

Part 1

Norfolk County Council

Response to the

Local Government Boundary Commission of England

Consultation of Electoral Arrangements in Norfolk

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Periodic reviews of county council divisions take place to ensure that they conform and uphold the three criteria laid down by the LGBCE, these are elector equality, community identity and good governance. The Review for Norfolk commenced in 2019 with Phase 1, a discussion and debate on how many members should represent the electorate in Norfolk.
- 1.2. The Council agreed the submission of a phase 1 proposal for 84 members and agreed to continue the format of one member per division. After considering the submissions the LGBCE was minded to recommend that 84 councillors should serve Norfolk County Council in the future – which is no change from the current number of councillors.
- 1.3. Phase 2 of the Review commenced on the 24th September 2019. During this period, interested parties and individuals are encouraged to submit schemes and make suggestions on the location and names of the divisions throughout the County. NCC will be responding by putting in a submission that covers the whole County.
- 1.4. In this part of the review the County Council worked up a scheme of divisions, which was officer led and involved the discussion and comments of the Members Working Group (MWG) on a regular basis. This resulted in changes to the original proposals, which were then approved by the MWG and subsequently sent to the Full Council for approval at the extraordinary meeting on the date of the 3rd February prior to submission to the LGBCE by the original cut off submission date of the 11th February 2020.
- 1.5. On 30 January, the Commission received a representation from a district council in Norfolk which cited significant concerns about the electorate forecasts. Having considered the points raised, the Commission agreed that the forecasts should be revisited and the consultation period extended by six weeks to 24th March. The extraordinary meeting of the 3rd February was adjourned and the revised proposals subsequently sent to the Full Council for approval at the Full Council meeting 23rd March prior to submission to the LGBCE by 24th March.

2. Terminology

- 2.1. Several different words and phrases are used to describe the process, for clarity a list and description of keys words and any technical phrases used in this document is provided below.

Word/Phrase	Meaning
Coterminosity	All polling districts within a division must have a border with each other
Division	An area of land identified to represent the electors who reside in it at County level

'Hundreds'	Between Anglo-Saxon times and the nineteenth century Norfolk was divided for administrative purposes into 'hundreds'. (The names of the 'hundreds' have been referred to when naming new divisions).
Ideal Number	The total number of electors in the County divided by the total number members
Member	A person who has been elected to represent a division
Scheme	The process and document, which provides detailed plans for the whole County, which is submitted to the LGBCE.
Variance	A measure of deviation from the 'ideal number.' This can be positive or negative and the aim is to achieve the smallest possible variance
Ward	An area of land identified to represent the electors who reside in it at District level

3. The Scope of the LGBCE

- 3.1. This document is the County Council submission to the LGBCE consultation. The LGBCE make the decisions on how many members represent the County and where the divisions are located. In making their decisions, they first consider all submissions from the public and organisations including NCC. They will also apply knowledge and experience of carrying out similar reviews elsewhere.
- 3.2. After Phase 2 is completed on the 24th March 2020, the LGBCE will consider the submissions and issue their draft scheme on the 2nd June 2020. Members of the public and organisations then have until the 10th August 2020 to comment on the LGBCE draft scheme and on the 3rd November 2020 the LGBCE will publish their final recommendations, which will then be used until the next review.

4. Context and Aims

- 4.1. The last review by the Boundary Committee for England (BCfE) commenced in 2002 and was published in 2004. This review provided the number and geographic layout for the divisions in use today. The current review has been requested by a slightly different Government body, but its aims and terms of reference are virtually the same.
- 4.2. NCC has provided a scheme for the whole County. The County Council and members have taken a proactive approach to engage in the process and have engaged with the LGBCE to produce a scheme, which will 'work,' and has the best opportunity of satisfying local communities.
- 4.3. The LGBCE provides a technical manual, which is to be used when providing a scheme of divisions. This document lays out three criteria, which must be observed. These criteria are: -

- 4.4. 'Delivering electoral equality for local voters – this means ensuring that each local councillor represents roughly the same number of people so that the value of your vote is the same regardless of where you live in the local authority area.'
- 4.5. 'Reflecting the interests and identities of local communities – this means establishing electoral arrangements which, as far as possible, maintain local ties and where boundaries are easily identifiable.'
- 4.6. 'Promoting effective and convenient local government – this means ensuring that the new wards or electoral divisions can be represented effectively by their elected representative (s) and that the new electoral arrangements as a whole allow the local authority to conduct its business effectively. In addition, we must ensure that the pattern of wards [*divisions*] reflects the electoral cycle of the council as shown below.'

(The LGBCE Electoral Reviews Technical Guidance April 2014 page 5)

- 4.7. These three criteria hold equal weight, but they can be conflicting as the LGBCE states below.

'Occasionally, it will not be possible for us to put forward a boundary proposal that clearly meets all of these principles. In fact, the statutory criteria can sometimes contradict each other, for examples where a proposed ward [*division*] might reflect the shape of local communities but delivers poor levels of electoral equality. In these cases, the Commission will use its discretion – and the quality of evidence presented to it – to come to a conclusion.'

(The LGBCE Electoral Reviews Technical Guidance April 2014 page 5)

- 4.8. There are occasions in this scheme of divisions where judgements have had to be made over conflicting criteria. In each case the issues have been considered on an individual basis but as a general rule, electoral equality has taken first place because it is the criterion, which affects all the electors living in the County.

5. Experience and Skill

- 5.1. A small team of officers has worked on all the aspects of the project from working out numbers of electors to drawing maps of the proposed divisions. Several officers attended a LGBCE workshop in London to discuss the process and there has also been a dialogue with our nominated LGBCE case officer. Additionally, a former NCC employee who worked on the last review was engaged on a temporary basis to work on this one.

6. Consultation

- 6.1. A Members Working Group was set up as a link between members and the officers to steer and guide the process.

7. Methodology

- 7.1. LGBCE state that the County Council must provide data on the number of electors in each polling district for 2019. This data is provided by the District councils. The LGBCE then requires an estimate of how many electors will be in the polling districts in 2025. This ensures that firstly any new housing is included and secondly, that over a period of time, the variance reduces ideally to zero.
- 7.2. The methodology to determine the 2025 electorate estimate has been based on assuming that all houses occupied in 2019 will have occupants in 2025 so it follows that if people sell their house, it will be replaced with new people who will then become the electors. Thus for many polling districts, where no housing development is planned, there will be no additional electors between 2019 and 2025.
- 7.3. Norfolk has experienced a huge amount of new housing, with more planned. It has and will have a significant impact in some areas especially at present on the west side of Norwich e.g. Cringleford, Hethersett and Wymondham.
- 7.4. In areas where significant building is taking place or will take place shortly, forecast housing data has been supplied by District councils. This raw data is then used to calculate the increase in accordance with LGBCE guidelines.
- 7.5. More information about the forecasting process is provided in Appendix A

8. Rules

- 8.1. In drawing up a scheme of divisions there are a number of issues that must be taken into consideration. These are: -
 - Polling districts in any division must be coterminous
 - No division can span two different districts
 - No division be a 'doughnut' i.e. completely encircling another division
 - Divisions must contain physical barriers such as lakes, rivers, railways and roads that make it very difficult for members to visit all parts of their division
 - However roads and bridges can be seen as enabling members to visit all of their division.
 - Ideally divisions should have a variance of under 10%, but some are permitted where other factors are more dominant e.g. physical boundaries.
 - Variances of over 20% are only permitted in very extraordinary circumstances.

However sometimes it is necessary to come to a compromise on some barriers.

9. The Process

- 9.1. The process starts with dividing the total number of electors by the total number of divisions as the table below demonstrates. It then arrives at the average number of electors per division.

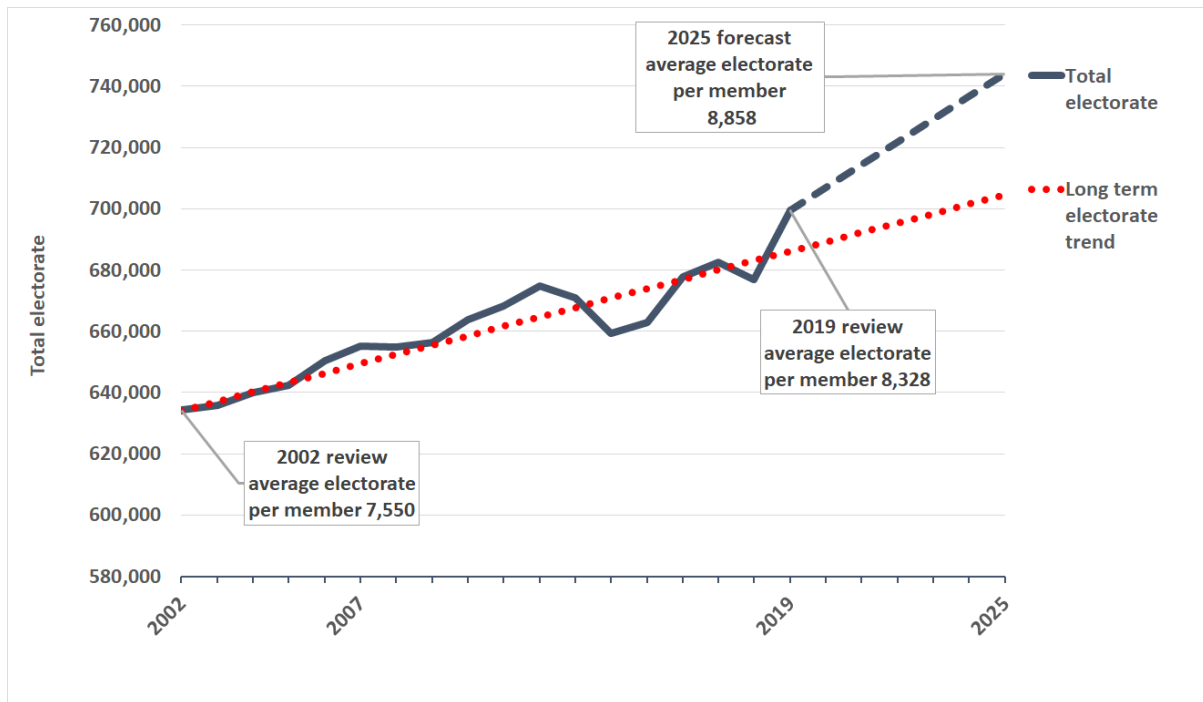
District Name	Current Electoral Division	2019 Electorate	Forecast Increase In	2025 Electorate	No. Divisions	Allocated Divisions	Change In Divisions	% Change In Electorate
Breckland	12	102,993	6,933	109,926	12.41	12	0	7%
Broadland	13	101,690	10,562	112,252	12.67	13	0	10%
Great Yarmouth	9	72,345	2,676	75,021	8.47	9	0	4%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	14	120,305	7,634	127,939	14.44	14	0	6%
North Norfolk	11	84,300	2,508	86,808	9.80	10	-1	3%
Norwich	13	109,571	4,493	114,064	12.88	13	0	4%
South Norfolk	12	108,364	9,664	118,028	13.33	13	1	9%
Norfolk	84	699,568	44,469	744,037	84.00	84	0	6%
Ideal Number	8,328		8,858					

- 9.2. This determines how many divisions are allocated to each district and it shows that the rate of increase in electors is different for each District. Based on 84 members we allocated members firstly based on the integer and then allocating the additional members based on those Districts which have the highest fractional part.
- 9.3. The starting point of the process for working up a scheme is the Polling District (PD). In rural areas this is usually the same as the parish boundary. However, in the main urban areas there are no parishes and just Polling districts are used.
- 9.4. The LGBCE have said that one should start with a 'clean piece of paper' i.e. build the scheme from the bottom up to a complete scheme. However, if current divisions show good electoral equality, then they automatically meet the criteria of an 'identifiable community' and 'good governance' criteria.
- 9.5. It is difficult to prioritise competing criteria, but the decision has been made to rank elector equality at the top because it is the primary reason for carrying out a review and one which the electorate are most likely to understand.
- 9.6. The next ranked priority has been to ensure we meet the rules laid down by the LGBCE regarding boundaries and variance tolerances. Following this, existing arrangements have been taken into consideration so that where possible, the majority of the existing division has been used with a small number of PDs either added or subtracted.
- 9.7. The adherence to using full district 'wards' has been considered as much less important for this exercise, although they are included where practical.

- 9.8. Each District is unique and has been treated as such. For this reason there is a separate narrative for each District. The narratives are, 'living' documents showing the direction of travel to the final version. This is to ensure that there is transparency.
- 9.9. For each district the process starts either at the top or left-hand side of the geographical area, building up divisions. As you progress the task gets harder because there fewer options open to ensure that all the other criteria are met. In most cases there have been several attempts starting in different points on the map to achieve a workable result. In some cases it has been necessary to build up from divisions that 'stick out' where there is no flexibility to redraw the division. The Catton Gove division in Norwich is good example. It is also an aim to try and make the division as compact as possible so that members do not have long distances to travel from one part of the division to the other end.

10. Size of Divisions

- 10.1. Norfolk is a large county and parts of it are very rural and sparsely populated. This means that some divisions will have to be made up of many different Polling districts and that most of them will be separate parishes. A key part of any Members work is being able cascade information from the County and also take back concerns and issues affecting that Parish/Town Council. Obviously, the more parishes in a division, the more work and travelling for the member and for this reason steps have been taken in the process to reduce as far as possible the number of polling districts in a division. In the last review The Brecks division comprised of 20 Polling Districts, making it the division with the highest number of polling districts.
- 10.2. In this review the overall average number of polling districts per division is 9. There are 25 divisions with 10 or more polling districts. The highest number is in the Eynsford division which contains 28 polling districts and a total of 8 divisions with over 20 Polling districts. Appendix 2 lists the number of polling districts for each division, with those above the average marked in blue.
- 10.3. In the previous review the 'ideal numbers' of electors per division were approximately 7,550 in 2002 and 7,850 in 2007. In this review the figures are 8,328 in 2019 and 8,858 in 2025.
- 10.4. The chart below shows the increase in electorate since 2002 and the average number of electorate per member ('ideal number'), the graphs also shows the long-term growth trend. The forecast increase in electorate between 2019 and 2025, which has been used for this schedule, assumes an increased growth rate which is higher than the growth trend over the previous years.



10.5. The increase in number of electors per division has taken place at the same time as a much greater use of technology, which allows members to engage more effectively with the electorate of their divisions.

11. [Steps to Elector Equality](#)

11.1. The existing divisions show very significant variances as shown in Appendix 3. In producing a current scheme of divisions two measurements have been used as a guide to achieve this goal. The first is a summary of variances from the 'ideal number', which is shown in the table below. The 2019 numbers use the current distribution of electoral divisions compared to the 2019 ideal number and the 2025 numbers use the proposed distribution of electoral divisions compared to the 2025 ideal number.

Variance	2019		2025	
	Divisions	%	Divisions	%
Over 20%	6	7%	0	0%
Over 10%	21	25%	0	0%
Over 5%	31	37%	35	42%
0.5% to 5%	23	27%	43	51%
Zero (< 0.5%)	3	4%	6	7%
Total	84		84	

11.2. This clearly demonstrates that the range of variances reduces significantly from 2019 to 2025.

- 11.3. The second measurement is measuring the 'trend.' This notes whether the variance reduces, stays the same or increases over the period. This is a useful measurement because in some instances physical barriers prevent being able to design the optimum sized division. However, if a division had a variance of +8% in 2019, for example, and in 2025 the variance is -2%, this can be seen as benefit as it is closer to electoral equality even though there is a variance. Likewise, if the 2019 figure is -2% and the 2025 figure is +3% the trend is actually worse. Using this approach overall the electoral equality improves.
- 11.4. With our proposal nearly two thirds of the divisions are either getting better or have the same variance over the period, more information is shown in Appendix 4.

12. District Narratives

- 12.1. A number of different iterations of the scheme were drawn up in order to arrive at the optimum solution. The following section contains the narrative for each District. Appendix 5 contains the full list of proposed polling districts for each District, with maps showing the proposed and current divisions.

13. Breckland

- 13.1. Breckland is unique in one respect compared to the other divisions in Norfolk in that it has a military training area situated in the lower half of the District. This naturally acts as a large physical barrier when considering the electoral arrangements. The District is made up of a mainly agricultural base with small villages and market towns.
- 13.2. In the West it is very rural, whilst the towns of Thetford and Attleborough are experiencing a large growth in new housing as part of the A11 high tech corridor from Cambridge to Norwich.
- 13.3. During the period 2002 to 2025 it is expected that the electorate will rise by 21% making Breckland the second fastest growing District in the County. The ideal number of electors in 2025 is 8,858 for the County, but for Breckland the average is 109,926 divided by 12 seats. This gives an average number of 9,160 giving an approximately 300 electors extra per seat, which accounts for most divisions having a positive variance.
- 13.4. In Breckland, all of the variances in the current scheme of over 10% occur in towns in the bottom half of the District map. Therefore the plan was to keep as much of the northern divisions within their current boundaries just adding and subtracting one or two polling districts to ensure good electoral equality.
- 13.5. For the lower half of the District, the aim was to build up the urban centres first and then rework the remaining rural polling districts into logical divisions, at the same time ensuring that community identity and electoral equality were maintained as far as possible.

- 13.6. After the draft scheme was shown to the Member Working Group and other Members a number of suggestions were made and minor modifications included.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK1	9,496	7%	Attleborough

- 13.7. This division started off with a 29% variance, which reflects the large amount of building that has taken place and is continuing for the foreseeable future. The division needed to transfer approximately 2,580 electors in order to achieve a zero variance.

- 13.8. There are four polling districts in Attleborough and ATB1 and ATQ3 were unsuitable because they had too many electors in. This only left ATB2 to be transferred to Guiltcross. Apart from achieving the best electoral equality, this area together with ATB1 on the Sothern side of the town, is where the major building is taking place and more is planned. Infrastructure projects have started including the provision of Rosecroft School, which will help generate a new community identity there.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK2	8,966	1%	Dereham North and Scarning

- 13.9. The plan for Dereham North was to improve the current electoral variance of - 7%. At the same time Dereham South had a variance of 9% so the plan was to transfer hopefully just one polling district. This was achieved by transferring DET1 Toftwood East. No other polling district could be chosen because their size was far too large.

- 13.10. During the consultation with Members, the current Member for the division requested that the name should be changed from Dereham North to include the parish of Scarning, which is also part of the division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK3	8,933	1%	Dereham South

- 13.11. As mentioned above, it was possible to reduce the variance by transferring one polling district to Dereham North and Scarning. Thus, there was very little change in the boundaries of these two divisions.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
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BK4	8,916	1%	Elmham and Mattishall
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13.12. Elmham and Mattishall division had a variance of 8% so the aim was to try and transfer approximately 800 electors. At the same time an opportunity was taken to try and reduce the size of the division so that it did not sweep in a half circle round the Dereham divisions. This would make it easier to govern.

13.13. The redrawn division included the whole of the Upper Wensum ward. It was not possible to include the whole Mattishall ward because the variance would be too large and it would also affect the Yare and Necton division. It should be noted that part of this ward was originally in the Yare and Necton division so its sense of community has not been changed. Finally, the part of the Lincoln ward has been returned to join the rest of the ward in the Launditch division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK5	9,662	9%	Guiltcross

13.14. Guiltcross was one of the last divisions to be worked up as it started with a variance of only -1%. It had to include polling district ATB2 from Attleborough because that division was too large. At the same time Thetford East needed to add polling district to achieve good equality.

13.15. Once Attleborough and Thetford were fixed, there was not much flexibility left in regards to which polling districts could be moved. There was the opportunity to move AL7 Quidenham into the Brecks to improve equality of both Guiltcross and The Brecks. However, it was decided not to do this because firstly, The Brecks already has a large number of parishes and Parish Councils for the Member to look after. Secondly, Quidenham is at the centre of a number of small village communities who go through the village to and from their main local town, Attleborough.

13.16. The new division contains the wards of Guiltcross and The Buckenham & Banham and half of the Harling & Heathlands, which is shared with Thetford East.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK6	8,655	- 2%	Launditch

13.17. Necton and Launditch started with a zero variance so the aim was not to change anything. After discussion with Members, a number of minor modifications were made in order to improve community identity so that now it just contains the full wards of Hermitage, Launditch and Lincoln as well as providing a good electoral equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK7	9,033	2%	Swaffham

13.18. Swaffham was another division that started with a good variance of only -1%. In order to improve community identity, LA8 Newton By Castle Acre was transferred to Launditch as it was part of the Launditch ward. The Members Working Group argued that NA1 Beachamwell, which looks to Swaffham as its centre and is part of the Nar Valley ward, should be included. The division also has the Swaffham ward and so community identity at ward level is very good.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK8	8,725	- 1%	The Brecks

13.19. The Brecks is the biggest division in the District, being made up of many polling districts representing small rural parishes. Starting off with an 8% variance the aim was to pass over several polling districts to other divisions. This would provide less Parish Councils for the Member to service and have less area to travel.

13.20. NA1 Beachamwell was moved to the Swaffham division and FO2 Croxton had to move to Thetford West in order to improve better electoral equality. In both cases the communities look towards the local town as their community centre so this is an improvement.

13.21. To then improve the equality it was necessary to add AL8 Rocklands and AL13 Snetterton, both of which are part of the Wayland and All Saints ward. Unfortunately this is a large ward and so it was not possible to contain it all in one division. Overall there has been little change in the boundaries and the division contains the complete wards of Ashill and Bedingfield.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK9	9,083	3%	Thetford East

13.22. Thetford East commenced with a -23% variance and Thetford West had a 12% variance, so the plan was to initially move some of the electors from West to East. Before this could be done it was necessary to finalise Thetford West because there are less opportunities to move polling stations because of its location on the District border.

13.23. Once this was done, TBU1 Thetford – Burrell South was transferred as it is also a single polling district ward. This did not generate sufficient numbers of electors so it was necessary to add ones from more towards the West. A number of different options were examined, considering that this area is predominantly rural rather than urban. Polling districts HA1 Bridgham and

HA4 Roundham & Larling were chosen because they straddle the A11 high tech corridor and are likely to have similar issues and concerns to FO3 Kilverstone.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK10	9,434	7%	Thetford West

13.24. As mentioned above Thetford West is tied to Thetford East and it was necessary to move one polling district over. This gave a small shortfall so FO2 Croxton was transferred from The Brecks. This parish looks towards Thetford as its centre. It is scheduled to have a large amount of new housing along with adjacent polling districts. It therefore made sense to include this parish, as they will have the same common interests and concerns, as the rest of Thetford. This design ensures that the Thetford Priory ward remains wholly within the division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK11	9,668	9%	Watton

13.25. In common with other towns in the District, Watton has grown and started with an 11% variance. Approximately 1,000 electors needed to be transferred to another division. Although it was possible to move AL1 Caston and AL4 Griston, which would have 947 electors, the problem was that they would have had to go to The Brecks, which already contained a large number of polling districts and would have provided an unacceptable electoral equality variance. Additionally both villages see Watton as their community centre.

13.26. Instead polling district SA3 Ovington was moved. This did not generate such a good improvement in equality, but did have the advantage that most of the rest of the Saham Toney ward including the village is adjacent to the Yare and Necton division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BK12	9,355	6%	Yare and Necton

13.27. The Yare and All Saints division began with a -5% variance and over the process of the scheme the shape changed several times as different combinations were tried out. Broadly the shape of the division remains but it has gained and lost a number of polling districts in an attempt to provide better community identity. It was also necessary to move some polling districts to ensure that other divisions had better electoral equality.

13.28. As a result of this, the division gained the Necton ward and lost two polling districts MA5 Whinburgh and Westfield and MA6 Yaxham to the Elmham and

Mattishall division. Originally AS1 Ashill was included in the division, but the local Member requested that Ashill become part of The Brecks so that there was a complete ward and in return AL2 Great Ellingham and AL3 Little Ellingham moved back to the Yare and Necton division.

13.29. During the discussion about the different options it was decided that the name should change when the Necton ward joined the division, and at that time all of the Wayland and All Saints polling districts were in The Brecks. Necton remained in the division and represents 26% of the electorate.

13.30. **Conclusion:** Overall many of the divisions have not changed shape very much and the new scheme provides seven divisions with an electoral equality of less than 4%. At the same time there has been an improvement in the number of complete wards situated within a division. All of this contributes to better community identity and local governance. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
BK1	Attleborough	1	7,480	-10%	9,496	7%
BK2	Dereham North And Scarning	1	8,684	4%	8,966	1%
BK3	Dereham South	1	7,944	-5%	8,933	1%
BK4	Elmham and Mattishall	1	8,528	2%	8,916	1%
BK5	Guiltcross	1	9,375	13%	9,662	9%
BK6	Launditch	1	8,510	2%	8,655	-2%
BK7	Swaffham	1	8,565	3%	9,033	2%
BK8	The Brecks	1	8,642	4%	8,725	-1%
BK9	Thetford East	1	9,083	9%	9,083	3%
BK10	Thetford West	1	8,910	7%	9,434	7%
BK11	Watton	1	8,740	5%	9,668	9%
BK12	Yare and Necton	1	8,532	2%	9,355	6%
Total		12	102,993		109,926	

14. [Broadland](#)

14.1. Broadland District proved to be very challenging in working out a scheme of divisions because it has a complicated boundary with Norwich District making it difficult to construct divisions. It was further complicated by the fact that the polling districts bordering Norwich tend to contain large numbers of electors.

14.2. The District consists of mixture rural agriculture, sparsely populated marshes and urban areas. Over the period 2002 to 2025 it is forecasted that the District will grow by 17%, which ranks it 4th = with King's Lynn and West Norfolk and slightly less than the County average. Based against the County ideal division size of 8,858 electors in 2025 Broadland has 112,252 electors divided by 13 divisions. This gives an average of 8,635 electors. This explains why most divisions must have a negative variance.

- 14.3. In the current scheme, Acle and Reepham at each end of the District have large negative variances. In the middle the variances tended to be negative but within acceptable electoral equality variances. Thus the task was to design a scheme, which worked up divisions from the ends towards the centre.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO1	8,355	- 6%	Acle

- 14.4. Acle division started off with a -19% variance so it needed approximately 1,650 extra electors to create the ideal sized division. However, bearing that most divisions would have to have a negative variance, the actual aim was to try and add about 1,200 electors as a practical solution.

- 14.5. Several options were tried, which to some extent were dependent on the variance for Blofield and Brundall division. Eventually BC1 Upton with Fishley was taken from Wroxham, whilst BD4 Strumpshaw moved to Blofield and Brundall; this was advantageous because Strumpshaw is part of the Brundall ward, which is mainly situated in Blofield and Brundall division. Likewise Upton with Fishley is part of Blofield with South Walsham ward, which is located in Blofield and Brundall, thus improving the community identity of these two parishes.

- 14.6. The rest of the division is made up of the complete wards of Acle, Burlingham and Marshes. This gives a -6% variance, which falls with the criteria.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO2	8,394	- 5%	Aylsham

- 14.7. Aylsham began with a variance of -5%, so it was decided to keep the existing boundary as it was not practical to reduce it without causing a bigger negative variance for surrounding divisions. This means that the community identity has not changed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO3	8,971	- 1%	Blofield and Brundall

- 14.8. This division originally started with a variance of -3%, so the plan was to try and keep the existing borders. This proved to be difficult because there were many attempts to get a practical solution to the four divisions immediately to the left of this division, which then had an impact on Blofield and Brundall.

- 14.9. In the end BD2 Cantley, Limpenhoe and Southwood was transferred to Acle to improve its variance. This polling district was chosen because they border the marshes and tend to have a common interest with other parishes in Acle.

- 14.10. Feedback from the Members suggested that as the Plumsteads had close ties, BR1, BR2 & BR3 should all be in one division. It was not possible to include them all in the Blofield and Brundall division, so this left a shortfall, which was solved by adding BC3 Hemblington and BC4 South Walsham. This ensured that the majority of the polling districts in the Blofield with South Walsham ward were in the same division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO4	8,365	- 6%	Coltishall and Spixworth

- 14.11. Coltishall and Spixworth is the new name for the current Hevingham and Spixworth division, which began with a -14% variance. When working up this division, all of the divisions to its left had already been finalised. It was also not possible to add any polling districts from Old Catton and Sprowston, as these had also been finalised. Moreover these two divisions were very urban compared to the rural area situated to their North.

- 14.12. Originally the plan had to try and keep as much of the current shape of Wroxham as possible because it had good electoral equality. Whilst the plan worked for other divisions, it was not very practical for Hevingham and Spixworth. The decision was then taken to turn the division round and add polling districts from Wroxham. This made a very compact division, which had advantages for governance and focuses around the two main villages and a road running directly through both of them.

- 14.13. Hevingham is no longer situated in the division and instead Coltishall was added because it is one of the principle villages.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO5	8,367	- 6%	Drayton and Horsford

- 14.14. Drayton and Horsford started off with a 1% variance so ideally the boundaries did not need to change. Overall there has to be a negative variance for most divisions and because of this it was necessary to transfer to Taverham, which it had a -12% variance. It was only possible to transfer BN1 Felthorpe because the other polling districts are too large. This arrangement ensures that the village of Drayton remains in one division and protects community identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO6	9,588	8%	Hellesdon

- 14.15. Hellesdon division began with an 8% variance and has now not changed. Being made up of just two polling districts, due to its geography, it is difficult to improve on its variance. Additionally, there is a distinct break between Hellesdon and Drayton so it would be inappropriate to split a polling district just to obtain a better variance.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO7	8,499	- 4%	Old Catton

- 14.16. Old Catton is another division set out on a limb making it difficult to add and subtract polling districts. It started with a variance of -4% and after lots of different options, mainly to help the variances of surrounding divisions; it was decided to keep the current borders. This also ensures that the current community identity is maintained.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO8	8,256	- 7%	Reepham

- 14.17. Reepham has the most polling districts in the division and the aim was initially to try and reduce this number thus making easier to provide good governance. Unfortunately it started with a variance of -22%. It was not possible to add polling districts from Aylsham as it would have made its variance worse. Likewise Drayton and Horsford were fixed and it was necessary to transfer BL1 Attlebridge to Taverham to ensure it met the electoral equality criteria.

- 14.18. This left the only option of adding BM2 Hevingham and BM3 Stratton Strawless both from the Hevingham ward. It was not possible to transfer BM1 as well as this would have produced inferior variances.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO9	9,497	7%	Sprowston

- 14.19. In spite of requests by Members to try and keep Sprowston together in one division, it was just too large. A number of different combinations were considered with reference to the impact on the surrounding divisions. Ultimately it was not practical to combine it in any way with Old Catton as it would have destroyed the community identity. It was not practical to combine part of Sprowston with BY2 Rackheath, which clearly a separate village and community. The only other option was to keep the existing borders and accept the variance of 7%.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
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BO10	8,463	- 4%	Taverham
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14.20. Taverham, starting with a variance of -12% it was necessary to add electors. Hellesdon's and Drayton and Horsford's boundaries were fixed so Taverham could only take polling districts from Reepham. BL1 Attlebridge was chosen because it is the next village situated along the main A1067 Norwich to Fakenham road so there is a community of interest and identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO11	8,833	0%	Thorpe St. Andrew

14.21. Thorpe St. Andrew in many respects is the mirror image of the issues with Sprowston. It is too large to be contained within one division so the hunt was on to try and find a solution, which was acceptable to the local community. It started off with a variance of -3% and there were many attempts to try and get, 'the best fit,' which was acceptable to Thorpe St. Andrew and also did not have a negative impact on surrounding divisions.

14.22. The River Yare provides a clear border at the bottom of the division on the map. The new A1270 known as the Broadland Northway or Northern Distributer Road acts as the barrier between the town and the Plumsteads, so the only area where polling districts can be moved is bordering onto Sprowston. Therefore HK2, which was in Woodside was moved to Thorpe St. Andrew and HK1 was moved into Woodside to ensure that both Thorpe St. Andrew and Woodside had acceptable variances.

14.23. In the end the division has lost one polling district otherwise the borders and community identity remains intact.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO12	8,206	- 7%	Woodside

14.24. Woodside was involved in the struggle to get as much of Sprowston and Thorpe St. Andrew into their own respective divisions in order to protect community identity. In order to achieve this many different options were drawn up. Woodside began with a 29% variance so there was a need to move polling districts into other adjacent divisions.

14.25. After discussion with the Member Working Group, it was decided to add the parts of Sprowston and Thorpe St. Andrew, which were not in the respective divisions and keep this as Woodside, thus giving it a separate community identity from its neighbours. The reduction in elector numbers was achieved by transferring HK2 Thorpe St. Andrew parish into that division. This gave Woodside a new variance of -5%.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
BO13	8,459	- 5%	Wroxham

14.26. Wroxham is quite big running along the back of the District. Starting off with a variance of -5%, the first thoughts were to try and keep the boundaries the same because it met the equality criteria. However, all the proposed options with urban divisions tended to have an impact on it as well.

14.27. Once the Coltishall and Spixworth division had been finalised, Wroxham had to look very different. As one of the last divisions to be finalised, there were not many options left to play with. After receiving a request to keep the Plumstead ward together, it was decided to include this with Wroxham ward leaving only BC6 Woodbastwick to add in order to achieve good electoral equality. The new shape makes the division more compact with a number of small villages focussing on Wroxham as their centre.

14.28. **Conclusion:** Broadland was difficult work up into a scheme that was practical, observed community identities and electoral equality. In spite of the issues ten of the divisions are either the same or only slightly different from the existing boundaries. Three divisions have been significantly changed, but this should make them easier to govern as they are more compact. Wherever it has been practical, divisions have been made up of complete wards to improve community identity. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
BO1	Acle	1	8,042	-3%	8,355	-6%
BO2	Aylsham	1	8,331	0%	8,394	-5%
BO3	Blofield and Brundall	1	8,267	-1%	8,971	1%
BO4	Coltishall and Spixworth	1	7,996	-4%	8,365	-6%
BO5	Drayton and Horsford	1	7,610	-9%	8,367	-6%
BO6	Hellesdon	1	8,779	5%	9,588	8%
BO7	Old Catton	1	6,636	-20%	8,499	-4%
BO8	Reepham	1	8,110	-3%	8,256	-7%
BO9	Sprowston	1	9,222	11%	9,497	7%
BO10	Taverham	1	8,305	0%	8,463	-4%
BO11	Thorpe St. Andrew	1	8,634	4%	8,833	0%
BO12	Woodside	1	4,588	-45%	8,206	-7%
BO13	Wroxham	1	7,170	-14%	8,459	-5%
Total		13	101,690		112,252	

15. [Great Yarmouth](#)

15.1. Great Yarmouth District is characterised by three distinct types of area. First, there is the world famous coastal strip including the town of Great Yarmouth

and other seaside villages. Secondly, there is the very rural hinterland that includes extensive marshes and rivers. Finally, there is the main commercial, industrial and suburban area around Great Yarmouth and Gorleston St. Andrews.

- 15.2. One other main feature is Breydon Water and the mouth of the River Yare that act as a physical 'pinch - point' and barrier. This virtually breaks the District in half creating a North and South areas.
- 15.3. Since 1974 Great Yarmouth has seen the number of divisions increase from 7 to 9. Over the period 2002 – 2025 the electorate is expected to grow by 10%, which puts the District as the second slowest rate of growth. It is also worth pointing out that although the 'ideal' division size for the County is 8,858 electors in Great Yarmouth, this figure is 75,021 divided by nine divisions, which gives an average of only 8,336. Consequently, virtually all of the divisions will have to have a negative variance and leaves less scope to attempt to make the divisions electorally equal.
- 15.4. Three different schemes of work were tried viz: - from the top of the District map down, the bottom up and from the middle out. All of the schemes had problems and issues. In particular the top three Northern divisions had a combined forecasted electorate of 24,849 in 2025, which would give an average variance of about -6%.
- 15.5. After providing a first draft to the Member Working Group, they responded with an alternative scheme, which involved a number of polling districts being split. This had the advantage of improving electoral equality for some divisions. Then a number of small modifications were made to ensure that the best possible electoral equality was achieved.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY1	8,246	- 7%	Breydon

- 15.6. Breydon started with a variance of 0% so ideally the plan was to make no changes so that community identity would be retained. However, there was a lot of pressure to add and subtract polling districts in order to improve the equality of other neighbouring divisions. The aim in all of the divisions in the South part of the District was to redraw boundaries so that electors in a sense were moved up the District and added to the divisions in the North, which had very poor variances.
- 15.7. For this reason CL1 Claydon polling district was split along a line suggested by a local Member so that the Northern part was moved into Yare division. On the South side of the division it was necessary to move some electors from Lothingland, which started off with a variance of 21%. It was decided that the best polling district to split was BS2 Bradwell, which was made up of a rural and urban part. The North part was included into Breydon.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY2	8,060	- 9%	Bure

15.8. Bure was originally made up of part of West Flegg and Caister – on – Sea. The old name was no longer appropriate as a lot polling districts had changed. After initially referring to it as South Flegg, it was decided to change the name to Bure because the River Bure runs along the western part of the division.

15.9. West Flegg started off with variance of -24%, which meant that approximately 2,100 electors were needed in order to achieve a zero variance. It was not possible to take electors from North Flegg and North Caister and Ormesby because they had already been finalised. It was necessary to complete these two divisions first because they could add any polling districts from across the District boundary in the North.

15.10. This meant that that the Caister South and most of the Yarmouth North wards were added to gain a sufficient number of electors, but due to the demands of other neighbouring divisions it has not been possible to improve the variance from -9%.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY3	8,149	- 8%	Gorleston St. Andrew

15.11. Gorleston St. Andrew division began with a variance -14% but it was difficult to add more polling districts because on the right hand side there is the River Yare, which acts as a physical barrier and further down there is the seafront. In order to reduce the impact of adding too many polling districts, it was decided to add MA3, which is part of Magdalen ward, which on its own just provided sufficient additional electors. This means that the new boundaries are very similar to the existing ones.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY4	8,206	- 7%	Lothingland

15.12. Lothingland division started off with a large variance of 21% and electors had to be transferred to other divisions. This was done by moving BS1 Bradwell. This is mainly urban unlike the rest of the division, which is very rural. Bradwell is adjacent to Magdalen and looks more towards this division as its centre because it contains such things as schools.

15.13. It was also necessary to transfer part of BS2 to Breydon to ensure that electoral equality fell within the acceptable criteria.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
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GY5	9,041	2%	Magdalen
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15.14. Magdalen started with a variance of -8% so the aim was to try and add one or two polling districts to improve the electoral equality. This task proved to be very easy in that BS1 Bradwell could move from Lothingland. It also meant that it was not necessary to take any polling districts from Breydon or Gorleston St. Andrew.

15.15. The other advantage as mentioned above is that Bradwell is relatively urban like Magdalen and has close ties. On the ground it is difficult to differentiate the boundaries because there is similar type of housing in Bradwell and Magdalen.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY6	8,094	- 9%	North Caister and Ormesby

15.16. North Caister and Ormesby is another division, which has been completely redrawn so that it now contains the wards of Caister North and Ormesby. Originally it was called Caister – on – Sea and had a -17% variance. It was not possible to add any polling districts from North Flegg, which had already been finalised.

15.17. A number of different combinations were examined on how to work up this division and Bure, but in order to ensure that both divisions met the equality criteria; it was decided to split Caister so that it was in two divisions.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY7	8,695	- 2%	North Flegg

15.18. North Flegg was originally known as East Flegg, but when the area was redrawn for this review, the orientation of these divisions changed to North to South and so hence the name changes to reflect the area better. It started with a variance of -13% and due to its location on the District boundary; it could only be worked up starting from the top border and working South.

15.19. It has been able to include the East and West Flegg wards and one polling district from the Fleggburgh ward (FL2 Fleggburgh) was added to ensure that the electoral equality was below 10% variance.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY8	8,237	- 7%	Yare

- 15.20. Yare was originally called Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown and had a variance of 1%. The division has the sea on one side and the River Yare on the other side so it is very difficult to add or subtract polling districts.
- 15.21. The aim was to keep the division as it is currently but this proved impossible because it was necessary to transfer electors to other divisions, which had poor variances. This meant that SC1 part of Southtown and Cobham ward was transferred to Yarmouth North and Central. It was also necessary to split NE1 part of Nelson ward, which went to Yarmouth North and Central.
- 15.22. In light of these changes, it was suggested by the Member Working Group to rename the division as Yare because the River Yare borders the division. Also recently there has been a lot of regeneration in the area including the building of a new dock and the name reflected these changes. Another Member requested that the original name should be retained. However, with the loss of part of Yarmouth and Southtown, it was felt that Yare was a more appropriate name as the division contains most of the Nelson ward.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
GY9	8,294	- 6%	Yarmouth North and Central

- 15.23. Yarmouth North and Central division began with a 1% variance and it was initially hoped to be able to keep the existing borders. Unfortunately, it was necessary in an attempt to help the poor variances of the divisions in the North part of the County, to move boundaries. Therefore, part of the Southtown and Cobham ward was transferred from Yare. It was also necessary to split polling district NE1 so that some electors now reside in the division.
- 15.24. At the North of the division it was also necessary to split polling district YN2 so that some electors were transferred to Bure division. This was necessary to ensure the variance of Bure was less than 10%.
- 15.25. **Conclusion:** Great Yarmouth District proved very difficult to provide a scheme of divisions, which would work in practice. This is because overall the District has a significant negative variance compared to the County average. There is also the problem in that Breydon Water acts as a big physical barrier and that the North of the District is sparsely populated. Having carefully reworked the whole District scheme, it does produce all divisions with a less than 10% variance. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025
GY1	Breydon	1	8,099	-3%	8,246
GY2	Bure	1	8,060	-3%	8,060
GY3	Gorleston St. Andrews	1	8,101	-3%	8,149
GY4	Lothingland	1	6,694	-20%	8,206
GY5	Magdalen	1	9,032	8%	9,041
GY6	North Caister and Ormesby	1	8,040	-3%	8,094
GY7	North Flegg	1	8,153	-2%	8,695
GY8	Yare	1	8,027	-4%	8,237
GY9	Yarmouth North and Central	1	8,139	-2%	8,294
Total		9	72,345		75,021

16. King's Lynn & West Norfolk

- 16.1. King's Lynn & West Norfolk (KL&WN) District is large and contains a wide range and diverse types of terrains and settlements. In the North of the District, there is the very popular holiday resort of Hunstanton and surrounding beaches.
- 16.2. The centre is made up of the main town of King's Lynn and rural agriculture villages, whilst at the bottom and particularly on the left hand side of the District, there are marshes dispersed with small isolated villages.
- 16.3. KL&WN has 14 divisions, which makes it the largest District in the County. In the period 2002 to 2025 the electorate is expected to grow by 17%, which ranks it 4th = with Broadland and puts it slightly less than the County average. The average division size for KL&WN is 127,939 divided by 14 divisions, with an average of 9,139 electors. This is approximately 280 electors more than the County average of 8,858 and explains why most divisions have a positive variance.
- 16.4. Being a big rectangle in shape, it has been easier to produce a scheme of divisions than some of the other Districts in the County. More than half of the divisions began with acceptable variances of less than 10%, so the plan to try and move only polling districts to those divisions, which needed them in order to achieve better electoral equality criteria.
- 16.5. The top half of the District had a small shortfall of electors compared to the rest of the District, so it was a case of working down in the District map. The bottom divisions contained a surplus of electors so the aim was to transfer them to divisions higher up the map

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL1	9,510	7%	Clenchwarton and King's Lynn South

- 16.6. The bottom half of the District was subject to a range of schemes to try and ascertain the best solution for each division. This division covers the area between the town centre and old part of Lynn as well as some of the immediate villages between the town and the marshes. It started with a 3% variance. After trial and error the best solution was just to move SS2 West Winch to Middleton. This makes sense on the basis that the village is on the East side of the River Great Ouse and is similar to the neighbouring villages of North Runcton and Middleton.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL2	9,370	6%	Dersingham

- 16.7. This division began with a variance of 2% and so the aim was to try and keep the boundaries as close to the current ones as possible. However, it was necessary to transfer polling district PW1 Snettisham to Docking because that division in turn had to pass on polling districts to make up a shortfall in North Coast. Apart from sharing many of the same community issues as Dersingham, Snettisham also shares this community identity with Heachham e.g. the Norfolk Coast path, which is in the Docking division.

- 16.8. The move of Snettisham meant that more polling districts had to be added. These could not come from Docking and Freebridge Lynn, which had already been finalised so the Massingham with Castle Acre ward was added. This gave the division two complete community centres of interest, Dersingham centring on the West and the Massinghams in the East.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL3	9,307	5%	Docking

- 16.9. Docking started with a shortfall of 6% and needed to transfer some polling districts to North Coast to ensure that its electoral equality was within the permitted criteria. Snettisham was moved from Dersingham and this made a good fit with Heacham.
- 16.10. It was decided to transfer a number of the polling districts in the Birchams with Rudham ward to North Coast, but due to its size it was not possible for all the polling districts in the ward to be contained in the same division so it had to split over the two divisions. Finally, it was necessary to move SC1 Syderstone to Docking in order to achieve good electoral equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL4	9,083	3%	Downham Market

16.11. Downham Market was probably the easiest division in the County to formulate. It began with a variance of 3% and so there was no need to add or subtract any polling districts. This left the division with the same boundaries, which represents just the town and keeps community interest intact.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL5	8,901	0%	Feltwell

16.12. This division started with an 18% variance so it was necessary to move polling districts to other neighbouring divisions. This was achieved by moving polling districts into Middle Levels. It included the rest of the Denver ward. It was then necessary to move WB6 Barton Bendish into Feltwell. This ensured that the whole of the Wissey ward was situated in the division, which improves community identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL6	9,060	2%	Freebridge Lynn

16.13. It was difficult to formulate a scheme because the division is bounded by King's Lynn town and the coast. Also, Dersingham division had been finalised leaving the only area to add electors from was Middleton. Starting off with a -6% variance, it was only necessary to add a couple of polling districts so that a better variance was achieved. The solution was to add SH6 Leziate and SH7 Bawsey. This ensured that the division was made up of The Woottons ward and most of the Gayton & Grimston ward, thus protecting as far as possible common community interest.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL7	9,048	2%	Gaywood North and Central

16.14. This division had big negative variance of -19% to start with. Luckily, Gaywood South had a variance of 26%. There had also been some redrawing of the polling districts in the town so it is not possible to directly compare between the current divisions and the proposed. However, it was possible to move several polling districts between the two Gaywood divisions so that good electoral equality was achieved.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL8	8,663	- 2%	Gaywood South

16.15. As mentioned above, this division had a 26% variance but it was able to transfer some electors to Gaywood North and Central. In total the overall shape of the boundaries of the two divisions has not changed and community identity of Gaywood village has not changed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL9	9,292	5%	King's Lynn North and Central

16.16. This was another easy division to produce a scheme for. It began with a variance of 5% and having the River Great Ouse as one physical barrier, there were limitations in where polling districts could be added or subtracted.

16.17. It was decided that as Gaywood worked up into two good divisions from the point of electoral equality and community identity. RU1 South Wootton is a very different type of polling district, with its own community identity so it was not sensible to split off part of King's Lynn North and central to give to Freebridge Lynn, just so the electoral equality would be slightly improved. Thus the boundary of this the oldest part of the town has not been changed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL10	8,870	0%	Marshland North

16.18. Marshland North is one of the divisions on the left hand side of the District that has a very different terrain to the rest of the District. This means that the community identity is very different and lean towards Peterborough and or Cambridge as their big city rather than Norwich. This is not necessarily the case for communities who live in the North of the District.

16.19. The division began with variance of -4% so the aim was to try and keep the existing borders in order to maintain community identity. In the end it was decided to swap SV2 Tilney All Saints for SW6 Terrington St. John. This had the advantage of keeping the three polling districts of the Terrington ward in one division. Apart from these minor changes, the division remains the same.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL11	9,299	5%	Marshland South

16.20. Unlike Marshland North, this division began with a variance of 26% so it was necessary to move polling districts into other divisions. This was achieved

simply by transferring TF1 Marshland St. James, WS6 & WW6 Stow Bardolph into the Middle Levels. Moving TF1 meant that all the parishes of the Tilney, Mershe Lande & Wiggenhall ward were in the same division. The Stow Bardolph polling districts are part of the Upwell and Delph ward, which is quite big and not possible to include in one division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL12	9,062	2%	Middleton

16.21. This was another division, which had a number of changes made to its boundaries, which caused its name to be changed to better reflect the identity of the division. Like Middle Levels, due to its location this was one of the last divisions to be worked up so there was limited flexibility in which polling districts could be included or transferred. It started off with a variance of 18% and so SH6 Leziate and SH7 Bawsey were transferred to Freebridge Lynn to improve its electoral equality.

16.22. It also had SS2 West Winch added from Clenchwarton and South Lynn because of electoral equality, but as mentioned previously, this could be seen as an advantage by bringing the two Winches together in the same division. There was now a shortfall, which was made up by adding WC6 Fincham, WG2 Tottenhill and XE1 Watlington.

16.23. Although the desire was to try and just have a division containing whole wards, it is not always practical or possible. This is especially the case when the boundaries change significantly. In the case of Middleton due to these changes, a number of different names were considered, but it was decided to call it Middleton after one of the larger settlements in the division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
KL13	8,998	2%	North Coast

16.24. This division, which began with a variance of -10% needed to add a couple of polling districts to improve the overall electoral equality. Due to its location it could only add electors from Docking. It was thought that it was better to add electors from one part of the boundary because that would help keep some form of community identity. It was not possible to include PU1 Heacham because it had far too many electors.

16.25. It was decided to add polling districts RM1 South Creak, RN6 Stanhoe, RN7 Barwick and RP6 Syderstone. This last polling district in particular tends to look towards South Creak as its centre.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
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KL14	9,475	7%	The Middle Levels
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16.26. Originally this division was known as Fincham but on the suggestion of the Members Working Group changed to The Middle Levels. This is because the Middle Level Main Drain runs through some of the division. It could not be called Fincham because the village was no longer part of the division.

16.27. The division started with a variance of 4% and if possible the plan was to keep the existing boundaries in order to maintain community identity. However, because of the location of the division, it was necessary to finalise the neighbouring divisions first. These divisions were bounded by the District and in some cases the County boundary, which limited the number options open to moving polling districts between divisions.

16.28. A number of different options were tried to ensure that surrounding divisions met the LGBCE criteria and so the boundary of The Middle Levels had to change. The division had to absorb a surplus of electors in the Feltwell and Marshland South divisions. To make the division more compact the division could have been redrawn to produce a 'doughnut' with Downham Market in the centre. This was not pursued because a doughnut division does not meet the LGBCE criteria.

16.29. Instead the whole divisions moved slightly west. Nevertheless, it has enabled the whole of the Tilney, Mershe Lande & Wiggshall ward to be included in one division, thus promoting a sense of community identity in this isolated area.

16.30. **Conclusion:** Although KLWN proved to be easier than some districts to create a scheme of divisions, there were nevertheless challenges particularly in the centre of the District. However, the majority of divisions have remained similar to their current boundaries, which ensures that community identity is maintained. In a number of cases the new designs have had the advantage of bringing whole wards together in one division to assist in cementing local ties. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
KL1	Clenchwarton and King's Lynn South	1	8,400	1%	9,510	7%
KL2	Dersingham	1	9,098	9%	9,370	6%
KL3	Docking	1	8,840	6%	9,307	5%
KL4	Downham Market	1	8,813	6%	9,083	3%
KL5	Feltwell	1	8,483	2%	8,901	0%
KL6	Freebridge Lynn	1	8,358	0%	9,060	2%
KL7	Gaywood North and Central	1	8,762	5%	9,048	2%
KL8	Gaywood South	1	8,031	-4%	8,663	-2%
KL9	King's Lynn North and Central	1	8,393	1%	9,292	5%
KL10	Marshland North	1	8,550	3%	8,870	0%
KL11	Marshland South	1	8,697	4%	9,299	5%
KL12	Middleton	1	8,155	-2%	9,062	2%
KL13	North Coast	1	8,436	1%	8,998	2%
KL14	The Middle Levels	1	9,289	12%	9,475	7%
Total		14	120,305		127,939	

17. [North Norfolk](#)

- 17.1. In this review of County Council seats North Norfolk loses one seat. This is because this District is expected to grow over the period 2002 – 2025 by only 7%, which rank's it the slowest growing District. The actual average number of electors for the District is 86,807 divided by ten divisions which equates to an average of 8,681 per seat. This explains why most of the divisions have a negative variance.
- 17.2. The District is essentially a long curved rectangle made up of three main inland towns, Fakenham, Holt and North Walsham and two seaside towns, Cromer and Sheringham. The rest of the District is very rural although the right hand side of the District does contain part of The Boards. The coastal strip is noted for its sandy beaches and wildlife, and relies heavily on the tourist economy.
- 17.3. It made sense to start building the divisions from the west side of the District because Fakenham did not need change. The divisions were then built from going towards the East leaving space to include the coastal strip of Cromer and Sheringham.
- 17.4. Next the two most Eastern divisions were worked up as they could add electors from their Western boundaries. Finally, North Walsham town needed to be split into two divisions due to its size so that the majority of the town centre was in one division and the rest added to Mundesley and Worstead.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN1	8,820	0%	Cromer

- 17.5. Cromer started off with a variance of -2% and the aim was to try and keep the division as compact as possible and include the Poppyland ward. SP1 Suffield Park was added to ensure that there was good electoral equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN2	8,082	-9%	Eynsford

- 17.6. Eynsford division used to be called Melton Constable and had a variance of -13%. In producing different options the Members Working Group commented that it was thought that on the left hand side of the District it was better to run the divisions North to South rather than East to West, as this made them more compact and thus easier for Members to travel around and govern.
- 17.7. Having produced a scheme for all the divisions in the West including Holt and also the coastal strip of Cromer and Sheringham, there were a large number of small polling districts to build into a division. The aim was to try and include a number of complete wards to build up into the division. This partially worked and Erpingham and Gresham wards have thus been included. However some have had to be split over neighbouring divisions to ensure that there is good electoral equality.
- 17.8. The name of the division had to change because Melton Constable was no longer situated in the division. There was no obvious choice of name as all of the polling districts are very small. It was suggested that the same naming convention be used as in other parts of the County i.e. the appropriate Hundred name. In this case Eynsford was chosen as the most suitable one.
- 17.9. The variance is -9%, which is on the low side, but was a deliberate decision not to try and improve it because it was deemed that increasing it any further, ran the risk of making it difficult to govern, as there would be too many Parish Councils for the Member to look after.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN3	9,306	5%	Fakenham and The Raynhams

- 17.10. Fakenham and The Raynhams is currently known as Fakenham and started off with a variance of 5% so the aim was to try and keep the division boundaries the same. This resulted in the same variance for the new division. It was suggested by the member Working Group that the name should be changed to Fakenham and The Raynhams to reflect the division as it is only made up of two wards, one being The Raynhams which covers all of the area outside of the town.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN4	8,529	-4%	Greenhoe

17.11. Greenhoe was originally known as Wells. It was suggested by the Member Working Group that Wells – next – the – Sea was only a small part of the division situated at the top. Other communities within the division would look to other centres such as The Walsinghams. It was decided to use another Hundred name, in this case Greenhoe.

17.12. Wells commenced with a -23% variance and so it was necessary to include polling districts from the Holt division to improve equality. It was not possible to take any from Fakenham and The Raynhams because this division had already been finalised. The new division was able to include the whole of the Priory, Walsingham and Wells with Holkham wards. Unfortunately due to equality criteria it was necessary to split the Coastal and Stibbard wards with the Holt division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN5	8,425	-5%	Happing

17.13. Happing is currently known as South Smallburgh. It started with a -18% variance so it has been necessary to include a number of new polling districts to improve electoral equality to acceptable levels. It was therefore decided to follow the same naming convention and call this Happing, as it now covers a larger area.

17.14. In drawing up the division, an attempt was made to try and improve the boundary around HA2 East Ruston and HA3 Happisburgh so that it was all contained within one division and thus make the boundary more compact. Care was also taken not to include Stalham as it sees its community identity with Hoveton.

17.15. Polling districts HT2 Barton Turf and HT5 Neatishead were transferred to Hoveton and Stalham because they are part of the Hoveton & Tunstead ward and see their community centring on Hoveton. STB1 Horning has been included with the other part of the St Benet's ward.

17.16. The need for increased number of electors has ensured that the Happisburgh and Hickling wards are fully included in the division. Unfortunately it has not been possible to include the whole of the Bacton ward, which is split with Mundesley and Worstead. It has also been necessary to add HT3 Dilham to improve the electoral equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN6	8,670	-2%	Holt

17.17. Holt commenced the review with a variance of -10% and the aim was to add a few extra polling districts so that electoral equality improved. However as the Greenhoe and Sheringham divisions were fixed, it was now necessary to change the orientation of the division so that it could include the village of Briston and surrounding parishes.

17.18. The division now consists of the wards of Briston, Holt and Stody and parts of the Coastal and Stibbard wards. It was not possible to include the rest of the Stibbard ward because it would have increased the variance of Greenhoe.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN7	8,605	-3%	Hoveton and Stalham

17.19. Hoveton and Stalham division commenced with a variance of -13% and therefore needed additional polling districts to bring the variance up to an acceptable level. This was achieved by adding HT2 Barton Turf and HT5 Neatishead from Happing. Both of these polling districts are part of the Hoveton & Tunstead ward, which is complete less the polling district of HT3 Dilham. At present this parish is not part of the division and has not been for at least the last 16 years so it can be argued that its community identity is leaning more towards Happing.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN8	8,612	-3%	Mundesley and Worstead

17.20. Mundesley and Worstead division started off with a variance of -13% but apart from needing more electors in the division, had a number of other issues. First, part of the division had been moved to Cromer to make that division better from a community and governance point of view. Second, the divisions of Eynsford, Happing and Hoveton and Stalham had been fully calculated so it was only possible to swap polling districts with North Walsham. Thirdly, in the middle of these two divisions is the town and the aim was to try and keep as much of the town centre together in one division for the purposes of community identity.

17.21. A number of different combinations were tried and the best one, which worked for both divisions, was to create one, which is predominantly urban and the other one predominantly rural. Mundesley and Worstead are centred on these two communities and share the common issues and concerns of being made up of small villages. Both communities also look towards North Walsham as their local centre.

17.22. The town of North Walsham is too big to be contained within one division and so NWW1 North Walsham West was added to the division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN9	8,583	-3%	North Walsham

17.23. North Walsham division was the last one to work up. It started off as North Walsham East with a variance -3%, which although a good variance belied the fact that it is currently rather an awkward shape and together with Mundesley and Worstead and Eynsford had to absorb the North Walsham West and Erpingham division.

17.24. Due to the completion of all the surrounding divisions, the number of options was limited unless another complete redrawing of the District was undertaken. Five of the North Walsham polling districts were joined together, but this left a slight shortfall. It was then decided to add BA1 Bacton and BA2 Paston, which also look to North Walsham as their community centre. This has produced a division with a much smaller border making it much easier to govern.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NN10	9,175	4%	Sheringham

17.25. Sheringham started off with a variance of -21% so approximately 1,800 electors needed to be added to the division. It was recognised that Cromer and Sheringham are two seaside towns along a coastal strip. Their issues and concerns are likely to be very different to communities who are based further inland.

17.26. Starting with the town itself, the plan was to add polling districts either side who see Sheringham as its community centre. On the right hand side it could extend no further than BE2 East Runton because otherwise it would encroach into Cromer town. Polling district SS2 Upper Sheringham was added because it definitely looks towards Sheringham and CO7 Weybourne was included to ensure that there is good electoral equality.

17.27. **Conclusion:** North Norfolk District has seen a complete redraw with only one division having the same borders. The reasons for this are first, the District has reduced by one division so other divisions have to fill the vacant space. Second, on the advice of Members, it was felt that a North to South orientation of divisions was preferable to the existing East to West one. Third, there was a conscious attempt to try and redraw the boundaries on the right hand side of the District so they were more compact and therefore easier to govern. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
NN1	Cromer	1	8,525	2%	8,820	0%
NN2	Eynsford	1	7,961	-4%	8,082	-9%
NN3	Fakenham and The Raynhams	1	8,469	2%	9,306	5%
NN4	Greenhoe	1	8,474	2%	8,529	-4%
NN5	Happing	1	8,367	0%	8,425	-5%
NN6	Holt	1	8,133	-2%	8,670	-2%
NN7	Hoveton and Stalham	1	8,508	2%	8,605	-3%
NN8	Mundesley and Worstead	1	8,364	0%	8,612	-3%
NN9	North Walsham	1	8,569	3%	8,583	-3%
NN10	Sheringham	1	8,930	7%	9,175	4%
Total		10	84,300		86,808	

18. [Norwich](#)

- 18.1. Norwich is the most urban of the seven districts and since 1974 has reduced from 16 to 13 divisions. Over the period 2002 – 2025 the electorate is expected to grow by 20%, which is slightly higher than the County average and is the third fastest growing district. This growth has ensured that the District continues to have 13 divisions.
- 18.2. The boundary of the District is broadly circular but has three points where it protrudes outwards viz; - Bowthorpe, Catton Grove and Crome. This makes the task of proposing a scheme more complicated because these three divisions can only be changed from one direction and for this reason must be finalised first.
- 18.3. After working out these three divisions, the left hand side of the District was built up from the outside working in as Wensum did not need to change. Next Sewell was worked up so the top of the District was complete from Bowthorpe to Crome. Next the divisions of University, Eaton Lakenham and Town Close were created. The central divisions were finalised ending up with Thorpe Hamlet.
- 18.4. The aim has been to try and keep the existing boundaries as far as possible because they are well established and the names for all except Mile Cross have been in existence since 1974, so the communities are familiar with them. For this reason it was decided that it was not necessary to split any of the current polling districts in order to improve electoral equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO1	9,229	4%	Bowthorpe

- 18.5. On the current basis Bowthorpe is estimated to have an electorate of 9,932, which represents a variance of 12%. To reduce the variance, it has been necessary to transfer BO3 to University division. This was chosen rather than Wensum because this division has a variance of 0% and any additional polling districts would make the variance worse. It produces a division boundary, which is very similar to the current one.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO2	8,526	- 4%	Catton Grove

- 18.6. Catton Grove is another division, which sticks out from the circle and started off with a variance of – 4%. It was decided that it made sense to add MX1B with 7 electors MX1A with 12 electors, which was already in the division. This makes virtually no change to the existing boundary.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO3	8,515	- 4%	Crome

- 18.7. Crome is the last of the divisions, which sticks out from the circle. Currently it has a variance of – 17% so needed additional polling districts to improve the variance. It was decided not to add CG5 because it was too large and would significantly affect Catton Grove. Likewise SE4 and TH4 are too large.

- 18.8. TH3 from Thorpe Hamlet could have been added but this would have produced an odd shaped division almost splitting Thorpe Hamlet in half. This would not work as TH3 is in the centre of the division. Therefore the only other solution was to include CR5 (S). Again there is little change to the existing division boundaries.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO4	8,725	- 1%	Eaton

- 18.9. Eaton had a –13% variance so needed additional electors to maintain good electoral equality. The main A140 currently acts as a barrier on the right hand side with Lakenham, which is clearly identifiable. On the left hand side there is Eaton Park, which acts as a marker between Eaton village and University and is well established.

- 18.10. This meant that there were only three adjacent polling districts, which could be added viz: - EA3A, NE4 & TC4. The best combination was to add EA3A and TC4 to give the lowest variance. The boundary of the new division is slightly larger than current as a result of this addition.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO5	8,886	0%	Lakenham

18.11. Lakenham division started with a negative variance of -15% and so required additional polling districts. The boundary with Eaton has already been set and so the main options are to take electors from either from Town Close (variance 3%) or Thorpe Hamlet (variance 24%). Obviously it makes more sense to take electors from Thorpe Hamlet to help reduce its variance.

18.12. Ideally 1,349 electors needed to be added to Lakenham. LA2A and LA3B added 283 electors leaving 1,066 to find. TH1 has twice the number needed so MA4A was included to provide a better variance. Overall the new boundary is larger but more identifiably as it bordered at the top by the River Yare.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO6	9,071	2%	Mancroft

18.13. Mancroft started with the largest divisional variance in the District of 27%. By the time this division was worked up, most of the other divisions were complete and so the opportunities to move polling districts were becoming limited.

18.14. MA4 had already been moved to Town Close to improve its variance so NE5 was moved to Nelson to improve the variance of that division. This left Mancroft with two less polling districts than current, but broadly the same shape.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO7	8,278	- 7%	Mile Cross

18.15. Mile Cross currently has a variance of -6%, which is acceptable. It was not possible to improve on this without a detrimental effect on Catton Grove, Sewell and Wensum. There are only three polling districts that could be added to improve the variance viz: - MA1, MA5 & WE2A.

18.16. Unfortunately all of these polling districts contain large numbers of electors, which would make the variances unacceptable so the boundaries of the division have not changed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO8	8,699	- 2%	Nelson

18.17. Nelson started with a variance of -12% but by the time this division was worked upon the only practical solution was to add polling districts from Mancroft otherwise the outer divisions would have a higher negative variance.

18.18. The addition of NE5 causes the variance to reduce to -2% and ensures that the rest of the boundaries remain the same as the current ones.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO9	8,239	- 7%	Sewell

18.19. Sewell started with a variance of -7% and it proved difficult to improve on this without upsetting surrounding divisions. Catton Grove, Crome and Mile Cross had already been firmed up. This left the possible addition of MA5, which is far too large.

18.20. The variance of -7% is acceptable and has the advantage that the boundary of the division has not changed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO10	8,746	- 1%	Thorpe Hamlet

18.21. Thorpe Hamlet commenced with the biggest variance of 24% and it was necessary to remove approximately 2,160 electors. As this was the last division to be worked up, CR5(S) had already been moved to Crome and LA2A, LA3B & MA4A to Lakenham. This meant the number of electors now equates to -1% variance.

18.22. Due to the growth of new housing over the period, The Thorpe Hamlet boundary has had to contract more than any other division in the District.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO11	9,127	3%	Town Close

18.23. Town Close division started with a variance of 3% and the plan ideally was not to change it. Unfortunately it was necessary to transfer EC3A and TC4 to Eaton in order to improve its variance.

18.24. This meant that it was slightly low on numbers so it was decided to add another polling district if possible. Lakenham division had already been set so only MA3 and MA4 could be added. MA3 was too large so MA4 was added, which resulted in the variance remaining the same. It has meant that the boundary has changed from the current one.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO12	9,160	3%	University

18.25. University division commenced with a variance of -5% but this was reduced by the addition of UN1A, which could not remain in Bowthorpe. Apart from this minor change the boundaries remain the same.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
NO13	8,864	0%	Wensum

18.26. Wensum division started with a zero variance the aim was to try and keep it as is. After the three sticking out divisions were worked up, it was decided that there was no need to add any additional polling districts to improve the variance of adjacent divisions. This means that the boundaries have not changed.

18.27. **Conclusion:** Norwich is different to all of the other districts because there are no parishes. The growth of elector numbers has been fairly uniform, thus allowing four divisions to keep the same boundaries. The majority of the other divisions have either lost or gained an extra polling district to ensure that the variances are acceptable. Overall two divisions are forecast to have a zero variance in 2025, whilst the rest with the exception of Mile Cross and Sewell, have a variance of 4% or less. The latter two have a variance of -7%, which is acceptable and has the advantage that both divisions keep their existing boundaries. The electorate for each division with variances is summarised in the table below.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
NO1	Bowthorpe	1	8,467	2%	9,229	4%
NO2	Catton Grove	1	8,293	0%	8,526	-4%
NO3	Crome	1	8,515	2%	8,515	-4%
NO4	Eaton	1	8,611	3%	8,725	-1%
NO5	Lakenham	1	8,824	6%	8,886	0%
NO6	Mancroft	1	7,947	-5%	9,071	2%
NO7	Mile Cross	1	8,053	-3%	8,278	-7%
NO8	Nelson	1	8,669	4%	8,699	-2%
NO9	Sewell	1	8,059	-3%	8,239	-7%
NO10	Thorpe Hamlet	1	7,669	-8%	8,746	-1%
NO11	Town Close	1	8,734	5%	9,127	3%
NO12	University	1	8,920	7%	9,160	3%
NO13	Wensum	1	8,810	6%	8,864	0%
Total		13	109,571		114,064	

19. [South Norfolk](#)

- 19.1. In this review of County Council seats South Norfolk gains an additional seat. This is because this District is expected to grow over the period 2002 – 2025 by 30%, which ranks it the fastest growing District, compared to County average of 18% growth.
- 19.2. South Norfolk is mainly very rural especially in the centre to the east side of the District. In addition, there are a number of small town and villages such as Hingham and Loddon, which act as centres for the surrounding hinterland. However, in the top left hand corner of the District there has been the tremendous growth of new housing in the areas of Hethersett and Wymondham, primarily to provide housing for people working in Norwich and elsewhere. This growth is set to continue, as it lies directly in the A11 tech corridor extending from Cambridge to Norwich, providing a focus on advanced manufacturing & engineering and agri-tech.
- 19.3. In response to Members' suggestions about community centres of interest, these complexities have meant that the draft scheme of divisions has undergone many modifications. At the same time this has been combined with a need to see that electoral equality has not been compromised. The scheme commenced with a map of polling districts showing the density of electors. The aim has been to try and build a number of polling district around a more densely populated one such as Loddon and Long Stratton and thus create a division.
- 19.4. In the Hethersett/Wymondham area there are some very large polling districts such as JT1 Hethersett (6,470 electors in 2025) and WE1 Wymondham (4,008). This made it difficult to add surrounding polling districts to ensure electoral equality was met. Added to these problems is the fact that the actual average for South Norfolk works out to be 118,028 electors in 2025 divided by 13 divisions. This gives an average figure of 9,028 per seat i.e. 221 more than the County ideal number, which generates a positive variance for the majority of divisions.
- 19.5. The new scheme of divisions commenced in the top left hand corner of the District map and it soon became apparent that the parishes of Wymondham, Hethersett and Costessey would need to be split due to their size. Once they had been drawn up, other urban centres were drawn up and then it was a case of moving from left to right across the District. The advantage with this option was there was more flexibility in combining a large number of smaller polling districts to achieve electoral equality.
- 19.6. Once this scheme had been drawn up, the new District map underwent a number of modifications. These tried to accommodate views of Members who were able to provide information where communities had been unintentionally split up e.g. ST1 and SU1 Tharston & Hapton who share the same Parish Council.
- 19.7. The aim has been to try and keep the existing division boundaries as far as possible because they are well established and the names are recognised by electors, some of which such as Forehoe and Henstead have been in

existence since 1974. However, particularly in the case of Humbleyard, it has moved significantly from its current situation and for this reason has been renamed.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN1	9,575	8%	Costessey

- 19.8. Costessey was one the first divisions to be worked up because it started off with a 41% variance and due to its location there were a limited number of options available to be able to reduce the number of electors. Luckily NG1 Costessey contained 3,096 electors, which were transferred to Yare Valley. At the same time NH1 Costessey was moved from Yare Valley to improve community identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN2	8,665	- 2%	Diss and Roydon

- 19.9. Diss and Roydon was the easiest division to work up because it started with a -2% variance. It was therefore decided to keep the boundaries as present because it maintains the existing community identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN3	9,286	5%	East Depwade

- 19.10. The division commenced with a -9% variance and so it would help if the variance could be improved by adding approximately 800 electors. The obvious candidate was DR1 Dickleburgh & Rushall, which sits on the same side of the main A140 Norwich to Ipswich road. It is also part of the Beck Vale, Dickleburgh & Scole Ward so there is an existing common community identity.

- 19.11. The addition of this polling district gave a variance of 5% and keeps the existing division boundaries virtually the same. It also ensures that the division is as compact as possible making it an advantage for governance.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN4	9,605	8%	Forehoe

- 19.12. The working of this division proved to be very complex because it started with a 27% variance and was subject to the outcomes of working up the Wymondham, Hethersett and the other divisions in the top left corner first. A number of different options were examined trying to keep the division roughly in the same location.

19.13. Ultimately this proved impossible because it was necessary to put two very large adjacent polling districts DD1 and JT1 into two different divisions. JT1 Hethersett went to become the base of the Hethersett division, which left a thin strip bordering the Norwich District boundary. Polling districts were added to add up to keep the variance to acceptable levels. Thus the proposed division represents a different community interest. This cannot be helped because of the nearest of very large number housing projects and the need to achieve adequate levels of elector equality.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN5	8,906	1%	Henstead

19.14. This division started off with a 4% variance so the aim was to try and just reduce it by a small amount. This was achieved by transferring PL1 Surlingham to Loddon, which also includes the majority of the Rockland Ward of which Surlingham is a member.

19.15. The other change was to add MG1 Swainsthorpe to the division to improve the electoral equality. Also due to the desire to unite certain polling districts in Long Stratton, it was necessary to transfer other polling districts in order to achieve good electoral equality. The boundary of the proposed division basically follows the existing boundaries ensuring that the community identity is not lost.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN6	8,943	1%	Hethersett

19.16. When considering where to locate the new additional division, it was very obvious that Hethersett was the main new conurbation since the last review in 2002. The parish has increased from 4,397 in 2002 to a forecasted total of 6,670 in 2025. This latter figure equates to 73% of the number of electors of an ideal County division.

19.17. By the time Hethersett was worked up, Costessey, Hingham, Wymondham and Yare Valley had already been worked up. It was decided to try and keep as many of the surrounding wards together as there was already an identified existing community. Ultimately it was possible to keep the whole of the Hethersett ward together but in order to ensure that there is good electoral equality it was only possible add approximately half of the Mulbarton & Stoke Holy Cross ward.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN7	8,873	0%	Hingham

19.18. Hingham has seen very little new housing compared to surrounding divisions and therefore had a -16% variance to start with. The problem is that in order to work up the division, it was necessary to complete Wymondham first. Then the locations of Hethersett and Forhoe were fixed. This left a gap north of Wymondham to work up into a division, which subsequently became the Yare Valley division.

19.19. This left the area south of Wymondham, which apart from including Hingham, had to include part of Wymondham as it is too large to be included in with the other Wymondham polling districts. It was decided to try and add polling districts, which like Hackford and Morley look to Wymondham as the local urban centre, but are different in being made up of small rural villages. To ensure that there was good electoral equality, the division extended as far as Wreningham, which also shares the same issues and concerns as these other villages.

19.20. This has meant that the Hingham division has been completely redrawn and as a result is now a significantly different shape. Unfortunately, to ensure that the surrounding divisions were workable, this put limits on what could be done to make Hingham workable and still adhere to the electoral equality criteria.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN8	9,316	5%	Loddon

19.21. As Loddon currently only has a -2% variance the aim was to try and keep the division the same in the review. However a number of changes were necessary, the first one was to move PL1 Surlingham into Loddon to help the variance of Henstead. It also made sense because most of the Rockland ward is located in Loddon.

19.22. At the bottom of the division JE1 Bedingham and JJ1 Woodton were moved into the Waveney Valley because they are part of the Ditchingham & Earsham ward. This ward is now fully contacted within the division. This meant that some electors had to be transferred into Loddon to improve its variance. It was decided to move HH1 Hales and HJ1 Heckingham polling districts because the majority of the Loddon & Chedgrave ward of which they are part of, is located in the Loddon division and so improves the community identity of these settlements.

19.23. Overall there have been some changes in the division boundaries but this has been to try and improve community identity as well as ensure that the electoral equality criteria are met.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN9	9,448	7%	Long Stratton

19.24. Long Stratton proved to be the most difficult division to work up into an acceptable scheme. This in part was due to its location in the centre of the District, meaning that neighbouring divisions are either trying to acquire or transfer adjacent polling districts in order to satisfy their own electoral criteria.

19.25. It was further complicated by the desire to keep polling districts ST1 and SU1 Tharston & Hapton together, as they share the same Parish Council. There was also a request that they should remain in the Long Stratton division. At the same time polling district MF1 Newton Flotman had to be added to the division because all of the divisions to the west had been finalised.

19.26. This addition gave Long Stratton a 9% variance, whilst at the same time, West Depwade, which had originally been planned to have ST1 and TH1 now had a variance of -10%. These variances when compared against the variances of other divisions within the District and also when compared to the rest of the County were deemed to be too excessive. In order to improve these variances polling district SV1 Wacton had to be moved into West Depwade.

19.27. With the exception of these the addition and removal of one polling station, the boundaries are as the current division, thus preserving community identity.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN10	9,052	2%	Waveney Valley

19.28. This division was originally known as Clavering. The Members Working Group suggested that the proposed name better reflected one of the ties that link these communities together. The River Waveney runs along the majority of the boundary.

19.29. Like Loddon this division started off with a variance of 2% and again the aim was to try and keep the boundary as near as the current one as possible to ensure that community identity was maintained.

19.30. To achieve this, a small number of polling districts were swapped with Loddon division. JE1 Bedingham and JJ1 Woodton were moved into the Waveney Valley because they are part of the Ditchingham & Earsham ward. This ward is now fully contacted within the division.

19.31. As a result of this change, it was necessary to move HH1 Hales and HJ1 Heckingham polling districts into Loddon in order to achieve good electoral equality. These two were chosen because they are in the Loddon & Chedgrave ward and the majority of this ward is situated in the Loddon division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN11	8,325	-6%	West Depwade

19.32. This was another division, which started with an acceptable variance of 4% so the plan was to try and keep the boundaries as near to the current ones as possible. It was already decided to move DR1 Dickleburgh & Rushall to East Depwade because the rest of its ward was already in the division and the A140 provides a clear boundary between the two divisions, which is also easily identifiable.

19.33. The other move of SV1 Wacton from Long Stratton had to be made because the variances as mentioned previously Long Stratton and West Depwade were deemed to be too great. The variance of this division now falls within the average of the District and the County.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN12	8,709	-2%	Wymondham

19.34. This division started with a variance of 28% and so it was necessary to split the town into two divisions. Due to the size of this and Hethersett, these two divisions were worked up first. A number of different options were looked at to try and obtain a logical split.

19.35. Ultimately the most logical plan was to try and include as much of the urban town area in one central division and move the rest to neighbouring divisions. Unfortunately this still left too many electors in the division. The only solution was therefore to split polling district WC1 equally into North and South areas, the North part moving to Yare Valley.

19.36. Overall there is very good electoral equality and as much of the town as possible remains within the old Wymondham division.

Division Code	2025 Forecast Electorate	% from County Variance	Proposed Name
SN13	9,325	5%	Yare Valley

19.37. Yare Valley was originally called Humbleyard but changed name because the location of the division moved meaning that none of the original polling districts were included in the new division. It was proposed to name it Yare Valley because the River Yare runs through the middle of the division.

19.38. The location of the division moved in part because a new extra division had to be included in the District. Also the huge rise in new housing in the area limited the opportunity of where the division could be situated. There also had to be some big changes because the division started off with a 2025 variance of 58%

19.39. The top left corner of the District map began with drawing up the divisions of Costessey, Hethersett and Wymondham, all of which are predominantly made

up of urban housing. This left a gap to the north of Wymondham, which is mainly rural with small villages. Polling districts NG1 and the North part of WC1 also had to be included.

19.40. The aim was to try and then add the ward of Easton and as much of the Wicklewood ward as possible, noting that KE1 Deopham could only be added if KG1 Hingham was also included. In the event this was not necessary as it would have created too large a variance.

19.41. **Conclusion:** South Norfolk proved to be one of the most difficult Districts to produce a scheme for because an extra division had to be included, thus displacing existing ones. It has also seen huge new housing in the top left of the District and this has resulted in a major redrawing of boundaries. Elsewhere the rest of the divisions have only seen minor changes from their current boundaries to ensure that the community identity is maintained.

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
SN1	Costessey	1	9,161	10%	9,575	8%
SN2	Diss and Roydon	1	8,424	1%	8,665	-2%
SN3	East Depwade	1	9,025	8%	9,286	5%
SN4	Forehoe	1	7,231	-13%	9,605	8%
SN5	Henstead	1	8,258	-1%	8,906	1%
SN6	Hethersett	1	7,481	-10%	8,943	1%
SN7	Hingham	1	6,879	-17%	8,873	0%
SN8	Loddon	1	9,201	10%	9,316	5%
SN9	Long Stratton	1	8,849	6%	9,448	7%
SN10	Waveney Valley	1	8,924	7%	9,052	2%
SN11	West Depwade	1	8,222	-1%	8,325	-6%
SN12	Wymondham	1	8,684	4%	8,709	-2%
SN13	Yare Valley	1	8,025	-4%	9,325	5%
Total		13	108,364		118,028	

20. [Appendices:](#)

Appendix 1 – Note on Forecasting Future Electorate

Appendix 2 – Proposed Divisions Ranked by Number of Polling Districts

Appendix 3 – Summary of Variances for the Existing Divisions

Appendix 4 – Summary of Variances of Proposed Divisions.

Appendix 5 – Tables and maps of Polling Districts for proposed the schedule

Appendix 1 – Note on Forecasting Future Electorate

Note on Norfolk County Council's approach to forecasting future electorate: -

The Boundary Commission's Electoral Forecasting user guidance requires a cautious approach to housing growth as forecasts can be over-optimistic. It states:

"Simply identifying where new housing may be built is not adequate: it will be the completion and occupation of new housing which will add to the electorate of an area. Forecasters will need to identify which of the identified potential housing developments are likely to come to fruition in the period for which forecasts are prepared. We have seen how those preparing forecasts are more likely to overestimate, rather than under-estimate the number of new dwellings which will be built and occupied".

In accordance with this requirement, we have applied a consistent approach to housing growth across the County using five year land supply housing forecast data provided by the district councils. These land supply studies identify which sites are expected to be built in a five-year period. They are reasonably robust as they need to stand up to rigorous scrutiny at Local Plan examinations and planning appeals. The forecasts are out to 2025 and exclude windfall estimates.

Development sites were allocated to the appropriate polling district by the district councils. Where a site overlaps a boundary, growth was allocated to the correct district using any published phasing plan or reasonable judgement (for example - the site would be developed out from its access point).

The forecast method is as follows:

1. Housing growth forecasts sourced from the districts.
2. With a very few exceptions the analysis only includes larger sites of 10 or more dwellings as small scale growth will have negligible impact at the very local level. This gives an expected increase in the total number of built and occupied dwellings for 2025 of 26,882.
3. The additional number of electors due to the additional number of dwellings is estimated as the number of dwellings multiplied by the electorate to dwelling ratio that is derived from ONS published data and the valuation office (see table below). This gives a total additional electorate of 44,469
4. Where there are fewer than 10 dwellings being built then between 2019 and 2025 we are assuming that the numbers of electors leaving a polling district balance the number of electors entering a polling district (e.g. number who die is about equal to the number who attain, number who move out is about equal to the number who move in).
5. The forecast electorate for a polling district is the current 2019 electorate plus the estimated number of additional electors due to additional dwellings being built in the polling district.

Area Name	Total Electors 2018	Total Properties 2018	Ratio of electors per dwelling
Breckland	100,602	60,720	1.7
Broadland	99,732	57,650	1.7
Great Yarmouth	71,439	47,780	1.5
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	116,501	72,850	1.6
North Norfolk	82,575	54,610	1.5
Norwich	99,147	65,930	1.5
South Norfolk	106,822	60,740	1.8
Norfolk	676,818	420,290	1.6

Appendix 2 - Proposed divisions ranked by number of polling districts

District	Name of division	Number of members per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025	Number of Polling Districts	Rank
North Norfolk	Eynsford	1	7,961	-4%	8,082	-9%	28	1
North Norfolk	Greenhoe	1	8,474	2%	8,529	-4%	26	2
Breckland	The Brecks	1	8,642	4%	8,725	-1%	25	3
Breckland	Launditch	1	8,510	2%	8,655	-2%	24	4
South Norfolk	Waveney Valley	1	8,924	7%	9,052	2%	24	5
South Norfolk	Loddon	1	9,201	10%	9,316	5%	22	6
Broadland	Reepham	1	8,110	-3%	8,256	-7%	21	7
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	The Middle Levels	1	9,289	12%	9,475	7%	21	8
Breckland	Elmham and Mattishall	1	8,528	2%	8,916	1%	19	9
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	North Coast	1	8,436	1%	8,998	2%	18	10
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Dersingham	1	9,098	9%	9,370	6%	17	11
North Norfolk	Happing	1	8,367	0%	8,425	-5%	16	12
North Norfolk	Holt	1	8,133	-2%	8,670	-2%	16	13
South Norfolk	West Depwade	1	8,222	-1%	8,325	-6%	16	14
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Middleton	1	8,155	-2%	9,062	2%	15	15
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Feltwell	1	8,483	2%	8,901	0%	14	16
Breckland	Guiltcross	1	9,375	13%	9,662	9%	12	17
Breckland	Yare and Necton	1	8,532	2%	9,355	6%	12	18
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Docking	1	8,840	6%	9,307	5%	11	19
South Norfolk	Henstead	1	8,258	-1%	8,906	1%	11	20
South Norfolk	Yare Valley	1	8,025	-4%	9,325	5%	11	21
North Norfolk	Hoveton and Stalham	1	8,508	2%	8,605	-3%	10	22
South Norfolk	Long Stratton	1	8,849	6%	9,448	7%	10	23
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Marshland South	1	8,697	4%	9,299	5%	10	24
North Norfolk	Mundesley and Worstead	1	8,364	0%	8,612	-3%	10	25
South Norfolk	East Depwade	1	9,025	8%	9,286	5%	9	26
South Norfolk	Hethersett	1	7,481	-10%	8,943	1%	9	27
Broadland	Acle	1	8,042	-3%	8,355	-6%	8	28
Broadland	Coltishall and Spixworth	1	7,996	-4%	8,365	-6%	8	29
North Norfolk	Cromer	1	8,525	2%	8,820	0%	8	30
North Norfolk	Fakenham and The Raynham	1	8,469	2%	9,306	5%	8	31
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Freebridge Lynn	1	8,358	0%	9,060	2%	8	32
Norwich	Lakenham	1	8,824	6%	8,886	0%	8	33
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Marshland North	1	8,550	3%	8,870	0%	8	34
Great Yarmouth	North Flegg	1	8,153	-2%	8,695	-2%	8	35
Breckland	Thetford East	1	9,083	9%	9,083	3%	8	36
Norwich	Wensum	1	8,810	6%	8,864	0%	8	37
Broadland	Wroxham	1	7,170	-14%	8,459	-5%	8	38
Broadland	Aylsham	1	8,331	0%	8,394	-5%	7	39
Broadland	Blofield and Brundall	1	8,267	-1%	8,971	1%	7	40
Great Yarmouth	Bure	1	8,060	-3%	8,060	-9%	7	41
Norwich	Catton Grove	1	8,293	0%	8,526	-4%	7	42
South Norfolk	Hingham	1	6,879	-17%	8,873	0%	7	43
North Norfolk	Sheringham	1	8,930	7%	9,175	4%	7	44
Breckland	Swaffham	1	8,565	3%	9,033	2%	7	45
Breckland	Thetford West	1	8,910	7%	9,434	7%	7	46
Norwich	University	1	8,920	7%	9,160	3%	7	47
South Norfolk	Costessey	1	9,161	10%	9,575	8%	6	48
Norwich	Crome	1	8,515	2%	8,515	-4%	6	49
Norwich	Eaton	1	8,611	3%	8,725	-1%	6	50
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Gaywood South	1	8,031	-4%	8,663	-2%	6	51
Great Yarmouth	Gorleston St. Andrews	1	8,101	-3%	8,149	-8%	6	52
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	King's Lynn North and Central	1	8,393	1%	9,292	5%	6	53
North Norfolk	North Walsham	1	8,569	3%	8,583	-3%	6	54
Great Yarmouth	Yare	1	8,027	-4%	8,237	-7%	6	55
Norwich	Bowthorpe	1	8,467	2%	9,229	4%	5	56
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Clenchwarton and King's Lynn	1	8,400	1%	9,510	7%	5	57
South Norfolk	Forehoe	1	7,231	-13%	9,605	8%	5	58
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Gaywood North and Central	1	8,762	5%	9,048	2%	5	59
Great Yarmouth	Lothingland	1	6,694	-20%	8,206	-7%	5	60
Great Yarmouth	Magdalen	1	9,032	8%	9,041	2%	5	61
Norwich	Mancroft	1	7,947	-5%	9,071	2%	5	62
Norwich	Nelson	1	8,669	4%	8,699	-2%	5	63
Great Yarmouth	North Caister and Ormesby	1	8,040	-3%	8,094	-9%	5	64

District	Name of division	Number of members per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025	Number of Polling Districts	Rank
Norwich	Town Close	1	8,734	5%	9,127	3%	5	65
Breckland	Watton	1	8,740	5%	9,668	9%	5	66
Great Yarmouth	Yarmouth North and Central	1	8,139	-2%	8,294	-6%	5	67
Breckland	Attleborough	1	7,480	-10%	9,496	7%	4	68
Great Yarmouth	Breydon	1	8,099	-3%	8,246	-7%	4	69
Breckland	Dereham North and Scarning	1	8,684	4%	8,966	1%	4	70
South Norfolk	Diss and Roydon	1	8,424	1%	8,665	-2%	4	71
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Downham Market	1	8,813	6%	9,083	3%	4	72
Norwich	Mile Cross	1	8,053	-3%	8,278	-7%	4	73
Norwich	Sewell	1	8,059	-3%	8,239	-7%	4	74
Broadland	Taverham	1	8,305	0%	8,463	-4%	4	75
Norwich	Thorpe Hamlet	1	7,669	-8%	8,746	-1%	4	76
South Norfolk	Wymondham	1	8,684	4%	8,709	-2%	4	77
Breckland	Dereham South	1	7,944	-5%	8,933	1%	3	78
Broadland	Drayton and Horsford	1	7,610	-9%	8,367	-6%	3	79
Broadland	Old Catton	1	6,636	-20%	8,499	-4%	3	80
Broadland	Thorpe St. Andrew	1	8,634	4%	8,833	0%	3	81
Broadland	Hellesdon	1	8,779	5%	9,588	8%	2	82
Broadland	Sprowston	1	9,222	11%	9,497	7%	2	83
Broadland	Woodside	1	4,588	-45%	8,206	-7%	2	84
Norfolk		84	699,568		744,037		754	

Appendix 3 - Variances for the Existing Divisions

This refers to the pattern of divisions set up in 2004 with the existing and future forecast of electors. It shows the current elector inequality. The ideal electorate for each division for 2019 is 8,328 and the ideal electorate for each division for 2025 is 8,858.

Breckland

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Attleborough ED	1	9,423	13%	11,439	29%
Dereham North ED	1	7,992	-4%	8,274	-7%
Dereham South ED	1	8,636	4%	9,625	9%
Elmham and Mattishall ED	1	8,999	8%	9,531	8%
Guiltcross ED	1	8,461	2%	8,748	-1%
Necton and Launditch ED	1	8,735	5%	8,883	0%
Swaffham ED	1	8,309	0%	8,777	-1%
The Brecks ED	1	8,969	8%	9,576	8%
Thetford East ED	1	6,851	-18%	6,851	-23%
Thetford West ED	1	9,914	19%	9,914	12%
Watton ED	1	8,941	7%	9,869	11%
Yare and All Saints ED	1	7,763	-7%	8,438	-5%
Total	12	102,993		109,926	

Broadland

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Acle ED	1	6,889	-17%	7,202	-19%
Aylsham ED	1	8,331	0%	8,394	-5%
Blofield and Brundall ED	1	7,908	-5%	8,576	-3%
Drayton and Horsford ED	1	8,187	-2%	8,944	1%
Hellesdon ED	1	8,779	5%	9,588	8%
Hevingham and Spixworth ED	1	7,339	-12%	7,591	-14%
Old Catton ED	1	6,636	-20%	8,499	-4%
Reepham ED	1	6,777	-19%	6,923	-22%
Sprowston ED	1	9,222	11%	9,497	7%
Taverham ED	1	7,615	-9%	7,773	-12%
Thorpe St. Andrew ED	1	8,069	-3%	8,557	-3%
Woodside ED	1	7,769	-7%	11,387	29%
Wroxham ED	1	8,169	-2%	9,322	5%
Total	13	101,690		112,252	

Great Yarmouth

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Breydon ED	1	8,719	5%	8,893	0%
Caister-on-Sea ED	1	7,348	-12%	7,348	-17%
East Flegg ED	1	7,571	-9%	7,732	-13%
Gorleston St. Andrews ED	1	7,572	-9%	7,620	-14%
Lothingland ED	1	9,189	10%	10,701	21%
Magdalen ED	1	8,112	-3%	8,121	-8%
West Flegg ED	1	6,284	-25%	6,719	-24%
Yarmouth Nelson and Southtown	1	8,754	5%	8,966	1%
Yarmouth North and Central ED	1	8,796	6%	8,922	1%
Total	9	72,345		75,021	

King's Lynn and West Norfolk

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Clenchwarton and King's Lynn Sou	1	8,006	-4%	9,088	3%
Dersingham ED	1	8,982	8%	9,072	2%
Docking ED	1	7,868	-6%	8,335	-6%
Downham Market ED	1	8,813	6%	9,083	3%
Feltwell ED	1	9,992	20%	10,437	18%
Fincham ED	1	8,904	7%	9,201	4%
Freebridge Lynn ED	1	7,647	-8%	8,349	-6%
Gayton and Nar Valley ED	1	8,157	-2%	9,195	4%
Gaywood North and Central ED	1	7,682	-8%	7,968	-10%
Gaywood South ED	1	9,942	19%	10,603	20%
King's Lynn North and Central ED	1	8,133	-2%	9,032	2%
Marshland North ED	1	8,284	-1%	8,490	-4%
Marshland South ED	1	10,502	26%	11,131	26%
North Coast ED	1	7,393	-11%	7,955	-10%
Total	14	120,305		127,939	3%

North Norfolk

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Cromer ED	1	8,313	0%	8,656	-2%
Fakenham ED	1	8,469	2%	9,306	5%
Holt ED	1	7,390	-11%	7,936	-10%
Hoveton and Stalham ED	1	7,619	-9%	7,716	-13%
Melton Constable ED	1	7,684	-8%	7,879	-11%
Mundesley ED	1	7,659	-8%	7,708	-13%
North Walsham East ED	1	8,580	3%	8,590	-3%
North Walsham West and Erpingham ED	1	7,658	-8%	7,900	-11%
Sheringham ED	1	6,900	-17%	7,024	-21%
South Smallburgh ED	1	7,226	-13%	7,274	-18%
Wells ED	1	6,802	-18%	6,819	-23%
Total	11	84,300		86,808	

Norwich

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Bowthorpe ED	1	9,170	10%	9,932	12%
Catton Grove ED	1	8,281	-1%	8,514	-4%
Crome ED	1	7,368	-12%	7,368	-17%
Eaton ED	1	7,613	-9%	7,727	-13%
Lakenham ED	1	7,509	-10%	7,509	-15%
Mancroft ED	1	9,708	17%	11,225	27%
Mile Cross ED	1	8,065	-3%	8,290	-6%
Nelson ED	1	7,799	-6%	7,829	-12%
Sewell ED	1	8,059	-3%	8,239	-7%
Thorpe Hamlet ED	1	9,878	19%	11,017	24%
Town Close ED	1	9,094	9%	9,094	3%
University ED	1	8,217	-1%	8,457	-5%
Wensum ED	1	8,810	6%	8,864	0%
Total	13	109,571		114,064	

South Norfolk

Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
Clavering ED	1	8,905	7%	9,029	2%
Costessey ED	1	12,044	45%	12,474	41%
Diss and Roydon ED	1	8,424	1%	8,665	-2%
East Depwade ED	1	7,865	-6%	8,086	-9%
Forehoe ED	1	9,105	9%	11,242	27%
Henstead ED	1	8,578	3%	9,226	4%
Hingham ED	1	6,786	-19%	7,423	-16%
Humbleyard ED	1	10,308	24%	14,002	58%
Loddon ED	1	8,605	3%	8,724	-2%
Long Stratton ED	1	8,021	-4%	8,620	-3%
West Depwade ED	1	9,095	9%	9,237	4%
Wymondham ED	1	10,628	28%	11,299	28%
Total	12	108,364		118,028	

Appendix 4 - Variances for the Proposed Divisions

This refers to the pattern of proposed divisions for each district and shows the existing and future forecast of electors. The ideal electorate for each division for 2019 is 8,328 and the ideal electorate for each division for 2025 is 8,858.

Breckland

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
BK1	Attleborough	1	7,480	-10%	9,496	7%
BK2	Dereham North And Scarning	1	8,684	4%	8,966	1%
BK3	Dereham South	1	7,944	-5%	8,933	1%
BK4	Elmham and Mattishall	1	8,528	2%	8,916	1%
BK5	Guiltcross	1	9,375	13%	9,662	9%
BK6	Launditch	1	8,510	2%	8,655	-2%
BK7	Swaffham	1	8,565	3%	9,033	2%
BK8	The Brecks	1	8,642	4%	8,725	-1%
BK9	Thetford East	1	9,083	9%	9,083	3%
BK10	Thetford West	1	8,910	7%	9,434	7%
BK11	Watton	1	8,740	5%	9,668	9%
BK12	Yare and Necton	1	8,532	2%	9,355	6%
Total		12	102,993		109,926	

Broadland

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
BO1	Acle	1	8,042	-3%	8,355	-6%
BO2	Aylsham	1	8,331	0%	8,394	-5%
BO3	Blofield and Brundall	1	8,267	-1%	8,971	1%
BO4	Coltishall and Spixworth	1	7,996	-4%	8,365	-6%
BO5	Drayton and Horsford	1	7,610	-9%	8,367	-6%
BO6	Hellesdon	1	8,779	5%	9,588	8%
BO7	Old Catton	1	6,636	-20%	8,499	-4%
BO8	Reepham	1	8,110	-3%	8,256	-7%
BO9	Sprowston	1	9,222	11%	9,497	7%
BO10	Taverham	1	8,305	0%	8,463	-4%
BO11	Thorpe St. Andrew	1	8,634	4%	8,833	0%
BO12	Woodside	1	4,588	-45%	8,206	-7%
BO13	Wroxham	1	7,170	-14%	8,459	-5%
Total		13	101,690		112,252	

Great Yarmouth

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
GY1	Breydon	1	8,099	-3%	8,246	-7%
GY2	Bure	1	8,060	-3%	8,060	-9%
GY3	Gorleston St. Andrews	1	8,101	-3%	8,149	-8%
GY4	Lothingland	1	6,694	-20%	8,206	-7%
GY5	Magdalen	1	9,032	8%	9,041	2%
GY6	North Caister and Ormesby	1	8,040	-3%	8,094	-9%
GY7	North Flegg	1	8,153	-2%	8,695	-2%
GY8	Yare	1	8,027	-4%	8,237	-7%
GY9	Yarmouth North and Central	1	8,139	-2%	8,294	-6%
Total		9	72,345		75,021	

King's Lynn and West Norfolk

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
KL1	Clenchwarton and King's Lynn Sou	1	8,400	1%	9,510	7%
KL2	Dersingham	1	9,098	9%	9,370	6%
KL3	Docking	1	8,840	6%	9,307	5%
KL4	Downham Market	1	8,813	6%	9,083	3%
KL5	Feltwell	1	8,483	2%	8,901	0%
KL6	Freebridge Lynn	1	8,358	0%	9,060	2%
KL7	Gaywood North and Central	1	8,762	5%	9,048	2%
KL8	Gaywood South	1	8,031	-4%	8,663	-2%
KL9	King's Lynn North and Central	1	8,393	1%	9,292	5%
KL10	Marshland North	1	8,550	3%	8,870	0%
KL11	Marshland South	1	8,697	4%	9,299	5%
KL12	Middleton	1	8,155	-2%	9,062	2%
KL13	North Coast	1	8,436	1%	8,998	2%
KL14	The Middle Levels	1	9,289	12%	9,475	7%
Total		14	120,305		127,939	

North Norfolk

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
NN1	Cromer	1	8,525	2%	8,820	0%
NN2	Eynsford	1	7,961	-4%	8,082	-9%
NN3	Fakenham and The Raynhams	1	8,469	2%	9,306	5%
NN4	Greenhoe	1	8,474	2%	8,529	-4%
NN5	Happing	1	8,367	0%	8,425	-5%
NN6	Holt	1	8,133	-2%	8,670	-2%
NN7	Hoveton and Stalham	1	8,508	2%	8,605	-3%
NN8	Mundesley and Worstead	1	8,364	0%	8,612	-3%
NN9	North Walsham	1	8,569	3%	8,583	-3%
NN10	Sheringham	1	8,930	7%	9,175	4%
Total		10	84,300		86,808	

Norwich

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
NO1	Bowthorpe	1	8,467	2%	9,229	4%
NO2	Catton Grove	1	8,293	0%	8,526	-4%
NO3	Crome	1	8,515	2%	8,515	-4%
NO4	Eaton	1	8,611	3%	8,725	-1%
NO5	Lakenham	1	8,824	6%	8,886	0%
NO6	Mancroft	1	7,947	-5%	9,071	2%
NO7	Mile Cross	1	8,053	-3%	8,278	-7%
NO8	Nelson	1	8,669	4%	8,699	-2%
NO9	Sewell	1	8,059	-3%	8,239	-7%
NO10	Thorpe Hamlet	1	7,669	-8%	8,746	-1%
NO11	Town Close	1	8,734	5%	9,127	3%
NO12	University	1	8,920	7%	9,160	3%
NO13	Wensum	1	8,810	6%	8,864	0%
Total		13	109,571		114,064	

South Norfolk

ID	Name of division	Number of cllrs per division	Electorate 2019	Variance compared to 2019	Electorate 2025	Variance compared to 2025
SN1	Costessey	1	9,161	10%	9,575	8%
SN2	Diss and Roydon	1	8,424	1%	8,665	-2%
SN3	East Depwade	1	9,025	8%	9,286	5%
SN4	Forehoe	1	7,231	-13%	9,605	8%
SN5	Henstead	1	8,258	-1%	8,906	1%
SN6	Hethersett	1	7,481	-10%	8,943	1%
SN7	Hingham	1	6,879	-17%	8,873	0%
SN8	Loddon	1	9,201	10%	9,316	5%
SN9	Long Stratton	1	8,849	6%	9,448	7%
SN10	Waveney Valley	1	8,924	7%	9,052	2%
SN11	West Depwade	1	8,222	-1%	8,325	-6%
SN12	Wymondham	1	8,684	4%	8,709	-2%
SN13	Yare Valley	1	8,025	-4%	9,325	5%
Total		13	108,364		118,028	