 |
| | Totton West | New Forest | 3,725 |
| | Chilworth, Nursling and Rownhams | Test Valley | 5,160 |
| 52. New Forest West CC | | | 71,289 |
| | Barton | New Forest | 4,809 |
| | Bashley | New Forest | 2,209 |
| | Becton | New Forest | 3,975 |
| | Boldre and Sway | New Forest | 4,418 |
| | Bransgore and Burley | New Forest | 4,470 |
| | Buckland | New Forest | 2,579 |
| | Downlands and Forest | New Forest | 2,350 |
| | Fernhill | New Forest | 4,720 |
| | Fordingbridge | New Forest | 5,237 |
| | Forest North West | New Forest | 2,055 |
| | Hordle | New Forest | 4,502 |
| | Lymington Town | New Forest | 4,686 |
| | Milford | New Forest | 4,180 |
| | Milton | New Forest | 4,807 |
| | Pennington | New Forest | 4,755 |
| | Ringwood East and Sopley | New Forest | 2,100 |
| | Ringwood North | New Forest | 4,845 |
| | Ringwood South | New Forest | 4,592 |
| 53. Newbury CC | | | 71,737 |
| | Aldermaston | West Berkshire | 2,170 |
| | Chieveley | West Berkshire | 1,790 |
| | Clay Hill | West Berkshire | 4,461 |
| | Cold Ash | West Berkshire | 2,344 |
| | Compton | West Berkshire | 2,346 |
| | Downlands | West Berkshire | 2,415 |
| | Falkland | West Berkshire | 4,839 |
| | Greenham | West Berkshire | 4,493 |
| | Hungerford | West Berkshire | 4,271 |
| | Kintbury | West Berkshire | 3,947 |
| | Lambourn Valley | West Berkshire | 4,232 |
| | Northcroft | West Berkshire | 3,926 |
| | Speen | West Berkshire | 4,136 |
| | St. Johns | West Berkshire | 4,416 |
| | Thatcham Central | West Berkshire | 4,450 |
| | Thatcham North | West Berkshire | 4,139 |
| | Thatcham South and Crookham | West Berkshire | 5,038 |
| | Thatcham West | West Berkshire | 4,827 |
| | Victoria | West Berkshire | 3,497 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| 54. North East Hampshire CC | | | 71,949 |
| | Upton Grey and The Candovers | Basingstoke and Deane | 2,240 |
| | Alton Amery | East Hampshire | 1,762 |
| | Alton Ashdell | East Hampshire | 1,891 |
| | Alton Eastbrooke | East Hampshire | 1,941 |
| | Alton Westbrooke | East Hampshire | 2,179 |
| | Alton Whitedown | East Hampshire | 2,310 |
| | Alton Wooteys | East Hampshire | 1,670 |
| | Holybourne and Froyle | East Hampshire | 2,421 |
| | Blackwater and Hawley | Hart | 5,460 |
| | Fleet Central | Hart | 6,374 |
| | Fleet East | Hart | 5,670 |
| | Fleet West | Hart | 5,820 |
| | Hartley Wintney | Hart | 6,713 |
| | Hook | Hart | 6,123 |
| | Odiham | Hart | 6,302 |
| | Yateley East | Hart | 6,591 |
| | Yateley West | Hart | 6,482 |
| 55. North Kent Coastal CC | | | 75,864 |
| | Beltinge | Canterbury | 5,901 |
| | Chestfield | Canterbury | 5,569 |
| | Gorrell | Canterbury | 8,177 |
| | Greenhill | Canterbury | 3,038 |
| | Herne and Broomfield | Canterbury | 6,145 |
| | Heron | Canterbury | 9,271 |
| | Reculver | Canterbury | 2,951 |
| | Swalecliffe | Canterbury | 3,177 |
| | Tankerton | Canterbury | 2,792 |
| | West Bay | Canterbury | 3,146 |
| | Birchington North | Thanet | 3,252 |
| | Birchington South | Thanet | 5,203 |
| | Garlinge | Thanet | 3,699 |
| | Thanet Villages | Thanet | 5,193 |
| | Westbrook | Thanet | 3,161 |
| | Westgate-on-Sea | Thanet | 5,189 |
| 56. North West Hampshire CC | | | 78,317 |
| | Baughurst and Tadley North | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,353 |
| | Bramley and Sherfield | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,261 |
| | Burghclere, Highclere and St. Mary Bourne | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,556 |
| | East Woodhay | Basingstoke and Deane | 2,221 |
| | Kingsclere | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,860 |
| | Oakley and North Waltham | Basingstoke and Deane | 5,388 |
| | Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,795 |
| | Pamber and Silchester | Basingstoke and Deane | 3,598 |
| | Sherborne St. John | Basingstoke and Deane | 1,727 |
| | Tadley Central | Basingstoke and Deane | 2,067 |
| | Tadley South | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,374 |
| | Whitchurch | Basingstoke and Deane | 4,007 |
| | Alamein | Test Valley | 6,818 |
| | Bourne Valley | Test Valley | 1,641 |
| | Charlton | Test Valley | 1,520 |
| | Harroway | Test Valley | 5,740 |
| | Millway | Test Valley | 5,512 |
| | St. Mary's | Test Valley | 6,804 |
| | Winton | Test Valley | 6,075 |
| 57. Oxford BC | | | 77,269 |
| | Barton and Sandhills | Oxford | 4,614 |
| | Blackbird Leys | Oxford | 3,790 |
| | Carfax | Oxford | 1,926 |
| | Churchill | Oxford | 3,715 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Cowley | Oxford | 3,937 |
| | Cowley Marsh | Oxford | 3,982 |
| | Headington | Oxford | 3,843 |
| | Headington Hill and Northway | Oxford | 3,109 |
| | Hinksey Park | Oxford | 3,717 |
| | Holywell | Oxford | 1,573 |
| | Iffley Fields | Oxford | 3,645 |
| | Jericho and Osney | Oxford | 4,040 |
| | Littlemore | Oxford | 4,305 |
| | Lye Valley | Oxford | 4,327 |
| | Marston | Oxford | 4,232 |
| | North | Oxford | 2,936 |
| | Northfield Brook | Oxford | 4,081 |
| | Quarry and Risinghurst | Oxford | 4,418 |
| | Rose Hill and Iffley | Oxford | 4,235 |
| | St. Clement's | Oxford | 3,767 |
| | St. Mary's | Oxford | 3,077 |
| 58. Portsmouth North BC | | | 74,077 |
| | Purbrook | Havant | 7,340 |
| | Stakes | Havant | 7,234 |
| | Copnor | Portsmouth | 9,693 |
| | Cosham | Portsmouth | 10,171 |
| | Drayton and Farlington | Portsmouth | 10,064 |
| | Hilsea | Portsmouth | 9,951 |
| | Nelson | Portsmouth | 9,676 |
| | Paulsgrove | Portsmouth | 9,948 |
| 59. Portsmouth South BC | | | 75,389 |
| | Baffins | Portsmouth | 10,812 |
| | Central Southsea | Portsmouth | 9,429 |
| | Charles Dickens | Portsmouth | 10,213 |
| | Eastney and Craneswater | Portsmouth | 8,914 |
| | Fratton | Portsmouth | 9,477 |
| | Milton | Portsmouth | 9,792 |
| | St. Jude | Portsmouth | 8,042 |
| | St. Thomas | Portsmouth | 8,710 |
| 60. Reading East BC | | | 73,626 |
| | Abbey | Reading | 6,707 |
| | Battle | Reading | 5,780 |
| | Caversham | Reading | 6,592 |
| | Church | Reading | 5,476 |
| | Katesgrove | Reading | 5,262 |
| | Mapledurham | Reading | 2,392 |
| | Park | Reading | 5,587 |
| | Peppard | Reading | 7,122 |
| | Redlands | Reading | 4,492 |
| | Thames | Reading | 6,969 |
| | Bulmershe and Whitegates | Wokingham | 6,491 |
| | Loddon | Wokingham | 6,784 |
| | South Lake | Wokingham | 3,972 |
| 61. Reading West CC | | | 71,155 |
| | Kentwood | Reading | 6,601 |
| | Minster | Reading | 6,208 |
| | Norcot | Reading | 6,568 |
| | Southcote | Reading | 6,022 |
| | Tilehurst | Reading | 6,763 |
| | Whitley | Reading | 7,337 |
| | Basildon | West Berkshire | 2,459 |
| | Birch Copse | West Berkshire | 6,085 |
| | Bucklebury | West Berkshire | 4,767 |
| | Calcot | West Berkshire | 6,596 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|
| | Pangbourne | West Berkshire | 2,249 |
| | Purley on Thames | West Berkshire | 5,136 |
| | Theale | West Berkshire | 2,172 |
| | Westwood | West Berkshire | 2,192 |
| 62. Reigate BC | | | 71,778 |
| | Banstead Village | Reigate and Banstead | 6,119 |
| | Chipstead, Hooley and Woodmansterne | Reigate and Banstead | 6,528 |
| | Earlswood and Whitebushes | Reigate and Banstead | 6,255 |
| | Kingswood with Burgh Heath | Reigate and Banstead | 5,489 |
| | Meadvale and St. John's | Reigate and Banstead | 5,520 |
| | Merstham | Reigate and Banstead | 5,483 |
| | Preston | Reigate and Banstead | 1,874 |
| | Redhill East | Reigate and Banstead | 6,869 |
| | Redhill West | Reigate and Banstead | 5,666 |
| | Reigate Central | Reigate and Banstead | 5,195 |
| | Reigate Hill | Reigate and Banstead | 4,130 |
| | Salfords and Sidlow | Reigate and Banstead | 2,045 |
| | South Park and Woodhatch | Reigate and Banstead | 5,192 |
| | Tadworth and Walton | Reigate and Banstead | 5,413 |
| 63. Rochester and Strood CC | | | 75,317 |
| | Cuxton and Halling | Medway | 4,384 |
| | Peninsula | Medway | 10,544 |
| | River | Medway | 5,741 |
| | Rochester East | Medway | 7,181 |
| | Rochester South and Horsted | Medway | 9,509 |
| | Rochester West | Medway | 7,318 |
| | Strood North | Medway | 9,674 |
| | Strood Rural | Medway | 10,681 |
| | Strood South | Medway | 10,285 |
| 64. Runnymede and Weybridge CC | | | 71,274 |
| | Hersham South | Elmbridge | 4,754 |
| | Oatlands Park | Elmbridge | 4,694 |
| | St. George's Hill | Elmbridge | 4,196 |
| | Weybridge North | Elmbridge | 3,089 |
| | Weybridge South | Elmbridge | 3,188 |
| | Addlestone Bourneside | Runnymede | 4,005 |
| | Addlestone North | Runnymede | 4,226 |
| | Chertsey Meads | Runnymede | 4,227 |
| | Chertsey South and Row Town | Runnymede | 4,638 |
| | Chertsey St. Ann's | Runnymede | 4,259 |
| | Egham Hythe | Runnymede | 4,510 |
| | Egham Town | Runnymede | 3,912 |
| | Englefield Green East | Runnymede | 2,146 |
| | Englefield Green West | Runnymede | 3,142 |
| | Foxhills | Runnymede | 3,995 |
| | New Haw | Runnymede | 4,211 |
| | Virginia Water | Runnymede | 3,936 |
| | Woodham | Runnymede | 4,146 |
| 65. Sevenoaks CC | | | 72,561 |
| | Ash and New Ash Green | Sevenoaks | 4,513 |
| | Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge | Sevenoaks | 4,861 |
| | Crockenhill and Well Hill | Sevenoaks | 1,513 |
| | Dunton Green and Riverhead | Sevenoaks | 3,589 |
| | Eynsford | Sevenoaks | 1,498 |
| | Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth | Sevenoaks | 3,724 |
| | Fawkham and West Kingsdown | Sevenoaks | 4,801 |
| | Halstead, Knockholt and Badgers Mount | Sevenoaks | 2,675 |
| | Hextable | Sevenoaks | 3,287 |
| | Kemsing | Sevenoaks | 3,241 |
| | Otford and Shoreham | Sevenoaks | 3,485 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Seal and Weald | Sevenoaks | 3,045 |
| | Sevenoaks Eastern | Sevenoaks | 2,924 |
| | Sevenoaks Kippington | Sevenoaks | 3,561 |
| | Sevenoaks Northern | Sevenoaks | 3,030 |
| | Sevenoaks Town and St. John's | Sevenoaks | 4,351 |
| | Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village | Sevenoaks | 4,299 |
| | Swanley St. Mary's | Sevenoaks | 3,004 |
| | Swanley White Oak | Sevenoaks | 4,603 |
| | Westerham and Crockham Hill | Sevenoaks | 3,284 |
| | Wrotham, Ightham and Stansted | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,273 |
| 66. Sittingbourne and Sheppey CC | | | 75,638 |
| | Bobbing, Iwade and Lower Halstow | Swale | 3,895 |
| | Borden and Grove Park | Swale | 4,423 |
| | Chalkwell | Swale | 1,914 |
| | Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch | Swale | 4,403 |
| | Homewood | Swale | 4,569 |
| | Kemsley | Swale | 4,103 |
| | Milton Regis | Swale | 4,107 |
| | Minster Cliffs | Swale | 5,652 |
| | Murston | Swale | 3,905 |
| | Queenborough and Halfway | Swale | 5,375 |
| | Roman | Swale | 4,287 |
| | Sheerness | Swale | 6,927 |
| | Sheppey Central | Swale | 5,815 |
| | Sheppey East | Swale | 3,734 |
| | Teynham and Lynsted | Swale | 3,951 |
| | The Meads | Swale | 2,075 |
| | West Downs | Swale | 2,110 |
| | Woodstock | Swale | 4,393 |
| 67. Slough BC | | | 76,668 |
| | Baylis and Stoke | Slough | 5,428 |
| | Britwell and Northborough | Slough | 5,538 |
| | Central | Slough | 5,045 |
| | Chalvey | Slough | 5,351 |
| | Cippenham Green | Slough | 6,195 |
| | Cippenham Meadows | Slough | 6,182 |
| | Elliman | Slough | 5,028 |
| | Farnham | Slough | 5,423 |
| | Foxborough | Slough | 2,142 |
| | Haymill and Lynch Hill | Slough | 6,167 |
| | Langley Kederminster | Slough | 6,208 |
| | Langley St. Mary's | Slough | 6,301 |
| | Upton | Slough | 5,803 |
| | Wexham Lea | Slough | 5,857 |
| 68. South West Surrey CC | | | 74,494 |
| | Bramley, Busbridge and Hascombe | Waverley | 3,333 |
| | Chiddingfold and Dunsfold | Waverley | 2,929 |
| | Elstead and Thursley | Waverley | 3,002 |
| | Farnham Bourne | Waverley | 3,103 |
| | Farnham Castle | Waverley | 2,939 |
| | Farnham Firgrove | Waverley | 3,036 |
| | Farnham Hale and Heath End | Waverley | 3,165 |
| | Farnham Moor Park | Waverley | 3,505 |
| | Farnham Shortheath and Boundstone | Waverley | 3,107 |
| | Farnham Upper Hale | Waverley | 3,052 |
| | Farnham Weybourne and Badshot Lea | Waverley | 3,242 |
| | Farnham Wrecclesham and Rowledge | Waverley | 3,271 |
| | Frensham, Dockenfield and Tilford | Waverley | 3,045 |
| | Godalming Binscombe | Waverley | 3,001 |
| | Godalming Central and Ockford | Waverley | 3,219 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Godalming Charterhouse | Waverley | 2,642 |
| | Godalming Farncombe and Catteshall | Waverley | 3,497 |
| | Godalming Holloway | Waverley | 3,196 |
| | Haslemere Critchmere and Shottermill | Waverley | 4,313 |
| | Haslemere East and Grayswood | Waverley | 4,897 |
| | Hindhead | Waverley | 3,108 |
| | Milford | Waverley | 3,007 |
| | Witley and Hambledon | Waverley | 2,885 |
| 69. Southampton Itchen BC | | | 75,474 |
| | Bargate | Southampton | 8,571 |
| | Bevois | Southampton | 8,343 |
| | Bitterne | Southampton | 9,573 |
| | Bitterne Park | Southampton | 9,747 |
| | Harefield | Southampton | 9,698 |
| | Pear tree | Southampton | 9,850 |
| | Sholing | Southampton | 10,291 |
| | Woolston | Southampton | 9,401 |
| 70. Southampton Test BC | | | 72,705 |
| | Bassett | Southampton | 8,890 |
| | Coxford | Southampton | 9,843 |
| | Freemantle | Southampton | 8,673 |
| | Millbrook | Southampton | 9,954 |
| | Portswood | Southampton | 8,877 |
| | Redbridge | Southampton | 9,871 |
| | Shirley | Southampton | 9,212 |
| | Swaythling | Southampton | 7,385 |
| 71. Spelthorne BC | | | 74,418 |
| | Thorpe | Runnymede | 4,119 |
| | Ashford Common | Spelthorne | 6,049 |
| | Ashford East | Spelthorne | 5,619 |
| | Ashford North and Stanwell South | Spelthorne | 5,814 |
| | Ashford Town | Spelthorne | 5,265 |
| | Halliford and Sunbury West | Spelthorne | 4,679 |
| | Laleham and Shepperton Green | Spelthorne | 5,900 |
| | Riverside and Laleham | Spelthorne | 5,170 |
| | Shepperton Town | Spelthorne | 5,243 |
| | Staines | Spelthorne | 5,430 |
| | Staines South | Spelthorne | 5,145 |
| | Stanwell North | Spelthorne | 5,356 |
| | Sunbury Common | Spelthorne | 5,470 |
| | Sunbury East | Spelthorne | 5,159 |
| 72. Surrey Heath CC | | | 74,329 |
| | Ash South and Tongham | Guildford | 5,958 |
| | Ash Vale | Guildford | 4,276 |
| | Ash Wharf | Guildford | 4,717 |
| | Bagshot | Surrey Heath | 4,411 |
| | Bisley | Surrey Heath | 2,610 |
| | Chobham | Surrey Heath | 2,895 |
| | Frimley | Surrey Heath | 4,444 |
| | Frimley Green | Surrey Heath | 4,249 |
| | Heatherside | Surrey Heath | 4,479 |
| | Lightwater | Surrey Heath | 5,260 |
| | Mytchett and Deepcut | Surrey Heath | 4,929 |
| | Old Dean | Surrey Heath | 3,012 |
| | Parkside | Surrey Heath | 4,791 |
| | St. Michaels | Surrey Heath | 3,508 |
| | St. Pauls | Surrey Heath | 4,452 |
| | Town | Surrey Heath | 3,378 |
| | Watchetts | Surrey Heath | 3,652 |
| | West End | Surrey Heath | 3,308 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| 73. Test Valley CC | | | 75,481 |
| | Chandler's Ford East | Eastleigh | 3,644 |
| | Chandler's Ford West | Eastleigh | 4,581 |
| | Hiltingbury East | Eastleigh | 4,021 |
| | Hiltingbury West | Eastleigh | 4,105 |
| | Abbey | Test Valley | 3,786 |
| | Ampfield and Braishfield | Test Valley | 1,803 |
| | Ampport | Test Valley | 1,820 |
| | Anna | Test Valley | 3,740 |
| | Blackwater | Test Valley | 4,103 |
| | Broughton and Stockbridge | Test Valley | 3,582 |
| | Cupernham | Test Valley | 3,895 |
| | Dun Valley | Test Valley | 1,733 |
| | Harewood | Test Valley | 1,748 |
| | Kings Somborne and Michelmersh | Test Valley | 2,106 |
| | North Baddesley | Test Valley | 5,382 |
| | Over Wallop | Test Valley | 1,369 |
| | Penton Bellinger | Test Valley | 3,601 |
| | Romsey Extra | Test Valley | 3,395 |
| | Tadburn | Test Valley | 3,989 |
| | Valley Park | Test Valley | 5,575 |
| | Colden Common and Twyford | Winchester | 4,252 |
| | Compton and Otterbourne | Winchester | 3,251 |
| 74. Tonbridge CC | | | 74,860 |
| | Cowden and Hever | Sevenoaks | 1,561 |
| | Edenbridge North and East | Sevenoaks | 3,616 |
| | Edenbridge South and West | Sevenoaks | 3,015 |
| | Leigh and Chiddingstone Causeway | Sevenoaks | 1,690 |
| | Penshurst, Fordcombe and Chiddingstone | Sevenoaks | 1,966 |
| | Borough Green and Long Mill | Tonbridge and Malling | 5,258 |
| | Cage Green | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,502 |
| | Castle | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,287 |
| | Downs and Mereworth | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,305 |
| | Hadlow and East Peckham | Tonbridge and Malling | 5,371 |
| | Higham | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,611 |
| | Hildenborough | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,686 |
| | Judd | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,594 |
| | Medway | Tonbridge and Malling | 4,167 |
| | Trench | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,516 |
| | Vauxhall | Tonbridge and Malling | 3,693 |
| | Wateringbury | Tonbridge and Malling | 1,540 |
| | Capel | Tunbridge Wells | 1,719 |
| | Pembury | Tunbridge Wells | 4,268 |
| | Southborough and High Brooms | Tunbridge Wells | 4,981 |
| | Southborough North | Tunbridge Wells | 3,051 |
| | Speldhurst and Bidborough | Tunbridge Wells | 4,463 |
| 75. Tunbridge Wells and Crowborough CC | | | 74,555 |
| | Broadwater | Tunbridge Wells | 2,902 |
| | Culverden | Tunbridge Wells | 4,994 |
| | Pantiles and St. Mark's | Tunbridge Wells | 4,745 |
| | Park | Tunbridge Wells | 5,054 |
| | Rusthall | Tunbridge Wells | 3,371 |
| | Sherwood | Tunbridge Wells | 4,391 |
| | St. James' | Tunbridge Wells | 3,753 |
| | St. John's | Tunbridge Wells | 4,811 |
| | Buxted and Maresfield | Wealden | 4,723 |
| | Crowborough East | Wealden | 3,830 |
| | Crowborough Jarvis Brook | Wealden | 1,883 |
| | Crowborough North | Wealden | 4,430 |
| | Crowborough St. Johns | Wealden | 2,021 |
| | Crowborough West | Wealden | 3,842 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Forest Row | Wealden | 3,722 |
| | Framfield | Wealden | 2,147 |
| | Frant/Withyham | Wealden | 3,933 |
| | Hartfield | Wealden | 2,039 |
| | Mayfield | Wealden | 2,122 |
| | Rotherfield | Wealden | 1,924 |
| | Wadhurst | Wealden | 3,918 |
| 76. Wantage CC | | | 76,505 |
| | Cholsey | South Oxfordshire | 6,597 |
| | Didcot North East | South Oxfordshire | 6,805 |
| | Didcot South | South Oxfordshire | 7,104 |
| | Didcot West | South Oxfordshire | 4,663 |
| | Wallingford | South Oxfordshire | 5,625 |
| | Blewbury & Harwell | Vale of White Horse | 4,583 |
| | Faringdon | Vale of White Horse | 5,362 |
| | Grove North | Vale of White Horse | 3,998 |
| | Hendreds | Vale of White Horse | 2,151 |
| | Kingston Bagpuize | Vale of White Horse | 2,555 |
| | Ridgeway | Vale of White Horse | 2,355 |
| | Stanford | Vale of White Horse | 2,654 |
| | Steventon & the Hanneys | Vale of White Horse | 2,444 |
| | Sutton Courtenay | Vale of White Horse | 2,086 |
| | Thames | Vale of White Horse | 2,534 |
| | Wantage & Grove Brook | Vale of White Horse | 5,138 |
| | Wantage Charlton | Vale of White Horse | 4,764 |
| | Watchfield & Shrivenham | Vale of White Horse | 5,087 |
| 77. Winchester CC | | | 76,083 |
| | Bishops Waltham | Winchester | 5,261 |
| | Boarhunt and Southwick | Winchester | 1,130 |
| | Cheriton and Bishops Sutton | Winchester | 1,740 |
| | Denmead | Winchester | 5,757 |
| | Droxford, Soberton and Hambledon | Winchester | 1,682 |
| | Itchen Valley | Winchester | 1,575 |
| | Kings Worthy | Winchester | 3,475 |
| | Littleton and Harestock | Winchester | 2,716 |
| | Olivers Battery and Badger Farm | Winchester | 3,044 |
| | Owslebury and Curdridge | Winchester | 3,107 |
| | Shedfield | Winchester | 3,074 |
| | Sparsholt | Winchester | 1,329 |
| | St. Barnabas | Winchester | 4,618 |
| | St. Bartholomew | Winchester | 4,557 |
| | St. John and All Saints | Winchester | 3,935 |
| | St. Luke | Winchester | 3,365 |
| | St. Michael | Winchester | 4,433 |
| | St. Paul | Winchester | 3,899 |
| | Swanmore and Newtown | Winchester | 3,394 |
| | The Alresfords | Winchester | 4,869 |
| | Upper Meon Valley | Winchester | 1,588 |
| | Wickham | Winchester | 3,163 |
| | Wonston and Micheldever | Winchester | 4,372 |
| 78. Windsor CC | | | 72,090 |
| | Ascot | Bracknell Forest | 3,967 |
| | Binfield with Warfield | Bracknell Forest | 6,444 |
| | Warfield Harvest Ride | Bracknell Forest | 5,755 |
| | Winkfield and Cranbourne | Bracknell Forest | 3,883 |
| | Colnbrook with Poyle | Slough | 3,404 |
| | Windlesham | Surrey Heath | 3,256 |
| | Ascot and Cheapside | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,643 |
| | Castle Without | Windsor and Maidenhead | 4,418 |
| | Clewer East | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,465 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Clewer North | Windsor and Maidenhead | 5,341 |
| | Clewer South | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,406 |
| | Datchet | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,368 |
| | Eton and Castle | Windsor and Maidenhead | 1,227 |
| | Eton Wick | Windsor and Maidenhead | 1,711 |
| | Horton and Wraysbury | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,723 |
| | Old Windsor | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,573 |
| | Park | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,536 |
| | Sunningdale | Windsor and Maidenhead | 3,489 |
| | Sunninghill and South Ascot | Windsor and Maidenhead | 4,481 |
| 79. Witney CC | | | 78,455 |
| | Alvescot and Filkins | West Oxfordshire | 1,367 |
| | Ascott and Shipton | West Oxfordshire | 1,713 |
| | Bampton and Clanfield | West Oxfordshire | 2,877 |
| | Brize Norton and Shilton | West Oxfordshire | 1,549 |
| | Burford | West Oxfordshire | 1,467 |
| | Carterton North East | West Oxfordshire | 3,806 |
| | Carterton North West | West Oxfordshire | 3,260 |
| | Carterton South | West Oxfordshire | 3,295 |
| | Chadlington and Churchill | West Oxfordshire | 1,533 |
| | Charlbury and Finstock | West Oxfordshire | 2,955 |
| | Chipping Norton | West Oxfordshire | 4,640 |
| | Ducklington | West Oxfordshire | 1,667 |
| | Eynsham and Cassington | West Oxfordshire | 4,706 |
| | Freeland and Hanborough | West Oxfordshire | 3,378 |
| | Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leafield | West Oxfordshire | 3,107 |
| | Kingham, Rollright and Enstone | West Oxfordshire | 3,115 |
| | Milton-under-Wychwood | West Oxfordshire | 1,645 |
| | North Leigh | West Oxfordshire | 1,506 |
| | Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt | West Oxfordshire | 3,280 |
| | Stonesfield and Tackley | West Oxfordshire | 3,111 |
| | The Bartons | West Oxfordshire | 1,556 |
| | Witney Central | West Oxfordshire | 3,654 |
| | Witney East | West Oxfordshire | 5,541 |
| | Witney North | West Oxfordshire | 3,114 |
| | Witney South | West Oxfordshire | 4,522 |
| | Witney West | West Oxfordshire | 2,994 |
| | Woodstock and Bladon | West Oxfordshire | 3,097 |
| 80. Woking CC | | | 72,144 |
| | Normandy | Guildford | 2,478 |
| | Pirbright | Guildford | 2,083 |
| | Brookwood | Woking | 1,851 |
| | Byfleet | Woking | 5,344 |
| | Goldsworth East | Woking | 5,018 |
| | Goldsworth West | Woking | 3,500 |
| | Hermitage and Knaphill South | Woking | 3,742 |
| | Horsell East and Woodham | Woking | 3,478 |
| | Horsell West | Woking | 5,154 |
| | Kingfield and Westfield | Woking | 3,923 |
| | Knaphill | Woking | 6,796 |
| | Maybury and Sheerwater | Woking | 6,129 |
| | Mayford and Sutton Green | Woking | 1,932 |
| | Mount Hermon East | Woking | 3,350 |
| | Mount Hermon West | Woking | 4,187 |
| | Old Woking | Woking | 2,123 |
| | Pyrford | Woking | 3,789 |
| | St. John's and Hook Heath | Woking | 3,295 |
| | West Byfleet | Woking | 3,972 |

| Constituency | Ward | Local authority | Electorate |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 81. Wokingham CC | | | 76,905 |
| | Burghfield | West Berkshire | 4,497 |
| | Mortimer | West Berkshire | 4,364 |
| | Sulhamstead | West Berkshire | 2,215 |
| | Arborfield | Wokingham | 1,927 |
| | Barkham | Wokingham | 2,544 |
| | Emmbrook | Wokingham | 6,466 |
| | Ewendons | Wokingham | 6,819 |
| | Hawkedon | Wokingham | 6,678 |
| | Hillside | Wokingham | 6,267 |
| | Maiden Erlegh | Wokingham | 6,570 |
| | Norreys | Wokingham | 6,915 |
| | Shinfield North | Wokingham | 2,371 |
| | Shinfield South | Wokingham | 5,515 |
| | Swallowfield | Wokingham | 2,270 |
| | Wescott | Wokingham | 4,290 |
| | Winnersh | Wokingham | 7,197 |
| 82. Worthing West BC | | | 74,210 |
| | East Preston | Arun | 6,705 |
| | Ferring | Arun | 3,975 |
| | Rustington East | Arun | 4,431 |
| | Rustington West | Arun | 6,650 |
| | Castle | Worthing | 6,140 |
| | Central | Worthing | 6,497 |
| | Durrington | Worthing | 4,378 |
| | Goring | Worthing | 6,690 |
| | Heene | Worthing | 5,717 |
| | Marine | Worthing | 6,363 |
| | Northbrook | Worthing | 3,626 |
| | Salvington | Worthing | 6,927 |
| | Tarring | Worthing | 6,111 |
| 83. Wycombe CC | | | 77,998 |
| | Abbey | Wycombe | 6,227 |
| | Bledlow and Bradenham | Wycombe | 2,149 |
| | Booker and Cressex | Wycombe | 3,474 |
| | Bowerdean | Wycombe | 3,477 |
| | Chiltern Rise | Wycombe | 3,995 |
| | Disraeli | Wycombe | 3,839 |
| | Downley and Plomer Hill | Wycombe | 3,654 |
| | Greater Marlow | Wycombe | 3,770 |
| | Hambleden Valley | Wycombe | 1,891 |
| | Hazlemere North | Wycombe | 3,712 |
| | Hazlemere South | Wycombe | 3,439 |
| | Micklefield | Wycombe | 3,493 |
| | Oakridge and Castlefield | Wycombe | 5,213 |
| | Ryemead | Wycombe | 4,719 |
| | Sands | Wycombe | 4,119 |
| | Stokenchurch and Radnage | Wycombe | 4,137 |
| | Terriers and Amersham Hill | Wycombe | 6,081 |
| | Totteridge | Wycombe | 4,290 |
| | Tylers Green and Loudwater | Wycombe | 6,319 |

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APPENDIX 2

SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL – COMMENTS ON THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND’S (The Commission) REVISED PROPOSALS FOR NEW PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES (OCTOBER 2017)

Background

- 1 The Commission’s initial proposal was to increase the number of electors in the Windsor constituency by transferring the Chalvey Ward to it from the Slough Constituency.
- 2 Slough Borough Council’s submission was that the Chalvey ward should not be transferred to the Windsor Constituency and that the current Slough Constituency remain unchanged. The Council proposed that moving a ward from the Bracknell Constituency to the Windsor Constituency was a viable alternative.
- 3 The Council argued that the proposal would both achieve a better outcome on the statutory electorate quotas with less variance from the median between the three constituencies affected and would maintain the community identity and integrity of the Slough seat.

Revised Proposals for new constituency boundaries

- 4 The Commission’s revised proposals were published on 17th October 2017 and the revised proposal for the Slough Constituency is for Chalvey Ward to remain in the constituency and that the constituency is therefore unchanged.
- 5 The Commission’s report acknowledges that there was strong opposition to the transfer of Chalvey Ward from Slough to Windsor and that the overwhelming response received during the consultations indicated that a revised approach was required in relation to the proposed Windsor constituency.
- 6 The Council notes that the assistant commissioners were persuaded by the strength of evidence presented that:
 - Chalvey ward clearly has stronger ‘local’ ties to Slough than Windsor, not least given the presence of a number of Slough civic institutions are in the ward.
 - Chalvey ward may not be adequately represented if it were transferred to the Windsor constituency and to do so would break local ties.
- 7 The Council notes that the Commission has instead recommended the transfer of the Windlesham Ward from the Surrey Heath Constituency to the Windsor Constituency in order to address the low electorate in the Windsor Constituency. The Council has no comment to make on this recommendation but welcomes the Commission’s decision to support the Assistant Commissioner’s recommendation that Chalvey Ward remains in the Slough constituency.

The Council has publicised the Commission's revised proposals to local ward Members so that they can respond directly if they wish to.

- 8 The Council is pleased that the Commission was persuaded by the strength of argument to retain Chalvey Ward in the Slough constituency and welcomes the revised proposals.

SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Council

DATE: 28th November 2017

CONTACT OFFICER: Garry Tallett – Community Safety Partnership Manager
(For all enquiries) Ginny de Haan – Service Lead, Regulatory Services
 (01753) 477907
 (01753) 477912

WARD(S): All

PART I
FOR ENDORSEMENT

PROGRESS UPDATE ON COUNCIL MOTION OF 26TH JULY 2016 - SAFER SLOUGH PARTNERSHIP

1. **Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this report is to update Members on the work undertaken by the Neighbourhoods and Community Services (NCS) Scrutiny Panel on the matter referred to it from the July 2016 Council meeting.

2. **Recommendation**

The Council is requested to resolve that the work reported by the Safer Slough Partnership to the NCS Scrutiny Panel on 26th June 2017 be endorsed as a suitable response to the Council motion of 26th July 2016.

3 **The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Corporate Plan**

3a **Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy (SJWS) Priorities**

The focus of the original motion on public safety and the reduction of fear in the local population support the following priorities:

- Protecting vulnerable children
- Improving mental health and wellbeing

3b **Five Year Plan Outcomes**

The motion also relates to the following outcome:

- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and visit.

4 **Other Implications**

(a) **Financial**

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

(b) **Risk Management**

There are no risk management implications arising from this report.

(c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

There are no legal or Human Rights Act implications relating to the content of this report.

(d) Equalities Impact Assessment

Feedback and close monitoring of data would be analysed according to SBC equalities monitoring categories, thereby enabling any differential impact on particular groups to be identified.

5 Supporting Information

- 5.1 At its meeting on 26th July 2016, Council passed a motion on sex crime in Slough. The exact wording of the motion was as follows:

“This Council resolves to work with Thames Valley Police through the Safer Slough Partnership to prioritise its response to counter the increase in serious sex crimes around the town and to reduce the fear of sexual offences across the Borough.”

- 5.2 This motion was passed unanimously without amendment. Given the need to monitor the progress made on this matter, it was referred to the NCS Scrutiny Panel for a future discussion. The date that was set for this agenda item was 2nd March 2017, the annual Crime and Disorder Reduction Panel.
- 5.3 This meeting heard that the Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) was increasing the amount of work it was undertaking on sexual violence. However, this was not done under a separate, discrete focus but was rather under a range of different focuses which SSP had identified (e.g. domestic violence, crime prevention). It had also commissioned the Parks and Open Spaces Task & Finish Group to examine how public areas could be made safer for local residents (with specific reference to sexual violence in light of recent incidents) which was in the process of finalising its recommendations. The full structure of this set up was outlined in the agenda papers for the NCS Scrutiny Panel’s meeting on 2nd March 2017.
- 5.4 However, the NCS Scrutiny Panel had felt that a specific focus explicitly targeted at sexual violence would be preferable. As a result, the NCS Scrutiny Panel recommended that such a focus be created and asked for SSP to provide an update on its work to the meeting on 26th June 2017.
- 5.5 The meeting on 26th June 2017 took this update, which is attached as Appendix A. The NCS Scrutiny Panel particularly noted the completed work of the Parks and Open Spaces Task & Finish Group. Whilst it was felt that the work on sexual violence could be communicated more clearly, its breadth and focus was in line with the Council’s request. As well as focusing on crimes against the person, SSP was committed to measures to provide long-term mitigation on the issue (e.g. work in schools). It was noted that not only were the number of sexual offences in decline in Slough, but that this level of decline exceeded national averages.
- 5.6 The NCS Scrutiny Panel also recognised the sensitive nature of the area concerned. As a result, it acknowledged that direct communications on the matter could prove counter productive; even positive news on the issue could risk reintroducing the reputation created by previous high profile cases into the public discussion. As a result, it noted the

initiatives such as the 'Love Parks' campaign aimed at changing perceptions over time through positive messages.

- 5.7 Given this, the NCS Scrutiny Panel approved of the work being done by SSP by tackling sexual violence through work across a series of themes rather than through the creation of one specific, nominated focus. To ensure that this progress is being maintained, the NCS Scrutiny Panel will be taking an agenda item on the matter at its first meeting of the 2018 – 19 Municipal Year.

6 **Comments of Other Committees**

The comments of the NCS Scrutiny Panel at its meetings on 2nd March and 26th June 2017 are outlined in section 5 of this report.

7 **Conclusion**

The Council is requested to note the progress made by SSP outlined in Appendix A and the discussions of the NCS Scrutiny Panel.

8 **Appendices**

'A' - Progress Update on work by the Safer Slough Partnership

9 **Background Papers**

None.

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1 Background

1.1 The Council agreed the following motion at its meeting held on 26th July 2016:

“This Council resolves to work with Thames Valley Police through the Safer Slough Partnership to prioritise its response to counter the increase in serious sex crimes around the town and to reduce the fear of sexual offences across the Borough.”

1.2 Following agreement of the motion, Slough Safer Partnership formed a Task and Finish Group to provide insight and direct resources. This report provides an overview of the approach taken by the SSP; its priorities, outlines the success of the Task and Finish Group and sets out some of the longer term plans.

SSP focus – context

1.3 The Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) is the local statutory Community Safety Partnership for Slough. The purpose of the Partnership is to provide a strategic and co-operative approach for addressing local crime and anti-social behaviour within the Borough. The Safer Slough Partnership is chaired by the Chief Executive and co-chaired by the Police Borough Commander with representatives from statutory and community partners in attendance.

1.4 As the Local Authority whilst we can't control all crime and perceptions of crime, we can use our influence at the SSP to monitor, review and help shift partners toward collaborative interventions based on known risks in Slough and to develop sustainable solutions that stem from evidence and a foundation of research.

1.5 The SSP is focused to ensure that it has the capabilities, skills and mechanisms to oversee the work of the statutory and non-statutory agencies represented at the Partnership. Over the last 12 months, the SSP has focused on providing support and coordination of a multi-agency response to crime and disorder, while reviewing Board membership, the performance management framework and the number and focus of the operational sub-groups that sit under the SSP.

1.6 The SSP has developed a new one page strategy. The strategy under pins the focus of the board, sub-groups and supports corporate strategies (for example the TVP Policing plan and the SBC Five year Plan). The SSP strategic goals have been developed around three core themes. These three themes are strategic and therefore do not specify in detail the operational objectives, but underpin the focus of the priority groups sitting under the SSP (see figure 1).

| Theme | Specific Focus | Delivery Mechanism |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Violence – Protecting People | Domestic Violence | VAWG group |
| | | World Café Events |
| | Alcohol | DAAT Partnership Board |
| | Youth and Gang Crime | Youth Violence Group |
| | | Serious Organised Crime Group |
| Resilience – People and Place | Crime Prevention | Parks and Open space T&F |
| | | Serious Organised Crime Group |

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| | Fear of Crime and Perception of Slough | Intensive Community Engagement Communication and media group (TBA) Performance Management Group |
| | Designing out Crime | Slough Plan |
| Emerging Risks | Cyber Enabled Crime | TBA |
| | Modern Slavery | Modern Slavery and Exploitation Group |

Figure 1

- 1.7 The creation of a new Performance Management Group, and a new performance management framework, provides the SSP with a valuable tool to manage the delivery of the strategy, oversight of the three key thematic areas and operational groups – Business as usual, Priority Delivery and Task and Finish Groups (See figure 2).

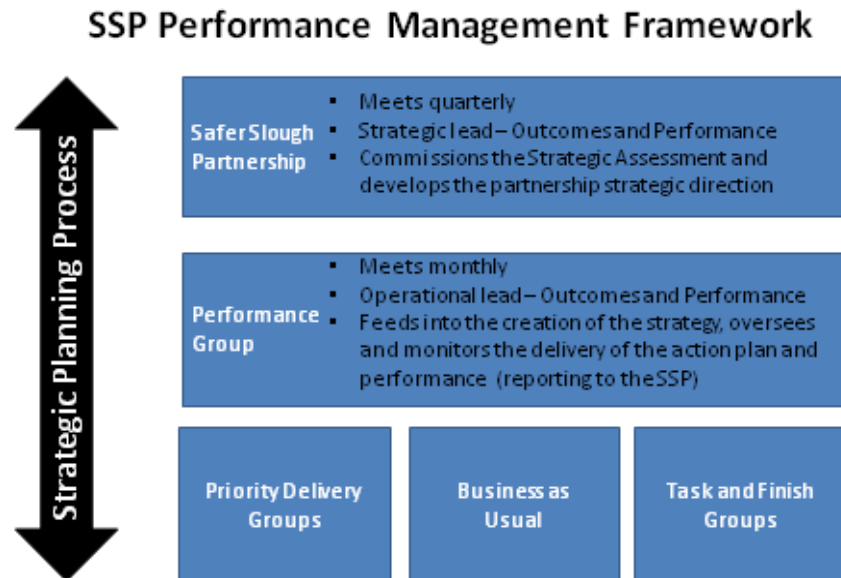


Figure 2

- 1.8 A review and consolidation of sub-groups has led to the formation of a number of new priority delivery groups.

- Violence Against Women and Girls group (VAWG) – focused on Domestic Abuse, FGM, Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence. This group draws together the DA Strategic group, operational deliver group and the FGM LSCB sub group. This new group is focused on reducing violence against women (including sexual assault and rape, which equates to two thirds of reported incidents in Slough).
- Modern Slavery and Exploitation group – this is an emerging are of work for the SSP and aligns the SSP with the work of the Anti-Slavery Commission and the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner.
- Two groups focusing on Youth Crime – the Youth Violence Group focused on the operational delivery and support of young people and the Multi-Agency Serious Organised Crime Group, with a focus on gangs and disruption A process of forming specific task and finish groups to provide a short and focused response when needed has already provided tangible results at a time when partner resources are limited.

- 1.9 The changes to the SSP will enable the partnership to support agencies to focus on the risks faces by Slough residents from what are seen as traditional crimes to the unknown and unquantified emerging risks. The Performance Management Group provides an invaluable function of monitoring and horizon scanning, allowing the SSP Board to keep a strategic view of Slough.
- 1.10 A refocus of the operational groups (including a merger of groups) provides a specific focus where needed, while recognising the need for sustainability and collaboration.
- 1.11 While there are many challenges facing the members of the SSP, the review and subsequent changes to the SSP Board in membership and structure will provide the SSP with the skills, knowledge and ability to monitor, review and to best use of the resources available to deliver of local priorities for Slough.

2 SSP Task and Finish Group

- 2.1 The Safer Slough Partnership commissioned the formation of a Task and Finish Group, Chaired by Ketan Gandhi. To enable this group to be effective, Ketan commissioned research into Sexual Crimes in Slough. It was important to use intelligence led methods to focus on the right areas. Slough has 254 hectares of parks and open spaces making up 89 parks, sports grounds and recreational spaces. It was no surprise that this research identified Salt Hill Park as an area of focus while providing oversight on other areas.
- 2.2 The Task and Finish Group included Cllr Sohal and Cllr Bains. Unfortunately due to work commitments Cllr Bains was unable to attend the meetings, but instead was kept informed via email. The Fire Service, Police, Parks, Voluntary Sector, Youth Services and Community Safety and comments from Park users (research carried out by a local undergraduate student) made up a multi-agency problem solving group. An action plan was formed with short, medium and long term solutions.

Short Term

- 2.3 As part of a public reassurance campaign, we had police in the park on foot, on bikes and on horses. We fitted temporary mobile CCTV cameras, monitored by our CCTV control room. The Fire Service made random visits to the park during unsocial hours, using their high powered lights to scan the areas near the A4. Meanwhile, we tweeted and talked about what we were doing in the park at every opportunity.

Medium Term

- 2.4 The parks team worked to remove high hedging, dense foliage and improve the physical appearance of Salt Hill Park. Local groups engaged in activities in the park in the evening including poetry in the park. Regular inspections of parks have taken place to ensure maintenance such as cleansing etc is being undertaken to required standards. Green gyms have been introduced to a large number to our parks and this again contributes towards increased usage of our parks for positive activities.

Long Term

2.5 We have launched the 'love our parks' campaign which aims to raise the positive profile of our parks as well as encourage residents to become involved in schemes such as 'friends of' groups.

2.6 The original task and finish group morphed in to a wider Slough safe, clean and better marketed group as part of this group the following are key actions:

- Improved lighting in our parks and open spaces through integrating it into Sloughs lighting initiative.
- Work with the police to enhance offender profiling to be utilised to better prevent incidents.
- Make the cleansing and maintenance contract more specific re cleansing and reporting of incidents / damage.
- Identify solutions to enable easier reporting and recording of incidents.
- Continue to build on current events programme in parks.
- Develop a culture of 'local ownership' of our parks.

2.7 The VAWG group was formed to broaden the partnership focus from Domestic abuse to a wider view of violence to women and girls. This has led to the development of a shift from specialist services to operational and community intervention. The start of this is the formation of a Domestic Abuse Champion's Network, enabling more frontline professionals to take an active role in helping to reduce harm. The shift from Specialist to Professional will help to problem solve at an earlier level.

2.8 Working with young people is an area where we need to focus if we are to change gender perceptions. We have just commissioned a 4 year programme working in Primary and Secondary Schools to increase the resilience of the next Generation. This work will address a range of harms from CSE, Grooming, Online risks, Sexualisation and gang involvement. The work is at pilot stage at the moment, but will be made available to all schools in Slough over a period of time.

3. **Conclusion**

3.1 The SSP has taken the issue of Sexual Offences Seriously and this is now starting to show in a reduction. As with most reductions it is not just one intervention or project that makes the difference, but a number of small incremental successes.

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AGENDA ITEM 13

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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