

**DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NEW ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR
CUMBRIA COUNTY COUNCIL**

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HOLDER:
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Summary	Report to the Electoral Review Working Party the draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council
Recommendation:	The working party should consider any recommendations they wish to submit during the consultation period

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body that conducts electoral reviews of local authority areas. This electoral review is being conducted following the decision to review Cumbria County Council's electoral arrangements, to ensure that the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the authority.
- 1.2 This review is being carried out because based on the 2009 electorate figures; more than 30% of the divisions have electoral variances of over 10% from the average for the county.
- 1.3 A full public consultation is now being conducted on these draft recommendations. Following the consultation period which ends on 16 January 2012, the Boundary Commission will consider the evidence received and will publish their final recommendations for the new electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council in the spring of 2012.

2 PROPOSALS

- 2.1 Copeland currently has 12 single member electoral divisions. Six of which have a variance of more than 10% from the county average by 2016.

- 2.2 In the south it has been necessary to divide Millom town between two divisions as it currently has 20% more electors than the county average and the Boundary Commission do not consider this can be justified, particularly in the absence of strong evidence. They have therefore created a Millom South Division comprising the south of the town and a Millom North & District division comprising the north of the parish and a number of parishes to its north.
- 2.3 They propose single-member divisions of Gosforth, Cleator Moor West and Cleator Moor East & Frizington. In order to improve electoral equality it was necessary to transfer part of Cleator Moor parish to the rural Cleator Moor East & Frizington division to reduce the number of electors in Cleator Moor West and to increase the number in the rural area to ensure good electoral equality. They propose transferring the west area of Cleator Moor as this has direct road links into the proposed Cleator Moor East & Frizington Division. The proposed Gosforth division will comprise of Gosforth town, the rural parishes along the coastal strip and the fell land area around West Water. Under these draft recommendations Cleator Moor West, Cleator Moor East & Frizington and Gosforth divisions would have 1% fewer, 3% fewer and 8% more electors per councillor than the county average by 2016 respectively.
- 2.4 The proposed Egremont divisions comprises the Egremont town area of Egremont parish. Mirehouse South & St Bees division comprises part of Mirehouse area of Whitehaven, St Bees parish and the north part of Egremont parish. The transfer of part of Whitehaven to a more rural division was necessary to minimise electoral variances in Whitehaven and the rural area. Egremont and Mirehouse South & St Bees divisions would have 7% more and 3% fewer electors per councillor respectively than the county average by 2016.
- 2.5 In the remainder of Whitehaven they propose single-member Bransty, Mirehouse North, Mirehouse West and Woodhouse divisions which would have 2% fewer, 3% fewer, 2% fewer and 1% fewer electors per councillor respectively than the county average in 2016. They consider that these divisions secure good levels of electoral equality while also using strong boundaries.
- 2.6 As part of an electoral review, the Boundary Commission are required to have regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). The Schedule provides that if a parish is to be divided between different divisions or wards it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single division or ward.
- 2.7 They recommend that Cleator Moor Parish Council should comprise of 12 councillors, as at present, representing three wards: Cleator Moor East (returning 2 members), Cleator Moor North (returning five members) and Cleator Moor South (returning five members).
- 2.8 Egremont Town Council should comprise of 10 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: Egremont Central (returning two members), Egremont East (returning one member), Egremont North (returning three members) and Egremont South (returning four members)

2.9 Millom Town Council should comprise of 15 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: Haverigg (returning three members), Holborn Hill North (returning two members), Holborn Hill South (returning three members), and Newtown (returning seven members)

2.10 A complete copy of the Draft recommendations is shown at appendix 1

2.11 Details of existing county divisions are shown at appendix 2

3 CONCLUSION

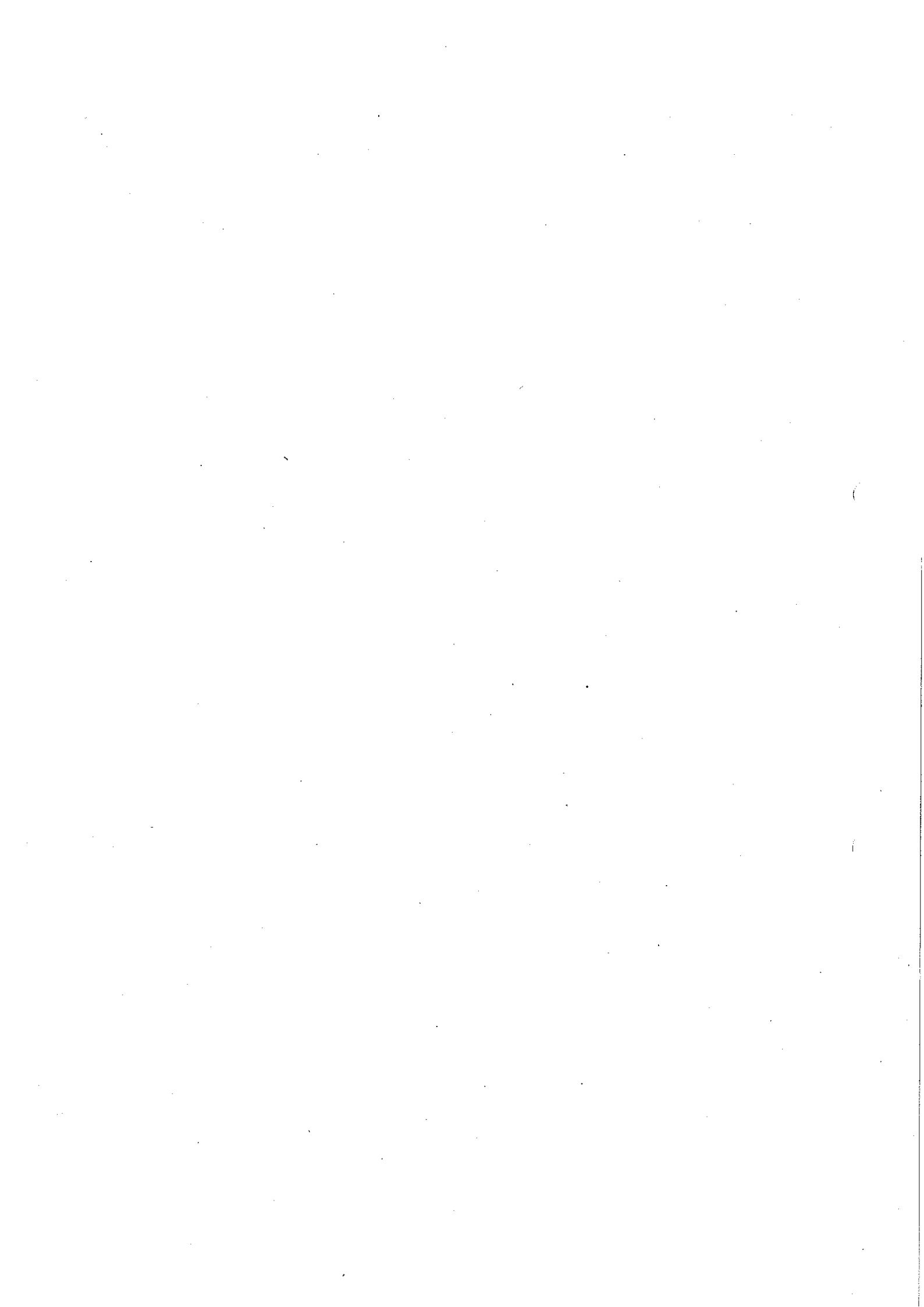
3.1 The Working Party is asked to:

- (i) Consider the draft proposals and submit any representations by 16th January 2012.

List of Background Documents

List of Consultees:

Chief Executive; S 151 Officer; Portfolio Holder



Draft recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council

Electoral review

October 2011

Translations and other formats

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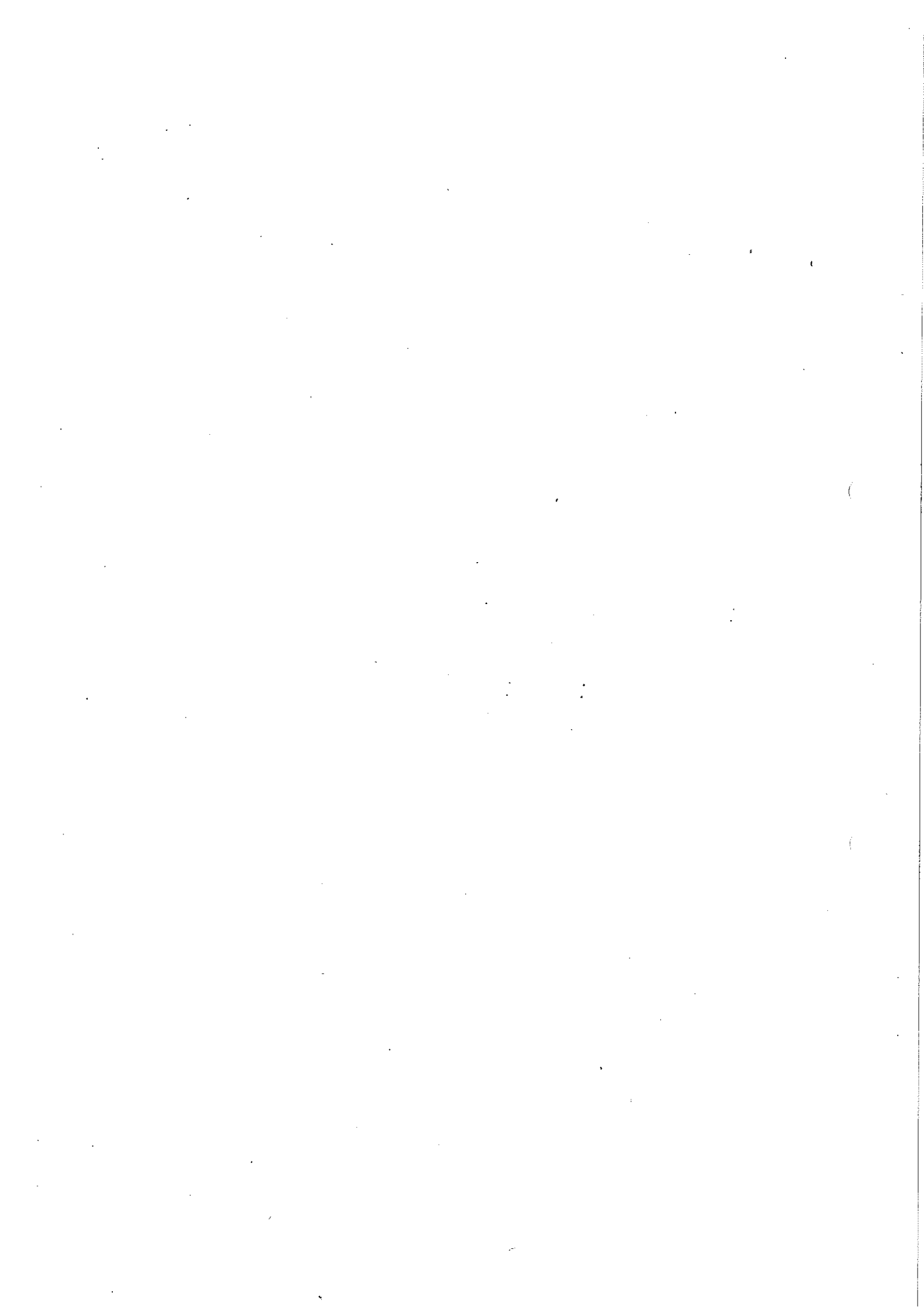
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Summary

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body that conducts electoral reviews of local authority areas. The broad purpose of an electoral review is to decide on the appropriate electoral arrangements – the number of councillors, and the names, number and boundaries of wards or divisions – for a specific local authority. We are conducting an electoral review of Cumbria County Council to provide improved levels of electoral equality across the authority.

The review aims to ensure that the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same. The Commission commenced the review in October 2010. This review is being conducted as follows:

Stage	Stage starts	Description
Council Size	12 October 2010	Submission of proposals for council size to the LGBCE
One	29 March 2011	Submission of proposals of warding arrangements to the LGBCE
Two	20 June 2011	LGBCE's analysis and deliberation
Three	25 October 2011	Publication of draft recommendations and consultation on them
Four	17 January 2012	Analysis of submissions received and formulation of final recommendations

Submissions received

We received 37 submissions during its initial consultation on council size. During Stage One, we received 30 submissions, although these did not include any scheme which covered the whole of the county. The Liberal Democrat Group on the council provided some proposals for Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland districts, but not for Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland or Allerdale. The Labour Party put forward limited proposals for the Barrow-in-Furness, Allerdale and Copeland areas. The Commission also received localised evidence of community identity from parish councils and local residents. All submissions can be viewed on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Analysis and draft recommendations

Electorate figures

Cumbria County Council has forecast an increase in electorate of 3% across the whole county, for the six-year period 2010-2016. We were not initially persuaded that the Council had sufficiently justified its electorate forecasts. In particular we noted that the Council had calculated a figure for electorate growth by district and simply provided a pro-rata figure for each constituent polling district. We considered it a significant risk that the forecasts would not take account of specific development sites within the county and queried the Council's methodology but it said it stood by its original forecast methodology. While we remain concerned about the Council's approach, on balance we are willing to accept these figures as the only forecast available at this time. However, we would welcome any further comments on this issue during the consultation phase.

Council size

Cumbria County Council currently has a council size of 84 councillors. We received 37 submissions during our consultation on council size. The Council recommended the retention of 84 members, providing evidence of its geographic and socio-economic conditions. It also asserted that size, rurality, sparsity and deprivation levels present additional challenges to county councillors, adding to their workloads. Its proposal had cross party support. We also received representations on a council size of 65 from John Stevenson MP and Carlisle City Council and South Lakeland District Council. A number of other respondents also expressed support for a reduction in council size.

Overall, we were not persuaded that there was sufficient rationale to justify any of the proposed council sizes. However, following further discussions with the political leadership of the Council, we obtained more detailed information relating to the roles and responsibilities of elected members. In light of this, we propose the retention of a council size of 84 for Cumbria County Council.

General analysis

In the absence of an authority-wide scheme and substantive evidence in many parts of the county, the Commission has been obliged to develop proposals based primarily on the need to achieve good levels of electoral equality. This has been balanced against evidence of community identity where such localised submissions have been received. Our draft recommendations provide for 84 single-member divisions. In each district, where possible we have sought to reflect communication links, geographic factors and evidence of community identity received during Stage One. Given the absence of substantial evidence so far about appropriate boundaries, based on our statutory criteria, we are especially keen to receive evidence during the consultation period which will help us to determine our final scheme.

What happens next?

There will now be a consultation period, during which time we encourage comment on the draft recommendations for the proposed electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council contained in the report. **We take this consultation very seriously and it is therefore important that all those interested in the review should let us have their views and evidence, whether or not they agree with these draft proposals.** We will take into account all submissions received by **16 January 2012**. Any received **after** this date may not be taken into account. We would particularly welcome local views backed up by demonstrable evidence. We will consider all the evidence submitted to us during the consultation period before preparing our final recommendations. Express your views by writing directly to us at:

Review Officer
Cumbria Review
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
Layden House
76-86 Turnmill Street
London EC1M 5LG
reviews@lgbce.org.uk

The full report is available to download at www.lgbce.org.uk

1 Introduction

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body that conducts electoral reviews of local authority areas. This electoral review is being conducted following our decision to review Cumbria County Council's electoral arrangements, to ensure that the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the authority.

2 We wrote to Cumbria County Council as well as other interested parties inviting the submission of proposals first on the council size and, subsequently, on division arrangements for the Council. The submissions received during these stages of the review have informed our draft recommendations.

3 We are now conducting a full public consultation on the draft recommendations. Following this period of consultation, we will consider the evidence received and will publish our final recommendations for the new electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council in the spring of 2012.

What is an electoral review?

4 The main aim of an electoral review is to try to ensure 'electoral equality', which means that all councillors in a single authority represent approximately the same number of electors. Our objective is to make recommendations that will improve electoral equality, while also trying to reflect communities in the area and provide for effective and convenient local government.

5 Our three main considerations – equalising the number of electors each councillor represents; reflecting community identity; and providing for effective and convenient local government – are set out in 'legislation'¹ and our task is to strike the best balance between them when making our recommendations. Our powers, as well as the guidance we have provided for electoral reviews and further information on the review process, can be found on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Why are we conducting a review in Cumbria?

6 We decided to conduct this review because, based on the December 2009 electorate figures, more than 30% of the divisions have electoral variances of over 10% from the average for the county. In addition, one division, Dalston & Cummersdale varies by 33% from the average for the county.

How will the recommendations affect you?

7 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the County Council. They will also decide which division in which you vote in, which other communities are in that division and, in some instances, which parish or town council wards you vote in. Your division name may change, as may the names of parish or town council wards in the area. If you live in a parish, the name or boundaries of that parish will not change.

¹ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

8 It is therefore important that you let us have your comments and views on the draft recommendations. We encourage comments from everyone in the community, regardless of whether you agree with the draft recommendations or not. The draft recommendations are evidence based and we therefore stress the importance of providing evidence in any comments on our recommendations, rather than relying on assertion. We will accept comments and views until 16 January 2012. After this point, we will be formulating our final recommendations which we are due to publish in spring of 2012. Details on how to submit proposals can be found on page 21 and more information can be found on our website, www.lgbce.org.uk

What is the Local Government Boundary Commission for England?

9 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is an independent body set up by Parliament under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Members of the Commission are:

Max Caller CBE (Chair)
Professor Colin Mellors (Deputy Chair)
Dr Peter Knight CBE DL
Sir Tony Redmond
Dr Colin Sinclair CBE
Professor Paul Wiles CB

Chief Executive: Alan Cogbill
Director of Reviews: Archie Gall

2 Analysis and draft recommendations

10 Before finalising our recommendations on the new electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council we invite views on these draft recommendations. We welcome comments relating to the proposed division boundaries, division names and parish or town council electoral arrangements. We will consider all the evidence submitted to us during the consultation period before preparing our final recommendations.

11 As described earlier, our prime aim when recommending new electoral arrangements for Cumbria is to achieve a level of electoral fairness – that is, each elector's vote being worth the same as another's. In doing so we must have regard to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009,² with the need to:

- secure effective and convenient local government
- provide for equality of representation
- have regard to the boundaries of district and borough wards in drawing boundaries for county divisions
- ensure that proposed county divisions do not cross external district and borough boundaries
- reflect the identities and interests of local communities, in particular
 - the desirability of arriving at boundaries that are easily identifiable
 - the desirability of fixing boundaries so as not to break any local ties

12 Legislation also states that our recommendations are not intended to be based solely on the existing number of electors in an area, but also on estimated changes in the number and distribution of electors likely to take place over a five-year period from the date of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for the divisions we put forward at the end of the review.

13 In reality, the achievement of absolute electoral fairness is unlikely to be attainable and there must be a degree of flexibility. However, our approach is to keep variances in the number of electors each councillor represents to a minimum. We therefore recommend strongly that in formulating proposals for us to consider, local authorities and other interested parties should also try to keep variances to a minimum, making adjustments to reflect relevant factors such as community identity and interests. As mentioned above, we aim to recommend a scheme which provides improved electoral fairness over a five-year period.

14 These recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of Cumbria County Council or result in changes to postcodes. Nor is there any evidence that the recommendations will have an adverse effect on local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums. The proposals do not take account of parliamentary constituency boundaries, and we are not, therefore, able to take into account any representations which are based on these issues.

² Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Submissions received

15 Prior to, and during, the initial stages of the review, we visited Cumbria County Council and met with members and officers. We are grateful to all concerned for their co-operation and assistance. We received 37 submissions at council size stage and 30 submissions during Stage One, all of which may be inspected at both our offices and those of the Council. All representations received can also be viewed on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

16 As part of this review, Cumbria County Council submitted electorate forecasts for the year 2016, projecting an increase in electorate of 3% over the period from 2010 to 2016.

17 We were not persuaded that the council had sufficiently justified its electorate forecasts. Specifically, we noted that the Council had calculated a figure for electorate growth by district and provided a pro-rata figure for each constituent polling district. We considered that there was a risk that the forecasts would not take account of specific development sites within the county and asked the authority to provide these details. We requested additional detailed evidence of developments. However, the Council stated that it stood by its forecasts and could not provide the information requested.

18 We reiterated our concerns about the Council's forecast methodology and made stressed to the authority that, in these circumstances, we would be required to develop a scheme that has a particular emphasis on achieving good electoral equality both now and in 2016 to mitigate the risk of any inaccuracies in the forecasts creating unexpectedly high variances in specific areas. In these circumstances, we have used the forecasts provided by the Council as the basis of the draft recommendations. However, we would welcome any further comments on these forecasts during consultation.

Council size

19 Cumbria County Council currently has 84 councillors elected from 84 single-member divisions. At the beginning of the electoral review, we consulted locally on the most appropriate number of councillors (council size) for the authority and received 37 submissions. The council size proposals received ranged from 60 to 84 members.

20 Only one submission, from Cumbria County Council, contained any substantial argument to justify its proposed council size. We also received submissions from John Stevenson MP (Carlisle), Carlisle City Council and South Lakeland District Council. In addition we also received five submissions from residents, one from a housing trust and 23 from parish councils.

21 Cumbria County Council proposed the retention of the current council size of 84 members which, it argued, would enable it to function effectively. We noted that this proposal has cross-party support. The Council's submission outlined evidence in relation to the governance and management structure, and the workload and role of

councillors. It also provided a commentary on Cumbria's unique geographic and socio-economic conditions. It contended that, among other things, the size, rurality, sparsity and deprivation levels in the county added weight to the argument to retain 84 councillors. In particular, the Council asserted that these issues presented additional challenges to county councillors, adding to their workloads.

22 We received representations from Carlisle City Council, which stated support for a council size of 65 but without supporting evidence, and South Lakeland District Council, which forwarded comments from individual councillors. John Stevenson MP argued for a council size of 65 on the grounds that the role of a councillor has changed 'dramatically' since the 1970s. He cited communication improvements; the cabinet and scrutiny system as opposed to the committee system; and a focus on councillors as community leaders as arguments as to why fewer councillors were needed.

23 Copeland Conservative Association and Cumbria County Labour Party both supported retaining the existing council size. A number of the comments made by parish and town councils and local organisations were not relevant to the decision on council size. Of those that did comment on council size, three argued for a reduction to either 60 or 65, while 11 argued for the existing council size. We considered that little rationale had been provided for either retaining or decreasing the number of councillors. Five representations were received from local residents, none of which contained specific evidence regarding council size.

24 We wrote to John Stevenson MP inviting further evidence based on the considerations set out in our *Guidance*; however this was not forthcoming. On balance, we do not consider there to be sufficient evidence to justify a proposal for a council size of 65 elected members.

25 We noted that the Council's submission provided an interesting commentary on the existing arrangements at the Council, with some speculation on how new Government initiatives might impact the workload of councillors. However, we were not persuaded that sufficient rationale had been provided relating to any consideration of alternative council sizes and member roles on outside bodies. The general argument in favour of retaining the status quo centred on the particular geographic and socio-economic issues facing Cumbria. While these are important considerations they are not, of themselves, sufficient justification for retaining the existing council size. We considered that further information was required from the Council to justify its proposals for council size. In light of this, we met with the political leadership of the council to discuss their proposals further. The Council provided further information relating to member roles on outside bodies and planned delegation of certain responsibilities to area-based committees which would result in an overall increase in member workload. Further information was also provided on the regularity of non-executive committees.

26 On balance, given the Council's commentary on its existing council size and the further information it provided, we recommend the retention of the existing council size of 84 members as the basis of our draft recommendations.

Electoral fairness

27 Electoral fairness, in the sense of each elector in a local authority having a vote of equal weight when it comes to the election of councillors is a fundamental

democratic principle. It is expected that our recommendations should provide for electoral fairness whilst ensuring that we reflect communities in the area, and provide for effective and convenient local government.

28 In seeking to achieve electoral fairness, we calculate the average number of electors per councillor. The county average is calculated by dividing the total electorate of the county (394,336 in 2010 and 404,694 by 2016) by the total number of councillors representing them on the council – 84 under our draft recommendations. Therefore, the average number of electors per councillor under our draft recommendations is 4,694 in 2010 and 4,818 by 2016.

29 Under the draft recommendations, only three of our proposed 84 divisions will have electoral variances of more than 10% from the average for the county by 2016. We are therefore satisfied that we have achieved good levels of electoral fairness under our draft recommendations for Cumbria.

General analysis

30 We received 30 submissions during Stage One, but did not receive a county wide scheme.

31 The Liberal Democrat Group on the Council provided some proposals for Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland districts, but not for Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland or Allerdale. The Labour Party put forward limited proposals for the Barrow-in-Furness, Allerdale and Copeland areas. We also received localised evidence of community identity from parish and town councils and local residents in the county.

32 In the absence of an authority-wide scheme or substantive evidence in many parts of the county, we have developed a scheme primarily to achieve high levels of electoral equality. This has been balanced against evidence of community identity where such localised submissions have been received. In each district, we have sought to reflect communication links, geographic factors and evidence of community identity received during Stage One.

33 We proposing that the councilors are allocated across the districts as follows:

- Allerdale Borough – 16 members
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough – 11 members
- Carlisle City – 18 members
- Copeland Borough – 12 members
- Eden District – 9 members
- South Lakeland District – 18 members

34 We note that in a number of areas respondents have requested that electoral divisions remain coterminous with ward boundaries. Where possible we have sought to do so but, in a number of areas, it has been necessary to move away from this in order to secure good electoral equality and provide divisions that provide effective and convenient local government and that reflect local community identities. We have also visited the county and looked at a number of areas. Our observations when touring the area have been taken into account in developing our draft recommendations. It should be noted that in a number of areas, including Carlisle, Kendal and Workington, it has been necessary to ward a number of parishes to ensure good electoral equality. Our

proposals provide for a uniform pattern of 84 single-member divisions with the following allocation of councillors between districts:

Electoral arrangements

35 This section of the report details the submissions received, our consideration of them and our draft recommendations for each area of Cumbria. The following areas are considered in turn:

- Allerdale Borough (page 9)
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough (page 11)
- Carlisle City (page 12)
- Copeland Borough (page 13)
- Eden District (page 15)
- South Lakeland District (page 15)

36 Details of the draft recommendations are set out in Table C1 on pages 28–34 and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Allerdale Borough

37 Allerdale Borough lies to the north-west of the county. The coastal towns of Workington and Maryport lie to the west of the borough, while Cockermouth lies towards the centre, with the Lakeland town of Keswick to the south-east. Allerdale currently comprises 16 single-member divisions, nine of which would have variances of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 members the borough is allocated 16 members; as at present.

38 We did not receive any district-wide proposals for Allerdale. Allerdale Borough Council expressed support for the review but did not offer specific comments. The Labour Party, and Lorton and Seaton parish councils expressed support for retaining the existing arrangements. Above Derwent Parish Council stated that it saw itself as part of Keswick and did not wish to be separated from the Keswick area. Loweswater Parish Council stated that it considered Cockermouth as the 'natural centre' for the parish.

39 We acknowledge the requests to retain the existing electoral arrangements but given the poor levels of electoral equality under the current arrangements, it has been necessary to develop revised electoral arrangements that achieve good electoral equality in the area.

40 In Workington we propose compact urban single-member Moss Bay & Moor Close and St Michael's divisions. We also propose a single-member St John's & Great Clifton division taking in the west of Workington town, Stainburn and Great Clifton, which all share good road links. In the south of Workington we propose a Harrington division combining the Salterbeck and High Harrington areas. These divisions all have good electoral equality with no division having an electoral variance of greater than 6% from the average by 2016.

41 To the north of Workington we propose single-member Seaton, Maryport North and Maryport South divisions. We considered a division combining Seaton and Flimby but, following our tour of the area, we considered that Flimby has stronger

communication links with Maryport town. Therefore, in order to secure good levels of electoral equality, we have divided Maryport into two divisions, Maryport North and Maryport South which would have 8% more and 1% more electors than the county average by 2016, respectively.

42 We also propose single-member Cockermouth North and Cockermouth South divisions. Cockermouth parish contains too many electors to enable it to have a single councillor and it has therefore been necessary to divide the parish between two divisions. Cockermouth North takes in the north of Cockermouth parish and Papcastle, to which it has good communication links. Cockermouth South division takes in the south of Cockermouth parish, together with more rural parishes to the south and west of the town which share strong communication links with the south of Cockermouth. These divisions will ensure good electoral equality with 5% more and 1% fewer electors per councillor respectively than the county average by 2016. To the north of Cockermouth we propose a single-member Dearham & Broughton division which would have 9% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016.

43 In the south we propose a Keswick division comprising Keswick parish, and Borrowdale and St John's Castlerigg & Wythburn parishes. Both parishes have good road links into Keswick along the B5289 and A591 roads respectively. To the north and west of this area we propose a Bothel & Wastrels division. We acknowledge that this division covers a large geographical area including numerous Lakeland fells but this is unavoidable in seeking to secure good electoral equality. This division has fewer electors than others in Allerdale, which we consider reflects its geographical size. Keswick and Bothel & Wastrels divisions would have 5% fewer and 10% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

44 In the north east of Allerdale we propose single-member Wigton and Thursby divisions. We considered a Wigton division based solely on Wigton parish, with all the surrounding parishes that adjoin the town forming a separate single-member Thursby division. However, such an arrangement would be inconsistent with our general approach of avoiding the creation of 'doughnut' divisions where a small town is completely surrounded by a rural ward. We consider that such divisions are inappropriate and overlook the tendency for a town to be the focus for rural areas for shopping, medical and other services. Accordingly, we would only depart from this approach where we have received compelling evidence to do so. We are therefore proposing a single-member Wigton division comprising Wigton, Woodside and Waverton parishes. The proposed Thursby division would include Kirkbride parish which we did consider placing in the Abbeytown division. However, on balance, we considered it better to transfer Kirkbride parish to Thursby division to avoid the establishment of a 'doughnut' division, while acknowledging that this marginally interrupts the communication links between the communities within Abbeytown division. We would especially welcome the views of local people, supported by persuasive evidence on our draft recommendations for this area and the alternatives we have discussed. Our proposed Thursby and Wigton divisions would have 9% fewer and 9% more electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

45 Finally, in the north west we propose single-member Abbeytown and Apastria divisions. As mentioned above, we considered placing Kirkbride parish in the proposed Abbeytown division but, following consideration of the issues in the Thursby and Wigton areas, we are proposing to transfer it to Thursby division. As a result, a small section of roads linking the communities in this division will run through the proposed Thursby division. However, on balance, we consider this acceptable given

the improvement in electoral equality it secures in Thursby division. Our Abbeytown and Apastria divisions would have 7% fewer and 8% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

46 Our draft recommendations for Allerdale can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 35 and Maps 1, 4a, 4b and 4c accompanying this report.

Barrow-in-Furness Borough

47 Barrow-in-Furness Borough, in the south-west of the county, is geographically the smallest borough in the county. It comprises Barrow-in-Furness town and Walney Island to the west, which links to the mainland via Jubilee Bridge. Barrow-in-Furness currently comprises 12 single-member divisions, seven of which would have variances of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 the borough is allocated 11 members, one fewer than at present.

48 We received only one submission for this area. The Labour Party argued that divisions should be left as they are, stating that they have worked well, and have a degree of logic in their localities. However, it is not possible to retain the existing divisions given the decrease in the number of councillors now allocated to the borough. As a result we must redraw the boundaries within Barrow-in-Furness to take account of this allocation under a council size of 84 councillors. Given this, and the relative lack of community evidence, we have developed division arrangements that primarily secure good electoral equality.

49 We propose revised single-member Hawcoat, Hindpool, Ormsgill and Roosecote divisions and new Abbotsmead, Barrow Island & Salthouse, and Newbarns & Beacon Hill divisions. We consider that these divisions secure good electoral equality and use strong boundaries. The divisions would have 5% more, 3% more, 7% more, 7% more, 2% fewer, 7% more and 8% more electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

50 We propose the retention of the existing Walney North and Walney South divisions. We note that these divisions have relatively poor electoral equality with 10% fewer and 11% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively. However, we have examined options to improve these variances but consider that this area is distinct from the rest of Barrow-in-Furness as it is separated by the Walney Channel with only a single crossing point. On balance we consider any options to create divisions that cross the channel would not reflect communities or provide for effective and convenient local government.

51 Finally, we also propose the retention of the existing Dalton North division and a minor amendment to Dalton South division as they both have good electoral equality. These divisions would have 5% more and 1% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

52 Our draft recommendations for Barrow-in-Furness can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 34 and Maps 1 and 9 accompanying this report.

Carlisle City

53 Carlisle City is the most northerly district in Cumbria. It comprises Carlisle city and is surrounded by predominantly rural parishes. Carlisle currently has 17 single-member divisions, five of which would have variances of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 the city is allocated 18 members, one more than at present.

54 We received eight submissions for Carlisle City, including a district-wide scheme from the Liberal Democrat Group. The Liberal Democrat Group's proposals provided for good electoral equality. However, we note that adopting this proposal would require that the Garlands overspill area of Carlisle city would remain in a division with the rural areas of the district. Following our tour of the area we consider that this area has better links to Carlisle city area, as well as sharing community identities and interests, and should therefore be included in an urban division. The consequence of transferring the Garlands area into Carlisle city has a significant consequential effect on divisions across the urban area, making it difficult to accommodate the Liberal Democrat Group's proposal for this area.

55 In the urban area, John Stevenson MP (Carlisle) stated that the roads leading off from Warwick Road should all be located in a single division, since they share similar characteristics. Along with a local resident, he also argued that the Harraby and Botcherby estates in the south of the city have similar needs and should be within a single division. Mr Stevenson, as well as a local resident, also suggested that the Garlands area, currently split between three divisions, should be united within a single division. Councillor Bainbridge (Stanwix Rural ward), argued that Drumburgh Avenue and Wolsty Close are urban overspill and should be placed in an urban Carlisle city division rather than in a rural division, as they are at present.

56 In the rural area, Arthuret Parish Council said that Longtown is a 'service centre' in the existing division of Longtown & Bewcastle but that it has little connection to the parishes which are 10 miles away to the north of the River Eden. Hethersgill and Stanwix Rural parish councils expressed support for the existing arrangements.

57 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received and sought to reflect local communities while also securing good levels of electoral equality. We are adopting Mr Stevenson's proposal to place the Garlands estate in a single division, the Garlands division. As stated above, our tour of the area confirmed that the Garlands estate should be in a single urban Carlisle city division.

58 However, we are unable to adopt Mr Stevenson's proposal to unite the Harraby and Botcherby estates in a single division. We have explored options to do so, but following the decision to transfer the Garlands estate area into an urban Carlisle city division we are unable to identify a satisfactory division pattern for the Harraby and neighbouring Upperby areas which achieves good electoral equality. All division patterns that we have examined have produced unsatisfactory boundaries for the remainder of the existing Harraby division which is bounded to the north and west by railway lines. We therefore propose retaining the Durranhill sidings as the boundary between the Harraby and Botcherby divisions. We also propose transferring the Alexandra Drive area of Wetheral parish into Botcherby division as it has no direct road links to the parish.

59 We note Mr Stevenson's suggestion that the Warwick Road area should be in the St Aidan's division. However, we are unable to transfer this area out of the Botcherby division without significantly worsening electoral equality in the existing St Aidan's and Botcherby divisions and therefore requiring further amendments to these divisions and those neighbouring them. We note that the Warwick Road area has good communications links into Botcherby division. We also propose a number of boundary amendments between St Aidan's and Currock divisions and between Currock and Upperby divisions.

60 In the remainder of the urban area we are broadly retaining the existing Belah, Belle Vue, Castle, Denton Holme, Morton, Stanwix Urban and Yewdale divisions subject to a number of minor amendments in order to use stronger boundaries and better reflect communities. We propose transferring the Drumburgh Avenue and Wolsty areas in Stanwix Rural parish to the proposed Belah division as they have no direct access to the remainder of Stanwix Rural parish. Belah, Belle Vue, Castle, Denton Holme, Morton, Stanwix Urban and Yewdale division would have 9% more, 2% more, 4% more, 5% more, 3% more, 5% more and 6% more electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

61 In the rural area of Carlisle we are proposing new single-member divisions to accommodate the additional councillor allocated to Carlisle as a whole and the transfer of the Garlands estate into the urban area. Dalston & Cummersdale division would take in the parishes to the west of Carlisle city, including Beaumont and Kingmoor parishes. While we acknowledge that these parishes are currently divided by the River Eden, from our tour of the area we note that they will soon be joined by the Carlisle bypass. To the north we have proposed a Longtown division, comprising Arthuret parish and the parishes to north-east and south-west. To the south of this is the Houghton & District division. Dalston & Cummersdale, Longton and Houghton & District divisions would have 3% more, 8% fewer, and 8% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

62 To the south east of Carlisle we propose a Wetheral West division comprising St Cuthbert Without and Wetheral parishes. To the east we have proposed Wetheral East division, comprising the parishes in the far south-east of the area. Finally, to the north we are proposing Brampton division, comprising Brampton in the far west of the division and the rural parishes to the east. Wetheral East, Wetheral West and Brampton divisions would have 8% fewer, 4% fewer and 4% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

63 Under our draft recommendation, no division in Carlisle City would have an electoral variance of more than 9% by 2016. Our draft recommendations for Carlisle can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 34 and Maps 1, 2 and 3 accompanying this report.

Copeland Borough

64 Copeland Borough is located in the west of the county. The town of Millom lies to the south and Whitehaven in the north-west. Copeland currently has 12 single-member electoral divisions, six of which would have a variance of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 members the borough is allocated 12 members, as at present.

65 At Stage One we received submissions from Moresby, Gosforth and Arlecdon & Frizington parish councils. Gosforth Parish Council made no specific proposals but argued that boundaries are easier to move in rural areas, while Moresby and Arlecdon & Frizington parish councils both stated that they are currently individually split by division boundaries and wished to be whole parishes within their respective county divisions. The Labour Party submission stated that Greenbank polling district should be included in Mirehouse division. We received no other comments on the divisions in this area.

66 We have given careful consideration to the submissions received. However, in the absence of any borough-wide proposals we have had to develop our own proposals to improve electoral equality in this area, including the six divisions which have electoral variances of over 10% from the county average.

67 In the south it has been necessary to divide Millom town between two divisions as it currently has 20% more electors than the county average and we do not consider that this can be justified, particularly in the absence of strong evidence. We have therefore created a Millom South division comprising the south of the town and a Millom North & District division comprising the north of the parish and a number of parishes to its north. We acknowledge that Millom North & District division covers a large geographical area and would require the transfer of a number of sparsely populated rural parishes into a partially urban division. However, we have been unable to determine a better alternative that also secures good electoral equality. Under our draft recommendations, Millom North & District and Millom South divisions would have 7% fewer and 3% fewer electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

68 We also propose the single-member divisions of Gosforth, Cleator Moor West and Cleator Moor East & Frizington. In order to improve electoral equality it was necessary to transfer part of Cleator Moor parish to the rural Cleator Moor East & Frizington division to reduce the number of electors in Cleator Moor West and to increase the number in the rural area to ensure good electoral equality. We propose transferring the west area of Cleator Moor as this has direct road links into the proposed Cleator Moor East & Frizington division. The proposed Gosforth division comprises Gosforth town, the rural parishes along the coastal strip and the fell land area around West Water. Under our draft recommendations Cleator Moor West, Cleator Moor East & Frizington and Gosforth divisions would have 1% fewer, 3% fewer and 8% more electors per councillor than the county average by 2016, respectively.

69 Our proposed Egremont division comprises the Egremont town area of Egremont parish. Mirehouse South & St Bees division comprises part of the Mirehouse area of Whitehaven, St Bees parish and the north part of Egremont parish. The transfer of part of Whitehaven to a more rural division was necessary to minimise electoral variances in Whitehaven and the rural area. Egremont and Mirehouse South & St Bees divisions would have 7% more and 3% fewer electors per councillor respectively than the county average by 2016.

70 In the remainder of Whitehaven we propose single-member Bransty, Mirehouse North, Mirehouse West and Woodhouse divisions which would have 2% fewer, 3% fewer, 2% fewer and 1% fewer electors per councillor respectively than the county average by 2016. We consider that these divisions secure good levels of electoral equality while also using strong boundaries. Finally, we propose the retention of the

existing Howgate division. This division would have an electoral variance equal to the county average by 2016.

71 Our draft recommendations for Copeland can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 34 and Maps 1, 5, 6 and 8 accompanying this report.

Eden District

72 Eden District is located in the east of the county. The town of Penrith lies in the centre of the district and is surrounded by predominantly rural parishes. Eden currently comprises nine single-member electoral divisions, one of which, Alston & East Fellside, would have an electoral variance of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 Eden is allocated nine members, as at present.

73 The Liberal Democrat Group, Appleby, Kirkby Stephen and Langwathby parish councils, and a local resident all stated that the existing division arrangements for the district should be retained. We did not receive any other submissions about this area.

74 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received and note the support for retaining the existing electoral arrangements. We also note that with the exception of Alston & East Fellside division all the divisions have good electoral equality. We have examined options to improve electoral equality in Alston & East Fellside division, but have been unable to determine alternative division patterns that do not worsen electoral equality elsewhere in the district. Therefore, given its position at the edge of the district and a lack of alternative options we propose retaining the existing Alston & East Fellside division. Given the good electoral equality in the remaining divisions in Eden, we also propose retaining these as part of our draft recommendations.

75 Under our draft recommendations we propose nine single-member divisions, with only one division having a variance greater than 10% both currently and in 2016. Our draft recommendations for Eden can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 34 and Map 1 accompanying this report.

South Lakeland District

76 South Lakeland District lies to the south of the county, with Kendal town lying towards its centre. The town of Ulverston lies to the west, with Windermere to the north. South Lakeland currently has 18 single member divisions, two of which would have variances of more than 10% from the county average by 2016. Under a council size of 84 members South Lakeland is allocated 18 members, as at present.

77 At Stage One the Liberal Democrat Group put forward proposals for a number of modifications to the existing electoral divisions. In the rural area it proposed transferring Colton parish from Cartmel division to High Furness division and transferring Staveley-in-Cartmel from Grange division to Cartmel division. It also proposed transferring part of Grange-Over-Sands parish to Cartmel division, reflecting the district wards recommended in the previous electoral review of the district. Finally, in the rural area, it proposed a minor amendment to the boundary between Lyth Valley and Windermere divisions to ensure a small improvement in electoral equality and coterminosity with existing borough wards. In the Kendal area it proposed a number of amendments generally seeking coterminosity with the district wards.

78 South Lakeland District Council stated that, where possible, divisions should be coterminous with district wards. Grange Town Council made no specific proposals but stated that electoral arrangements should have regard to local geography. New Hutton Parish Council expressed support for the existing electoral arrangements. We did not receive any further comments for this area.

79 We have given careful consideration to the evidence received. We consider that the Liberal Democrat Group's proposals in the rural area generally secure good electoral equality and reflect local communities. We did however examine options to improve electoral equality in the proposed Kent Estuary division, but noted that these would worsen electoral equality elsewhere or create artificial boundaries. We are therefore basing our draft recommendations for the rural area on the Liberal Democrat Group's proposals.

80 In the Kendal town area we have concerns about the communication links in a number of the Liberal Democrat Group's proposed divisions, particularly in its proposed Kendal Castle division which has no direct road links between the Castle Green Road and Heron Hill areas. The only road links run through the proposed Kendal Nether division. We have therefore decided to move away from its proposals for number of these divisions. We are retaining the existing Kendal Strickland Fell division, as proposed by the Liberal Democrat Group. The Liberal Democrat Group also proposed retaining the existing Kendal Highgate and minor amendments to Kendal South division. We propose minor amendments to these proposed divisions to improve electoral equality and use strong boundaries. Finally we propose significant amendments to its proposed Kendal Castle and Kendal Nether divisions to address the issue of Castle Green Road and the Heron Hill area identified above.

81 Under our draft recommendations only one of the 18 single-member divisions would have an electoral variance of greater than 10% from the county average by 2016. Our draft recommendations for South Lakeland can be seen on table C1 on page 28 – 34 and Maps 1 and 7 accompanying this report.

Conclusions

82 Table 1 shows the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality, based on 2010 and 2016 electorate figures.

Table 1: Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2010	2016
Number of councillors	84	84
Number of electoral divisions	84	84
Average number of electors per councillor	4,694	4,818
Number of divisions with a variance more than 10% from the average	2	3
Number of divisions with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Draft recommendation

Cumbria County Council should comprise 84 councillors serving 84 divisions, as detailed and named in Table C1 and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Parish electoral arrangements

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

84 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make such changes as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority division arrangements. However, Cumbria County Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

85 To meet our obligations under the 2009 Act, we propose consequential parish warding arrangements for the parishes of Cleator Moor, Cockermouth, Egremont, Kendal, Maryport, Millom, St Cuthbert Without, Stanwix Rural and Wetheral. We would particularly welcome comments on these proposals from the Cleator Moor, Cockermouth, Egremont, Kendal, Maryport, Millom, St Cuthbert Without, Stanwix Rural, Wetheral and Workington parish and town councils and local residents during this consultation stage.

86 Cleator Moor parish is currently represented by 12 councillors, divided into two parish wards: Cleator Moor North (seven parish councillors) and Cleator Moor South (five parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Cleator Moor parish to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Cleator Moor Parish Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing three parish wards: Cleator Moor East (returning two members), Cleator Moor North (returning five members) and Cleator Moor South (returning five members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 6.

87 Cockermouth Town Council is currently represented by 12 councillors, divided into two parish wards: Christchurch (six parish councillors) and All Saints (six parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Cockermouth Town Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Cockermouth Town Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: All Saints (returning four members), Christchurch Central (returning four members), Double Mills (returning two members) and South Lodge (returning two members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 4c

88 Egremont Town Council is currently represented by 10 councillors, divided into two parish wards: Egremont North (five parish councillors) and Egremont South (five parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Egremont parish to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Egremont Town Council should comprise 10 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: Egremont Central (returning two members), Egremont East (returning one member), Egremont North (returning three members) and Egremont South (returning four members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Maps 5 and 6.

89 Kendal Town Council is currently represented by 28 councillors, divided into 14 parish wards, Kendal Castle (two parish councillors), Kendal Far Cross (two parish councillors), Kendal Fell (two parish councillors), Kendal Heron Hill (two parish councillors), Kendal Highgate (two parish councillors), Kendal Kirkland (two parish councillors), Kendal Mintsfeet (two parish councillors), Kendal Nether (two parish councillors), Kendal Oxenholme (two parish councillors), Kendal Parks (two parish councillors), Kendal Romney (two parish councillors), Kendal Stonecross (two parish councillors), Kendal Strickland (two parish councillors) and Kendal UnderleyVillage (two parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Kendal parish to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Kendal Town Council should comprise 28 councillors, as at present, representing 18 parish wards: Kendal Castle (returning two members), Kendal Far Cross (returning two members), Kendal Fell (returning two members), Kendal Hawesmead (returning one member), Kendal Helme Chase (returning one member), Kendal Heron Hill (returning one member), Kendal Highgate (returning two members), Kendal Kirkland (returning two members), Kendal Mintsfeet (returning two members), Kendal Nantland (returning one member), Kendal Nether (returning two members), Kendal Oxenholme (returning one members), Kendal Parks (returning two members), Kendal Romney (returning one member), Kendal Stainbank (returning one member), Kendal Stonecross (returning one member), Kendal Strickland (returning two members) and Kendal UnderleyVillage (returning two members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 7.

90 Maryport Town Council is currently represented by 18 councillors, divided into parish four wards: Ellenborough (five parish councillors), Ewanrigg (five parish councillors), Flimby (three parish councillors, and Netherhall (five parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the

statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Maryport Town Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Maryport Town Council should comprise 18 councillors, as at present, representing seven parish wards: Brooklands (returning one member), Ellenborough (returning three members), Ellenfoot (returning one member), Ewanrigg (returning five members), Flimby (returning three members), Glasson (returning one member) and Netherhall (returning four members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 4a

91 Millom Town Council is currently represented by 15 councillors, divided into four parish wards: Haverigg (three parish councillors), Holborn Hill (three parish councillors), Newtown North (four parish councillors) and Newton South (three parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Millom Town Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area. In addition, we requested details of the parish ward boundaries for Newtown North and Newtown South parish wards from Copeland Borough Council. However, this information was not provided. Therefore in its absence we are combining Newtown North and Newtown South parish wards to create a single Newtown parish ward.

Draft recommendation

Millom Town Council should comprise 15 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: Haverigg (returning three members), Holborn Hill North (returning two members), Holborn Hill South (returning three members) and Newtown (returning seven members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 8.

92 St Cuthbert Without Parish Council is currently unwarded and represented by 15 councillors. As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for St Cuthbert Without Parish Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

St Cuthbert Without Parish Council should comprise 15 councillors, as at present, representing four parish wards: Huntsman (returning one member), Garlands (returning five members), St Cuthbert Without (returning eight members) and Watermans (returning one member). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Maps 2 and 3.

93 Stanwix Rural Parish Council is currently represented by six councillors, divided into three parish wards: Crosby-on-Eden & Linstock (two parish councillors), Houghton (three parish councillors) and Vallum (one parish councillor). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Stanwix Rural Parish Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Stanwix Rural Parish Council should comprise six councillors, as at present, representing five parish wards: Crosby-on-Eden & Linstock (returning one member), Houghton (returning two members), Pennington (returning one member), Vallum (returning one member) and Wolsty (returning one member). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map s.

94 Wetheral Parish Council is currently represented by 15 councillors, divided into five parish wards: Aglionby (three parish councillors), Cumwhinton (three parish councillors), Scotby (three parish councillors), Great Corby (three parish councillors) and Wetheral (three parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Wetheral Parish Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Wetheral Parish Council should comprise 15 councillors, as at present, representing seven parish wards: Aglionby (returning two members), Cumwhinton (returning three members), Durranhill (returning one member), Great Corby (returning three members), Scotby (returning two members), Warwick-on-Eden (returning one member) and Wetheral (returning three members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 2 and 3.

95 Workington Town Council is currently represented by 30 councillors, divided into six parish wards: Harrington (three parish councillors), Moorclose (six parish councillors), Moss Bay (seven parish councillors), St Michael's (seven parish councillors), St John's (five parish councillors) and Stairburn (two parish councillors). As a result of our proposed electoral division boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are proposing revised electoral arrangements for Workington Town Council to reflect our proposed division arrangements in this area.

Draft recommendation

Workington Town Council should comprise 30 councillors, as at present, representing 11 parish wards: Ellerbeck (returning one member), Harrington (returning three members), Iredale (returning one member), Moorclose (returning six members), Moss Bay (returning two members), North Side (returning one member), St John's (returning three members), St Joseph's (returning one member), St Michael's (returning six members), Salterbeck (returning four members), and Stairburn (returning two members). The proposed parish ward boundaries are illustrated and named on Map 4b.

3 What happens next?

96 There will now be a consultation period of 12 weeks, during which everyone is invited to comment on the draft recommendations on future electoral arrangements for Cumbria County Council contained in this report. We will take into account fully all submissions received by 16 January 2012. Any submissions received after this date may not be taken into account.

97 We have not finalised our conclusions on the electoral arrangements for Cumbria and welcome comments from interested parties relating to the proposed division boundaries, number of councillors and division names. We would welcome alternative proposals backed up by demonstrable evidence during Stage Three. We will consider all the evidence submitted to us during the consultation period before preparing our final recommendations.

98 Express your views by writing directly to:

Review Officer
Cumbria Review
The Local Government Boundary Commission for England
Layden House
76–86 Turnmill Street
London EC1M 5LG

reviews@lgbce.org.uk

Submissions can also be made by using the consultation section of our website, www.lgbce.org.uk

99 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all Stage Three representations will be placed on deposit locally at the offices of Cumbria County Council and at our offices in Layden House (London) and on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk. A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

100 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers, such as postal or email addresses, signatures or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, irrespective of whom they are from.

101 In the light of representations received, we will review our draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

102 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft

Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the next elections for Cumbria County Council in 2013.

4 Mapping

Draft recommendations for Cumbria

103 The following maps illustrate our proposed division boundaries for Cumbria County Council:

- **Sheet 1, Map 1** illustrates in outline form the proposed division boundaries for Cumbria.
- **Sheet 2, Map 2** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Carlisle City
- **Sheet 3, Map 3** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Wetheral parish and Carlisle city
- **Sheet 4, Map 4a** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Maryport in Allerdale borough
- **Sheet 4, Map 4b** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Workington in Allerdale borough
- **Sheet 4, Map 4c** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Cockermouth in Allerdale borough
- **Sheet 5, Map 5** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Whitehaven and Egremont in Copeland borough
- **Sheet 6, Map 6** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Cleator Moor and Egremont in Copeland borough
- **Sheet 7, Map 7** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Kendal in South Lakeland borough
- **Sheet 8, Map 8** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Millom in Copeland borough
- **Sheet 9, Map 9** illustrates the proposed electoral division boundaries in Barrow-in-Furness

Appendix A

Glossary and abbreviations

AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)	A landscape whose distinctive character and natural beauty are so outstanding that it is in the nation's interest to safeguard it
Constituent areas	The geographical areas that make up any one ward, expressed in parishes or existing wards, or parts of either
Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral fairness	When one elector's vote is worth the same as another's
Electoral imbalance	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. For the purposes of this report, we refer specifically to the electorate for local government elections
Local Government Boundary Commission for England or LGBCE	The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is responsible for undertaking electoral reviews. The Local Government Boundary Commission for England

	assumed the functions of the Boundary Commission for England in April 2010
Multi-member ward or division	A ward or division represented by more than one councillor and usually not more than three councillors
National Park	The 13 National Parks in England and Wales were designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 and can be found at www.nationalparks.gov.uk
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents
Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or Town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council

PER (or periodic electoral review)	A review of the electoral arrangements of all local authorities in England, undertaken periodically. The last programme of PERs was undertaken between 1996 and 2004 by the Boundary Commission for England and its predecessor, the now-defunct Local Government Commission for England
Political management arrangements	The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 enabled local authorities in England to modernise their decision making process. Councils could choose from two broad categories; a directly elected mayor and cabinet or a cabinet with a leader
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at www.nalc.gov.uk
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council

Appendix B

Code of practice on written consultation

The Cabinet Office's *Code of Practice on Consultation* (2008) (<http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file47158.pdf>) requires all government departments and agencies to adhere to certain criteria, set out below, on the conduct of public consultations. Public bodies, such as the Local Government Boundary Commission for England, are encouraged to follow the Code.

The Code of Practice applies to consultation documents published after 1 November 2008, which should reproduce the criteria, give explanations of any departures, and confirm that the criteria have otherwise been followed.

Table B1: The Local Government Boundary Commission for England's compliance with Code criteria

Criteria	Compliance/departure
Timing of consultation should be built into the planning process for a policy (including legislation) or service from the start, so that it has the best prospect of improving the proposals concerned, and so that sufficient time is left for it at each stage.	We comply with this requirement.
It should be clear who is being consulted, about what questions, in what timescale and for what purpose.	We comply with this requirement.
A consultation document should be as simple and concise as possible. It should include a summary, in two pages at most, of the main questions it seeks views on. It should make it as easy as possible for readers to respond, make contact or complain.	We comply with this requirement.
Documents should be made widely available, with the fullest use of electronic means (though not to the exclusion of others), and effectively drawn to the attention of all interested groups and individuals.	We comply with this requirement.
Sufficient time should be allowed for considered responses from all groups with an interest. Twelve weeks should be the standard minimum period for a consultation.	We consult at the start of the review and on our draft recommendations.
Responses should be carefully and open-mindedly analysed, and the results made widely available, with an account of the views expressed, and reasons for decisions finally taken.	We comply with this requirement.
Departments should monitor and evaluate consultations, designating a consultation coordinator who will ensure the lessons are disseminated.	We comply with this requirement.

Appendix C

Table C1: Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
Allerdale Borough							
1 Abbeystown	1	4,403	4,403	-6%	4,482	4,482	-7%
2 Apastria	1	4,364	4,364	-7%	4,442	4,442	-8%
3 Bothel & Wastrels	1	4,260	4,260	-9%	4,340	4,340	-10%
4 Cockermouth North	1	4,981	4,981	6%	5,0693	5,069	5%
5 Cockermouth South	1	4,674	4,674	-0%	4,759	4,759	-1%
6 Harrington	1	4,463	4,463	-5%	4,542	4,542	-6%
7 Hearham & Broughton	1	4,285	4,285	-9%	4,362	4,362	-9%
8 Keswick	1	4,485	4,485	-4%	4,566	4,566	-5%
9 Maryport North	1	5,124	5,124	9%	5,210	5,210	8%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
10 Maryport South	1	4,804	4,804	2%	4,890	4,890	1%
11 Moss Bay & Moor Close	1	4,746	4,746	1%	4,833	4,833	0%
12 Seaton	1	4,820	4,820	3%	4,906	4,906	2%
13 St John's & Great Clifton	1	4,772	4,772	2%	4,868	4,868	1%
14 St Michael's	1	4,899	4,899	4%	4,986	4,986	3%
15 Thursby	1	4,292	4,292	-9%	4,368	4,368	-9%
16 Wigton	1	5,169	5,169	10%	5,216	5,216	9%
Barrow-In-Furness Borough							
17 Abbotsmead	1	4,708	4,708	0%	4,740	4,740	-2%
18 Barrow Island & Salthouse	1	5,126	5,126	9%	5,162	5,162	7%
19 Dalton North	1	5,006	5,006	7%	5,041	5,041	5%
20 Dalton South	1	4,724	4,724	1%	4,757	4,757	-1%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
21 Hawcoat	1	5,002	5,002	7%	5,036	5,036	5%
22 Hindpool	1	4,910	4,910	5%	4,944	4,944	3%
23 Newbarns & Beacon Hill	1	5,182	5,182	10%	5,218	5,218	8%
24 Ormsgill	1	5,118	5,118	9%	5,153	5,153	7%
25 Roosecote	1	5,133	5,133	9%	5,170	5,170	7%
26 Walney North	1	4,298	4,298	-8%	4,327	4,327	-10%
27 Walney South	1	4,251	4,251	-9%	4,280	4,280	-11%
Carlisle City							
28 Belah	1	5,044	5,044	7%	5,270	5,270	9%
29 Belle Vue	1	4,724	4,724	1%	4,927	4,927	2%
30 Botcherby	1	4,738	4,738	1%	4,943	4,943	3%
31 Brampton	1	4,442	4,442	-5%	4,634	4,634	-4%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
32 Castle	1	4,814	4,814	3%	5,021	5,021	4%
33 Curock	1	4,979	4,979	6%	5,185	5,185	8%
34 Dalston & Cummersdale	1	4,766	4,766	2%	4,970	4,970	3%
35 Denton Holme	1	4,828	4,828	3%	5,036	5,036	5%
36 Garlands	1	4,554	4,554	-3%	4,740	4,740	-2%
37 Harraby	1	4,658	4,658	-1%	4,859	4,859	1%
38 Houghton & District	1	4,270	4,270	-9%	4,453	4,453	-8%
39 Longtown	1	4,245	4,245	-10%	4,426	4,426	-8%
40 Morton	1	4,779	4,779	2%	4,986	4,986	3%
41 Stanwix Urban	1	4,868	4,868	4%	5,068	5,068	5%
42 Upperby	1	4,840	4,840	3%	5,057	5,057	5%
43 Wetheral East	1	4,248	4,248	-10%	4,431	4,431	-8%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
44 Wetheral West	1	4,422	4,422	-6%	4,613	4,613	-4%
45 Yewdale	1	4,891	4,891	4%	5,101	5,101	6%
Copeland Borough							
46 Bransty	1	4,602	4,602	-2%	4,730	4,730	-2%
47 Cleator Moor East & Frizington	1	4,535	4,535	-3%	4,660	4,660	-3%
48 Cleator Moor West	1	4,660	4,660	-1%	4,790	4,790	-1%
49 Ergemont	1	5,009	5,009	7%	5,147	5,147	7%
50 Gosforth	1	5,049	5,049	8%	5,187	5,187	8%
51 Howgate	1	4,667	4,667	-1%	4,796	4,796	0%
52 Millom North & District	1	4,379	4,379	-7%	4,497	4,497	-7%
53 Millom South	1	4,533	4,533	-3%	4,658	4,658	-3%
54 Mirehouse North	1	4,565	4,565	-3%	4,691	4,691	-3%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
55 Mirehouse South & St Bees	1	4,533	4,533	-3%	4,658	4,658	-3%
56 Mirehouse West	1	4,600	4,600	-2%	4,727	4,727	-2%
57 Woodhouse	1	4,622	4,622	-2%	4,749	4,749	-1%
Eden District							
58 Alston & East Fellside	1	5,199	5,199	11%	5,356	5,356	11%
59 Appleby	1	4,527	4,527	-4%	4,664	4,664	-3%
60 Eden Lakes	1	4,429	4,429	-6%	4,563	4,563	-5%
61 Greystoke & Hesketh	1	4,880	4,880	4%	5,027	5,027	4%
62 Kirkby Stephen	1	4,960	4,960	6%	5,110	5,110	6%
63 Penrith East	1	4,522	4,522	-4%	4,659	4,659	-3%
64 Penrith North	1	4,579	4,579	-2%	4,717	4,717	-2%
65 Penrith Rural	1	4,608	4,608	-2%	4,747	4,747	-1%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

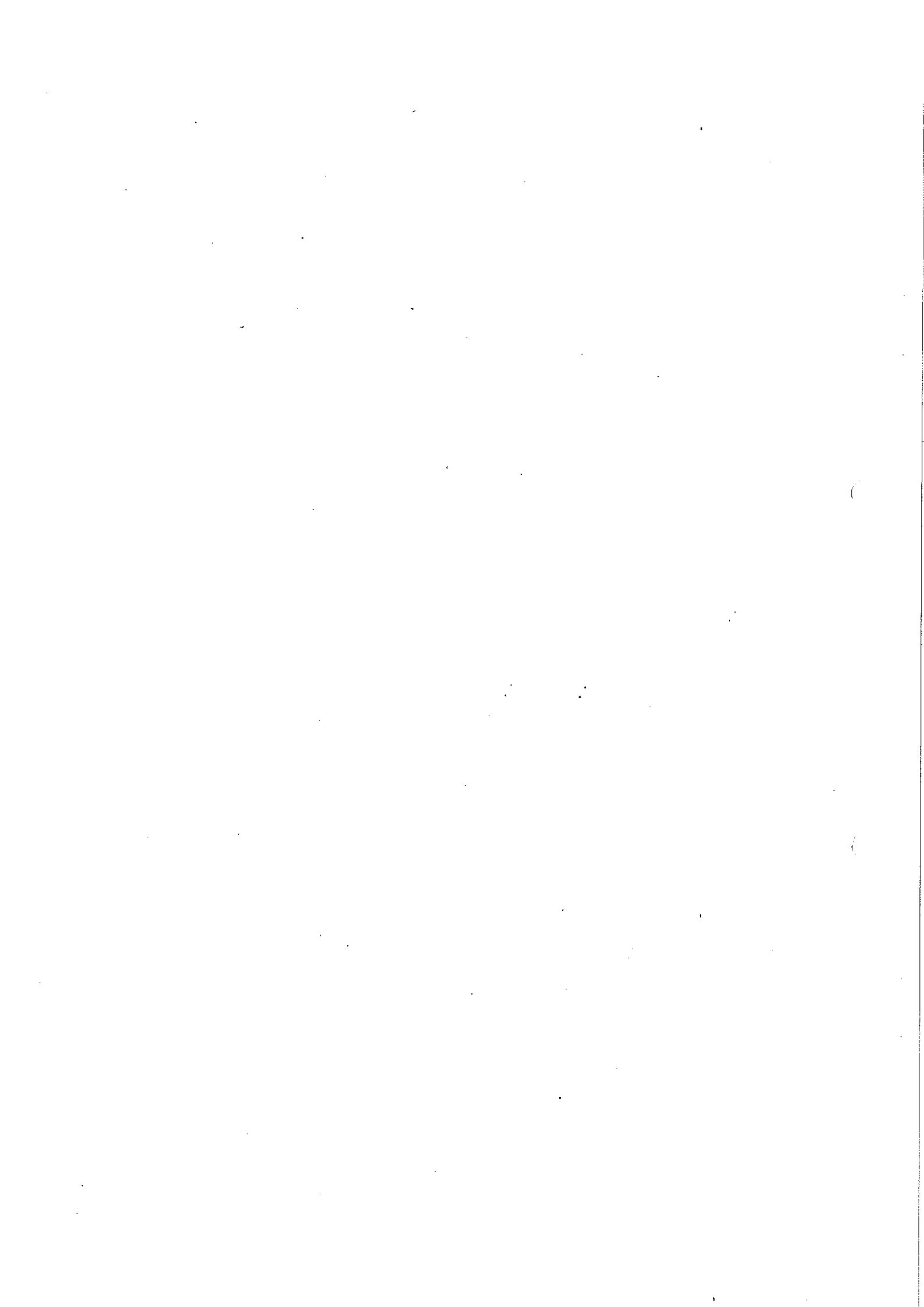
Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
66 Penrith West	1	4,380	4,380	-7%	4,512	4,512	-6%
South Lakeland District							
67 Cartmel	1	4,392	4,392	-6%	4,508	4,508	-6%
68 Grange	1	4,367	4,367	-7%	4,482	4,482	-7%
69 High Furness	1	4,718	4,718	1%	4,842	4,842	1%
70 Kendal Castle	1	4,385	4,385	-7%	4,499	4,499	-7%
71 Kendal Highgate	1	4,666	4,666	-1%	4,789	4,789	-1%
72 Kendal Nether	1	4,729	4,729	1%	4,854	4,854	1%
73 Kendal South	1	4,942	4,942	5%	5,072	5,072	5%
74 Kendal Strickland Fell	1	4,620	4,620	-2%	4,742	4,742	-2%
75 Kent Estuary	1	5,272	5,272	12%	5,411	5,411	12%
76 Lakes	1	4,332	4,332	-8%	4,446	4,446	-8%

Table C1 (cont.): Draft recommendations for Cumbria County Council

Division name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2010)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2016)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
77 Low Furness	1	4,697	4,697	0%	4,821	4,821	0%
78 Lower Kentdale	1	4,817	4,817	3%	4,944	4,944	3%
79 Lyth Valley	1	4,467	4,467	-5%	4,584	4,584	-5%
80 Sedbergh & Kirkby Lonsdale	1	4,805	4,805	2%	4,931	4,931	2%
81 Ulverston East	1	4,854	4,854	3%	4,983	4,983	3%
82 Ulverston West	1	4,734	4,734	1%	4,858	4,858	1%
83 Upper Kent	1	4,876	4,876	4%	5,004	5,004	4%
84 Windermere	1	4,726	4,726	1%	4,850	4,850	1%
Totals	84	394, 336	-	-	404, 694	-	-
Averages	-	-	4,694	-	-	4,818	-

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by Cumbria County Council.

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



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including other electors

Street Details	Houses				Electors			
	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Current	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Current
AD1 -	253	1 (0.40%)	1 (0.40%)	253	348	4 (1.15%)	22 (6.32%)	21
AD2 -	551	8 (1.45%)	3 (0.54%)	556	656	7 (1.07%)	67 (10.21%)	45
L1 -	205	0	0	205	353	1 (0.28%)	30 (8.50%)	17
L2 -	146	0	0	146	286	1 (0.35%)	22 (7.69%)	36
L3 -	302	0	0	302	530	0	36 (6.79%)	39
L4 -	677	0	0	677	1,354	9 (0.66%)	95 (7.02%)	76
L5 -	126	0	1 (0.79%)	125	214	0	16 (7.48%)	16
L6 -	452	0	0	452	807	7 (0.87%)	49 (6.07%)	42
L7 -	206	0	1 (0.49%)	205	432	4 (0.93%)	51 (11.81%)	25
Branstly	2,918	9 (0.31%)	6 (0.21%)	2,921	4,980	33 (0.66%)	388 (7.79%)	317
AA1 -	724	65 (8.98%)	37 (5.11%)	752	1,217	11 (0.90%)	68 (5.59%)	106
AA2 -	531	3 (0.56%)	1 (0.19%)	533	831	1 (0.12%)	56 (6.74%)	58
M1 -	468	1 (0.21%)	14 (2.99%)	455	786	0	38 (4.83%)	38
M2 -	504	0	4 (0.79%)	500	731	5 (0.68%)	70 (9.58%)	95
M3 -	960	0	0	960	1,729	11 (0.64%)	87 (5.03%)	70
M4 -	3	0	0	3	7	0	1 (14.29%)	0
Cleator Moor North & Frizington	3,190	69 (2.16%)	56 (1.76%)	3,203	5,301	28 (0.53%)	320 (6.04%)	367
O1 -	290	1 (0.34%)	0	291	469	5 (1.07%)	35 (7.46%)	36
O2 -	157	0	0	157	275	3 (1.09%)	15 (5.45%)	17
O3 -	275	0	1 (0.36%)	274	427	1 (0.23%)	56 (13.11%)	42
O4 -	617	0	0	617	1,039	6 (0.58%)	95 (9.14%)	76
U1-1 -	947	2 (0.21%)	4 (0.42%)	945	1,399	11 (0.79%)	135 (9.65%)	109
U1-2 -	471	0	0	471	843	7 (0.83%)	65 (7.71%)	56
U1-3 -	331	1 (0.30%)	0	332	630	3 (0.48%)	41 (6.51%)	41
U1-4 -	15	0	0	15	28	0	1 (3.57%)	0
U2-2 -	95	0	6 (6.32%)	89	174	0	25 (14.37%)	17
Cleator Moor South & Egremont	3,198	4 (0.13%)	11 (0.34%)	3,191	5,284	36 (0.68%)	468 (8.86%)	394
AI -	363	5 (1.38%)	2 (0.55%)	366	675	6 (0.89%)	49 (7.26%)	27
AJ1 - Moresby Park	379	0	0	379	706	6 (0.85%)	35 (4.96%)	58
AJ2 - Moresby Parks Portion	33	0	0	33	75	0	4 (5.33%)	3
AK - Moresby Portion	160	6 (3.75%)	0	166	309	7 (2.27%)	30 (9.71%)	36
AL -	157	0	0	157	250	3 (1.20%)	27 (10.80%)	23
AM -	284	0	0	284	475	1 (0.21%)	29 (6.11%)	36
TOTAL	48,522	1,852 (3.82%)	1,149 (2.37%)	46,521	84,852	4,852 (5.72%)	5,009 (5.91%)	3,632

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Street Details	Houses				Electors				Current
	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Current	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Applicants Pending	
P1 - Distington Portion	435	1 (0.23%)	1 (0.23%)	435	757	3 (0.40%)	52 (6.87%)	45	708 (-6.47%)
P2 - Distington Portion	386	2 (0.52%)	4 (1.04%)	384	669	6 (0.90%)	58 (8.67%)	53	617 (-7.77%)
Q1 - Pica Portion	226	1 (0.44%)	0	227	404	2 (0.50%)	24 (5.94%)	25	382 (-5.45%)
Distington & Moresby	2,423	15 (0.62%)	7 (0.29%)	2,431	4,320	34 (0.79%)	308 (7.13%)	306	4,046 (-6.34%)
A -	180	5 (2.78%)	0	185	324	1 (0.31%)	18 (5.56%)	30	307 (-5.25%)
AB1 -	336	0	0	336	521	0	23 (4.41%)	20	498 (-4.41%)
AB2 -	298	1 (0.34%)	0	299	507	3 (0.59%)	37 (7.30%)	37	473 (-6.71%)
AC -	65	0	1 (1.54%)	64	80	0	3 (3.75%)	9	77 (-3.75%)
B1 - Braystones Portion	111	0	1 (0.90%)	110	118	0	5 (4.24%)	3	113 (-4.24%)
B2 - Beckenmet Portion	97	0	0	97	163	0	15 (9.20%)	12	148 (-9.20%)
B3 - Beckenmet Portion	210	0	0	210	398	0	14 (3.52%)	15	384 (-3.52%)
C - Nethertown Portion	197	0	0	197	297	0	16 (5.39%)	8	281 (-5.39%)
D1 - North East Portion	44	0	0	44	88	0	-1 (-1.14%)	5	89 (1.14%)
D2 - Thornhill Portion	434	0	0	434	779	2 (0.26%)	42 (5.39%)	38	739 (-5.13%)
E1 - Calderbridge Portion	8	0	1 (12.50%)	7	10	0	0	2	10 (0.00%)
E2 - Sellafield Portion	4	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	7 (0.00%)
E3 -	99	0	0	99	167	0	7 (4.19%)	8	160 (-4.19%)
E4 -	101	0	0	101	157	0	8 (5.10%)	12	149 (-5.10%)
U2-1 - Scurgill Portion	47	7 (14.89%)	1 (2.13%)	53	82	15 (18.29%)	3 (3.66%)	5	94 (14.63%)
V2 -	9	0	0	9	18	1 (5.56%)	3 (16.67%)	0	16 (-11.11%)
X -	175	0	2 (1.14%)	173	268	2 (0.75%)	20 (7.46%)	26	250 (-6.72%)
Y - Lamplugh Portion	191	2 (1.05%)	2 (1.05%)	191	298	4 (1.34%)	23 (7.72%)	28	279 (-6.38%)
Z - Kirkland, Salter & Eskettportion	149	0	0	149	259	1 (0.39%)	23 (8.88%)	20	237 (-8.49%)
Gosforth & Ennerdale	2,755	15 (0.54%)	8 (0.29%)	2,762	4,541	29 (0.64%)	259 (5.70%)	278	4,311 (-5.06%)
AF -	354	8 (2.26%)	5 (1.41%)	357	607	8 (1.32%)	45 (7.41%)	39	570 (-6.10%)
AF A1 -	307	0	0	307	525	1 (0.19%)	29 (5.52%)	36	497 (-5.33%)
AF A2 -	253	0	0	253	432	2 (0.46%)	30 (6.94%)	20	404 (-6.48%)
AF A3 -	52	0	0	52	85	1 (1.18%)	1 (1.18%)	4	85 (0.00%)
AF A4 -	439	8 (1.82%)	1 (0.23%)	446	701	3 (0.43%)	44 (6.28%)	41	660 (-5.85%)
AF A5 -	516	0	0	516	714	5 (0.70%)	37 (5.18%)	43	682 (-4.48%)
AF A6 -	111	0	0	111	192	0	7 (3.65%)	7	185 (-3.65%)
N -	207	0	0	207	372	5 (1.34%)	29 (7.80%)	30	348 (-6.45%)
Q2 - Whillimoor Portion	9	0	0	9	16	1 (6.25%)	1 (6.25%)	0	16 (0.00%)
V1 - Arlecdon Portion	416	1 (0.24%)	1 (0.24%)	416	707	3 (0.42%)	56 (7.92%)	42	654 (-7.50%)

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W - Asby Portion	85	0	0	85	150	0	7 (4.67%)	8	143 (-4.67%)
Hensingham & Arlecdon	2,749	17 (0.62%)	7 (0.25%)	2,759	4,501	29 (0.64%)	286 (6.35%)	270	4,244 (-5.71%)
AD3 -	617	10 (1.62%)	4 (0.65%)	623	773	11 (1.42%)	79 (10.22%)	74	705 (-8.80%)
AD4 -	143	1 (0.70%)	0	144	242	0	12 (4.96%)	24	230 (-4.96%)
ADA1 -	425	0	0	425	801	6 (0.75%)	48 (5.99%)	51	759 (-5.24%)
ADA2 -	205	0	0	205	400	1 (0.25%)	17 (4.25%)	24	384 (-4.00%)
ADA3 -	128	0	0	128	279	0	12 (4.30%)	9	267 (-4.30%)
AG1 -	595	1 (0.17%)	0	596	1,167	2 (0.17%)	62 (5.31%)	61	1,107 (-5.14%)
AG2 -	486	0	0	486	945	6 (0.63%)	50 (5.29%)	57	901 (-4.66%)
Hillcrest	2,599	12 (0.46%)	4 (0.15%)	2,607	4,607	26 (0.56%)	280 (6.08%)	300	4,353 (-5.51%)
AD5 -	9	0	0	9	14	0	1 (7.14%)	1	13 (-7.14%)
AN1 -	166	0	0	166	305	2 (0.66%)	23 (7.54%)	12	284 (-6.89%)
AN2 -	410	0	0	410	742	2 (0.27%)	43 (5.80%)	35	701 (-5.53%)
AN3 -	579	1 (0.17%)	0	580	950	2 (0.21%)	59 (6.21%)	62	893 (-6.00%)
BC2 -	28	0	0	28	48	2 (4.17%)	4 (8.33%)	1	46 (-4.17%)
BD -	161	0	0	161	256	1 (0.39%)	14 (5.47%)	18	243 (-5.08%)
BDA1 -	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3 (0.00%)
BDA2 -	293	45 (15.36%)	14 (4.78%)	324	457	7 (1.53%)	42 (9.19%)	47	422 (-7.66%)
BDA3 -	526	0	9 (1.71%)	517	861	4 (0.46%)	55 (6.39%)	53	810 (-5.92%)
BDA4 -	123	0	0	123	219	5 (2.28%)	14 (6.39%)	13	210 (-4.11%)
Kells & Sandwith	2,298	46 (2.00%)	23 (1.00%)	2,321	3,855	25 (0.65%)	255 (6.61%)	245	3,625 (-5.97%)
AE -	630	1 (0.16%)	0	631	897	8 (0.89%)	49 (5.46%)	56	856 (-4.57%)
AH1 -	432	2 (0.46%)	0	434	706	4 (0.57%)	46 (6.52%)	60	664 (-5.95%)
AH2 -	369	1 (0.27%)	0	370	626	0	40 (6.39%)	31	586 (-6.39%)
AH3 -	384	1 (0.26%)	25 (6.51%)	360	583	4 (0.69%)	44 (7.55%)	59	543 (-6.86%)
BA1 -	404	19 (4.70%)	2 (0.50%)	421	658	2 (0.30%)	50 (7.60%)	54	610 (-7.29%)
BA2 -	283	0	4 (1.41%)	279	451	0	19 (4.21%)	20	432 (-4.21%)
BB1 -	607	0	2 (0.33%)	605	1,007	2 (0.20%)	76 (7.55%)	78	933 (-7.35%)
BB2 -	447	0	1 (0.22%)	446	689	3 (0.44%)	73 (10.60%)	79	619 (-10.16%)
Millom	3,556	24 (0.67%)	34 (0.96%)	3,546	5,617	23 (0.41%)	397 (7.07%)	437	5,243 (-6.66%)
AY1 -	151	0	0	151	285	0	12 (4.21%)	4	273 (-4.21%)
AY2 -	349	0	1 (0.29%)	348	647	1 (0.15%)	29 (4.48%)	27	619 (-4.33%)
AYA1 -	211	0	0	211	406	0	15 (3.69%)	21	391 (-3.69%)

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AYA2 -	246	0	0	246	474	8	49	28	433
AZ1 -	247	0	0	247	427	0	17	11	410
AZ2 -	234	0	0	234	459	2	35	36	426
AZ3 -	233	0	0	233	407	1	18	19	390
AZ4 -	227	0	0	227	379	0	14	13	365
R2-2 -	61	0	0	61	132	0	3	4	129
Mirehouse	1,959	0	1	1,958	3,616	12	192	163	3,436
AO - Drigg Portion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AP1 - Holmrook Portion	130	0	0	130	230	2	14	14	218
AP2 - Holmrook Portion	113	0	0	113	205	0	10	6	195
AQ1 - Eskdale Portion	44	0	0	44	80	0	10	12	70
AQ2 - Part Of	115	1	1	115	145	2	11	5	136
AQ3 -	17	0	0	17	22	3	6	3	19
AR - Boot Portion	7	0	0	7	13	0	2	3	11
AS1 - Santon Bridge Portion	64	1	1	64	86	1	8	5	79
AS2 -	89	1	1	89	99	1	5	6	95
AT - Ravenglass Portion	11	1	1	11	23	0	3	6	20
AU -	183	1	0	184	248	0	12	20	236
AV - The Hill Portion	248	1	1	248	430	3	24	23	409
AW1 - Kirksanton Portion	115	0	0	114	192	2	7	3	187
AW2 -	95	0	0	95	192	0	10	10	182
AX -	11	0	0	11	14	0	0	0	14
BE1 -	84	1	0	85	121	0	10	8	111
BE2 -	354	0	5	349	542	4	35	22	511
F1 - Bootle Portion	509	0	1	508	879	8	60	39	827
F2 -	227	0	0	227	373	0	24	39	349
G - Hyccemoor Portion	4	0	0	4	9	0	1	2	8
H - Waberhwaite Portion	133	0	0	133	233	0	14	11	219
I - Corney Portion	70	0	0	70	121	0	4	7	117
J - Silecroft Portion	45	0	0	45	86	0	7	6	79
K1 - Whitbeck Portion	143	0	1	142	249	0	12	15	237
K2 -	29	1	0	30	66	0	7	13	59
Seascale & Whicham	45	0	0	45	113	0	5	3	108
Totals	2,885	8	13	2,880	4,771	26	301	281	4,496

Property/Elector Statistics by Area/PD as of 10/11/2011

including other electors

Printed: 10 November 2011

Street Details	Houses			Electors					
	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Current	As First Published	Added to Register	Deleted	Applicants Pending	Current
BC1 - St. Bees Portion	790	6 (0.76%)	10 (1.27%)	786	1,319	10 (0.76%)	104 (7.88%)	95	1,225 (-7.13%)
R1 - Bigrigg Portion	376	0	0	376	658	2 (0.30%)	19 (2.89%)	25	641 (-2.58%)
R2-1 - Northern Portion	24	1 (4.17%)	1 (4.17%)	24	45	0	3 (6.67%)	3	42 (-6.67%)
S1 - Egremont Portion	451	0	0	451	773	4 (0.52%)	72 (9.31%)	48	705 (-8.80%)
S2 - Egremont Portion	671	1 (0.15%)	0	672	1,189	5 (0.42%)	65 (5.47%)	52	1,129 (-5.05%)
T - Moor Row Portion	391	3 (0.77%)	0	394	678	3 (0.44%)	51 (7.52%)	37	630 (-7.08%)
St Bees & Egremont	2,703	11 (0.41%)	11 (0.41%)	2,703	4,662	24 (0.51%)	314 (6.74%)	260	4,372 (-6.22%)
	33,233	230 (0.69%)	181 (0.54%)	33,282	56,055	325 (0.58%)	3,768 (6.72%)	3,618	52,612 (-6.14%)

Property/Elector Statistics by Area/PD as of 10/11/2011

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Street Details	Houses				Electors				
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Grand Totals	33,233	230 (0.69%)	181 (0.54%)	33,282	56,055	325 (0.58%)	3,768 (6.72%)	3,618	52,612 (-6.14%)