

**Eden District Council  
Council**

**10 May 2018**

**Electoral Review of Eden District Council**

<b>Portfolio:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Report from:</b>	Deputy Chief Executive
<b>Wards:</b>	ALL
<b>OPEN PUBLIC ITEM</b>	

**1 Purpose**

- 1.1 To bring to Council's attention a communication from the Local Government Boundary Commission for England indicating that it is minded to conduct an Electoral Review of Eden District Council in 2019/20.
- 1.2 To seek Members' views on the above proposals to enable the Deputy Chief Executive in his capacity as Electoral Registration Officer to respond to the above communication.

**2 Recommendation**

It is recommended that

1. Council considers the communication from the Local Government Boundary Commission for England ("LGBCE") and resolves whether or not it agrees with the LGBCE that an Electoral Review of Eden District Council should take place in 2019/20; and
2. The Deputy Chief Executive be requested to take into account the views of Council as referred to in recommendation 1 and consult with the Leader and Group Leaders in finalising a response to the LGBCE.

**3 Report Details**

- 3.1 The last review of Eden District Council's electoral arrangements was undertaken by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England ("LGBCE") in 1997. The LGBCE recommended that the number of Members should be increased by one to thirty-eight and that there should be thirty wards. Modifications were made to all of the wards in Penrith with exception of Penrith South. The boundaries of nine of the twenty-four wards were modified with there being no change in fifteen of those wards.
- 3.2 Members considered this subject matter on 18 July 2013 and resolved not to seek an electoral review at that time. On 20 April 2017, upon re considering the issues, Council resolved:  
  
"that the Local Government Boundary Commission for England not be requested to undertake an electoral boundary review at this time for the following reasons:

1. Adopting a model based upon the 9 County electoral divisions within Eden would have to take place based on either 3 or 4 members per electoral division. Based upon a current electorate of 41,243 with 4 members per division would mean that the average electorate per ward would be 1,527. It would be difficult to produce an exceptional case to the LGBCE to rebut the presumption against a Council size of less than 30. In terms of cost benefit analysis it is not considered that the considerable work involved in justifying a decrease in membership down to 36 is justified. Neither is it considered that there is an exceptional case to be brought for reducing the membership of the Council below 30.
2. Any potential saving arising from the reduction in the size of the Council could be eroded by the potential for the Independent Remuneration Panel to recommend an upwards review of the level of basic allowances for Members, thereby cancelling out any potential saving.
3. There are various wards with multiple parishes and other wards with one parish. There is an expectation on District Councillors that they will attend Parish Councils within their Ward. Decreasing the size of the Council would lead to members in certain wards having to attend more Parish Council thereby increasing their workload.
4. There does not appear to be a compelling case for moving to single member wards. The Working Group was not aware of any significant issues arising out of tensions arising between Councillors in multi member wards.
5. It would be better for an electoral review to take place after the District Council elections of May 2019. Having regard to the Local Plan the pace of development that will have taken place by then and the pace of any future development may be better understood at that time.
6. The figures in terms of electoral balance were not considered to dictate a review at the current time.
7. There was no evidence of any significant demand for change within Eden. Neither was there evidence of any concerted demand for reduction in the number of councillors or adjustments to Ward boundaries.
8. The Working Group noted that the size of the Council is only slightly above the average size of council from a comparator group of 35.7.
9. The Working Group was aware that the Council has no record in recent years of ever having carried out a Community Governance Review of its parish and town councils. Best practice is to carry out such reviews every ten to fifteen years. It was noted that best practice would dictate that a community governance review should not take place whilst a boundary review is in the process of being considered or undertaken. If a decision were made not to proceed with a boundary review then the Council could proceed to consider whether to carry out a community governance review either of its whole area or in the context of a more limited exercise of reviewing certain Parish and Town Councils.

10. A report on a proposed Community Governance Review comes to Council via Scrutiny early in the new Council year.'
- 3.3 The background and principles behind electoral reviews is set out for Members information as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.4 By e mail of 6 April 2018 the LGBCE has written to the Council indicating that it has been selected for a review of the electoral arrangements due to the "imbalance that exists". A copy of this e mail is enclosed as Appendix 2 to this report. A response to the e mail is required by 15 June 2018. It is appropriate for any response to come from the Deputy Chief Executive in his capacity as the Electoral Registration Officer. In preparing a response the views of Council are needed.
- 3.5 Each year, the LGBCE calculates the levels of electoral imbalance arising in each local authority in England to establish whether there is a need for an electoral review. In developing its work programme for 2019 – 2020, the Commission has identified the Council as potentially requiring an Electoral Review because of the level of electoral imbalance it currently has.
- 3.6 The LGBCE will consider undertaking a review if:
- More than 30% of a council's wards/divisions have an electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio for that authority; and/or
  - One or more wards/divisions have an electoral imbalance of more than 30%
- 3.7 Having regard to the information supplied by the Council's Electoral Services Manager with effect from 1 December 2017 the Council meets the Commission's criteria for review because:
- 23% of the electoral wards have a variance of greater than 10%;
  - One of the electoral wards has a variance of over 30%; and
  - Eden has been out of balance for the last 1 year.
- 3.8 The LGBCE is minded to commence this work during 2019/20. It is seeking the Council's views on whether the electoral imbalances identified are likely to continue, or whether they would be countered through, for example, changes in the number and distribution of electors as a result of development or improved rates of registration, within the next three years.
- 3.9 A summary of the Council's electoral variances is set out as Appendix 3 to this report. The headline variances can be summarised in the below table

Ward	Electorate	Imbalance
Alston Moor	1,691	-24.37%
Appleby (Bongate)	1,469	+31.40%
Hesket	2,529	+13.10%

Ward	Electorate	Imbalance
Langwathby	1,276	+14.13%
Penrith Carleton	1,272	+13.77%
Ravenstonedale	798	-28.62%
Skelton	1,209	+8.14%

- 3.10 Any electoral review will determine:
- The total number of members to be elected to the council;
  - The total number of wards/divisions;
  - The number of members to be elected to each ward/division;
  - The boundaries of each ward/division; and
  - The names of each ward/division
- 3.11 At the meeting of April 2017 Council resolved amongst other matters that:
- “It would be better for an electoral review to take place after the District Council elections of May 2019. Having regard to the Local Plan the pace of development that will have taken place by then and the pace of any future development may be better understood at that time.”
- 3.12 Therefore for LGBCE to pursue this work in 2019/20 would not be inconsistent with the approach taken by Council at its meeting of April 2017. The District Council elections will take place in May 2019 and the Community Governance Review which is currently on going will have been completed by Autumn 2018.
- 3.13 If there is to be an electoral review, the options will be to keep to a membership of 38, or seek some other number. It would be difficult to push for a higher number. The most convenient building block for a small membership would be to utilise the 9 County electoral divisions within Eden. That would lead to a membership of 36 or 27 depending on whether there is a multiple of 4 members per electoral division or 3. Any number below 30 would have to be based on exceptional grounds but would be possible.
- 3.14 The Council has a number of multi-member wards in various parts of the District. Members would as part of an Electoral Review have to consider whether the current pattern or arrangements of having both single member and multi-member wards should be continued. There are arguments to support either proposal. In Eden’s case a significant factor would be the actual geographic size of any ward.
- 3.15 Members would also have to consider the number of Councillors which they have in mind for the District. It can be anticipated that the electorate and the population of the District will continue to increase.

- 3.16 Members would also need to take account of the various communities which there are in Eden and their interests. Similarly, account would also have to be taken of the functions which the Council has to perform and the number of Members which will be required to undertake those functions.
- 3.17 In accordance with the current arrangements there is and will require to be an Executive consisting of between two and ten Members. There would have to be a Licensing Committee, Planning Committee and a Scrutiny Committee as a minimum. A Licensing Committee must consist of at least ten members.
- 3.18 The views of members are sought in order to assist the Deputy Chief Executive in preparing a response to the LGBCE.

## **4 Policy Framework**

- 4.1 The Council has four corporate priorities which are:
- Decent Homes for All;
  - Strong Economy, Rich Environment;
  - Thriving Communities; and
  - Quality Council
- 4.2 Any decision on whether to support the carrying out of an electoral review of the District should take account of the Quality Council priority.

## **5 Consultation**

- 5.1 The Leader of the Council and Group Leaders have been consulted in terms of an early draft of this report.
- 5.2 The view of the Conservative Group Leader is that if consideration has to be given to this matter, such consideration should be carried out after the next District Council election in 2019.
- 5.3 The Independent Group Leader considers that consideration of carrying out an Electoral Review matter should be held over until after the District Council election in 2019. He has stated that some of the Penrith wards are going to change dramatically population wise and his own ward in Langwathby is in the plus range. He acknowledges that balancing wards would be a difficult task.
- 5.4 Liberal Democrat Group Leader considers that there are better uses of the Council's time than entering into an Electoral Review process at the current time. She also requested that members of her group should also comment.
- 5.5 Councillor Holden has pointed out that there are at least in excess of 300 new homes planned in the Penrith North ward in the next few years. She points out that the timescale for review do not take this into account,
- 5.6 Councillor Connell has commented that his ward Appleby Bongate is the one ward breaching the 30% threshold. He points out that it is geographically much smaller than some of the other wards in other parts of the District. He has no problem having a relatively large number of voters and neither do his voters. He sees no easy way to resolve the imbalance. He points out that there will be more residents in his ward in coming years, consequent on planned housing development but does not consider that the imbalance of Appleby Bongate of itself should precipitate a comprehensive review just yet.

## **6 Implications**

### **6.1 Financial and Resources**

- 6.1.1 Any decision to reduce or increase resources must be made within the context of the Council's stated priorities, as set out in its Council Plan 2015-19 as agreed at Council on 17 September 2015.
- 6.1.2 Indirect costs in Member and Officer time will be incurred if any review is considered or submitted. There may be incidental costs incurred in, for example, facilitating the LGBCE's activities and consultation with communities, interest groups and Parish and Town Councils. A purpose in seeking a review may be to reduce the number of Members which in itself would give rise to a reduction in the number of allowances which would require to be made. A purpose in such review would be, therefore, to reduce the Council's expenditure. It should be noted, however, that the Independent Remuneration Panel would have to consider whether to make recommendations to Council about adjusting the level of Basic Allowance due to Members arising from representing a larger ward in terms of population. This would be considered depending on the outcome of the review.

### **6.2 Legal**

- 6.2.1 The LGBCE will undertake what is known as an Electoral Review when the electoral variances in representation across a local authority become notable. The LGBCE's criteria for initiating a Further Electoral Review in those circumstances is as follows:
- more than 30% of a council's wards/divisions having an electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio for that authority; and/or
  - one or more wards/divisions with an electoral imbalance of more than 30%; and
  - the imbalance is unlikely to be corrected by foreseeable changes to the electorate within a reasonable period.
- 6.2.2 The LGBCE monitors levels of electoral imbalance across all local authorities in England annually, and those that meet the above-mentioned criteria will, at some point, be included in their review programme.
- 6.2.3 Any review will be conducted under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009. There are statutory criteria set out in the Act which the LGBCE is required to have regard to in conducting electoral reviews. Broadly, the criteria are:
- the need to secure equality of representation;
  - the need to reflect the identities and interests of local communities; and
  - the need to secure effective and convenient Local Government.
- 6.2.4 Ward boundaries should be easily identifiable and not break local ties. The LGBCE's aim is to identify clear and long lasting boundaries for wards taking account of the location of boundaries of parishes and the physical features in the local area.

- 6.2.5 In conducting any review, the LGBCE would collect evidence about community identities and interests. Consideration would be given to the number and distribution of electors and how this may change. A review will not be completed without publishing draft recommendations which give an opportunity for people to comment. It is only after that opportunity has been given and any comments which are made are considered that the final recommendations will be published. In conducting a review, the LGBCE is required to have regard to the desirability of securing single Member wards but this does not override the statutory criteria which will take precedence.
- 6.2.6 The LGBCE is required to give reasons for declining any request which is made by an authority to have a uniform pattern of single member wards. A local authority is obliged to provide the LGBCE with the information it may reasonably require within the timescales which are specified.

### 6.3 Human Resources

- 6.3.1 Any review would have any impact on officer time/resources which cannot be precisely quantified at this time, However it is considered that an Electoral Review could be supported by the Council within current staff resources.

### 6.4 Statutory Considerations

Consideration:	Details of any implications and proposed measures to address:
Equality and Diversity	Electoral equality is a specific criterion which will be taken into account in any review. A purpose of the LGBCE will be to secure a general equality in terms of the electoral arrangements insofar as it is possible taking account of the specific characteristics and nature of the District.
Health, Social Environmental and Economic Impact	A successful review would have a positive impact on community cohesion by ensuring readily identifiable communities.
Crime and Disorder	There are no implications.
Children and Safeguarding	There are no implications.

### 6.5 Risk Management

Risk	Consequence	Controls Required
That the electoral arrangements of the Council become unsuited to the demographics and geography of the various wards of the Council	The electorate would not feel adequately served by the Council membership.	Periodic consideration given to the case for an Electoral Review.

## **7 Other Options Considered**

- 7.1 The options are for Council to support the undertaking of an Electoral Review of Eden District or to not support such review.

## **8 Reasons for the Decision/Recommendation**

- 8.1 To enable consideration to be given formally to the LGBCE's request for views from the Council about the appropriateness of it undertaking an electoral review of Eden District.

### **Tracking Information**

<b>Governance Check</b>	<b>Date Considered</b>
<b>Chief Finance Officer (or Deputy)</b>	27 April 2018
<b>Monitoring Officer (or Deputy)</b>	20 April 2018
<b>Relevant Assistant Director</b>	30 April 2018

### **Background Papers:**

#### **Appendices:**

**Appendix 1 - The Background and Principles behind Electoral Reviews**

**Appendix 2- E- mail of 6 April 2018 from the LGBCE**

**Appendix 3- Summary of Electoral Variances**

#### **Contact Officer:**

Mr M Neal, Deputy Chief Executive

Telephone: 01768 212237



### The Background and Principles behind Electoral Reviews

1. An Electoral Review relates to the electoral arrangements of local authorities namely the number of Councillors, the names, number and boundaries of wards and the number of Councillors to be elected to each ward. Consideration can also be given to whether wards represented by two or three Members should be replaced with single Member wards. Electoral Reviews are initiated primarily to improve electoral equality. A governing principle is that, insofar as it is reasonable, each Councillor elected to a local authority should represent the same number of electors and, thus, there should be electoral equality. Electoral Reviews can be carried out at a local authority's request to look at the total number of Councillors or to provide single member wards. The LGBCE is responsible for putting any changes to the electoral arrangements into effect which means that a statutory instrument is made through parliament setting out the revised arrangements.
2. The LGBCE can undertake a review of a local authority where there has been a significant change in population. A review can also be carried out when a local authority wishes to replace multi-member wards with single member wards. As Members are aware certain, but not all, of the wards within Eden are multi-member.
3. The LGBCE has limited powers in relation to Parish Councils. Under the current electoral arrangements it is a matter for the District Council to undertake any Community Governance Review. However, the LGBCE can make recommendations about the electoral arrangements of any Parish Council which might be directly affected by new district wards. In undertaking an Electoral Review the LGBCE must adhere to the legislative framework and requirements.
4. The decisions of the LGBCE are based upon evidence and reason. The LGBCE's approach is one of evidence gathering through consultation with local people and organisations and thereafter an analysis of that evidence. The submissions which are made to the LGBCE should be well argued and supported by credible evidence. In undertaking an Electoral Review of an area which is parished the LGBCE does try to use the parishes as the building blocks for the new wards.
5. The LGBCE recognises that whilst electoral equality is a principle which has to be applied insofar as possible no Authority will have a perfect electoral equality in every ward. The LGBCE will take account of community identities and interests and the need for strong, clear boundaries including parish boundaries. There will always be some variance of actual representation from the theoretical, numerical average. In addition, there will be changes in population from time to time and there can be expected to be new housing developments in particular. The LGBCE will take account of any electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio of electors to Members and whether that imbalance is likely to be corrected by foreseeable changes to the electorate within a reasonable period of time.

## **6. The core of principles of the LGBCE**

The LGBCE sees its task as establishing and maintaining the conditions for a fair and representative democracy at a local level. The LGBCE seeks to put in place electoral arrangements that are both effective and convenient. In initiating reviews or responding to a request for reviews the LGBCE will:

- support councils in making changes intending to improve effectiveness and the ability to represent fairly the people of their areas;
- provide opportunities for local people and organisations to contribute to a review;
- respond to the needs for electoral reviews in a measured way, selecting areas for review based on clearly expressed criteria;
- programme reviews to give priority to areas in which imbalances affect a great number of electors than those in which a lesser number is affected;
- have regard to the Council's electoral timetable to ensure that, so far as possible, reviews are completed within a reasonable period in advance of elections. As Members are aware, in Eden, the next election will be in 2019. The LGBCE aims to:
  - start a review with no pre-determined view of its outcome;
  - address electoral imbalances with a view to improving electoral equality at the next election. The LGBCE will take account of any forecast changes to the electorate; and
  - proceed by adopting a process whereby the officers of the LGBCE speak with representatives of the Council and other key partners in the area and conduct desktop research.

## **7. The Process for the Review**

- 7.1 The decision upon size of the Council is the starting point in any electoral review. The number of Councillors obviously determines the optimum Councillor to electorate ratio for the purposes of achieving electoral equality. The LGCBE's current practice is to seek a preliminary decision from Council as to what size it wishes to be. The remainder of its work is based upon establishing the basis of the wards which each of that number of Councillors are to represent.
- 7.2 There is a preliminary period which enables the LGBCE to reach a common understanding with the authority concerned on the issues and circumstances to be addressed, the identification of the issues which are appropriate to the review. In the preliminary period evidence is gathered about the current electoral arrangements, parishes, electoral forecasts and communities. The LGBCE seeks to achieve a clear understanding of the extent and nature of the communities and how the Council and Councillors aim to work effectively with their communities.

## **8. The Issues to be Considered**

- 8.1 The LGBCE believes that each local authority should be considered individually and not compared with others of similar geography, population, size or those with apparently similar issues and concerns. There are no strict criteria for the size of an Authority. However, ordinarily it is not expected that a District Council would have less than thirty Members.
- 8.2 It is recognised that the roles and responsibilities of Local Government and its Councillors will have changed since the last review. In particular, the political management structures of most Councils have changed with the establishment of Executives and Scrutiny Committees.
- 8.3 When reviews are requested most authorities indicate the number of Councillors which it has in mind. In the case of a proposed reduction the LGBCE will need to be assured that the decrease will not jeopardise the ability of a Council to manage its business effectively. There are clearly levels at which an authority risks being too small to discharge its statutory functions or, conversely, too large to be able to function effectively. The LGBCE will give detailed consideration to any proposals for a Council which proposes less than thirty Councillors.
- 8.4 The LGBCE will take account of the following factors in determining Council size:
- the decision making process, that is, where those decisions are taken and how they are managed;
  - quasi-judicial processes such as Licensing and Planning. Account will be taken of the workload and how that is managed;
  - the scrutiny process. In this regard account will be taken of what is scrutinised and the scrutiny workload; and
  - the representative role of the Member.
- 8.5 It is expected that in submitting a proposal there should be an examination of the political management of working practices for the Council under review and well-argued reasons for any proposal should be made. There should be a justification for any number of Councillors which is proposed.
- 8.6 Once the LGBCE has made a decision upon Council size it will work out the optimum number of electors each Member should represent by dividing the total number of electors by the total number of Councillors. An average figure for the Councillor to elector ratio is thereby obtained. The average ratio is used to measure and determine the nature and extent of the variations from the average in relation to current proposed wards. In formulating recommendations, ratios which are close to the average are sought. However, reviews will not result in wards of mathematically equal size. The LGBCE will reflect the particular characteristics of the area and its communities. The basis of the approach will recognise that Council members represent individual electors and collective communities.

- 8.7 Community identity and interest will be taken into account. It is expected that those who take part in a review are able to explain any basis for community identities and interests which they promote.
- 8.8 Effective and convenient Local Government will be a criterion in any assessment. The impact of the proposals on the workload of individual Councillors will be considered. A ward which is so large in terms of its physical extent or its electorate may prevent a member from effectively representing the people within it. Similarly, a large number of Parish Councils within a ward may make demands upon an individual member's time which are difficult to meet.
- 8.9 The LGBCE will take account of any request by a Council to move to a uniform pattern of single member wards. The LGBCE will assess whether it is appropriate to have a single member ward taking account of electoral equality, community identities and interests and convenience and effective Local Government.
- 8.10 In carrying out any review and establishing its proposals the LGBCE will take account of the ward divisions for the County Council and parish boundaries. The population of Eden District has increased since the last review. The LGBCE will take account of current and forecast electorates in the wards and the District as a whole. The proposals within the draft Local Plan for areas for residential development will be taken into account.

## **9. The Information and Evidence**

- 9.1 The LGBCE will consider local opinions. Parish Councils may be requested to indicate their opinions on the proposals. The District Council will have to submit a variety of documents to the LGBCE to support any request and enable the review to be carried out.

E mail of 6 April 2018 from the LGBCE to the Council

**From:** Tudge, Alex  
**Sent:** 06 April 2018 12:44  
**To:** Chief Exec >  
**Subject:**

**Chief Executive, Eden**

By email

6 April 2018

Dear Mr Hooper,

### **LGBCE Electoral Review Programme 2019-2020**

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England is responsible for conducting reviews of the electoral arrangements of principal local authorities in England. Each year, the Commission calculates the levels of electoral imbalance arising in each local authority in England to establish whether there is a need for an electoral review.

In developing its work programme for 2019 – 2020, the Commission has identified your council as potentially requiring an Electoral Review because of the level of electoral imbalance it currently has.

Electoral imbalances arise if voters are either over or under represented by their councillor(s) when compared with average levels of representation across the authority.

The Commission considers that there is electoral imbalance in an authority and will consider undertaking a review if:

- More than 30% of a council's wards/divisions have an electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average ratio for that authority; and/or
- One or more wards/divisions have an electoral imbalance of more than 30%

Your council recently provided us with the numbers of local government electors (including attainers) in each electoral area at 1 December 2017.

According to this data, your authority meets the Commission's criteria for review because:

- 23% of the electoral wards have a variance of greater than 10%
- 1 of the electoral wards have a variance of over 30%
- Your authority has been out of balance for the last 1 year(s).

Before firming up the work programme for 2019-20 the Commission would be grateful for your views on whether the electoral imbalances identified are likely to continue, or whether they would be countered through, for example, changes in the number and distribution of electors as a result of development or improved rates of registration, within the next three years.

A summary of your authority's electoral variances over recent years can be found on our website. Use the District or County variance tabs, select your authority, and highlight any years for which you'd like to view the data.

<http://www.lgbce.org.uk/resources/electoral-data>

I should be grateful for a response by Friday 15<sup>th</sup> June at the latest. In the light of the responses that we receive, the Commission will decide whether an electoral review is to be undertaken of your authority. If the Commission decides that a review is justified, we will notify you of the start date and timetable for the review.

If the Commission does agree to undertake a review during 2019/20 of your authority, the new electoral arrangements will be implemented for elections in 2021 at the earliest (the exact year depends on your electoral cycle).

An electoral review will determine:

- The total number of members to be elected to the council
- The total number of wards/divisions
- The number of members to be elected to each ward/division
- The boundaries of each ward/division
- The names of each ward/division

Prior to the start of an electoral review there is a six-month preliminary period during which the Commission's staff meet with council officers and members to agree the precise nature of the proposed review and to give assistance to the council in the preparations which it would need to make prior to the review's commencement.

If you would like further information about the electoral review process, you may find our guidance helpful:

<http://www.lgbce.org.uk/how-reviews-work/technical-guidance>

If you would like to contact us informally for any more information about the contents of this letter of the review process more generally you can contact Alison Evison, Review & Programme Manager, at the below email address.

Yours sincerely

**Alex Tudge**  
Data and Information Officer

## Summary of Electoral Variances

### District Variance

% Variance	Years
District	2018
<b>Eden</b>	
Alston Moor	-24.37%
Appleby (Appleby)	-9.12%
Appleby (Bongate)	31.40%
Askham	-4.11%
Brough	-1.43%
Crosby Ravensworth	3.85%
Dacre	6.35%
Eamont	7.69%
Greystoke	5.81%
Hartside	-2.50%
Hesket	13.10%
Kirkby Stephen	-5.77%
Kirkby Thore	7.16%
Kirkoswald	3.85%
Langwathby	14.13%
Lazonby	9.93%
Long Marton	-10.11%
Morland	-5.64%
Orton With Tebay	1.43%
Penrith Carleton	13.77%
Penrith East	3.13%
Penrith North	0.54%
Penrith Pategill	-5.99%
Penrith South	-7.78%
Penrith West	2.24%
Ravenstonedale	-28.62%
Shap	-1.61%
Skelton	8.14%
Ullswater	-7.42%
Warcop	0.36%

## Authority Summary

Financial Year Ending	Authority	Electors	No of Wards or Divisions	Council Size	Electors per Councillor	Hectares - CEN11	Density	Authority Type
2019	Eden	42,484	30	38	1,118	214235.65	0.2	Two-Tier District

No Wards over 30%	% Wards over 10%	Date of Last Review	Currently in Review	Planned Review	Start Date
1	23.3%	04/11/97	N	N	



## District Data

Ward Name	Electorate	Councillors	District Voter Ratio	Ward Voter Ratio	Percentage Variance	Reference Year	Collected Year
Alston Moor	1691	2	1118	845.5	-24.37%	2018	2017
Appleby (Appleby)	1016	1	1118	1016	-9.12%	2018	2017
Appleby (Bongate)	1469	1	1118	1469	<b>31.40%</b>	2018	2017
Askham	1072	1	1118	1072	-4.11%	2018	2017
Brough	1102	1	1118	1102	-1.43%	2018	2017
Crosby Ravensworth	1161	1	1118	1161	3.85%	2018	2017
Dacre	1189	1	1118	1189	6.35%	2018	2017
Eamont	1204	1	1118	1204	7.69%	2018	2017
Greystoke	1183	1	1118	1183	5.81%	2018	2017
Hartside	1090	1	1118	1090	-2.50%	2018	2017
Hesket	2529	2	1118	1264.5	<b>13.10%</b>	2018	2017
Kirkby Stephen	2107	2	1118	1053.5	-5.77%	2018	2017
Kirkby Thore	1198	1	1118	1198	7.16%	2018	2017
Kirkoswald	1161	1	1118	1161	3.85%	2018	2017
Langwathby	1276	1	1118	1276	<b>14.13%</b>	2018	2017
Lazonby	1229	1	1118	1229	9.93%	2018	2017
Long Marton	1005	1	1118	1005	-10.11%	2018	2017
Morland	1055	1	1118	1055	-5.64%	2018	2017
Orton With Tebay	1134	1	1118	1134	1.43%	2018	2017
Penrith Carleton	1272	1	1118	1272	<b>13.77%</b>	2018	2017
Penrith East	2306	2	1118	1153	3.13%	2018	2017

Ward Name	Electorate	Councillors	District Voter Ratio	Ward Voter Ratio	Percentage Variance	Reference Year	Collected Year
Penrith North	3372	3	1118	1124	0.54%	2018	2017
Penrith Pategill	1051	1	1118	1051	-5.99%	2018	2017
Penrith South	2062	2	1118	1031	-7.78%	2018	2017
Penrith West	2286	2	1118	1143	2.24%	2018	2017
Ravenstonedale	798	1	1118	798	-28.62%	2018	2017
Shap	1100	1	1118	1100	-1.61%	2018	2017
Skelton	1209	1	1118	1209	8.14%	2018	2017
Ullswater	1035	1	1118	1035	-7.42%	2018	2017
Warcop	1122	1	1118	1122	0.36%	2018	2017