

**Centre for  
Regional  
Economic  
Development**

*CARLISLE CAMPUS*



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CUMBRIA: EVALUATING THE  
'THREE UNITARY AUTHORITY' OPTION**

***FINAL REPORT***

**ON BEHALF OF CARLISLE CITY COUNCIL**

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## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Context**

This report presents the findings of a research study carried out by the Centre for Regional Economic Development, Northumbria University, Carlisle Campus and commissioned by Carlisle City Council into the feasibility of the council's preferred option for unitary local government in Cumbria. The preferred option of Carlisle City Council is to create three unitary local authorities in the area currently covered by Cumbria County Council and the district/borough councils of Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, and South Lakeland.

***Allerdale-Copeland Unitary Authority*** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Allerdale Borough Council and Copeland Borough Council)

***Carlisle-Eden Unitary Authority*** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Carlisle City Council and Eden District Council)

***Barrow-South Lakeland Unitary Authority*** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council and South Lakeland District Council)

The research considers the feasibility of this option for unitary local government in Cumbria in terms of the criteria being applied by the Boundary Committee in the local government reviews that are currently being carried out. The purpose of the study is to inform the submission of Carlisle City Council which forms part of the current local government review being carried out by the Boundary Committee in Cumbria. The review is part of the ongoing development of the regionalisation agenda within England and is a precursor to the forthcoming referenda on Regional Assemblies that will take place next year.

### **1.2 Review of Boundary Committee Guidance**

As the research links directly to the current review of local government being carried out by the Boundary Committee, this section examines the guidelines in order to draw out the main issues and criteria that will be borne in mind when the review of local government in Cumbria is carried out.

The local government reviews being carried out by the Boundary Committee will focus upon a number of criteria that are explicitly stated in the Guidance:

- a. assume that there is an elected assembly for the region
- b. recommend structural change for so much of the area of the region as is comprised of the areas of all of the relevant (i.e. two-tier) local authorities in the region.
- c. have regard to the need to reflect the identities and interests of local communities



- d. have regard to the need to secure effective and convenient local government;  
and
- e. have regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State

(Source: Guidance and procedural advice for the local government reviews, p.7)

Based upon these broad criteria, from the perspective of the research study, there were two clear criteria to be considered:

1. *The need for unitary local authorities to secure effective and convenient local government*
2. *The need for unitary local authorities to reflect the identities and interests of local communities*

These twin criteria therefore formed the focus of the research. There are of course a number of other issues that fall within these criteria including political leadership, management style, level of innovation, performance of councils, and community strategy, amongst others. All of these issues are dealt with where relevant in this report.

In addition to these two criteria, there is a further consideration emphasised by the Boundary Committee in their reviews, which to a large extent cuts across the two main criteria noted above. The Guidance (Section 4.11) also emphasises that the relationships between new unitary authorities and the agencies and bodies in the area should be considered. This crosscutting aspect includes reference to the Community Strategy as well as relations between local authorities and other stakeholders, organisations and partnerships.

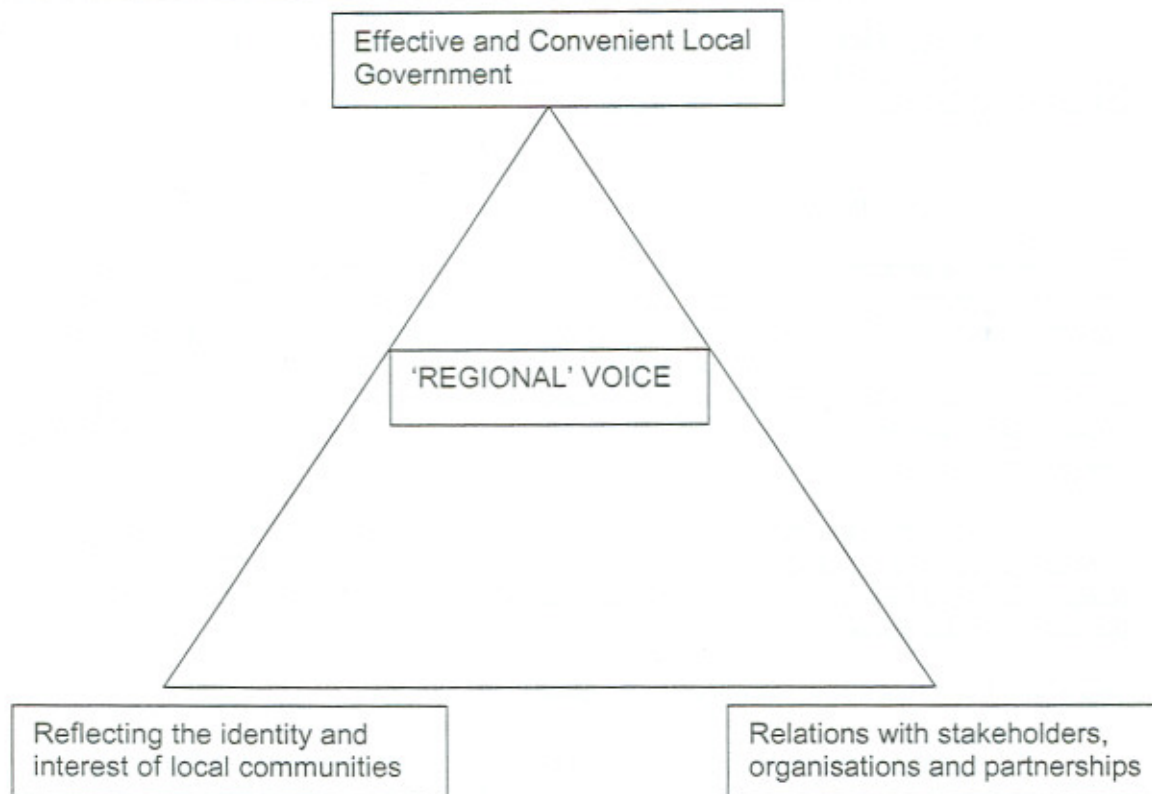
Furthermore, an issue which formed a significant part of the discussions that took place as part of the consultations carried out during this research study was the need for a local authority to have a strong regional (and national) voice. This was considered important in relation to all three of the issues outlined above.

Therefore, the issues addressed in the research study, and included within this report can be summarised in Figure 1 below.

The structure of the diagram also emphasises the interlinkages between each of these aspects, and shows that whilst to some extent each of criteria can be considered on their own, the linkages and interrelationships between these issues needs to be acknowledged.



**FIGURE 1: Framework for the Evaluation of the Three Unitary Option for Cumbria**



### **1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Research Study**

The overall aim of the research was to provide an objective assessment of the feasibility of the preferred option of Carlisle City Council for unitary local government in Cumbria (i.e. the three unitary authority proposal). Based upon the above discussion (in Section 1.2) this was achieved through:

1. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to achieve effective and convenient local government
2. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to reflect the identity and interests of local communities
3. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria would relate to stakeholders, organisations and partnerships currently operating in the area

The approach taken in order to achieve these three aims is outlined below in the explanation of the methodology adopted for this study.

## 1.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted for this research study was a combination of existing (secondary) sources of information and data, as well as significant primary data collection where possible within the timescale.

### *Primary Data and Information Collection*

The aim of the primary data collection was to consult with a wide range of individuals and organisations across the public, private, community and voluntary sectors in order to collect information about the main arguments in favour of, and the main arguments against, the feasibility of the preferred option of Carlisle City Council. This consultation process also allowed the consultees to discuss any other alternative structures of unitary local government in Cumbria that they felt could be superior to, or just as effective as, the preferred option.

Due to the limited timescale available for the research study, the consultations were carried out using a range of approaches. This included face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, email communication as well as a significant level of consultation through a postal survey approach.

The consultation process attempted to achieve:

- Consultation (through a combination of face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews and communication by letter and/or email) with officers and members of all six district councils and the County Council
- Consultation (through a combination of telephone interviews and communication by letter and/or email) with a range of Parish and Town Councils in the County
- Consultation (through a combination of face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews and communication by letter and/or email) with all MP's whose constituencies are within the County boundaries
- Consultation (through a combination of face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews and communication by letter (and/or email)) with a sample of partner agencies and key stakeholders– this will include the Local Strategic Partnerships, business sector, community sector, voluntary sector and other public sector bodies and agencies (e.g. the Police, Primary Care Trusts, Government Office North West, NWDA, TUC).

Given the tight timescale for the study, and the time of year at which the study was carried out, the responses to the consultation process can be regarded as satisfactory. A full list of individuals and organisations that were invited to respond to the consultation process is included in Appendix 2 to this report.

The consultation process managed to provide coverage of the whole of Cumbria, and also included consultations with representatives from all sectors (public, private, community and voluntary). However, it should also be noted that due to the highly



politicised nature of issues surrounding the research study, a number of potential consultees felt it was not appropriate for them to take part in the consultation process.

### *Secondary Data and Information Collection*

Once the arguments for and against the preferred option had been collected and analysed, the second stage of the research study was to gather evidence in support of these arguments. This evidence as far as possible was in the form of pre-existing data that is regarded, as far as possible, as being objective, independent and externally verifiable. In this way, the research study aims to achieve objectivity and independence in terms of the evidence in support of, or evidence to refute, the arguments and opinions gathered as part of the consultation process.

The secondary data and information used in this study included:

- Best Value documentation and data
- Comprehensive Performance Assessment documentation and data
- Strategies and plans for the six district council and the County council
- Recently published County, district and ward level data from Census 2001
- Relevant population, social and economic data
- Previous reports and documentation relating to the most recent previous review of local government in Cumbria (1994-95)
- Any available current/recent reviews of local government in similar areas (i.e. two-tier local government)
- Policy documentation and academic literature on the issues surrounding (i) effective and convenient local government and (ii) local government that reflects the identities and interests of local communities

Whilst it was the intention of the research team to gather and use additional sources of data held by the local authorities within Cumbria, with the exception of Carlisle City Council, it was not possible for such data to be collected. This was due, to a large extent, to the limited time available for the research study.

### **1.5 Summary of Section 1**

In summary, this research report presents the findings of a research study into the feasibility of the three unitary authority option for unitary local government in Cumbria (i.e. Allerdale-Copeland Unitary Authority, Carlisle-Eden Unitary Authority, and Barrow-South Lakeland Unitary Authority). The main issues addressed in this study are:

- Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to achieve effective and convenient local government (Addressed in Section 4 below)
- Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to reflect the identity and interests of local communities (Addressed in Section 5 below)



- Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria would relate to stakeholders, organisations and partnerships currently operating in the area (Addressed in Section 6 below).

Before these issues are addressed, Section 2 presents the current situation with regard to local government in Cumbria, whilst Section 3 deals with the detailed description of the preferred option.

## **SECTION 2: THE CURRENT SITUATION**

### **2.1 Present Structure of Local Government in Cumbria**

Since reorganisation in 1974, Cumbria has operated under a two-tier Structure of Local Government involving six Districts within the County. This structure was retained following the more recent review of Local Government conducted in 1994. Cumbria County Council serves a population of over 487,000 over a territory of 676,700 ha. Beneath this, there are six District Councils that vary in population size from 49,800 in Eden to 102,300 in South Lakeland. Five of these Districts have population densities of less than one person per hectare, the exception being Barrow (9.23 pph) whose boundary is drawn closely around the urban area of the town itself. All other Districts contain principle towns (or city in the case of Carlisle) but these districts include large rural areas with dispersed populations in smaller towns and villages.

Table 2.1: Population of Existing County and District Councils

	2001 Population	Area (Hectares)	Population density (persons per Ha)
Allerdale	93,492	124,166	0.75
Barrow-in-Furness	71,980	7,796	9.23
Carlisle	100,739	103,997	0.97
Copeland	69,318	73,176	0.95
Eden	49,777	214,241	0.23
South Lakeland	102,301	153,404	0.67
CUMBRIA TOTAL	487,607	676,780	0.72

Source: Census of Population 2001 accessed via National Statistics

### **2.2 Political Representation**

There are currently 84 Councillors representing different communities within the County Council. These are spread across the constituent District areas as shown in Table 2.2. This pattern of representation across parties is broadly reflected in the pattern of representation at District level involving 287 Councillors across all six Districts in total. At present, there are labour majorities in Barrow and Copeland, a Conservative/Independent majority in Eden. Labour are the largest party in Allerdale but without an overall majority. Similarly, there is no single party in control in Carlisle and South Lakeland.

Table 2.2: County Council Representation, 2003

	Labour	Cons	Lib Dem	Other	Total
Allerdale	10	6	0	0	16
Barrow-in-Furness	10	2	0	0	12
Carlisle	8	7	2	0	17
Copeland	9	3	0	0	12
Eden	0	7	1	1	9
South Lakeland	3	8	7	0	18
TOTAL	40	33	10	1	84

Source: Cumbria County Council Website

Table 2.3: District Council Ward Representation 2003

	Labour	Cons	Lib Dem	Other	Total
Allerdale	27	15	5	9	56
Barrow-in-Furness	21	14	0	3	38
Carlisle	22	23	5	2	52
Copeland	31	17	1	2	51
Eden	0	6	4	28	38
South Lakeland	9	18	23	2	52
TOTAL	110	93	38	46	287

Source: District Council Websites

Below the District level, there are 277 Town and Parish Councils spread across the County. This layer of local governance, however, excludes certain larger settlements that are currently "un-parished".

Table 2.4: Parish-level Structures in Cumbria

	N of Parishes (amalgamated parishes counted as one)	Larger un-parished areas
Allerdale	60	
Barrow-in-Furness	3	Barrow
Carlisle	35	City of Carlisle
Copeland	29	Whitehaven
Eden	71	Penrith
South Lakeland	73	
TOTAL	277	

Source: Cumbria Association of Local Councils Website

### 2.3 Division of Roles between County and Districts

In relation to service provision, the division of responsibilities is laid down by government legislation. While some functions are split (or can be undertaken at both levels, such as arts and leisure), most are prescribed to Districts or County Councils as Statutory responsibilities. The key divisions of responsibility are shown below.



Table 2.5 Division of Responsibilities in Present Structure

	Cumbria County Council	District Councils
Education	• Cumbria Local Education Authority	
Housing		•
Planning/Building Control		•
Strategic Planning	•	
Transport Planning	•	
Passenger Transport	•	
Highways	•	• Unclassified roads, car parking, footpaths, bridleways, street lighting
Police	• Separate Statutory body on which County has majority control	
Fire Service	•	
Social Services	•	
Libraries	•	
Leisure and Recreation		•
Waste Collection		•
Waste Disposal	•	
Environmental Health		•
Local Tax (Collection)		•
Trading Standards	•	

Source: Local Authority Directory 2002

## 2.4 Economy and Employment Structures of the existing six Districts

The present division of the County of Cumbria into six Districts partly reflects the distribution of key centres of population (Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal, Barrow, Whitehaven and Workington) but also relates to distinctive differences in economic structures, dependencies and cultures across Cumbria. Some of these differences are reflected in the different industrial structures of the Districts. Eden and South Lakeland have high levels of employment in distribution, hotels and catering and relatively low employment in manufacturing. This reflects the significance of tourism for the economy of the settlements in the Lake District and Eden Valley in the East of the County. By comparison, there is greater dependency on manufacturing industry on the West and south of the County in Allerdale, Barrow and, most notably, Copeland where nearly one third of all jobs are in this sector. Dependence on relatively few larger firms is also a feature of West Cumbria (BNFL) and Barrow (GEC Marine). Carlisle is less dependent upon manufacturing, but there are significant industrial employers in the city, including Pirelli, McVities and Breed UK. Carlisle District also has above average employment in distribution, hotels and catering, partly reflecting its role as a (sub)regional shopping centre and the development of tourism.

Table 2.6: Employment Structure 2001

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	S Lakeland
Agric & Fisheries	2.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	5.3	2.2
Energy / Water	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.8
Manufacturing	23.6	28.0	17.0	32.8	10.3	13.5
Construction	3.9	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.7	3.4
Distrib/hotels/catering	30.7	25.6	29.0	17.8	32.5	38.0
Transport & communications	3.5	4.2	7.8	2.0	6.1	3.4
Banking finance & insurance	7.5	6.8	11.2	11.7	7.9	9.8
Public admin, educ, health	23.9	27.6	25.1	24.6	23.5	24.0
Other Services	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.5	7.2	4.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Authors' calculations from Annual Business Enquiry 2001 (accessed via NOMIS)

In spite of these distinctions between communities across Cumbria, there are many shared concerns and issues faced by business, communities and providers of services in the public and private sectors. A key shared concern relates to issues faced arising from low population density, poor communications, levels of public service provision and remoteness from other centres of population. These factors combine to deter private investment and to reduce access to services.



### **SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED OPTION**

Carlisle City Council's preferred option for Local Government in Cumbria involves the creation of three new unitary authorities by combining areas currently served by the six existing Districts. This would involve the following simple amalgamations of District Authorities:

- **Allerdale and Copeland** with a combined population of 162,800 covering an area of 197,000 hectares (sq miles). Principle centres of population are at Whitehaven and Workington with other urban settlements at Maryport, Silloth, Cleator Moor, Egremont, Millom.
- **Barrow and South Lakeland** with a population of 174,000 over an area of 161,000 hectares (sq miles). Main centres of population are at Barrow in Furness, Kendal, Windermere and Ulverston.
- **Carlisle and Eden** with a population of 150,500 covering an area of 318,200 hectares (sq miles). Principle towns are Carlisle City itself and Penrith in the Eden valley. Other smaller settlements are at Brampton and Longtown.

#### **3.1 Population Size and Structure**

This particular combination of areas would create three new unitary authorities with populations of similar size and structure ranging from approximately 150,000 to 175,000 persons. Details of age structure show small variation between the three areas, notably slightly higher proportions of total population aged over 60 in Barrow / South Lakeland.

Table 3.1 Population Totals 2001

<i>Proposed New Unitary</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
		N	%	N	%
Allerdale / Copeland	162,810	80,105	49.2	82,705	50.8
Barrow / S lakes	174,281	84,582	48.5	89,699	51.5
Carlisle / Eden	150,516	73,228	48.7	77,288	51.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>487,607</b>	<b>237,915</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>249,692</b>	<b>51.2</b>

Source: Authors' calculations from Census of Population 2001 (accessed via ONS)

Table 3.2: Age Structure of Populations 2001

<i>Proposed New Unitary</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% 0-15</i>	<i>% 16-24</i>	<i>% 25-59</i>	<i>% over 60</i>
Allerdale / Copeland	162,810	19.2	9.2	48.3	23.2
Barrow / S lakes	174,281	18.7	8.7	47.3	25.2
Carlisle / Eden	150,516	18.6	9.5	48.1	23.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>487,607</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>

Source: Authors' calculations from Census of Population 2001 (accessed via ONS)



### 3.2 Geographical Size and Population Density 2001

The proposed new unitary authorities would divide the existing County of Cumbria into three territories with relatively small differences in area and population density compared to such variations nationally. Barrow / South Lakeland would have the highest population (174,300), but cover the smallest territory (161,200 ha) giving a population density of 1.1 persons per ha. In comparison, Carlisle / Eden would have the lowest population of the three (150,500) but covering the largest territory (318,20 ha), hence the lowest population density of the three (0.47 persons per ha). Allerdale / Copeland figures fall between the other two with a population of 162,800 spread over 197,300 ha giving a density of 0.83 persons per ha.

Table 3.3: Area and Population Density

	2001 Population	Area (Hectares)	Population density (persons per Ha)
Allerdale	93,492	124,166	0.75
Copeland	69,318	73,176	0.95
<i>Allerdale / Copeland</i>	<i>162,810</i>	<i>197,342</i>	<i>0.83</i>
Barrow-in-Furness	71,980	7,796	9.23
South Lakeland	102,301	153,404	0.67
<i>Barrow / S lakeland</i>	<i>174,281</i>	<i>161,200</i>	<i>1.08</i>
Carlisle	100,739	103,997	0.97
Eden	49,777	214,241	0.23
<i>Carlisle / Eden</i>	<i>150,516</i>	<i>318,238</i>	<i>0.47</i>
TOTAL	487,607	676,780	0.72

### 3.3 Socio-Economic Composition

The proposed new unitary authorities would also vary in terms of social composition, broadly reflecting the economic structures in different parts of Cumbria. Data shows that Allerdale and Copeland have lower proportions of inhabitants in managerial and professional occupations (19.7%) in contrast to Barrow / South Lakeland (22.8%) with Carlisle / Eden in an intermediate position (21.3%). This is mirrored by slight differences in the proportion of those in routine or semi-routine occupations (25.6% in Allerdale / Copeland; 26.4% in Carlisle / Eden compared to only 22.7% in Barrow / South Lakeland).

Table 3.4 also shows variations in the proportions of small employers and self-employed which are lowest in Allerdale Copeland (7.8%) and highest in Carlisle / Eden (10.1%). West Cumbria, however, has higher proportions of workers in supervisory and technical occupations, which MAY reflect the influence of engineering and nuclear-related employment in the area.

### 3.4 Industry and Employment Structure

As noted above, the socio-economic composition of the three proposed unitary authorities broadly reflects the industrial and economic histories of different areas of Cumbria. Most recent data from the Annual Business Enquiry reveals a high percentage of total employment in manufacturing industries in Allerdale and Copeland (27.9%), reflecting continued dependence in West Cumbria on employment in the nuclear industry and associated businesses in engineering and other support industries. Dependence on manufacturing would be closer to national average figures for Barrow / South Lakeland (18.8%) and Carlisle / Eden (15.0%). Employment in public administration, education and health is uniformly significant (around 24/25% of the total in each area). There are significant differences in employment numbers in distribution, hotels and catering which represent over 30 percent of employment in both Barrow / South Lakes and Carlisle / Eden. This figure falls to 24.7 percent in Allerdale / Copeland.

Table 3.4: Socio-Economic Structure 2001 (% of all persons aged 16-74)

	Allerdale / Copeland		Barrow / S Lakes		Carlisle / Eden	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Large employers & higher managerial occupations	2887	2.4	3059	2.4	2417	2.2
Higher professional occupations	3726	3.1	4964	4.0	3564	3.2
Lower managerial and professional occupations	16921	14.2	20619	16.4	17538	15.9
Intermediate occupations	7908	6.7	9316	7.4	8622	7.8
Small employers and own account workers	9232	7.8	11693	9.3	11159	10.1
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	12572	10.6	10977	8.7	8946	8.1
Semi-routine occupations	16280	13.7	16030	12.8	16670	15.2
Routine occupations	14166	11.9	12398	9.9	12328	11.2
Never worked	2696	2.3	2123	1.7	1628	1.5
Long-term unemployed*	1839	1.5	1150	0.9	924	0.8
Full-time students**	4855	4.1	6136	4.9	5484	5.0
Not classifiable for other reasons***	25667	21.6	26990	21.5	20699	18.8
TOTAL	118749	100.0	125455	100.0	109979	100.0

Source: Authors' calculations from Census of Population 2001 (accessed via ONS)



Table 3.5: Employment Structure 2001

	Allerdale/Copeland		Barrow/S Lakes		Carlisle/Eden	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agric & Fish	1097	1.9	942	1.5	1593	2.4
Energy / Water	738	1.3	498	0.8	541	0.8
Manufacturing	15750	27.9	11751	18.8	9861	15.0
Construction	2289	4.1	1900	3.0	2653	4.0
Distrib/hotels/catering	13969	24.7	20965	33.5	19769	30.1
Transport & communications	1575	2.8	2301	3.7	4785	7.3
Banking finance & insurance	5367	9.5	5451	8.7	6703	10.2
Public admin, educ, health	13676	24.2	15825	25.3	16214	24.6
Other Services	2053	3.6	2925	4.7	3665	5.6
TOTAL	56514	100.0	62558	100.0	65784	100.0

Source: Authors' calculations from Annual Business Enquiry 2001 (accessed via NOMIS)

### 3.5 Journey to Work Patterns

The Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) in Cumbria were revised using data from the 1991 Census in 1998. In comparison with the proposed three unitary structure, these TTWAs show some correspondence with the proposed authority boundaries. Barrow, Windermere and Kendal show a good fit with the new Barrow / South Lakeland Unitary. Allerdale / Copeland would embrace all of the Workington and Whitehaven TTWAs. The TTWAs around Appleby and Penrith would also lie entirely within Carlisle / Eden. Most of the Carlisle TTWA itself lies within the present District and would therefore be embraced by the new combined unitary. However, there are commuting flows to Wigton and beyond within the neighbouring District of Allerdale which would cut across the proposed boundary of the new three unitary structure. Similarly, the Keswick TTWA would be split (as occurs at present) between the Carlisle/Eden and Allerdale/Copeland Unitaries.

### 3.6 Ward-Level Deprivation

The proposed new unitary structure would create Authorities with differences in the extent of ward-level deprivation. Due to their shared history of industrial decline and present difficulties in maintaining employment, a new Authority covering both Allerdale and Copeland would contain 24 wards that lie in the lowest quartile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Barrow and South Lakes would have fewer deprived wards (11 in the lowest 25%) while Carlisle / Eden would have only seven. By comparison, most Cumbrian wards with above national average IMD scores would be within Carlisle / Eden and Barrow / South Lakeland.



Table 3.6: Cumbrian Wards with low scores on the Index of Multiple Deprivation

	Allerdale/Copeland	Barrow / S Lakeland	Carlisle / Eden
Bottom 5%	Mirehouse West (Co) Sandwith (Co) Salterbeck(AI) Ewanrigg (AI) Westfield (AI)	Central (B) Risedale (B) Hindpool (B) Barrow Island (B)	
Worst 6-10%	Northside (AI) Moorclose (AI) Cleator Moor South (Co) Mirehouse East (Co)	Ormsgill (B) Walney Island (B)	Upperby (Ca)
Worst 11-15%	Distington(Co) Frizington(Co) Harbour(Co) Ellenborough(AI) Clifton (AI) Cleator Moor North (Co) Hensingham (Co) Netherhall (AI)		Botcherby (Ca) Morton (Ca)
Worst 16-20%	Kells (Co) Flimby (AI) Holborn Hill (Co) St Michael's (AI) Howgate (Co) Egremont North (Co)	Walney South (Ba) Ulverston East (SL) Newbarns (Ba)	
Worst 21-25%	Newtown (Co)	Roosecote (Ba) Dalton South (Ba)	Currock (Ca) Harraby (Ca) Belle Vue (Ca) Alston Moor (Ed)
Total number in worst 25%	24	11	7

In contrast to this, there are also many IMD high scoring wards in Cumbria and these are also unevenly distributed between the three proposed Unitaries. The data shows that there are 15 wards within Barrow / S Lakeland that lie in the top quarter of all Wards compared to only three in Allerdale/ Copeland and six in Carlisle/Eden.

Table 3.7 Cumbrian Wards with IMD scores above the National Average

	Allerdale / Copeland	Barrow / S Lakeland	Carlisle / Eden
Top 5%		Kendal Heron Hill (SL)	
Top 6-10%		Lakes Ambleside (SL)	
Top 11-15%		Kirby Lonsdale (SL)	
Top 16-20%	St Bridget's (AI)	Kendal Oxenholme (SL) Windermere Bowness (SL) Burton and Holme (SL) Beetham (SL) Levens (SL) Endmoor (SL)	Dacre (E) Lazonby (E)
Top 20-25%	Hillcrest (Co) St Bees (Co)	Milnthorpe (SL) Arnside (SL) Hawkshead (SL) Sedbergh (SL) Lakes Grasmere (SL) Coniston (SL)	Kirkoswald (E) Greystoke (E) Langwathby (E) Appleby Bongate (E)
Total number in top 25%	3	15	6

### 3.7 Implications for Local Political Representation

The present political representation across Cumbria and the six existing Districts is described in Section 2. With a change to unitary authorities, it is inevitable that the structure of representation will change, not least because of the requirement to rationalise the present County representation with those presently at District level. However, it is possible to estimate the likely political composition of the proposed unitary authorities by projecting current patterns onto the new structure. Combining current District level representation shows that the new authorities are likely to differ in terms of party politics. Allerdale / Copeland would retain a Labour majority, while a combination of Conservative and Independents would be in the majority in Carlisle / Eden. The situation in Barrow / South Lakes shows a more finely balanced situation between Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat.

Table 3.7: Present District Representation projected onto the Proposed three Unitaries

	Labour	Cons	Lib Dem	Other	Total
Allerdale	27	15	5	9	56
Copeland	31	17	1	2	51
<i>Allerdale/Copeland</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>107</i>
Barrow-in-Furness	21	14	0	3	38
South Lakeland	9	18	23	2	52
<i>Barrow /S Lakeland</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>90</i>
Carlisle	22	23	5	2	52
Eden	0	6	4	28	38
<i>Carlisle/Eden</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>90</i>
TOTAL	110	93	38	46	287

Source: Author's analysis using data from District Websites



A similar pattern is revealed by projecting the existing County Council Representation within each District into the proposed three unitary authorities. Labour would have a majority in Allerdale / Copeland whilst Conservatives would be the largest single party Carlisle / Eden but would not command an overall majority. Similarly, Labour would be the largest single party in Barrow / South Lakeland, but would not command an overall majority.

Table 3.8: Present County Council Representation projected onto the Proposed Three Unitaries

	Labour	Cons	Lib Dem	Other	Total
Allerdale	10	6	0	0	16
Copeland	9	3	0	0	12
<i>Allerdale/Copeland</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>28</i>
Barrow-in-Furness	10	2	0	0	12
South Lakeland	3	8	7	0	18
<i>Barrow/S Lakeland</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>
Carlisle	8	7	2	0	17
Eden	0	7	1	1	9
<i>Carlisle/Eden</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>26</i>
TOTAL	40	33	10	1	84

Source: Author's analysis using data from Cumbria County Council Website

Similar analysis can be conducted of the present structure of parish and town councils across the present six Districts within the County of Cumbria. The new Unitaries would have similar numbers of councils at this local level – 89 in Allerdale / Copeland, 76 in Barrow / South Lakeland and 106 in Carlisle / Eden. It should be noted, however, that significant areas of population are currently not covered by Parish or town councils, in particular the larger centres of population in Carlisle, Whitehaven, Barrow and Penrith.

Table 3.9: Present and projected structures of Parish and Town Councils

	N of Parishes (amalgamated parishes counted as one)	Larger un-parished areas
Allerdale	60	
Copeland	29	Whitehaven
<i>Allerdale/Copeland</i>	<i>89</i>	
Barrow-in-Furness	3	Barrow
South Lakeland	73	
<i>Barrow/S Lakeland</i>	<i>76</i>	
Carlisle	35	City of Carlisle
Eden	71	Penrith
<i>Carlisle/Eden</i>	<i>106</i>	
TOTAL	277	

Source: Author's analysis using data from CALC website



### **3.8 Implications for European and National Representation**

The proposed three unitary structure would not present difficulties for the present arrangements for European Parliamentary representation which are currently based on a regional system of voting for the whole North West. Of ten present Euro-MPs in the Region, one is resident in Cumbria (Lord Inglewood, Conservative).

As regards UK national elections, the present County of Cumbria is covered by six Constituencies:

Barrow & Furness (John Hutton, Labour)  
Carlisle (Eric Martlew, Labour)  
Copeland (Jack Cunningham, Labour)  
Penrith and the Border (David Maclean, Conservative)  
Westmoreland & Lonsdale (Tim Collins, Conservative)  
Workington (Tony Cunningham, Labour)

The boundaries of these constituencies are not presently aligned to Local Authority boundaries and there is no requirement for this. However, the proposed new three unitary structure would broadly result in each Authority being covered by two Westminster MPs. Hence assuming current patterns of voting, communities in Allerdale / Copeland would be represented by two Labour MPs while Carlisle / Eden and Barrow / South Lakeland would each have one Labour and one Conservative MP.

## **SECTION 4: EFFECTIVE AND CONVENIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **4.1 Introduction**

One of the main criteria that the Boundary Committee will consider in their local government review is the extent to which the proposed structures for unitary local government will achieve effective and convenient local government. This section of the report focuses upon this criteria and considers the main issues surrounding this. In particular, this section is dominated by considerations surrounding the relationship between local authority size (in terms of population) and the performance of local authorities.

This section includes a brief review of academic and policy literature about the issues surrounding effective and convenient local government, followed by a summary of the main arguments presented for and against the feasibility of the preferred option in terms of achieving effective and convenient local government. Detailed consideration is then given to the relationship between population size and performance of local government. Finally, some conclusions about these issues are presented, including discussion about whether the preferred option can achieve effective and convenient local government.

### **4.2 Optimum Size of Local Government**

There is a wide range of academic literature relating to the issues surrounding the optimum size of local government, and the debates surrounding this reflect two main issues.

First, the economic rationale for local government (or any form of decentralised government) can be explained through Oates' *decentralisation theorem* (1972) which relates to the fact that allocative efficiency can be improved through the decentralisation of service provision to the local level rather than it being controlled at the central government level. This decentralisation allows the local government to better reflect the preferences of the local community. Following the argument through, the decentralisation theorem would result in small local authorities, because the smaller the local authority the better able it is to reflect local preferences.

However, this decentralisation theorem is counterbalanced by the issue of economy of scale of local government, and the issue of technical efficiency. Technical inefficiency occurs where the local authority is not operating at minimum cost. The arguments surrounding the achievement of economies of scale counter the decentralisation theorem to the extent that to achieve sufficient economy of scale, the size of the local authority must increase. Therefore the economy of scale argument would suggest that local authorities need to be large enough to be able to achieve economy of scale and hence operate at minimum cost.

The strength of the economy of scale argument, in terms of the need for a minimum size of local authority has been reduced in recent times due to changes in the culture and ways of working for local government, where economy of scale can be achieved through either contracting out service delivery to a private contractor, or through some form of partnership or joint arrangement between relatively small local authorities.



In summary, these competing issues will pull the size of local authority in opposite directions and as a result the decision about the optimum size of local authority (insofar as it is based upon economic arguments) will be based upon trade off between decentralisation and economy of scale (Bailey, 1999).

It should also be noted that whilst there is a strong economic rationale underpinning both of the above arguments, there is no consensus in terms of the optimum size of local authority. It is acknowledged that the optimum size will vary depending upon which service is being provided. In addition, from the large number of studies that have been carried out into this issue, there is no clear conclusion to the question surrounding optimal size of local government.

#### **4.3 Arguments for and against the preferred option for local government in Cumbria**

In terms of the feasibility of the preferred option for unitary local government in Cumbria which is being considered in this study, the twin issues of economy of scale and decentralisation of service to reflect local preferences were well recognised throughout the consultation process.

The population sizes of the three unitary authorities proposed in this preferred option were discussed in detail in Section 3 above, and are represented below for ease of presentation:

Table 4.1: Population Size of Proposed Unitary Authorities

Proposed New Unitary Authority	Total Population
Allerdale-Copeland	162,810
Barrow-South Lakeland	174,281
Carlisle-Eden	150,516
TOTAL	487,607

The consultation process resulted in a number of issues and arguments being presented on the issue of size of authority and performance.

First, a significant number of those who are in favour of the proposed model put forward the argument that the proposed authorities would be able to reflect local preferences in terms of service provision and relate to local needs better than a larger unitary authority would be able to.

Second, a number of those in favour of the preferred option feel that the size of the proposed unitary authorities would be sufficient to achieve the required economy of scale. There seems to be a feeling amongst some consultees that population sizes in the range of 150,000 to 170,00 (the approximate range of the proposed unitary authorities for Cumbria) is sufficient to achieve economy of scale. This argument was supported through reference to other unitary councils of similar size which are felt to be working effectively at the moment. Whether this size of local authorities (150,000 to 170,000) is sufficient to achieve effective and convenient local government is not clear and will be returned to later in this section.



Third, there were also a number of consultees who feel that the size of the proposed unitary authorities would not be sufficient to achieve the required economy of scale. Low population density in some areas of Cumbria is emphasised as being a problem in terms of achieving economy of scale. This argument is usually supported by reference to the fact that the examples of current unitary authorities of the similar size are more densely populated than the three proposed unitary authorities. It should also be noted that those consultees who were of the opinion that the preferred option does not achieve sufficient economy of scale put forward alternative options for unitary local government in Cumbria. This included suggestions about the creation of a unitary Cumbria local authority, as well as calls for the creation of a Cumberland (North Cumbria) unitary authority which would include the geographic area currently covered by Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden. Whilst these options are not the focus of this research, consideration of these alternative structures for local government will be given due consideration in the discussions surrounding the conclusions to this report.

Fourth, and finally, a number of consultees (including some of those who are in favour of the preferred option as well as those who are against it) stated that whilst the size of authority may be sufficient for most of the services which the unitary councils will have responsibility for, there was concern that particular services, especially education and social services, may require a higher level of population to be delivered effectively. This confirms the argument above about the optimum size of local authority varying across different services. To the extent that this is true, the size of local authority will have to be a compromise based upon the required scale for each of the services being delivered.

In order to test these arguments against objective data, the remainder of this section of the report focuses upon the relationship between size of authority and performance of authority.

#### **4.4 Analysis of the relationship between performance data and population size**

The relationship between size of authority (in terms of population) and the performance of the council (measured in terms of Best Value Performance Indicators and Comprehensive Performance Assessment Scores) is the focus of this section of the report. In order to test the arguments presented above about the relationship between population size and the achievement of effective and convenient local government, analysis of performance data and population data was carried out.

The population data used in the analysis is the information from the 2001 Census for all local authorities in England. The performance data used included the Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) from 2001/2002 as well as the Comprehensive Performance Assessment Scores (CPA) for those councils whose scores were publicly available when this research was carried out.

The analysis therefore does not focus upon Cumbria, but considers the relationship between performance and size across all local authorities in England. This allows a sufficient level of data to be analysed to develop statistically robust conclusions to the analysis.



### CPA Scores

The first relationship considered in terms of analysing the relationship between size and performance was to analyse (through simple regression analysis) the relationship between population size and CPA Scores for all of the English Counties and unitary local authorities whose scores were publicly available at the time of this study.

The analysis looked at the scores for each of the individual service areas, as well as the overall score and the cross-cutting scores (i.e. use of resources, core service, council ability) and regressed these scores against the size of the local authorities measured in terms of the population. The results of this analysis are presented below in Table 4.2, which shows the R-squared values for each of the CPA scores.

Table 4.2: Results of the CPA Scores Data Analysis

CPA	R-squared value	N
Education	0.0067	148
Social Care Adults	0.0038	148
Social Care Children	0.0057	148
Libraries and Leisure	0.0238	148
Environment	0.0209	148
Housing	0.0045	114
Use of resources	0.0577	148
Benefits	0.0003	114
Core Service	0.0304	149
Council Ability	0.0263	149
Overall Score	0.0446	150

(Source: Author's analysis of CPA Data from Audit Commission web-site with Census 2001 population data)

These results show that the R-squared value for this analysis is never higher than 6%. Considering that this means, for the strongest result in terms of the relationship between population size and CPA Score (use of resources), that 6% of the variation in performance is explained by population size, by default 94% of the variation in performance is explained by other factors.

Therefore, for all of the various components of the CPA Scores for the 150 or so councils whose CPA data was available, there is no strong evidence that population size is a determining factor of performance.

Thus far, the analysis of performance against population size suggests that there is no strong positive relationship between size and performance. Therefore, the strength of the economy of scale argument is not being confirmed through this analysis. In order to test this further, analysis was also carried out between population size and BVPI data for 2001-2002.

### Best Value Performance Indicators

The BVPI data for 2001-2002 was used to provide further analysis of the relationship between population size and performance. In order to test this using BVPI data, the

indicators from 2001-2002 that were classified as 'Corporate Health' BVPI's were used in the same way as the CPA Scores were analysed above. That is, simple regression analysis was carried out by regressing these indicators against the size of the local authority measured in terms of the population. This provides a second source of evidence about the relationship between local authority size and local authority performance.

The results for the BVPI analysis show very similar results to the CPA analysis above. The R-squared values are presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Results of Best Value Data Analysis

BVPI Number	BVPI Description	R-Squared Value
BV1	Did the authority adopt an LA21 plan? (BVPI 2001-2002)	n/a
BV2	The level of the CRE Standard for Racial Equality reached (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0900
BV5	Number of complaints to Ombudsman classified as maladministration (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0061
BV6	% turnout for local elections (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.1677
BV8	% of undisputed invoices paid in 30 days (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0227
BV9	% of Council Tax collected (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.1355
BV10	% of business rates collected (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0091
BV11	% of senior management posts filled by women (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0093
BV12	Proportion of working days lost to sickness (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0033
BV13	Voluntary leavers as a percentage of staff (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0040
BV14	Early retirements as a % of the total workforce (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0248
BV15	Ill-health retirements as a % of the total workforce (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0080
BV16A	% of staff with disabilities compared with % of economically active (18 – 65) disabled people in local authority area; (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0110
BV16B	% of economically active disabled people in local authority area (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0118
BV17A	% of staff from ethnic minorities compared with % of economically active ethnic minorities in local authority area (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0174
BV17B	% of economically active people from ethnic minorities in local authority area (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0138
BV156	% of local authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0010
BV157	Number of types of interactions enabled for e-delivery as a % of types of interactions legally permissible for e-delivery (BVPI 2001-2002)	0.0004

The results of the BVPI analysis are similar to the CPA in that there is no strong relationship between size and performance. The strongest relationships this time relate to the percentage turnout for local elections (17%) and the percentage of council tax



collected (14%). Whilst these results are higher than the CPA analysis results, the strongest result is still interpreted as the population size of local authorities explains 17% of the variation in the percentage turnout for local elections, implying that other factors explain 83% of the variation in turnout for local elections.

#### **4.5 Summary/Conclusions to Section 4**

In summary, this BVPI analysis shows that there is no strong relationship between population size and performance of councils. Taken together, these two sources of data analysis have shown that there is no strong evidence to support the economy of scale argument for a higher population for the proposed unitary councils within Cumbria.

However, as noted in the arguments against the preferred option, there are concerns from a number of consultees about the delivery of particular services (especially social services and education). Such considerations are also acknowledged in the academic literature on the issues of the optimum scale of local authorities. Bearing this in mind, there will need to be further consideration given to the delivery of such services at the proposed unitary level. These services are, of course, delivered by the County Council at the moment, and further analysis may need to be undertaken to show how unitary councils which split the County into three parts will be able to deliver such services effectively.

However, whilst there are concerns about the scale of delivery of such services, the extent to which local authority services are now contracted out, or are delivered in partnership with other local authorities in the form of joint arrangements may provide alternative approaches to the delivery of these services whilst maintaining as far as is possible, the reflection of local preferences in the delivery of local authority services.

The analysis in this section has shown that, based upon CPA and BVPI data analysis, there is no strong relationship between population size and performance. It can therefore be argued that there is, thus far, no evidence which argues strongly against the feasibility of services being delivered at the level of the preferred option (i.e. Allerdale-Copeland, Carlisle-Eden, Barrow-South Lakes).

## **SECTION 5: COMMUNITY AND IDENTITY**

Consultees were asked their views on the ways in which the three unitary model for reorganisation might reflect the identity and interests of local communities. In response to this, a range of arguments were presented by those that supported the three unitary model.

### **5.1 Common identities constructed from shared economic histories**

Some suggested that the three areas have distinctive socio-economic characteristics around which common identities are constructed. In the context of Carlisle and Eden, the outbreak of FMD in 2001 highlighted the shared interests in agriculture and rural tourism. While employment in manufacturing is lower in Eden than in Carlisle, there are prominent employers in the food processing sector in both Districts. These Districts also share a common heritage associated with land-based activities and its farming communities that are dominated by relatively small farms and family businesses engaged in dairying and sheep farming. There are also similar types of small business in the rural areas linked to speciality food and drink products as well as tourism accommodation. There are some key differences, however, including the greater prominence of industrial employment in Carlisle and the existence of areas of multiple deprivation which are not found in Eden.

A shared culture of a different type applies to the communities in Allerdale/Copeland which have a long history of industrialisation based on coal extraction, iron & steel, engineering and nuclear industries. This argument is supported by the latest Census figures that continue to show high levels of employment in manufacturing industries in both Allerdale and Copeland as well as above average employment in manual occupations. A common dependence upon relatively few large employers, many of which have ownership outside Cumbria have also contributed to a distinctive shared industrial culture in West Cumbria. Recent data shows relatively low levels of "small employers and own account workers" compared to other areas of the County.



Table 5.1: Employers in West Cumbria

Name of Firm	SIC	Ultimate Owner	Location
British Nuclear Fuels PLC	23	British Nuclear Fuels PLC	SEASCALE
UCB Surface Specialities	25	UCB SA	WIGTON
Thomas Armstrong (Holdings) Limited	45		MARYPORT
Iggesund Paperboard (Workington) Limited	21	Mo Och Domsjo AB	WORKINGTON
Cumbrian Seafoods Limited	15		MARYPORT
Sealy United Kingdom Limited	36	Famco Holdings Limited	ASPATRIA
James Walker & Co Limited	25	James Walker PLC	COCKERMOUTH
Corus Railtrack	27	Corus PLC	WORKINGTON
AEA Technology	28	Tessag	SEASCALE
Pechiney Aviatube	28	Pechiney	WORKINGTON
Hydro Ellay Enfield	28	Norsk Hydro AS	WORKINGTON
Brookside Products Ltd	15		MARYPORT
Enesco European Giftware Group Limited	26	Stanhope Inc.	WORKINGTON
Smurfit Composites	25	Jefferson Smurfit Group	WHITEHAVEN
Vishay Limited	32	Vishay Intertechnology	MARYPORT
Grasshopper Babywear Limited	18	Grasshopper Holdings	MARYPORT
Jennings Brothers PLC	15		COCKERMOUTH
M Sport Limited	34		COCKERMOUTH
New Balance Athletic Shoes (UK) Limited	19	New Balance Inc.	MARYPORT
Voridian England Limited	25	Eastman Chemicals	WORKINGTON

The argument for common culture is weakest in the case of the proposed unitary covering Barrow and South Lakeland. The socio-economic characteristics of these two existing Districts stand in sharp contrast to one another. Barrow has a strong industrial history based on shipbuilding and the manufacture of submarines which still employs over 4,000 workers in the town (GEC Marine). South Lakeland, in contrast, covers a large rural area including settlements in the central areas of the Lake District (such as Windermere, Grasmere), the market towns of Kendal and Ulverston as well as a highly dispersed population in smaller settlements including those around the north of Morecambe Bay. Proponents of the three unitary model found other forms of argument to justify their support for this model in the context of Barrow and South Lakeland (see below).



## **5.2 Shared Interests and issues for local communities**

Other interviewees argued that the three unitary model offered the best prospect of aligning the present interests of different communities across Cumbria. Some of these shared interests arise from geographical considerations and problems related to transport and communications. There is a common concern, for instance, to improve road (A595) and rail communication to West Cumbria where solutions and lobbying would benefit both Copeland and Allerdale. The same could be said for Carlisle/Eden where the present Districts share interests in developments along the M6 corridor across the North Pennines and into Southern Scotland. The issues brought to light by the outbreak of FMD also show the common concerns for the farming communities, small business in rural areas and tourism. In the South of the County, while Barrow and South Lakeland clearly have strongly contrasting economic structures, both share an interest in safe and efficient road routes along the A590 and Barrow has also recognised the potential for attracting tourists into Ulverston and Furness.

Shared interests can also arise from complementarity between areas as reflected in patterns of commuting, shopping hierarchies and frequent access to consumer services, journeys to leisure, recreational facilities and educational establishments. The relationship between the three unitary model and the most recent travel to work areas (TTWAs) has been discussed in Section 3. There are clearly strong commuting patterns between Carlisle and Eden and recent surveys also show that Carlisle acts as a (sub)regional service centre embracing Eden District as well as some parts of Allerdale. Carlisle also acts as a centre for provision of further and higher education for Carlisle/Eden. In West Cumbria, daily commuting and journey to shops and services also suggest shared interests between Copeland and Allerdale. Workers at BNFL Sellafield commute from all across West Cumbria and are not narrowly confined to residents of Copeland District. The prime sites for economic development at Lillyhall also lie on the boundary between the two Districts. Lillyhall is also the location of Lakes College which provides Further Education for all residents across West Cumbria.

The need for economic regeneration in response to job losses in traditional industries is also a source of common interest to communities in West Cumbria. The development of Westlakes Science Park over the past ten years has been viewed by West Cumbria as part of a strategy for the regeneration of West Cumbria as a whole serving residents of Allerdale as well as Copeland. Shared interests in managing change in the nuclear industry in order to protect the interests of local communities acts as a very powerful argument for collaboration in regeneration between these two Districts.

## **5.3 Community and Identity –Arguments Opposing the Three Unitary Model**

While some of the arguments used by consultees can evidently be supported by relevant evidence, other respondents challenged the three unitary model. One key argument here concerns the identity of people with the pre-1974 County of Cumberland which would embrace not only Carlisle and Eden Districts but also Allerdale and Copeland in West Cumbria. Proponents of this Model argued that communities in the north and west of Cumbria would more readily identify with "Cumberland" rather than a division between Allerdale/Copeland and Carlisle/Eden Unitary Authorities. This view is supported by evidence presented to the Boundary Commission during the 1994 review where surveys indicated that 64% of respondents to a poll in the former area of Cumberland felt fairly



strongly that they "belonged" to "Cumberland. By comparison, only 35% of respondents in Carlisle and Eden felt an identity with "the Eden Valley". If these sentiments have persisted, there may be some validity in this critique.

It is also suggested that the Cumberland model would have some other advantages over the three unitary model which would tend to split the north of Cumbria into a more diverse and buoyant economy in Carlisle / Eden in contrast to West Cumbria which has much more widespread deprivation and greater long-term difficulties in dealing with the negative social and economic consequences of industrial restructuring. These arguments can be supported by data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation as well as other data on occupational and industrial structures (see section 3). It is suggested that combining Carlisle/Eden with Allerdale Copeland would provide mutual benefits in terms of the increased scale economies and greater flexibility in meeting the needs of the most deprived communities.

The recreation of Cumberland as a unitary in North Cumbria, however, leaves other issues outstanding in the South of the County which would be intensified by the fact that the new Cumberland Unitary would effectively absorb four districts and create an uneven division of the County (which would be avoided if the three unitary model were adopted). Given that there are other potential issues for the creation of a Barrow/South Lakeland Unitary Authority, this unequal division of Cumbria may create further negative responses from residents in these two Districts. Some interviewees suggested that this might be resolved by relaxing the boundaries of Cumbria in the South and creating a new unitary structure for Morecambe Bay. They point to the fact that Barrow was previously part of Lancashire prior to 1974 while the communities in South Lakeland also tend to identify with Lancashire and services provided south to Manchester for retailing, leisure and, in some cases, journey to work. This opens up a range of new possibilities that go beyond the scope of the present study to evaluate the three unitary model. However, despite the unresolved issues in the South of the County, we note that some of the arguments in favour of a Cumberland Unitary can be supported by available evidence.

## **SECTION 6: RELATIONSHIPS WITH ORGANISATIONS/PARTNERSHIPS**

The Boundary Committee Guidance states that it wants its proposals “to respond to and reflect, so far as possible, local circumstances and the preferences of local people” (p. 9). In this context, the guidance stresses “the importance of consensus and partnership working between authorities” (p. 9). The Boundary Committee will also “wish to consider the relationship between new unitary authorities and the agencies and bodies in the area, including the business, voluntary and community sectors, with which they will need to work” (p. 12). There are currently many partnerships within Cumbria and the main partnerships and relationships mentioned during the consultation process undertaken as part of this study are explored in the following sections in order to highlight the ways in which they affect the arguments for the three unitary authority option.

Firstly, some comments made during the consultation process in relation to partnership working included:

“Reflects what is happening on the ground with LSPs and linkages with other agencies”

“Good joint working in other parts of the County, not just Carlisle/Eden”

“Although there are differences between Carlisle/Eden, they do have a good working relationship, for example the LSP”

“Already has strong relationship in the form of the LSP and other partnership arrangements” (with reference to Allerdale/Copeland)

There were also numerous references to the boundaries of the health care agencies and the police, as well as to other organisations that deal with economic regeneration, inward investment and tourism.

### **6.1 Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)**

It is evident from the current structure of LSPs in Cumbria that the three unitary model for reorganisation would map onto the activities of two existing LSPs covering Allerdale/Copeland and Carlisle/Eden. In the south of the County, however, there are two separate LSPs that would cover Barrow/South Lakeland.

- West Cumbria Local Strategic Partnership was formed following the allocation to Allerdale Borough Council of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF). The formation of an accredited LSP was a key part of securing the funding, however the LSP evolved from the previously existing West Cumbria Partnership which had been working to improve West Cumbria since 1988. Although Allerdale were not required by legislation to join with Copeland Borough Council, they chose this option in order to build on previous partnership arrangements across West Cumbria as a whole. The partnership is currently in the process of developing a Community Strategy, which will be largely e-based and will be launched in October 2003.



- Carlisle and Eden Partnership was formed as a result of the joint working arrangements that arose in tackling the issues of Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001 and its aftermath. The partnership has 120 partners who represent the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. As in West Cumbria, the partnership arose from a voluntaristic and organic process. The partnership has secured new funds to the Carlisle and Eden areas, (for example funding from Cumbria Childrens Fund to address anti-social behaviour and fear of crime through performance with the 5-8 years age group; Youth Music, a national charity, also awarded £138k to develop initiatives and activities to promote the benefits of singing in communities (Eden District Council Performance Plan 2003-2004, p 19)). The local authorities jointly fund a full-time LSP officer and the partnership is currently working on drafting a Joint Community Strategy, "Vision for the Future" which sets out the vision of the partnership to ensure a high quality of life for all in the urban and rural communities that it covers (Carlisle and Eden Partnership, Vision for the Future, First Draft 2003).
- South Lakeland Strategic Partnership was formed in order to bring together key public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations at a local level to tackle shared priorities in a co-ordinated manner. It provides evidence of South Lakeland Council's commitment to working in partnership with other sectors. The partnership has 21 members in total (17 full members plus 4 associate members). Following a Community Conference held in March 2002, to which over 350 local organisations and individuals were invited, the conference identified a number of issues which will be addressed through five issue-base Task Groups:
  - Affordable Housing;
  - Information about Services;
  - Jobs, Skills and Regeneration;
  - Health
  - Transport

The partnership is currently developing its Community Strategy, the first draft of which should be available in Autumn 2003 ([www.southlakeland.gov.uk](http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk)).

- The Furness Partnership was formed following the allocation to Barrow Borough Council of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding. It has developed Barrow Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2002-4 and aims to bring together the public, private, business, community and voluntary sectors so that different initiatives and services support each other and work together. Its remit is to:
  - Co-ordinate partnerships and programmes;
  - Approve expenditure plans under the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal;
  - Approve Community Plan and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
  - Co-ordination of public services;
  - Approve remits and responsibilities of policy group and working groups;
  - Determine policies and priorities of the Furness area;
  - Co-ordinate membership of the Furness Partnership.
 (Barrow Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2002-4)



### *Cumbria Strategic Partnership*

This sub-regional partnership was formed by Cumbria County Council. It is in the process of developing a sub-regional strategy, and aims to represent and raise the profile of Cumbria at a regional and national level (Eden District Council Performance Plan 2003-2004, p. 19).

## **6.2 Police**

The aim of Cumbria Police Authority under the Police Act 1996 is to ensure the efficient and effective policing of the County of Cumbria. Currently, Cumbria Police Authority is co-terminus with the County boundaries, and the Basic Command Units (BCU's) on which Cumbria Constabulary operations are split into three areas: North, South, and West. These respectively cover the current local government districts of Carlisle and Eden, Barrow and South Lakeland and Allerdale and Copeland. The Police Authority argues that any alteration to the overall County boundaries which resulted in a change in the size of the population covered would affect its ability to deliver efficient and effective policing, as well as requiring new legislation to be passed before Parliament. If the area was enlarged, this would affect the effectiveness of the service delivery, while if the area was reduced a smaller population would be responsible for paying the Council Tax to supply the same services as larger authorities. As the three unitary authority option would remain co-terminus with the existing structure of the Police Authority it would be a feasible option in the event of local government restructuring. Alternatively however, a unitary authority covering the whole of Cumbria would also allow a very similar Police Authority structure to remain, although it is envisaged that this would involve some restructuring of the Constabulary and its Areas in order to match the unitary authority more closely. Also, new partnerships would have to be developed between the different police BCUs and the unitary authority.

Other agencies concerned with criminal justice e.g. the Crown Prosecution Service also match their administrative arrangements to the existing BCUs and therefore any alternative to the three unitary authority option would incur similar challenges and costs as those mentioned previously for the Police Authority and Constabulary.

Additionally, in terms of community identity, the Police Authority's submission states that policing has been delivered under the banner of Cumbria Police Authority since 1967 and therefore the main population of the County under the age of 40 identifies strongly with the title of 'Cumbria'. Since the establishment of Cumbria as a County in 1974 this has been reinforced by other countywide organisations that are co-terminus with the County boundaries e.g. Cumbria Tourist Board and Cumbria Inward Investment Agency. Therefore to change these boundaries by either reducing or extending the boundaries of the County of Cumbria would alter the identification of people with Cumbria (refer to Cumbria Police Authority response to the Boundary Committee Review of Two Tier Areas in the North West, 23 July 2003).

Also related to community safety, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP) also exist in each area and are coterminous with the LSP's. Carlisle and Eden CDRP addresses the needs and priorities identified in the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategies published by Carlisle City Council and Eden District Council in 2002.



Allerdale and Copeland also share a CDRP, while South Lakeland and Barrow both have individual CDRPs.

### 6.3 Health

During the consultation phase of the study, the co-terminosity of Primary Care Trusts was cited on a number of occasions as evidence for and against the three unitary authority option. The structure of health care provision agencies in Cumbria has therefore been investigated in order to explore these arguments.

At a strategic level, the whole of Cumbria and Lancashire are covered by the Cumbria and Lancashire Strategic Health Authority which is responsible for ensuring that national priorities are integrated into local plans and strategies, and ensuring high-quality performance. They provide a key link between the Department of Health and the NHS ([www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/orgs](http://www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/orgs)). The Strategic Health Authority would therefore remain largely unaffected by local government restructuring.

At the level of service provision, there are two Hospitals NHS Trusts and four Primary Care Trusts which currently operate within the County of Cumbria. In the north of the County, North Cumbria Acute Hospitals NHS Trust came into existence on 1 April 2001 and serves North Cumbria from two sites – Cumberland Infirmary in Carlisle and West Cumberland Hospital in Whitehaven.

Morecambe Bay Hospitals NHS Trust operates on three main acute sites, two of which are situated in Cumbria: Furness General Hospital and Westmorland General Hospital in Kendal. Additional services are also provided at two sites, including Ulverston Hospital. The Trust Headquarters are located on the Kendal site.

With regard to primary care, Morecambe Bay Primary Care Trust (PCT) is the biggest PCT in England and provides a range of healthcare services including 190 GPs and Mental Health Services. Significantly for the current study, Morecambe Bay PCT utilises a subsidiarity model of working through three Local Health Groups (LHGs). These have devolved responsibility to undertake the PCT's functions and are very involved with local communities. In Cumbria, these LHGs are Barrow and South Lakeland ([www.mbpct.nhs.uk](http://www.mbpct.nhs.uk)). The functions of LHGs are to improve the health of the local population, commission health services, develop primary care, and manage community nursing services ([www.mbpct.nhs.uk/BarrowLHG](http://www.mbpct.nhs.uk/BarrowLHG)).

In the north of the County Eden Valley PCT, West Cumbria PCT and Carlisle and District PCT provide primary care alongside other services such as North Cumbria Mental Health and learning Disabilities NHS Trust. The three PCTs have recently taken the decision to work more closely together by appointing a chief executive who will cover the whole area commencing in September 2003.

### 6.4 Economic Development and Planning

Structures for economic development and regeneration exist at various scales within the County of Cumbria at present. Furness Enterprise acts as the agency for economic development and the delivery of Business Link services in Barrow in Furness, although



its activities also cover parts of South Lakeland around the town of Ulverston. In West Cumbria, the West Cumbria Development Agency fulfils this role but covers both Allerdale and Copeland. More recently, North West Development Agency has set up two new organisations to co-ordinate economic regeneration in Cumbria. Westlakes Renaissance is an Urban Development Company which focuses attention on the industrial communities in West Cumbria and Furness. This follows the publication of the "New Visions" strategy document that was funded by NWDA to support actions for economic regeneration. In a different context, the Rural Regeneration Company has been established in the aftermath of the FMD outbreak to co-ordinate developments in the rural areas of the County. It will coordinate the delivery of NWDA's Rural Recovery Plan for the County over the next five years. It will work across a broad range of objectives which include supporting traditional industries such as agriculture and tourism to attracting and developing new industries to developing rural skills, enhancing the environment, and social and community regeneration ([www.anchor-point.co.uk/crrc/](http://www.anchor-point.co.uk/crrc/)).

At the County-wide level, the County Council, NWDA and some of the Districts in Cumbria support Cumbria Inward Investment Agency (CiiA) which provides marketing and strategic services for inward investment and reinvestment across the whole County. The activities of CiiA operate alongside those of NWDA at a regional level, particularly with regard to handling enquiries and providing services to new investors. The Local Authorities also support Cumbria Tourist Board which engages in a wide range of activities to stimulate and develop tourism across the whole County. A number of consultees mentioned the impact of restructuring to Cumbria Tourist Board. Some argued that the three unitary authority option would be better overall for tourism in Cumbria as it would allow a focus on individual areas, e.g. in West Cumbria on their coastal and industrial heritage. Carlisle and Eden would focus on Hadrian's Wall, rural tourism and Carlisle, while South Lakeland and Barrow would have significant focus on the central lakes and Barrow's industrial heritage. Additionally, all three unitary authorities would be members of the Lake District National Park Authority (see below). However, others suggested that the three unitary authority option would lose the Cumbria' brand that has been established since 1974 and reinforced through the marketing strategy of Cumbria Tourist Board and other organisations that cover the County, such as Cumbria Inward Investment Agency.

As regards planning, a key issue for the County concerns the position of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA). Under the present structure of Local Government, the LDNP is divided between four of the six existing Districts (Eden, Allerdale, Copeland and South Lakeland). These four Districts as well as the County Council are represented on the Board of the Authority which gives the LDNPA effective representation from the communities located within the National Park boundaries. Under the three unitary model for Cumbria, there would be parts of the National Park within each of the new Unitaries. The adoption of this model would therefore have minimal disruption to the present management structure of the LDNPA and maintain close links to representatives of the communities that live in different parts of the National Park.

## **6.5 Partnership Arrangements and the Three Unitary Authority option**

It is clear from the brief summaries of these organisations above that the three unitary authority option could be made to work within the context of existing partnerships and



joint-working arrangements. Although the LSPs in South Lakeland and Barrow are separate there are other examples of joint working between the two authorities. Additionally, other organisations e.g. the Councils for Voluntary Service in South Lakeland and Barrow have links, as do Furness Enterprise. Consultees have stressed the success of the relationships that currently exist between organisations such as the CVS and the districts and emphasise that there would be time costs involved in building up new joint working relationships with completely new structures.

In terms of the arguments for co-terminosity with other organisations, the only service that is not currently organised on a co-terminus basis with the current County boundaries of Cumbria is health and therefore there could be arguments on this basis for reorganisation based on its boundaries which may suggest a two unitary authority option. This would be composed of Cumberland, consisting of Eden, Carlisle, Allerdale and Copeland, and another unitary authority based on the districts that comprise Morecambe Bay. However, as mentioned previously, some of the health care agencies that cover the south of the County are currently organised on a subsidiarity model, giving a significant amount of autonomy to the service delivery parts of them which are based in Cumbria. Also, as mentioned in the discussion regarding the police, there would be some costs involved in reorganising a number of service delivery agencies to match the administrative boundaries of one single organisation. There appears therefore to be viable arguments for reducing the complexity and cost of local government reorganisation by maintaining current administrative boundaries of services such as health and police.

With regard to other organisations that identify with the whole of Cumbria and have representation from a combination of the current districts and the County on their management boards, some consultees contend that it would be preferable to have only one unitary authority covering the whole area, which would allow the area to speak with one voice in terms of marketing the area and lobbying regional, national and European government. However, there are also substantial arguments that highlight the viability of the three unitary authority option in the context of these organisations. Three unitary authorities would be easier to deal with than the current seven while still allowing representation from each area of Cumbria on the management boards. Significantly, consultees felt that a system based on unitary authorities rather than the current two-tier structure would benefit businesses, especially in the context of obtaining information regarding planning. Additionally, several consultees expressed the opinion that the 'voice' of Cumbria could be attributed to particular individuals, rather than any one organisation, and that this is likely to continue no matter what the structure of local government in the area.

## **6.6 The 'voice' of unitary authorities in Cumbria**

One of the issues raised by a number of consultees was the extent to which the preferred option for unitary local government would provide a 'voice' for each unitary authority.

This is an important issue for the people of Cumbria – they need to have their voice heard not only at the level of their local council, but also at regional, national and European levels. Additionally, they are currently represented by their local councils on the boards of several organisations that currently cross district boundaries within the

County, for example The Lake District National Park Authority, Cumbria Inward Investment Agency, Cumbria Tourist Board, Voluntary Action Cumbria. At present, the representation of each local authority within Cumbria (the six Districts and the County) on the relevant management boards of these organisations allows multiple voices from all over Cumbria to be heard by the management of these organisations, without allowing any one organisation to have overall influence.

During the primary research phase of the study, it emerged that there is a perception that Cumbria has recently been able to 'punch above its weight' in terms of its voice in the wider forums of government. This has come particularly to the fore since the Foot and Mouth Disease crisis of 2001, when the profile of Cumbria rose due to the severity of the outbreak in the North of England. There is concern that by splitting the County into smaller unitary authorities that this voice will be reduced. However, other arguments were provided to counter this, primarily that smaller unitary authorities would provide a voice which is more relevant to the issues and identity of each area. There was general acceptance that there may be a need to provide a 'strategic' voice to deal with issues that do affect the whole area such as the current debates concerning Further and Higher Education provision in the County.

In addition, Parish and Town Councils play an important part in ensuring that the voices of people within smaller, more localised communities are heard. They provide a link between the people within communities and local government and there are already very well-established networks between the Parish and Town Councils and the District Councils. Maintaining these networks is therefore crucial in the successful governance of Cumbria and there appears to be a general consensus that establishing new networks to work between the Parish and Town Councils and any local government entity larger than those which will emerge from a combination of the suggested three unitary authority Option would be a time-consuming task which may well affect the current good communications between these Councils and local government. There is also a feeling that Parish and Town Councils would be remote from any unitary authority which was larger than the three unitary authority option.



## **SECTION 7: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This report has presented the findings of a research study into the feasibility of the Carlisle City Councils' preferred option for unitary local government in Cumbria. The preferred option of Carlisle City Council is to create three unitary local authorities in the area currently covered by Cumbria County Council and the district/borough councils of Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, and South Lakeland. The three proposed unitary authorities are:

**Allerdale-Copeland Unitary Authority** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Allerdale Borough Council and Copeland Borough Council)

**Carlisle-Eden Unitary Authority** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Carlisle City Council and Eden District Council)

**Barrow-South Lakeland Unitary Authority** (A unitary authority for the geographic area currently covered by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council and South Lakeland District Council)

This report has given due consideration to the issues highlighted in the Boundary Committee Guidance about the current local government reviews and focused the research towards three main areas:

1. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to achieve effective and convenient local government
2. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria is likely to reflect the identity and interests of local communities
3. Consideration of the extent to which Carlisle City Council's preferred option for unitary structures in Cumbria would relate to stakeholders, organisations and partnerships currently operating in the area

This section of the report presents a summary of the issues addressed in considering these three areas, and draws some conclusions about the feasibility of the three unitary authority option.

### **7.1 Effective and Convenient Local Government**

Section 4 of this report considered the feasibility of the three unitary authority option with regard to securing effective and convenient local government for the area. Much of the discussion focused upon the relationship between the size of local authority and the performance of local authority.

In particular, the consultation process confirmed the issues at the core of the debate surrounding effective and convenient local government. These issues are the balance between the decentralisation theorem, which points towards the development of small scale local authorities in order to reflect local preferences, and the economy of scale argument, which points towards the development of larger local authorities in order to achieve sufficient scale of service delivery.

The size of the proposed unitary authorities (150,000 to 175,000 approximately) raised concerns amongst a number of consultees about the required scale of authority to deliver particular services, in particular some of the services that are currently delivered by the County council (social services and education).

Analysis of Comprehensive Performance Assessment data and Best Value Performance Indicators against population size provided evidence that there is no strong relationship between size of authority and performance of authority. This leads to the conclusion that size alone should not be the determining factor when deciding the local authority structures most likely to achieve effective and convenient local government, and therefore, that the preferred option for unitary local government for Cumbria is feasible in terms of this criteria.

However, there are some issues that will have to be given further consideration with regard to the feasibility of the three unitary authorities to achieve effective and convenient local government. In particular, a number of consultees felt that the size of local authority proposed in the preferred option is not sufficient to effectively deliver the more strategic services. Whilst such concerns could be addressed through contracting out of services, or joint arrangements, suggestions with regard to alternative unitary structures of local government which may achieve sufficient economy of scale whilst maintaining the relations with local people in order to reflect local preferences and needs were also presented. In particular, there is a feeling that the creation of a unitary authority along the lines of a North Cumbria, or Cumberland-plus, authority (which would cover the four districts of Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden) would be more likely to achieve sufficient economy of scale.

This research study has focused upon the preferred option of the three unitary authority proposal and cannot therefore provide a clear analysis of the feasibility of the North Cumbria option in terms of effective and convenient local government, it is accepted that such an option may be feasible. However, this North Cumbria option will potentially be less able to reflect the local preferences and needs of the area than the three unitary authority option is able to.

In conclusion, the findings of this study suggest that the preferred option is feasible in terms of the achievement of effective and convenient local government, but it should be noted that other alternative structures of unitary local government may be able to achieve this as well.

## **7.2 Community and Identity**

In terms of community and identity, the three unitary authority option, as shown in Sections 3 and 5, does reflect common identities across a range of issues.

Carlisle-Eden and Allerdale-Copeland have a common interest based upon shared economic histories, whilst the Barrow-South Lakeland unitary has less in common in terms of shared economic history. In terms of shared interests, issues such as transport links, common problems, shopping patterns, travel to work areas, travel to leisure, culture and recreation facilities are all felt to provide some sense of community and identity in all three of the proposed unitary authority areas. Examples of transport links



include the M6 corridor and West Coast mainline rail link for Carlisle-Eden, the A595 for Allerdale-Copeland, and the A590 for Barrow-South Lakeland. In addition, common problems to the areas include the management of regional economic change based upon a reliance upon industry in Allerdale-Copeland with the Carlisle-Eden area having the recent Foot and Mouth Crisis as a very potent example of common issues/problems.

However, there are areas of community and identity which some consultees feel are not recognised by the proposed three unitary authority option. There is a feeling amongst a number of consultees, which is confirmed to some extent by the data from the last local government review in 1994-95, that there is a strong sense of identity surrounding "Cumberland". In addition to which, proponents of this option (a North Cumbria Unitary, which covers the four districts of Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden,) suggest that the argument about the shared economic history of Carlisle-Eden and Allerdale-Copeland the three unitary authorities may be an area of concern. There is a fear that this split will, to some extent create, or reinforce, an area with a relatively high level of deprivation (Allerdale-Copeland) shown through IMD information in Section 3 of this report, with an over-reliance upon certain industrial sectors for employment, in contrast to a relatively buoyant and diverse economy in Carlisle –Eden. It is felt that the combination of these two areas would achieve a better mix of employment and industrial structure, as well as achieving a better economy of scale than the two areas would individually.

However, once again it has to be noted that this study did not consider the feasibility of the Cumberland-plus (North Cumbria) option, and as such can only make general comments about it rather than provide any detailed consideration of the model. The conclusions outlined below do provide reference to the Cumberland-plus (North Cumbria) model, but only as a comparator for the preferred option.

### **7.3 Relations with organisations and partnerships**

Finally, the last issue addressed in this study has been the relationships between the three proposed unitary authorities and other organisations and partnerships. In particular the issues surrounding Local Strategic Partnerships and Community Strategies, Police and Health have been considered in Section 6 of this report.

In summary, Cumbria Police Authority have stated themselves that they consider the three unitary authority option to be viable as would align the new unitary councils with the Basic Command Units that currently exist within the Cumbria Police Authority. Similarly, in terms of Health, the three proposed unitary authorities are not as clearly aligned with the structure of health provision. However, at the PCT level there is sufficient alignment between PCT boundaries and the proposed unitary authorities to suggest that there will be no major conflict as a result. In terms of the Health Authorities, these are more closely aligned with the Cumberland-plus (North Cumbria) option. In addition to which, the Health Authority responsible for the south of Cumbria (Barrow and South Lakeland) is the Morecambe Bay Health Authority. The Health Authorities are therefore aligned to the Cumberland-plus/Morecambe Bay option for unitary local government, however, the Local Health Groups that exist in Morecambe Bay are aligned with Barrow and South Lakeland and relations could therefore develop between a unitary authority for Barrow-South Lakeland and the Local Health Groups.



In terms of the Local Strategic Partnerships and the Community Strategies, there is strong evidence to show the development of both of these is in line with the proposed unitary authorities for Carlisle-Eden and for Allerdale-Copeland. Both of these areas have LSP's that would be coterminous with the proposed unitary authorities, in addition to which the Community Strategies that are currently being developed for these areas are also coterminous with the proposed unitary authorities. This is not the case in Barrow and South Lakeland as these have individual partnerships. Once again, it can be concluded that arguments in favour of the Barrow-South Lakeland Unitary Authority are not as strong as those for both Allerdale-Copeland and Carlisle-Eden.

#### **7.4 Conclusion**

In conclusion, this research study has considered the feasibility of the preferred option of Carlisle City Council for unitary local government in Cumbria, namely the three unitary authority option.

Based upon the issues considered in this report, it can be concluded that this model is a feasible structure for local government in Cumbria. There are arguments and evidence in favour of this option across the three main issues considered in this report (i.e. securing effective and convenient local government, reflecting community and identity and relations with other organisations and partnerships). However, there are also issues of concern surrounding this option.

First, there is concern about the lack of economy of scale for these authorities to deliver certain services (especially education and social services which are both currently delivered by the County council). The delivery of these services would need to be addressed in order to ensure that the new unitary authorities would be able to deliver these services effectively. However, it should be noted that the analysis in Section 4 of this report considered the relationship between size and performance of local authorities and showed that there is no strong relationship. Therefore, whilst one possible solution to the delivery of services may be to create a larger size of unitary local government, this does not guarantee success. Consideration should also be given to issue surrounding innovative and flexible service delivery.

Second, there is concern about the creation of a unitary authority in Allerdale-Copeland which would have a relatively high level of deprivation and reliance upon certain industries for employment prospects. It is felt that a better mix of employment and industrial structure as well as the achievement of a sufficient level of economy of scale would be achieved by the creation of a Cumberland-plus Unitary Authority which would join together the four areas (Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden).

Third, the relations with other organisations and partnerships supports the three unitary authority option strongly in both Allerdale-Copeland and Carlisle-Eden. However, the relations do not seem to be as well developed in Barrow-South Lakeland. Across both relations with other organisations and partnerships and the community and identity issues the Barrow-South Lakeland authority is the weakest part of the argument. This is reinforced when it is acknowledged that at this time, this is not the preferred option of Barrow Borough Council.



Whilst this research study focused upon the three unitary authority option, and has concluded that it is a feasible option, bearing in mind the aforementioned issues that need to be considered, there are likely to be other options that may be equally feasible. In particular, the option of creating a Cumberland-plus Unitary Authority has been mentioned repeatedly in this report reflecting the feelings of a number of consultees. This option has not been considered in sufficient detail to provide an assessment of its feasibility, however, it should be acknowledged that this option may be a feasible option for a number of reasons. In particular it may address the concern about the economy of scale for service delivery that exists with the three unitary authority option. Second, it would achieve a better mix for the unitary authority in terms of industrial and employment structure, as well as avoiding the creation of an authority with a relatively high level of deprivation. One immediate concern about the Cumberland-plus option is the impact it would have on the rest of Cumbria. If the Cumbrian boundary was to be maintained in any restructuring then the creation of a Cumberland-plus authority would result in an imbalance as it would result in a split of approximately two-thirds (Allerdale-Carlisle-Copeland-Eden) to one-third (Barrow-South Lakeland) in terms of population and area. If on the other hand the Cumbrian boundary was to be broken, allowing the creation of a Cumberland-plus unitary authority and a Morecambe Bay Unitary Authority, then further consideration could be given to this model. It should of course be noted that one complication with any breach of Cumbrian boundaries is that it would require primary legislation in terms of the Police Authority.

In conclusion, this research study has shown that the preferred option of Carlisle City Council for unitary local government for Cumbria is feasible. However, there are issues that need further consideration. In addition to which there are likely to be alternative models of unitary local government for Cumbria that are also feasible.

APPENDIX 1A –  
CPA DATA,  
REGRESSION ANALYSIS AND  
GRAPHICAL OUTPUT



## CPA RAW DATA

ID	Authority	Authority Type	Education	Social care adults	Social care children	Libraries and leisure	Environment	Housing	Use of resources	Benefits	Core service	Council ability	Overall	Population (000's)
1	Barking & Dagenham	London	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	fair	164.3
2	Barnet	London	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	4	3	2	fair	315.3
3	Barnsley	Metropolitan	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	good	218.1
4	Bath & N E Somerset	Unitary	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	good	169.2
5	Bedfordshire	County	3	2	1	3	1	n/a	3	n/a	2	1	poor	382.1
6	Bexley	London	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	excellent	218.8
7	Birmingham	Metropolitan	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	weak	976.4
8	Blackburn with Darwen	Unitary	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	excellent	137.6
9	Blackpool	Unitary	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	fair	142.3
10	Bolton	Metropolitan	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	good	261.3
11	Bournemouth	Unitary	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	4	3	2	fair	163.6
12	Bracknell Forest	Unitary	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	fair	109.6
13	Bradford	Metropolitan	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	good	467.9
14	Brent	London	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	fair	263.8
15	Brighton & Hove	Unitary	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	good	248.1
16	Bristol	Unitary	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	weak	380.8
17	Bromley	London	3	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	weak	296.2
18	Buckinghamshire	County	4	2	2	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	479.1
19	Bury	Metropolitan	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	weak	180.7
20	Calderdale	Metropolitan	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	fair	192.4
21	Cambridgeshire	County	3	2	3	2	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	553.6
22	Camden	London	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	excellent	198.4
23	Cheshire	County	4	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	4	3	excellent	674.2
24	City of London	London	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	excellent	7.2
25	Cornwall	County	4	3	4	3	2	n/a	3	n/a	4	3	excellent	502.1
26	Coventry	Metropolitan	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	poor	300.7
27	Croydon	London	3	2	2	2	1	3	4	4	3	4	good	331.5
28	Cumbria	County	3	2	2	3	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	487.8
29	Darlington	Unitary	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	good	97.9
30	Derby	Unitary	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	good	221.7
31	Derbyshire	County	3	3	2	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	4	excellent	734.9
32	Devon	County	3	2	3	2	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	705.6
33	Doncaster	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	fair	286.9
34	Dorset	County	3	3	3	3	4	n/a	3	n/a	4	3	excellent	391.5
35	Dudley	Metropolitan	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	fair	305.1
36	Durham	County	3	2	2	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	493.7
37	Ealing	London											fair	301.6
38	East Riding of Yorkshire	Unitary	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	good	314.8
39	East Sussex	County	3	1	3	2	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	weak	493.1
40	Enfield	London	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	weak	274.3
41	Essex	County	3	2	3	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	1,312.7
42	Gateshead	Metropolitan	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	excellent	191.2
43	Gloucestershire	County	4	2	2	2	3	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	565.0



## CPA RAW DATA

44	Greenwich	London	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	3	fair	215.2
45	Hackney	London	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	poor	203.4
46	Halton	Unitary	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	good	118.2
47	Hammersmith & Fulham	London	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	excellent	165.5
48	Hampshire	County	4	2	3	3	4	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	excellent	1,240.8
49	Haringey	London	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	weak	216.8
50	Harrow	London	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	weak	208.0
51	Hartlepool	Unitary	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	excellent	88.7
52	Havering	London	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	weak	224.7
53	Herefordshire	Unitary	4	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	good	174.9
54	Hertfordshire	County	4	3	3	3	3	n/a	4	n/a	4	4	excellent	1,034.9
55	Hillingdon	London	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	2	fair	243.1
56	Hounslow	London	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	fair	212.7
57	Isle of Wight	Unitary	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	fair	132.9
58	Isles of Scilly	Unitary	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	good	2.1
59	Islington	London	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	poor	176.1
60	Kensington & Chelsea	London	4	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	excellent	159.1
61	Kent	County	3	3	3	2	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	4	excellent	1,331.1
62	Kingston-upon-Hull	Unitary	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	poor	243.4
63	Kingston-upon-Thames	London	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	excellent	147.6
64	Kirklees	Metropolitan	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	excellent	388.9
65	Knowsley	Metropolitan	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	3	good	150.5
66	Lambeth	London	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	poor	266.8
67	Lancashire	County	3	2	2	3	3	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	1,135.8
68	Leeds	Metropolitan	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	good	715.5
69	Leicester	Unitary	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	fair	279.8
70	Leicestershire	County	3	3	3	3	4	n/a	3	n/a	4	2	good	610.3
71	Lewisham	London	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	good	249.5
72	Lincolnshire	County	3	2	2	3	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	647.6
73	Liverpool	Metropolitan	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	fair	439.2
74	Luton	Unitary	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	good	184.3
75	Manchester	Metropolitan	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	good	392.9
76	Medway	Unitary	3	3	3	2	2	1	4	3	3	3	good	249.7
77	Merton	London	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	weak	188.3
78	Middlesbrough	Unitary	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	good	134.8
79	Milton Keynes	Unitary	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	weak	207.6
80	Newcastle upon Tyne	Metropolitan	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	good	259.6
81	Newham	London	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	fair	244.3
82	Norfolk	County	3	2	2	3	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	797.9
83	North East Lincolnshire	Unitary	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	poor	158.0
84	North Lincolnshire	Unitary	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	good	153.0
85	North Somerset	Unitary	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	fair	188.8
86	North Tyneside	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	poor	192.0
87	North Yorkshire	County	4	3	2	2	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	570.1
88	Northamptonshire	County	3	2	2	3	2	n/a	2	n/a	2	2	weak	630.4
89	Northumberland	County	3	3	2	2	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	307.4



## CPA RAW DATA

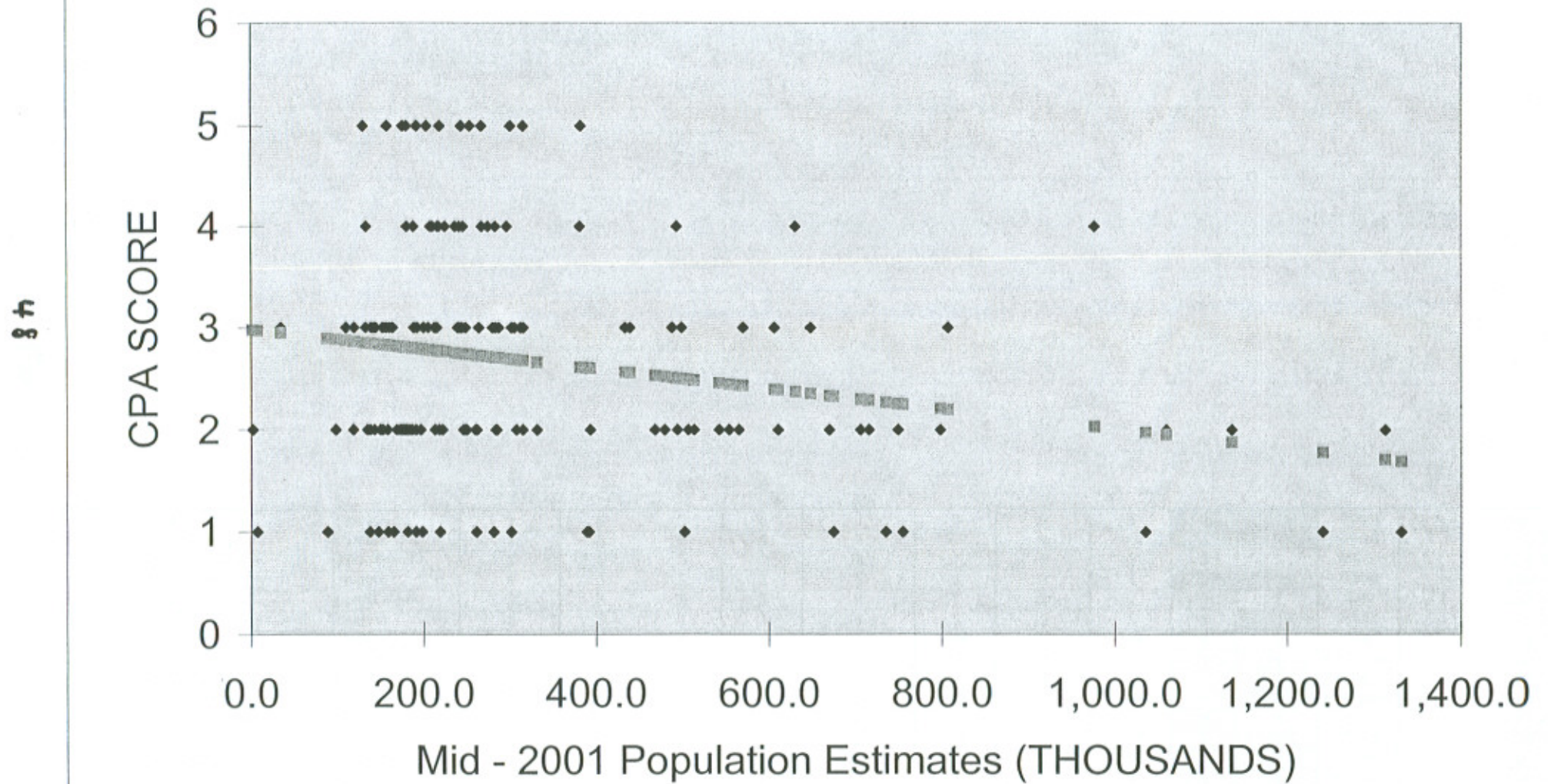
90	Nottingham	Unitary	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	weak	267.0
91	Nottinghamshire	County	3	2	3	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	748.8
92	Oldham	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	weak	217.5
93	Oxfordshire	County	3	2	2	2	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	605.9
94	Peterborough	Unitary	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	fair	156.5
95	Plymouth	Unitary	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	weak	241.0
96	Poole	Unitary	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	good	138.4
97	Portsmouth	Unitary	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	good	186.9
98	Reading	Unitary	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	good	143.2
99	Redbridge	London	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	fair	239.3
100	Redcar & Cleveland	Unitary	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	fair	139.2
101	Richmond-upon-Thames	London	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	good	172.8
102	Rochdale	Metropolitan	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	fair	205.2
103	Rotherham	Metropolitan	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	fair	248.4
104	Rutland	Unitary	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	fair	34.6
105	Salford	Metropolitan	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	weak	215.9
106	Sandwell	Metropolitan	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	weak	282.8
107	Sefton	Metropolitan	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	fair	282.9
108	Sheffield	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	4	good	513.1
109	Shropshire	County	3	3	2	2	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	good	283.3
110	Slough	Unitary	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	fair	119.1
111	Solihull	Metropolitan	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	fair	199.6
112	Somerset	County	4	2	2	2	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	498.7
113	South Gloucestershire	Unitary	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	good	246.0
114	South Tyneside	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	fair	152.8
115	Southampton	Unitary	3	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	3	3	good	217.6
116	Southend-on-sea	Unitary	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	fair	160.4
117	Southwark	London	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	weak	245.4
118	St Helens	Metropolitan	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	good	176.8
119	Staffordshire	County	3	3	2	2	3	n/a	4	n/a	3	2	fair	807.1
120	Stockport	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	good	284.6
121	Stockton-on-Tees	Unitary	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	good	178.6
122	Stoke-on-Trent	Unitary	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	fair	240.4
123	Suffolk	County	4	2	2	3	4	n/a	4	n/a	4	3	good	669.4
124	Sunderland	Metropolitan	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	excellent	280.8
125	Surrey	County	4	2	2	3	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	1,059.5
126	Sutton	London	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	good	180.2
127	Swindon	Unitary	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	poor	180.2
128	Tameside	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	good	213.1
129	Telford & Wrekin	Unitary	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	good	158.5
130	Thurrock	Unitary	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	fair	143.2
131	Torbay	Unitary	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	poor	130.0
132	Tower Hamlets	London	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	good	196.6
133	Trafford	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	weak	210.2
134	Wakefield	Metropolitan	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	poor	315.4
135	Walsall	Metropolitan									1	1	poor	253.3

## CPA RAW DATA

136	Waltham Forest	London	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	poor	218.6
137	Wandsworth	London	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	excellent	260.8
138	Warrington	Unitary	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	good	191.2
139	Warwickshire	County	3	2	2	3	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	506.2
140	West Berkshire	Unitary	4	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	fair	144.5
141	West Sussex	County	4	2	3	3	3	n/a	3	n/a	4	3	excellent	754.3
142	Westminster	London	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	excellent	181.7
143	Wigan	Metropolitan	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	excellent	301.5
144	Wiltshire	County	3	2	3	2	2	n/a	3	n/a	3	2	fair	433.5
145	Windsor & Maidenhead	Unitary	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	weak	133.5
146	Wirral	Metropolitan	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	2	fair	312.2
147	Wokingham	Unitary	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	good	150.4
148	Wolverhampton	Metropolitan	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	weak	236.4
149	Worcestershire	County	3	2	2	4	2	n/a	4	n/a	3	3	good	542.2
150	York	Unitary	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	good	181.3



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



overall CPA score

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.211233536
R Square	0.044619607
Adjusted R Square	0.038164334
Standard Error	1.129579234
Observations	150

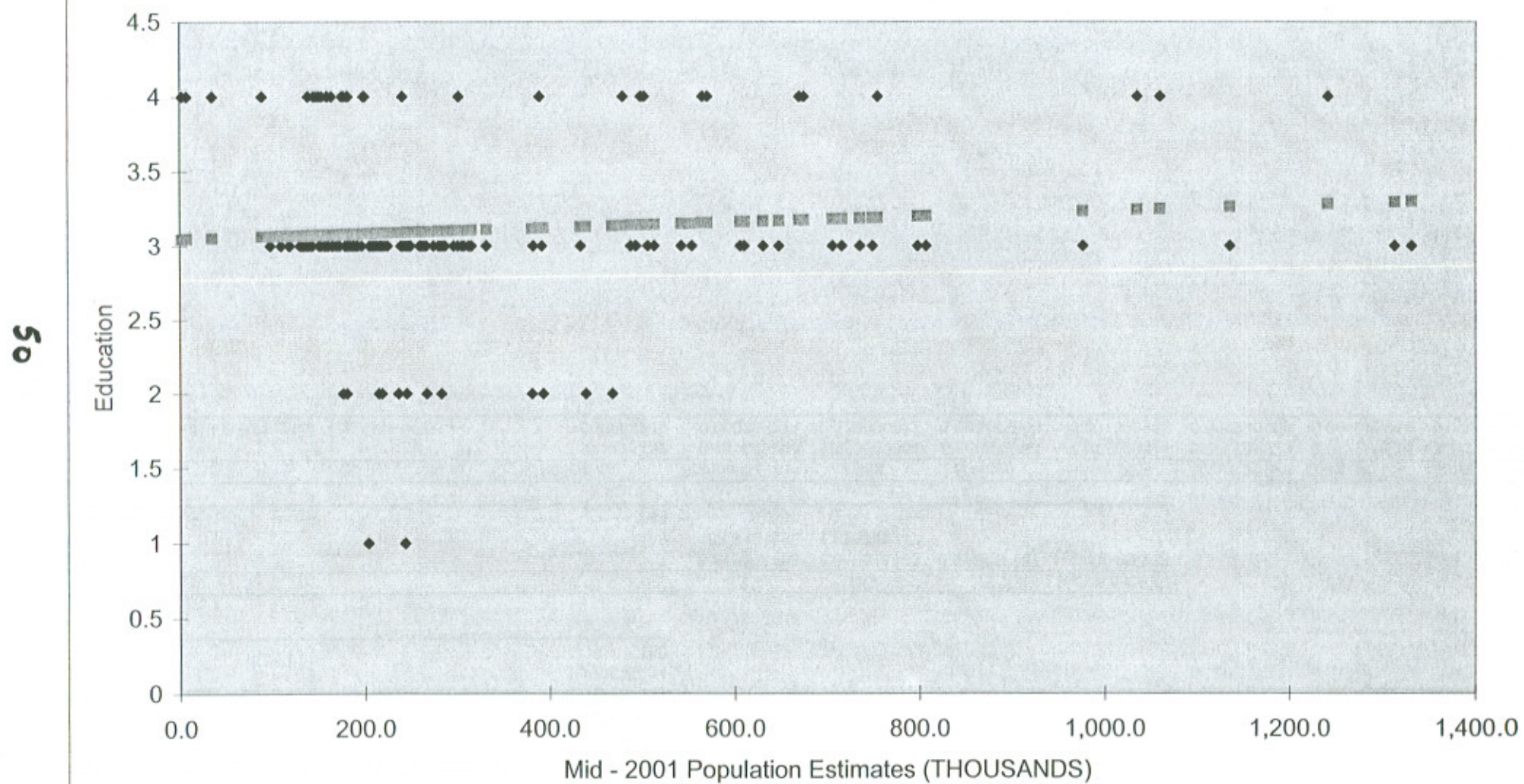
ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	8.819511483	8.819511483	6.912117787	0.009465238
Residual	148	188.8404885	1.275949247		
Total	149	197.66			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.977471152	0.151946264	19.59555351	5.86851E-43	2.677206674	3.277735629	2.677206674	3.277735629
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	-0.000968219	0.000368271	-2.629090677	0.009465238	-0.001695968	-0.000240469	-0.001695968	-0.000240469



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



# EDUCATION

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.082112523
R Square	0.006742466
Adjusted R Square	-6.06674E-05
Standard Error	0.584803706
Observations	148

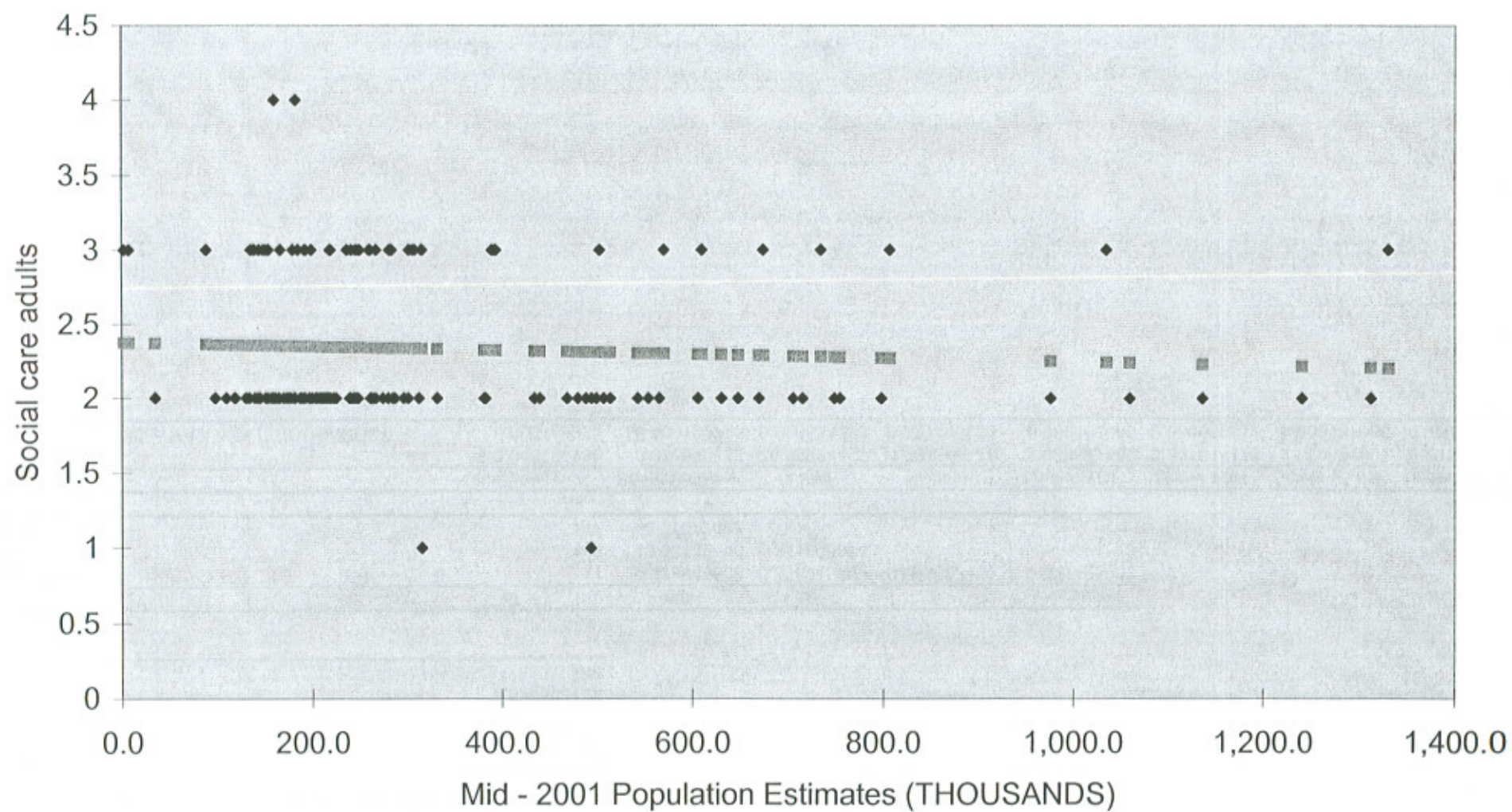
## ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	0.338945609	0.338945609	0.991082436	0.321125053
Residual	146	49.93132466	0.341995374		
Total	147	50.27027027			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	3.045720989	0.078980713	38.56284497	1.93656E-78	2.889627802	3.201814176	2.889627802	3.201814176
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000189873	0.000190725	0.995531233	0.321125053	-0.000187066	0.000566811	-0.000187066	0.000566811



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



## SOCIAL CARE ADULTS

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.061640175
R Square	0.003799511
Adjusted R Square	-0.00302378
Standard Error	0.527478457
Observations	148

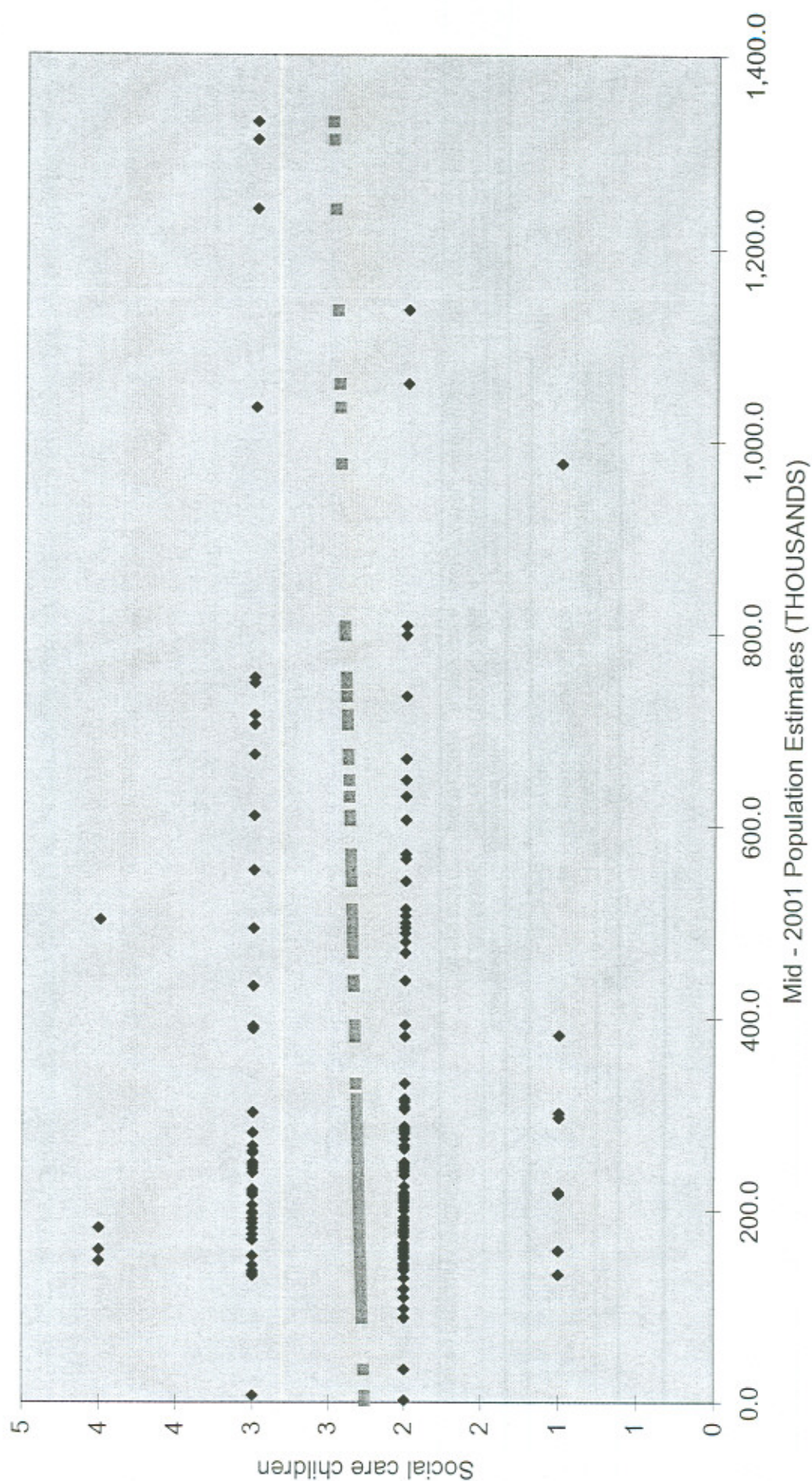
## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.154932771	0.154932771	0.556844371	0.456734348
Residual	146	40.62209426	0.278233522		
Total	147	40.77702703			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.373260595	0.071238647	33.31422909	4.17907E-70	2.232468407	2.514052783	2.232468407	2.514052783
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	-0.000128372	0.000172029	-0.746220055	0.456734348	-0.000468361	0.000211617	-0.000468361	0.000211617



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



## SOCIAL CARE CHILDREN

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.075317377
R Square	0.005672707
Adjusted R Square	-0.001137754
Standard Error	0.617974105
Observations	148

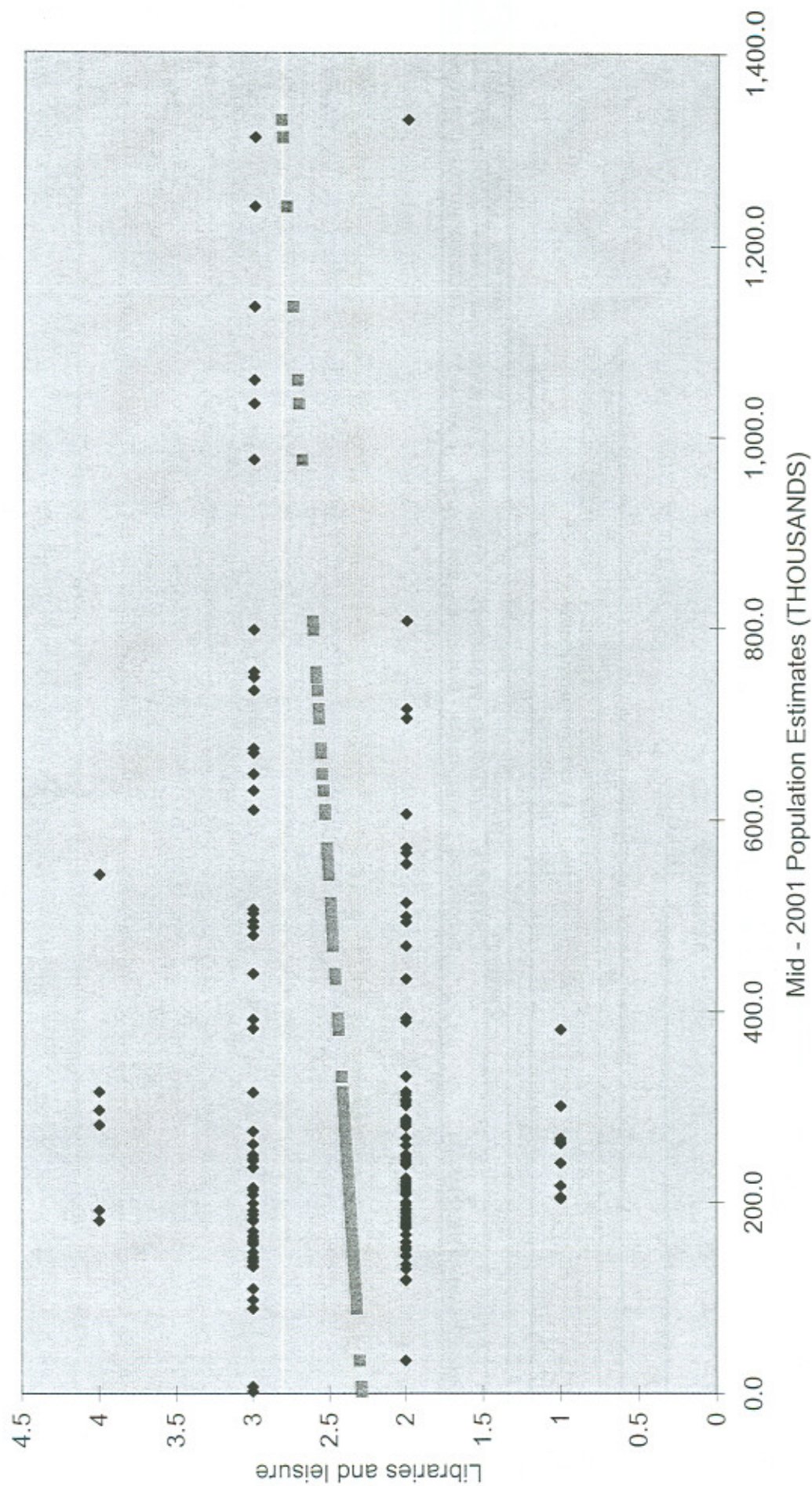
## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.318093224	0.318093224	0.83294028	0.362928269
Residual	146	55.7562311	0.381891994		
Total	147	56.07432432			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.257129978	0.083460544	27.04427593	1.00588E-58	2.092183097	2.422076859	2.092183097	2.422076859
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000183939	0.000201543	0.91265562	0.362928269	-0.000214379	0.000582258	-0.000214379	0.000582258



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



## LIBRARIES AND LEISURE

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.154276907
R Square	0.023801364
Adjusted R Square	0.017115072
Standard Error	0.664436592
Observations	148

## ANOVA

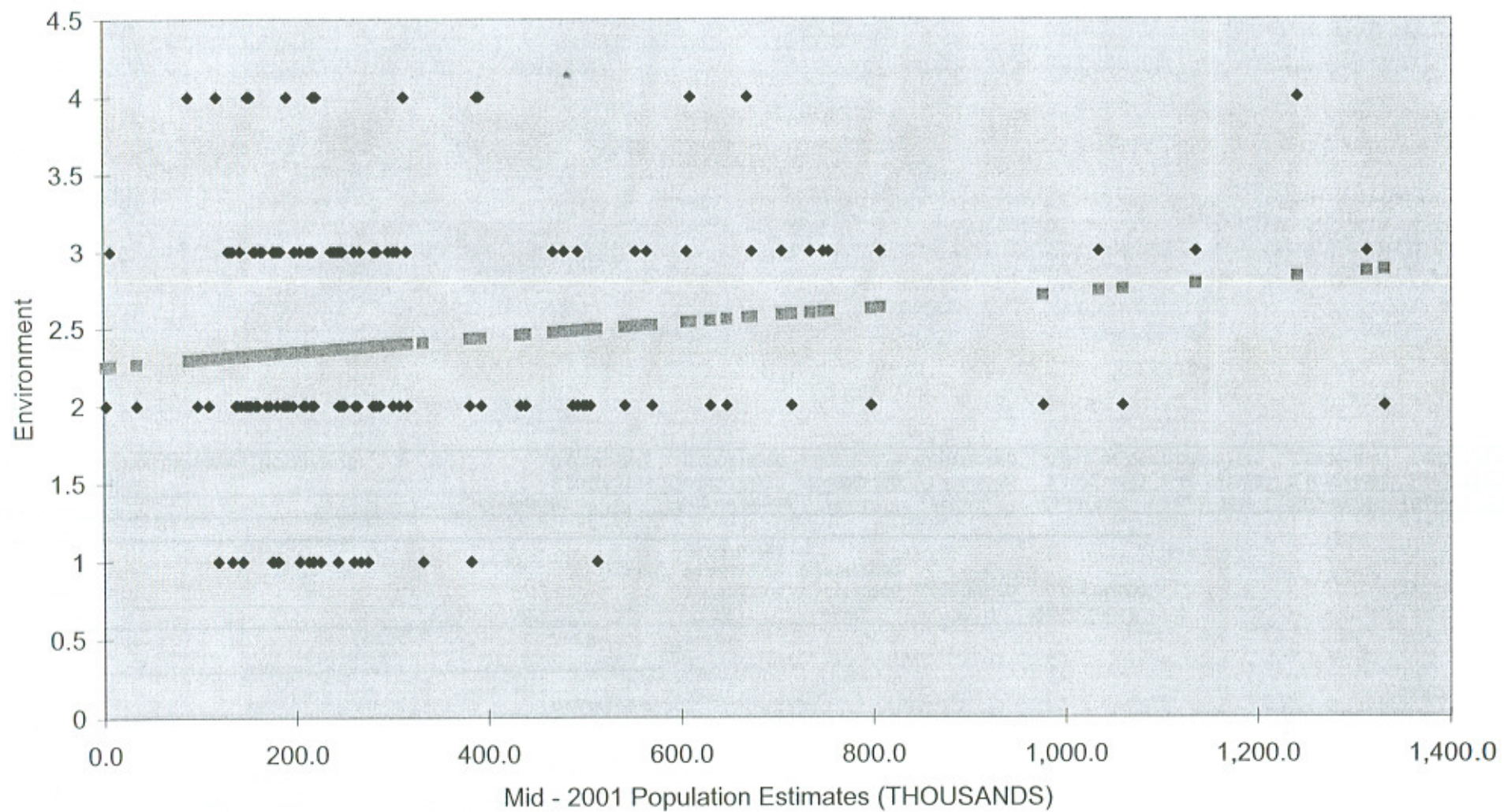
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	1.571533308	1.571533308	3.559725475	0.061183008
Residual	146	64.45549372	0.441475984		
Total	147	66.02702703			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.284583133	0.089735539	25.45906739	1.4682E-55	2.107234693	2.461931573	2.107234693	2.461931573
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000408845	0.000216696	1.886723476	0.061183008	-1.94208E-05	0.000837111	-1.94208E-05	0.000837111



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Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



## ENVIRONMENT

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.144587843
R Square	0.020905644
Adjusted R Square	0.014199519
Standard Error	0.81758034
Observations	148

## ANOVA

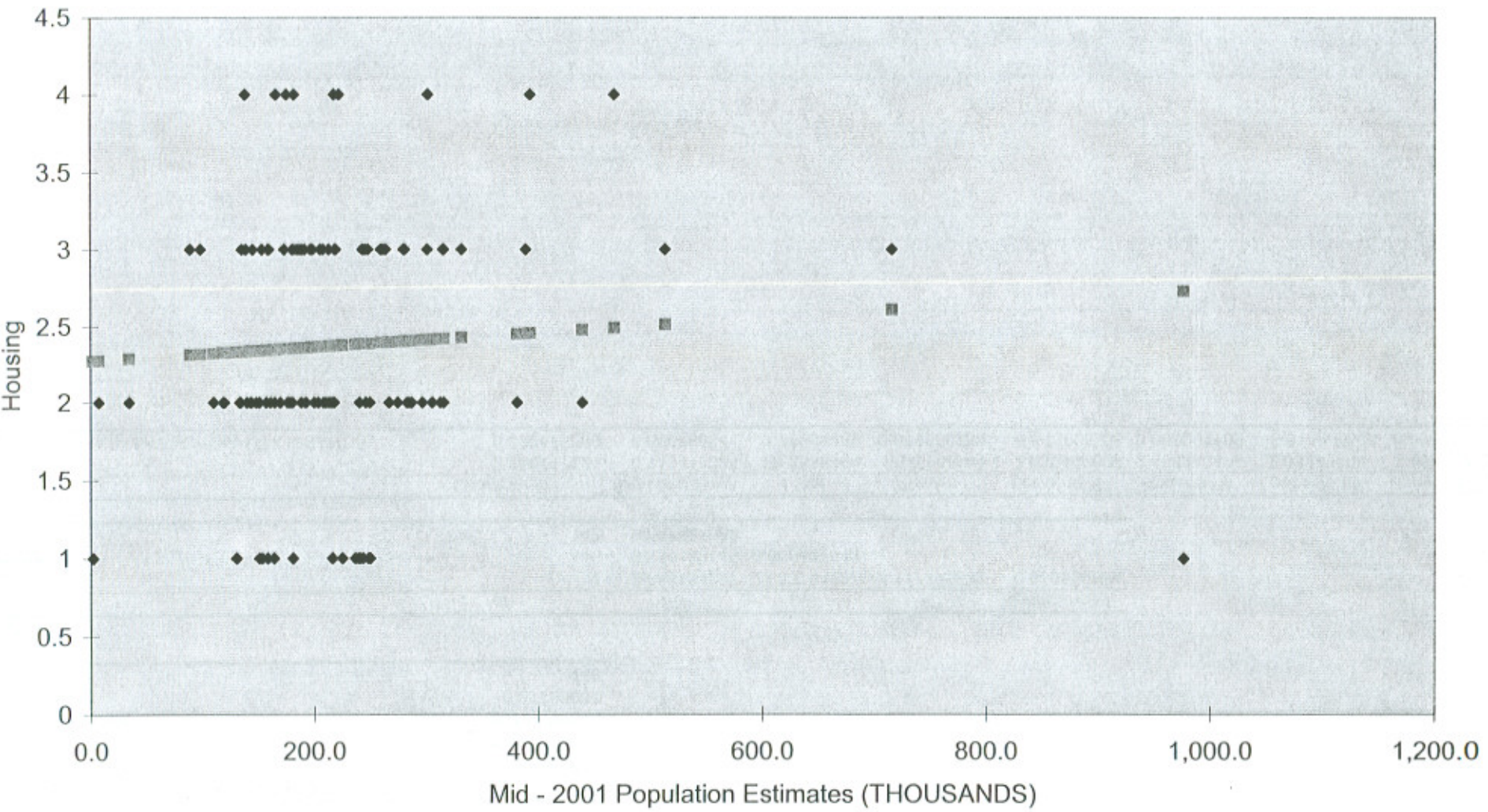
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	2.083784227	2.083784227	3.117395232	0.079550884
Residual	146	97.59189145	0.668437613		
Total	147	99.67567568			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.250717521	0.110418381	20.3835404	1.51094E-44	2.032492637	2.468942405	2.032492637	2.468942405
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000470786	0.000266641	1.76561469	0.079550884	-5.61896E-05	0.000997762	-5.61896E-05	0.000997762



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot

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## HOUSING

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.066932032
R Square	0.004479897
Adjusted R Square	-0.004408675
Standard Error	0.826117923
Observations	114

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.343969624	0.343969624	0.504006344	0.47922054
Residual	112	76.43673213	0.682470823		
Total	113	76.78070175			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.271687697	0.167548053	13.55842488	2.26545E-25	1.939712912	2.603662482	1.939712912	2.603662482
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000469126	0.000660803	0.709934042	0.47922054	-0.000840169	0.001778421	-0.000840169	0.001778421





## USE OF RESOURCES

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.240273103
R Square	0.057731164
Adjusted R Square	0.051277268
Standard Error	0.578709669
Observations	148

## ANOVA

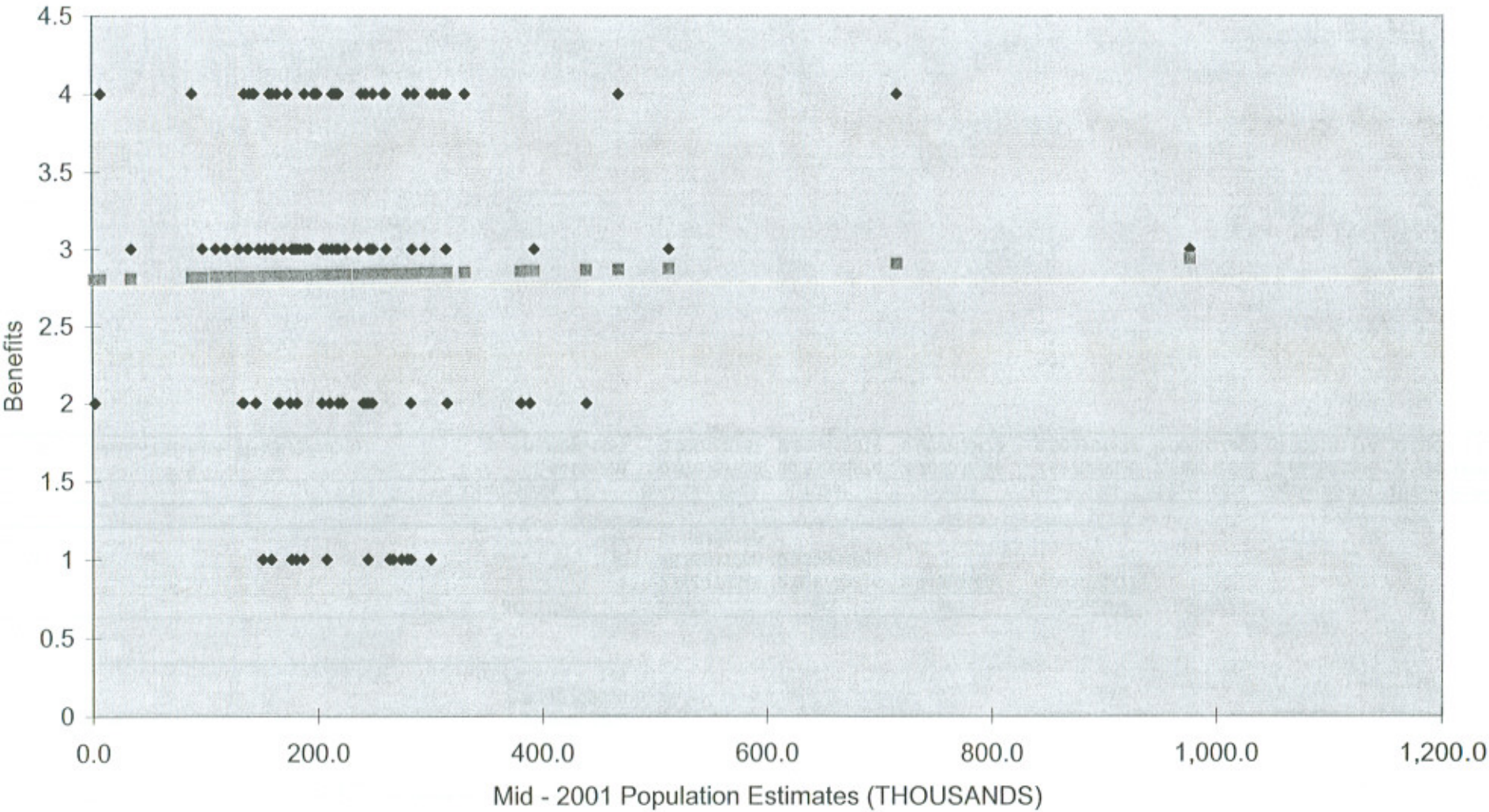
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	2.995779316	2.995779316	8.945164698	0.003266477
Residual	146	48.89611258	0.334904881		
Total	147	51.89189189			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.84155226	0.078157682	36.35665974	4.70303E-75	2.687085666	2.996018853	2.687085666	2.996018853
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000564485	0.000188737	2.990846819	0.003266477	0.000191474	0.000937495	0.000191474	0.000937495



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot

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## BENEFITS

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.016384979
R Square	0.000268468
Adjusted R Square	-0.008657707
Standard Error	1.008015965
Observations	114

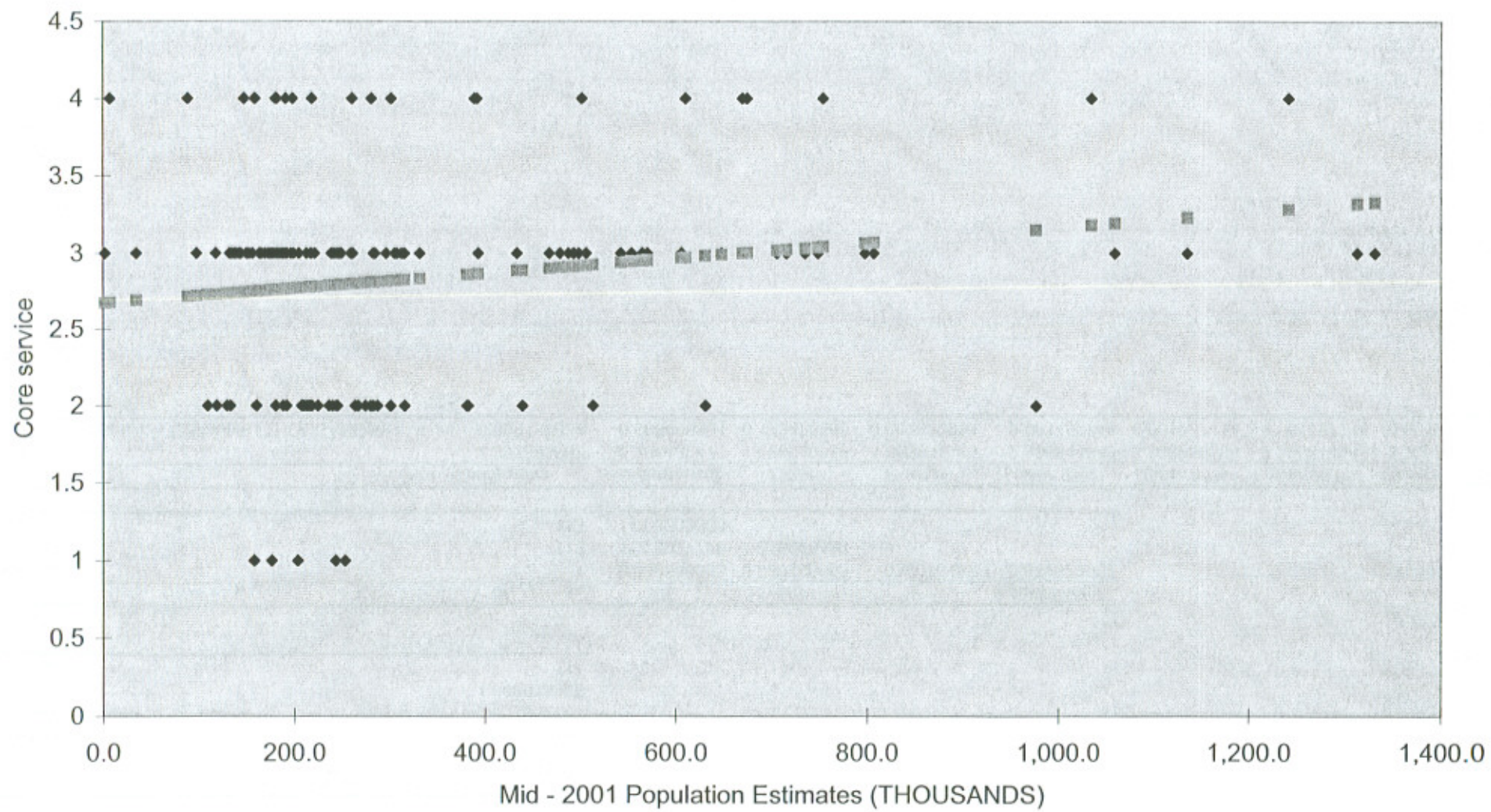
## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.030560553	0.030560553	0.030076437	0.862629957
Residual	112	113.8027728	1.016096186		
Total	113	113.8333333			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.801885207	0.204439473	13.70520656	1.06331E-25	2.396814848	3.206955566	2.396814848	3.206955566
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000139833	0.000806301	0.173425596	0.862629957	-0.001457748	0.001737414	-0.001457748	0.001737414



Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS) Line Fit Plot



## CORE SERVICE

## SUMMARY OUTPUT

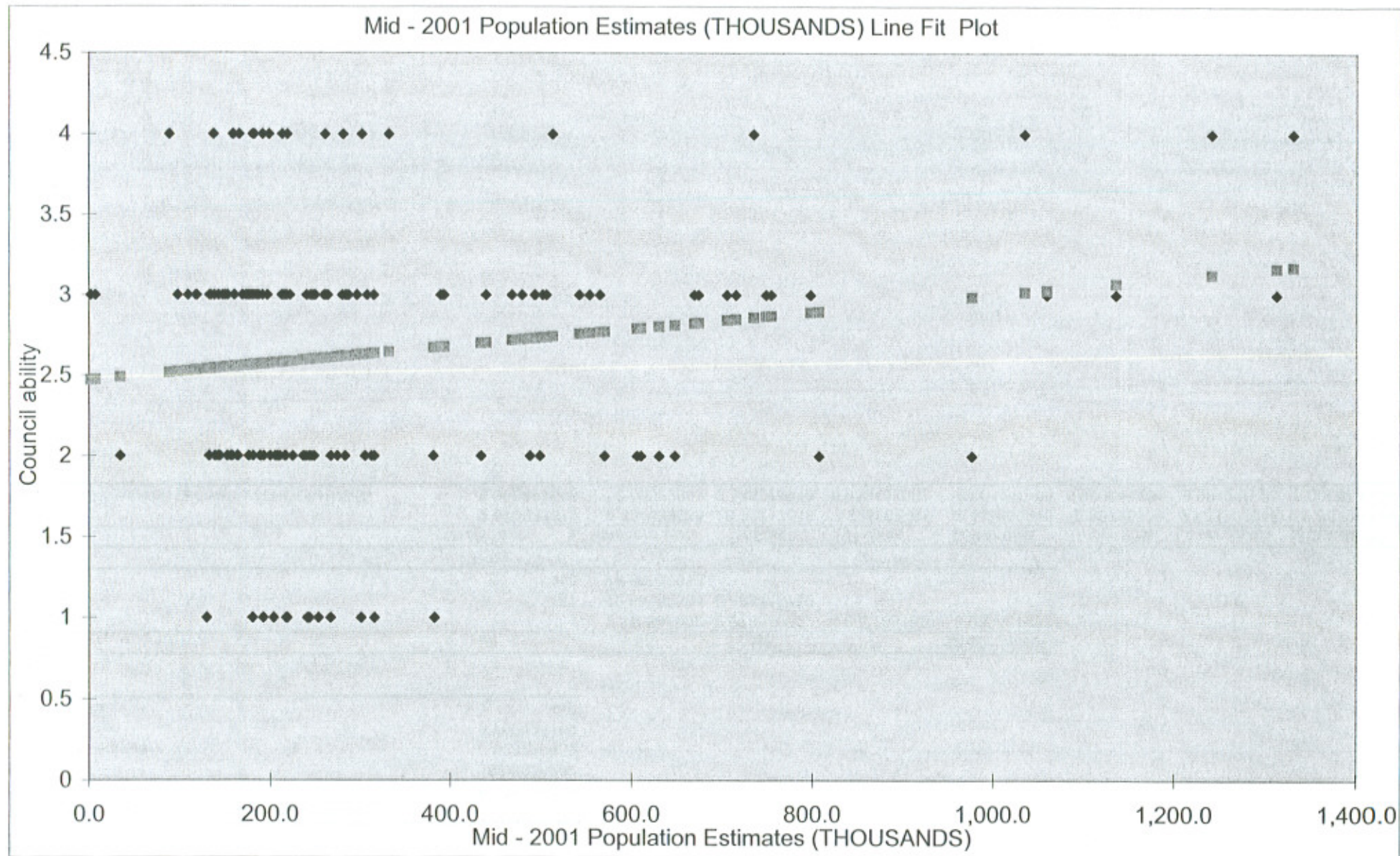
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.174335365
R Square	0.03039282
Adjusted R Square	0.023796852
Standard Error	0.702434169
Observations	149

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	2.273546092	2.273546092	4.607788162	0.033467953
Residual	147	72.53182304	0.493413762		
Total	148	74.80536913			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2.670933619	0.094639535	28.22217618	3.22386E-61	2.483903948	2.85796329	2.483903948	2.85796329
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000491608	0.00022902	2.146575916	0.033467953	3.90121E-05	0.000944204	3.90121E-05	0.000944204





ABILITY

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.162052264
R Square	0.026260936
Adjusted R Square	0.019636861
Standard Error	0.814484854
Observations	149

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	2.629971081	2.629971081	3.964468282	0.048323556
Residual	147	97.51767993	0.663385578		
Total	148	100.147651			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	2.470832161	0.109736216	22.51610504	1.68294E-49	2.253967946	2.687696376	2.253967946	2.687696376
Mid - 2001 Population Estimates (THOUSANDS)	0.000528741	0.000265552	1.991097256	0.048323556	3.94752E-06	0.001053534	3.94752E-06	0.001053534



APPENDIX 1B –  
BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS DATA,  
REGRESSION ANALYSIS AND  
GRAPHICAL OUTPUT

## BVPI RAW DATA

COUNCIL	BV1	BV2	BV5	BV6	BV8	BV9	BV10	BV11	BV12	BV13	BV14	BV15	BV16A	BV16B	BV17A	BV17B	BV156	BV157	Population (000'S)
Adur	Yes	1	0	33.50%	97%	97.90%	99.40%	14.29%	6.27	11.90%	0.57%	0.57%	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.7
Allerdale	Yes	0	0	35%	97.30%	97%	98%	21%	11.9	9.40%	0.65%	2%	0.97%	-	0%	0%	-	-	93.5
Alnwick	Yes	0	1	36.90%	91.80%	98%	98.40%	12.50%	10.8	5.70%	0%	0.49%	3.50%	8.90%	0%	0.30%	-	-	31.1
Amber Valley	Yes	1	0	60.49%	75%	98.70%	99.20%	32.76%	14.12	14.03%	0.33%	0.87%	1.31%	15.40%	0.22%	0.30%	-	-	116.6
Arun	Yes	1	1	33.80%	96.20%	97.80%	97.90%	12.90%	8.98	10.02%	0%	0.18%	2.54%	16.70%	-	0.40%	-	-	141.0
Ashfield	Yes	1	0	24.70%	90.30%	95.30%	96.30%	8.30%	11.12	7.80%	0.22%	1.13%	1.10%	5.70%	0.12%	0.50%	-	-	111.6
Ashford	Yes	0	0	36.35%	-	97.10%	98.20%	13%	8.74	15.42%	-	0%	6.75%	-	1.26%	-	-	-	103.0
Aylesbury Vale	Yes	2	0	33.10%	81.44%	98%	99.80%	33%	10	14.30%	0.70%	0.90%	3.96%	9.03%	3.65%	1.80%	-	-	165.9
Babergh	Yes	0	0	39.40%	95.30%	98.13%	98.61%	27%	6.23	8%	0%	0.31%	3.68%	3.54%	0%	0.75%	-	-	83.5
Barking & Dagenham	No	1	0	25.40%	88.14%	94.50%	98.20%	29.41%	11.66	13.80%	0.34%	0.43%	0.85%	21.85%	6.21%	8.96%	74.20%	77.78%	164.3
Barnet	Yes	2	0	35.90%	76.90%	96.20%	98.50%	40.40%	8.3	16.60%	0.16%	0.85%	0.80%	7.70%	18%	17.10%	-	74.10%	315.3
Barnsley	Yes	0	0	23.40%	85.33%	96.54%	97.52%	32.60%	10.4	9%	1%	0.20%	-	-	-	-	80%	89.50%	218.1
Barrow-in-Furness	Yes	0	0	24.50%	85.23%	95.30%	98.30%	36.50%	15.84	8.23%	0%	1.80%	3.66%	26%	0.30%	0.25%	-	-	72.0
Basildon	No	1	0	25.20%	92.10%	98%	99.20%	17%	14	10.30%	0%	1.30%	12%	19.90%	1.20%	2.57%	-	-	165.9
Basingstoke & Deane	Yes	2	0	28.96%	94.14%	97.20%	96.20%	30%	7.05	7.90%	1.10%	0.20%	2.56%	-	1.46%	-	-	-	152.6
Bassetlaw	Yes	1	0	24.50%	86.50%	97.30%	99.10%	23.07%	16.2	7.43%	0.18%	2.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.8
Bath & N E Somerset	No	2	0	36.09%	90.70%	96.80%	99.60%	28%	9.3	12.90%	0.27%	0.34%	1.47%	10%	1.60%	1%	68%	65%	169.2
Bedford	Yes	2	0	62.13%	91.97%	96.99%	98.61%	5.70%	7.75	11.05%	0.44%	0.29%	2.73%	3.28%	5.46%	8.80%	-	-	148.1
Bedfordshire County Council	Yes	3	0	64%	90%	-	-	26.40%	8.8	2.60%	0.12%	0.60%	3.18%	11.56%	7.52%	4.71%	80%	53.10%	382.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	No	2	0	44%	95.90%	98.20%	98.70%	43%	6.89	3.90%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.0
Bexley	Yes	2	0	34%	84.11%	95.70%	98.10%	0%	7.4	13.10%	0.12%	0.22%	1.40%	12.80%	4.60%	8.20%	79%	50.80%	218.8
Birmingham	Yes	2	0	28.30%	69.70%	95%	97.70%	30.10%	12.62	10%	0.10%	0.50%	1.60%	5.75%	28.30%	21.60%	72.87%	71%	976.4
Blaby	Yes	1	0	30.73%	94.30%	98.06%	98.38%	26.47%	12.57	11%	0.67%	1.01%	5.73%	15.28%	2.23%	3.25%	-	-	90.4
Blackburn with Darwen	Yes	3	0	56.47%	96.30%	94%	97%	25.90%	11.2	8.60%	0.10%	0.35%	1.70%	19%	9.20%	8.20%	85%	2.86%	137.6
Blackpool	Yes	1	0	28.80%	86.67%	95.30%	97.80%	22%	14.8	9.70%	0.40%	0.40%	1.79%	-	0.71%	0.89%	81%	76%	142.3
Blyth Valley	Yes	0	0	26%	95.15%	96.90%	98.30%	14.30%	11.8	4.50%	0.48%	1.13%	-	-	0.29%	0.48%	-	-	81.3
Bolsover	Yes	1	0	15.76%	90.30%	96.90%	97.20%	30%	14.57	7.77%	1.44%	1.26%	3.25%	2.18%	0.54%	0.40%	-	-	71.9
Bolton	Yes	3	0	26.83%	84.20%	94.70%	98.50%	22%	11.35	14.54%	0.53%	0.72%	1.90%	4.30%	2.80%	8%	-	61.50%	261.3
Boston	Yes	0	0	32%	92.50%	96%	97.26%	25%	8.4	17.15%	0.33%	0.33%	2.60%	7.72%	1.70%	5.01%	-	-	55.8
Bournemouth	Yes	1	2	29%	92.97%	97.40%	99.40%	12.50%	8.62	15.06%	0.22%	0.33%	1.29%	1.14%	0.48%	1.89%	72%	75%	163.6
Bracknell Forest	Yes	1	0	31%	85%	97.72%	99.88%	32.56%	8.29	13.50%	0.27%	0.09%	0.44%	-	1.86%	-	83.40%	66%	109.6
Bradford	Yes	1	1	36.60%	88%	94.80%	97.40%	27.10%	12	8.50%	0.85%	0.76%	2.60%	7%	13.60%	16.20%	84.70%	3.10%	467.9
Braintree	Yes	0	0	31.26%	94.45%	97.40%	97%	34%	12.25	10.30%	1.08%	0.48%	3%	4.20%	1.30%	1.25%	-	-	132.5
Breckland	Yes	0	0	39%	97.53%	95.44%	98.84%	15.79%	10.27	12.87%	0%	0.33%	1.65%	11%	0.99%	1%	-	-	121.6
Brent	Yes	2	0	36.80%	77.20%	91.07%	95.80%	33%	12.1	12.34%	0.25%	0.87%	2.70%	17.80%	53.40%	50.45%	88%	58.10%	263.8
Brentwood	Yes	1	0	32.34%	98%	99%	99.80%	10.52%	9.68	10.70%	0.48%	0.95%	5.70%	23.44%	0.95%	1.44%	-	-	68.5
Bridgnorth	Yes	0	2	36.84%	95.71%	98.70%	99%	26.32%	12.4	8.48%	0.48%	0.48%	0.78%	15.60%	0.39%	1.16%	-	-	52.5
Brighton & Hove	Yes	2	0	37.90%	84.40%	93.40%	98%	43.80%	12.85	12.90%	0.70%	0.30%	0.90%	11.10%	3%	3.70%	77.40%	33.30%	248.1
Bristol	Yes	3	1	61.75%	81%	94%	97.20%	40%	9.92	9.90%	0.19%	0.50%	2.30%	4.20%	5.78%	4.50%	77.30%	-	380.8
Broadland	No	1	0	-	96.20%	97.98%	99.30%	23.10%	7.7	17.90%	0%	0.40%	2.10%	-	1.30%	-	-	-	118.8
Bromley	Yes	1	0	41%	89.60%	95.60%	97%	20%	7.1	15%	0.10%	0.38%	-	11%	3.30%	6%	79.60%	40%	296.2
Bromsgrove	No	1	0	37.35%	93.24%	94.60%	94.10%	17.65%	12	4.49%	0.18%	0.36%	0.70%	-	1.41%	1.40%	-	-	87.9
Broxbourne	Yes	2	0	22.70%	85.80%	97.80%	99.30%	18.75%	7.6	17.45%	0%	1.26%	1.44%	6.28%	2.91%	1.87%	-	-	87.2
Broxtowe	Yes	2	0	35.41%	96.27%	96.90%	98.10%	19%	15.3	8.70%	0.17%	0.33%	5%	17%	1.20%	1.30%	-	-	107.5



## BVPI RAW DATA

Buckinghamshire County Council	Yes	2	0	63%	87.30%	-	-	11.10%	6.4	11.70%	0.40%	0.34%	1%	10.20%	2.80%	2.30%	78.20%	76%	479.1
Burnley	Yes	0	0	29.60%	68.70%	94.40%	96.40%	24%	12.8	6.50%	1.30%	0.50%	5.70%	6%	4.60%	3.20%	-	-	89.5
Bury	Yes	1	0	27.40%	83.85%	96.90%	98.40%	27.14%	15.58	9.50%	0.39%	0.99%	0.90%	3.95%	0.99%	2.65%	84%	31.50%	180.7
Calderdale	Yes	2	0	27.34%	91.15%	96.22%	97.04%	30%	11.43	7.53%	1.03%	0.85%	0.77%	4.10%	2.75%	5.05%	71.27%	83.33%	192.4
Cambridge	Yes	2	0	29.80%	87%	95.60%	99.50%	26%	8.5	15.30%	0.57%	0.80%	1.68%	11.10%	4.03%	1.42%	-	-	108.8
Cambridgeshire County Council	Yes	3	0	61.10%	78.70%	-	-	34.70%	11.85	10.30%	0.08%	0.37%	1.19%	7%	2.10%	3.50%	81%	72%	553.6
Camden	Yes	3	1	33.40%	74%	93.47%	97.36%	52.90%	8.91	5.80%	0.22%	0.41%	1.92%	5.04%	28.40%	26.80%	77.10%	14.89%	198.4
Cannock Chase	Yes	1	0	24%	85%	94.20%	97.10%	25%	14.02	10.42%	6.16%	1.45%	0.99%	17.50%	0.56%	1.35%	-	-	92.2
Canterbury	Yes	2	0	36%	92%	97.90%	97.40%	36.40%	10	14.99%	0.12%	0.59%	0.88%	2.26%	0.88%	5.52%	-	-	135.4
Caradon	Yes	1	0	39.50%	97.90%	97.90%	96.60%	11.11%	10.06	4.61%	0.48%	0.97%	0.48%	12.61%	0%	0.15%	-	-	79.7
Carlisle	Yes	0	0	30.70%	97.50%	96.10%	97.80%	21.40%	12.9	5.61%	0.36%	1.17%	0.90%	14.40%	0.18%	1.60%	-	-	100.8
Carrick	Yes	1	0	33.80%	92.50%	97.80%	98.32%	29.03%	9.73	8.13%	0.32%	0.96%	1.27%	13.50%	0.33%	0.69%	-	-	88.1
Castle Morpeth	No	0	0	43.41%	69.60%	97.40%	97.70%	40%	13.5	7.79%	2.66%	1.52%	8.73%	14.63%	0%	0.58%	-	-	49.0
Castle Point	No	0	1	32%	98%	97.50%	97.80%	15.80%	10.9	7.40%	0%	0.23%	8.50%	6%	1.20%	2%	-	-	86.7
Charnwood	Yes	2	1	30.30%	84.80%	97%	99.60%	4%	10.1	9.10%	0.70%	0.40%	2.30%	4%	3.60%	5.40%	-	-	153.6
Chelmsford	Yes	1	0	31%	94.20%	99%	99.20%	21%	9.3	11.50%	2.61%	0.46%	5.50%	9.90%	1.40%	2.40%	-	-	157.2
Cheltenham	Yes	1	0	35.50%	73.46%	97.13%	98.30%	29.50%	12.44	12%	0.30%	0.69%	-	-	2.20%	-	-	-	110.0
Cherwell	Yes	3	0	61%	98.89%	96.93%	96.68%	20%	9.1	11.80%	0.26%	0.26%	11.06%	11.58%	1.76%	2.54%	-	-	132.0
Cheshire County Council	Yes	1	0	62.40%	80.50%	-	-	25.60%	12.66	8.96%	0.32%	0.47%	0.77%	3.30%	0.67%	0.87%	93%	30%	674.2
Chester	Yes	2	0	34.43%	93.50%	98.20%	99.20%	16.38%	10.25	9.60%	0.76%	0.15%	4.89%	13.60%	1.22%	0.73%	-	-	118.2
Chesterfield	Yes	2	0	34.70%	87.45%	97.70%	98.10%	23%	11.6	13.40%	0.60%	0.50%	14%	12.40%	0.50%	1.24%	-	-	98.8
Chester-le-Street	No	0	0	29.60%	82.70%	97.30%	95.60%	36%	16.8	8.26%	0.45%	0.22%	0.17%	21%	0.34%	1%	-	-	53.7
Chichester	Yes	1	2	64.10%	92.70%	97.80%	96.80%	32.30%	8.3	13.09%	0.17%	0.17%	2.09%	5.50%	1.57%	0.80%	-	-	106.5
Chiltern	Yes	1	0	35.37%	89%	98.90%	99.50%	33%	12.18	13.70%	0.50%	0%	6%	8%	4%	2.10%	-	-	89.2
Chorley	Yes	1	0	35%	78%	97.27%	99%	16.50%	15.99	10.90%	0.70%	1.05%	5.10%	3.85%	1.23%	1%	-	-	100.6
Christchurch	No	0	1	43%	88%	98.60%	99.30%	0%	7.1	10.90%	0.44%	0.44%	1.31%	12.40%	1.31%	0.40%	-	-	44.9
City of London	Yes	2	0	20%	93%	98.40%	99.50%	9.30%	9.6	6.80%	0.50%	0.69%	2.70%	9%	10.50%	12%	-	-	7.2
Colchester	Yes	1	0	31%	92%	96.70%	99.10%	21%	10.5	13%	0.60%	0.50%	1.40%	7%	1.50%	0.70%	-	-	156.0
Congleton	Yes	1	0	29.10%	86.70%	97.23%	96.45%	12.50%	11.48	12.13%	1.60%	1.40%	1.83%	0.02%	0.23%	0.15%	-	-	90.8
Copeland	No	0	1	39%	82.90%	97.46%	97.79%	11.20%	11.9	7.50%	0.28%	1.12%	1.10%	0.70%	0.14%	0.39%	-	-	69.2
Corby	Yes	1	0	30.81%	69.70%	93.80%	97.70%	13.33%	13.4	10.70%	0.66%	0.87%	2%	14.04%	0.44%	1.50%	-	-	53.2
Cornwall County Council	No	0	0	64.30%	86.65%	-	-	0%	8.59	11.75%	0.50%	0.74%	1.41%	4.45%	0.52%	0.56%	-	53.57%	502.1
Cotswold	No	0	0	33%	96.56%	98.30%	98.30%	18.94%	8.69	17.51%	0.29%	0%	0.75%	4.10%	1.51%	0.38%	-	-	80.4
Coventry	Yes	1	0	26.50%	84%	91.50%	97.25%	30%	13.4	7.25%	0.58%	0.57%	5.06%	3.93%	9.62%	14%	85%	67%	300.7
Craven	No	0	0	34.13%	89.75%	99%	96.80%	36%	10.33	10.53%	0%	0.34%	5.43%	4.69%	0.68%	0.62%	-	-	53.7
Crawley	Yes	2	1	53.04%	85.39%	95.69%	98.59%	15%	8.9	12.50%	1.21%	0.36%	1.70%	-	3.40%	-	-	-	99.7
Crewe & Nantwich	Yes	1	0	31.50%	93.50%	96.70%	98.40%	35.30%	11.7	7.26%	0.24%	1.33%	1.93%	19.90%	0.36%	0.86%	-	-	111.2
Croydon	Yes	2	0	34.40%	91%	93.90%	99.40%	29.10%	10.3	9.50%	0.08%	0.10%	1.90%	4.40%	18.20%	19.50%	44.40%	41%	331.5
Cumbria County Council	Yes	1	0	62%	81.73%	-	-	22.60%	8.49	7.60%	0.42%	0.72%	1.05%	9.25%	0.21%	0.56%	78.50%	51%	487.8
Dacorum	Yes	1	0	63.07%	92.50%	98%	98.90%	23.80%	10.58	11.27%	1.46%	0.73%	2.90%	14.80%	3.50%	2.50%	-	-	137.9
Darlington	Yes	1	1	33.70%	84.97%	96.50%	99.40%	25%	10.06	9.77%	0.46%	0.54%	0.56%	11.09%	0.70%	1.27%	78.10%	26%	97.9
Dartford	Yes	1	0	32.40%	97%	97.40%	99.80%	35%	10.53	11.75%	0.22%	0.88%	2.58%	8.98%	3.65%	4.29%	-	-	86.0
Daventry	Yes	1	0	32.75%	90.47%	98.40%	99.30%	38%	9.97	12.80%	0.90%	0%	1.25%	7.36%	2.30%	1.20%	-	-	72.1
Derby	Yes	2	0	27.60%	87%	90.90%	98%	23.50%	12.55	9.26%	0.19%	0.51%	2.02%	-	8.53%	9.90%	78.39%	87.18%	221.7
Derbyshire County Council	Yes	1	0	61.90%	88.60%	-	-	22.79%	7.29	6.86%	0.02%	0.75%	0.51%	15.60%	0.73%	0.70%	69%	82%	734.9



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Derbyshire Dales	Yes	0	0	46%	92%	98.60%	99.10%	31%	9.9	10.20%	0.35%	0.18%	2.50%	7.20%	0.20%	0.30%	-	-	69.4
Derwentside	Yes	1	1	32%	84.47%	92.96%	96.50%	0%	13.69	2.50%	3.17%	0.79%	0.79%	21.37%	0.26%	0.92%	-	-	85.2
Devon County Council	Yes	0	0	68.30%	89.50%	-	-	28.40%	9.3	10.15%	0.26%	0.38%	3.22%	4.20%	0.59%	0.60%	86.30%	72%	705.6
Doncaster	Yes	1	0	26.19%	88.64%	97.71%	98.22%	22%	11.15	5.79%	0.77%	0.33%	2.54%	18%	1.28%	1.40%	96%	83.33%	286.9
Dorset County Council	No	1	0	67.51%	85.70%	-	-	15.30%	-	13%	0.21%	0.46%	0.84%	0.50%	1.29%	0.40%	80.30%	91.04%	391.5
Dover	No	0	0	36%	96.58%	97.60%	99.30%	22.52%	8.78	6.27%	3.48%	0.41%	2.05%	10.24%	1.02%	1.14%	-	-	104.6
Dudley	Yes	2	0	26.10%	96.57%	97.50%	98.60%	20%	10.6	6.73%	0.55%	0.27%	0.96%	12.70%	4.17%	2.60%	87.30%	38.63%	305.1
Durham City	No	0	1	33%	81%	95.60%	95.50%	15.38%	13	3.85%	0.11%	0.11%	3.90%	2.01%	0.56%	1.10%	-	-	87.8
Durham County Council	Yes	1	0	57.87%	85%	-	-	23.10%	11.2	11.50%	0.16%	0.47%	1.90%	15.20%	0.38%	0.55%	77.40%	26.40%	493.7
Ealing	Yes	1	0	34.10%	70%	94.10%	98.70%	28.26%	13.32	15.81%	0.41%	0.33%	2.20%	12.50%	41.24%	35.40%	69.92%	79.50%	301.6
Easington	Yes	2	0	25.70%	97.80%	96.40%	97.90%	6.25%	12.02	3.74%	0.10%	0.59%	4.30%	-	0.20%	0.60%	-	-	94.0
East Cambridgeshire	Yes	0	5	31.70%	90.43%	97.60%	97.70%	39%	6.43	13.30%	0%	1.20%	4.60%	9.20%	2.30%	1.02%	-	-	73.4
East Devon	Yes	0	1	41%	94.80%	98.40%	96.80%	14.81%	7.28	6.85%	0.74%	0.93%	1.60%	5.70%	0.56%	0.50%	-	-	125.7
East Dorset	No	0	0	67.19%	90.70%	99%	98.50%	24.22%	5.62	7.75%	0.34%	1.01%	0.67%	9.70%	0.34%	0.50%	-	-	83.9
East Hampshire	Yes	1	0	37.80%	95.90%	98.50%	98.60%	24.62%	7.7	11.63%	1.45%	1.82%	2.54%	-	1.10%	-	-	-	109.4
East Hertfordshire	No	0	0	34%	88.86%	98.20%	98.60%	28%	10.8	12.97%	0.75%	0.25%	1%	3.66%	1.41%	1.40%	-	-	129.1
East Lindsey	No	1	0	37.44%	94.64%	97.56%	98.31%	13.64%	8.94	9.14%	0%	0.20%	0.58%	23.50%	0.20%	0.60%	-	-	130.7
East Northamptonshire	Yes	0	0	33.55%	95.36%	97.60%	98.60%	37.50%	7.93	19.19%	1.16%	0%	3.49%	12.20%	1.74%	0.32%	-	-	76.8
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yes	2	1	36.52%	88.61%	97.10%	97.60%	20.83%	5.74	9.17%	0.17%	0.31%	0.64%	8.81%	0.19%	0.53%	77.11%	100%	314.8
East Staffordshire	Yes	2	0	32%	94.60%	96.30%	98.40%	10%	7.11	21.27%	1.20%	0%	2.99%	3.90%	2.42%	2.84%	-	-	103.9
East Sussex County Council	No	1	0	62%	92.58%	-	-	21%	8.39	16.10%	0.53%	0.47%	0.82%	10.30%	1.42%	0.97%	80.43%	77.10%	493.1
Eastbourne	No	0	0	30.90%	86%	93.40%	98%	29.62%	11.12	12.79%	0.73%	0.91%	10.49%	13.75%	0.82%	1.03%	-	-	89.8
Eastleigh	No	2	0	37%	92.24%	98.10%	98.70%	19%	8	13%	0.60%	0.40%	0.74%	3.30%	1.80%	1.60%	-	-	116.3
Eden	Yes	0	1	37%	93%	99%	99.80%	25%	4.9	7.10%	1.09%	0%	1.09%	9.30%	0%	0.40%	-	-	49.9
Ellesmere Port & Neston	Yes	1	0	25.34%	88.12%	97.72%	99%	30%	14.36	4.77%	0.32%	0.16%	-	15.63%	-	0.20%	-	-	81.6
Elmbridge	Yes	0	0	36.10%	95.20%	99%	99.30%	45.80%	7.07	12%	1.37%	0.34%	0.30%	8.30%	4.10%	3.20%	-	-	122.0
Enfield	Yes	2	0	33.30%	62%	94.60%	98.50%	36.10%	10.89	10.15%	0.23%	0.15%	1.39%	11.02%	23.70%	22.48%	86%	54.70%	274.3
Epping Forest	No	1	0	58.94%	89.17%	98.10%	98.70%	15.38%	-	14.96%	0.29%	1.58%	-	-	1.87%	3.80%	-	-	121.0
Epsom & Ewell	Yes	1	1	29.70%	90.23%	99.23%	97.97%	44%	8.33	15.54%	1.32%	0%	3.96%	4.10%	2.31%	4.80%	-	-	67.1
Erewash	No	1	0	31.23%	78.43%	91%	98.04%	25%	15.6	8%	0%	1.03%	4.23%	13.40%	1.04%	1.60%	-	-	110.1
Essex County Council	Yes	2	0	69%	83%	-	-	35%	9	13.40%	0.16%	0.24%	1.33%	10.60%	2.31%	1.98%	79%	58%	1,312.7
Exeter	Yes	1	0	33.50%	90.10%	95.20%	99.10%	38.80%	12.53	10.80%	0.14%	0.42%	3.49%	17%	1.25%	3%	-	-	111.2
Fareham	Yes	1	1	30.27%	90.30%	98.90%	99.04%	29%	10.91	9.91%	0.37%	1.10%	2.57%	1.39%	0.92%	0.90%	-	-	108.1
Fenland	Yes	0	0	30.86%	82%	97%	98.70%	4.55%	10.24	8.33%	0.14%	0.13%	2.72%	13%	0.41%	1%	-	-	83.7
Forest Heath	Yes	0	0	31.34%	93.64%	97.50%	97.60%	0%	10.83	21.60%	0.40%	0.20%	0.40%	2.94%	0%	4.21%	-	-	55.6
Forest of Dean	No	0	0	34%	93.47%	97.26%	95.22%	11.10%	10.78	5.99%	1.38%	0%	0.94%	11.14%	0.94%	0.94%	-	-	80.0
Fylde	No	1	0	36.40%	85%	97.90%	98.20%	12.50%	10.7	6.10%	0%	0.74%	1.45%	12.30%	1.16%	1.17%	-	-	73.4
Gateshead	Yes	1	0	29.57%	90.30%	93.20%	96.70%	24.10%	10.66	7.60%	1.30%	0.70%	4.90%	20.09%	0.70%	0.68%	85.65%	51.50%	191.2
Gedling	No	0	0	34.02%	91.30%	98.30%	98.60%	25%	14.45	12.93%	0.48%	0.64%	3.26%	11.42%	3.76%	4.50%	-	-	111.8
Gloucester	No	4	0	30.15%	92.63%	96.80%	98.80%	16%	11.17	13.50%	0.38%	0.25%	1.38%	2%	8.76%	6.90%	-	-	109.9
Gloucestershire County Council	No	3	0	65%	88.60%	-	-	20%	10	11.25%	0.34%	0.20%	1.20%	3.52%	2.14%	1.76%	-	-	565.0
Gosport	Yes	1	0	29%	98.80%	96.10%	98.40%	9.70%	9.4	8%	1.06%	0.26%	3.70%	12.30%	1.33%	0.12%	-	-	76.4
Gravesham	Yes	1	0	62.62%	93.59%	96.46%	99.70%	32.72%	9.26	10.88%	1.62%	0.81%	2.59%	11.76%	3.79%	7.72%	-	-	95.8
Great Yarmouth	Yes	1	0	58.50%	79.06%	95.30%	97.80%	5.26%	17.65	5.78%	0.50%	0.66%	7.27%	9.90%	0.33%	0.86%	-	-	90.9
Greenwich	Yes	3	0	32%	70.30%	91.99%	98.52%	27.10%	14.4	12.10%	0.85%	0.83%	1.30%	14.30%	14.50%	20.30%	77.50%	75.60%	215.2



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Guildford	Yes	1	0	36.20%	94.38%	98.95%	99.21%	22%	7.3	15.40%	0.20%	0.20%	2.80%	9.80%	2.80%	3.70%	-	-	129.8
Hackney	Yes	2	17	34.70%	64%	74%	99.10%	34%	14	9.25%	0.07%	0.60%	0.94%	16.98%	38.89%	36.50%	66.03%	77.80%	203.4
Hallon	Yes	0	0	52.24%	78.10%	95.67%	97.50%	13.04%	10	15.30%	0.47%	0.66%	0.58%	4%	1%	0.78%	80.59%	91.84%	118.2
Hambleton	Yes	1	0	35.70%	97.40%	98.65%	97.87%	14.28%	11.4	14.35%	0.22%	0.87%	1.76%	14.59%	0.88%	0.67%	-	-	84.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	Yes	2	0	34.20%	81%	94.50%	99.20%	32%	9.7	13%	0.66%	0.55%	2%	16.20%	24%	17.70%	63.30%	10%	165.5
Hampshire County Council	Yes	2	0	62.40%	92.90%	-	-	32%	8.71	14.25%	0.16%	0.12%	2.45%	14.50%	1.70%	2.12%	76%	-	1,240.8
Harborough	Yes	1	0	33.25%	93.80%	98.70%	97.90%	35.89%	6.58	9.68%	0.37%	0.37%	2.22%	-	1.48%	-	-	-	76.8
Haringey	Yes	3	2	36.70%	75.53%	90.06%	95.10%	33.33%	10.69	10.16%	0.21%	0.70%	2.50%	14.20%	36.42%	30.40%	73%	56%	216.8
Harlow	Yes	1	1	30%	81%	95.90%	99.80%	43%	11.35	5.60%	3.10%	0.98%	4.29%	12.50%	2%	3%	-	-	78.9
Harrogate	Yes	0	0	31.86%	86.66%	98.40%	97.40%	13.51%	9.1	8.53%	0%	0.15%	0.80%	9.47%	0.95%	0.88%	-	-	151.5
Harrow	Yes	2	0	33.65%	83%	98.60%	98.90%	33%	10.65	10.20%	0.32%	0.74%	2.10%	3.50%	23%	42%	77.60%	11%	208.0
Hart	Yes	0	0	29.80%	89%	98.90%	98%	20.83%	5.01	17.18%	0.34%	0.69%	1.31%	-	2.10%	1.64%	-	-	83.6
Hartlepool	Yes	1	0	27%	92%	94%	98.10%	39%	12.69	7.38%	1.33%	0.81%	1.09%	18.80%	0.36%	0.60%	80.80%	37.14%	88.7
Hastings	Yes	1	1	26.39%	97.41%	95.84%	98.20%	18.75%	6.9	18.70%	0.75%	0.50%	1.20%	2.37%	2.10%	2.60%	-	-	85.4
Havant	Yes	0	1	26.50%	90.67%	96.40%	98.60%	32%	7.6	6.20%	1.89%	0.54%	-	16%	-	1.40%	-	-	116.9
Havering	Yes	2	0	34%	60.20%	96.10%	92.20%	38.80%	10.65	9.80%	0.72%	0.54%	-	16.24%	-	3.23%	66.87%	45.50%	224.7
Herefordshire	Yes	1	0	36.20%	78.09%	97.60%	97.70%	22.70%	9.32	13.30%	0.20%	0.30%	1.25%	4.30%	0.73%	0.50%	82.34%	66%	174.9
Hertfordshire County Council	Yes	3	1	62.70%	88%	-	-	30.14%	7.91	14.66%	0.91%	0.25%	4.78%	16.31%	3.84%	3.72%	-	82.43%	1,034.9
Hertsmer	Yes	0	0	30.49%	88.08%	98.10%	98.90%	35%	8.8	11.40%	0.90%	0.60%	0.60%	7%	6%	5%	-	-	94.5
High Peak	Yes	1	0	38%	91.10%	97.50%	98.10%	24%	7.8	8.90%	0.50%	0.16%	3%	13.70%	0.50%	0.40%	-	-	89.4
Hillingdon	Yes	2	0	35%	70.10%	96.50%	98.40%	28.60%	7.92	19.17%	0.52%	0.42%	1.36%	4.28%	14.10%	17.91%	74.60%	84.50%	243.1
Hinckley & Bosworth	Yes	0	0	31.40%	95.21%	97.80%	98.70%	11.10%	8.9	9.70%	0.60%	0%	2.05%	13.79%	2.39%	0.70%	-	-	100.2
Horsham	Yes	2	1	36.43%	94.18%	98.30%	99.60%	16.67%	9.19	9.31%	0.25%	0.25%	8.33%	13%	0.62%	1.02%	-	-	122.3
Hounslow	Yes	1	3	29%	83.97%	93.85%	92.61%	44.68%	7.81	15.37%	0.09%	0.26%	0.98%	3.26%	20.32%	36.15%	63.40%	28.20%	212.7
Huntingdonshire	Yes	1	0	34%	87%	97.80%	98.50%	5.90%	8.75	12.80%	0.60%	0.80%	1.90%	2.90%	1.70%	1.80%	-	-	157.2
Hyndburn	Yes	1	0	32.50%	94.50%	92.80%	94.20%	20%	14.44	8.67%	0.31%	0.15%	12.81%	21.41%	3%	2.05%	-	-	81.5
Ipswich	Yes	2	0	56.07%	87%	96.20%	97.50%	18%	7.57	12.07%	1.58%	0.56%	3.31%	7.80%	3.14%	2.76%	-	-	117.2
Isle of Wight	Yes	0	2	61.25%	92%	98.40%	99.70%	8.60%	9.47	11.60%	0.40%	0.65%	0.70%	-	0.40%	-	83%	83%	132.9
Isles of Scilly	No	-	0	71%	81%	98.50%	98.90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Islington	Yes	3	2	35%	70.48%	91.50%	92.10%	45%	11.1	14.40%	0.72%	0.30%	3.80%	15.70%	29.70%	25.90%	80%	66.60%	176.1
Kennet	Yes	2	0	35.73%	91.65%	98.70%	99.10%	15.38%	6.69	14.91%	0.96%	0.32%	1.05%	8.08%	1.68%	0.38%	-	-	74.9
Kensington & Chelsea	Yes	1	1	27.70%	63%	95.70%	98.50%	40%	8.5	16.20%	0.84%	0.37%	3.20%	13.60%	22.50%	13.80%	78%	19%	159.1
Kent County Council	Yes	2	2	61.54%	95.10%	-	-	26.47%	8.69	16.45%	0.13%	0.23%	1.35%	4%	1.65%	1.90%	74%	44.44%	1,331.1
Kerrier	Yes	0	0	32.22%	97.67%	95.30%	94.50%	30%	13.06	5.65%	0.59%	1.48%	3.44%	19.13%	0.25%	1.33%	-	-	92.7
Kettering	Yes	2	1	36%	90.09%	95.30%	95.90%	33.30%	11.09	8.21%	2.13%	0.80%	5.80%	14.25%	0.80%	3.93%	-	-	82.0
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Yes	2	0	36.10%	95%	97.10%	98.50%	13.80%	9.94	9.93%	0.49%	0.49%	1.49%	11.48%	1.60%	1.59%	-	-	135.6
Kingston-upon-Hull	Yes	1	0	20.20%	76.97%	91.64%	97.46%	17%	9.94	6.70%	0.94%	0.35%	1.72%	7%	0.55%	1.30%	90.90%	47%	243.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	Yes	1	0	39.70%	84%	96%	99%	39%	8.9	11.90%	0.20%	0.26%	2.30%	8.10%	8%	9.40%	75.65%	50%	147.6
Kirklees	Yes	2	1	31.60%	88.70%	93.60%	95.20%	32.40%	12.5	9.50%	0.27%	0.87%	2.80%	2.70%	7.80%	7.30%	86.60%	79.40%	388.9
Knowsley	Yes	1	0	18.10%	73.08%	96%	96.86%	27.78%	14.82	10.78%	0.42%	0.74%	1.20%	9%	1.03%	2.60%	76%	46%	150.5
Lambeth	Yes	2	18	32.10%	70.30%	86.50%	96.80%	39.30%	12.2	11.40%	0.66%	0.68%	2.80%	13.20%	48.40%	32.10%	63%	83.70%	266.8
Lancashire County Council	No	2	1	59.75%	93%	-	-	20.75%	8.91	8.53%	0.64%	0.63%	0.41%	13.40%	1.71%	5.34%	83%	36%	1,135.8
Lancaster	Yes	0	0	40.40%	90.33%	95.90%	98.90%	22.20%	15.5	7.20%	2.50%	0.40%	3.60%	-	0.80%	1.30%	-	-	134.1
Leeds	Yes	2	1	30.79%	90%	96%	98.50%	24%	13.6	8.60%	0.47%	1.12%	2.75%	10.80%	5.90%	9%	92%	73%	715.5
Leicester	Yes	2	0	34.61%	84.70%	89%	96.60%	18.90%	9.7	7%	0.20%	0.22%	4%	16%	22%	32.80%	85%	37.37%	279.8



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Leicestershire County Council	Yes	0	1	63.60%	77%	-	-	25%	9.3	7.60%	0.19%	0.27%	2.60%	2.40%	3.30%	2%	79%	4%	610.3
Lewes	No	1	0	40.64%	92%	98.60%	98.70%	17%	11.6	12.70%	0.20%	0.80%	1.20%	9.60%	1.40%	1.20%	-	-	92.3
Lewisham	Yes	2	2	27%	72.80%	93.70%	98.90%	46.15%	9.23	8.58%	1.31%	0.49%	2.40%	4.80%	26.20%	29%	66%	30%	249.5
Lichfield	Yes	0	0	35%	91.77%	97.60%	96.50%	37%	8.8	11.80%	2.15%	0.24%	1.40%	-	2.57%	-	-	-	93.2
Lincoln	Yes	1	0	24.36%	96.50%	95.20%	99.10%	26%	11	11.70%	0.30%	0.50%	4.90%	3.90%	0.30%	0.90%	-	-	85.6
Lincolnshire County Council	No	0	0	59.73%	87.70%	-	-	28.20%	-	8.78%	0.08%	0.37%	1.30%	3.93%	0.55%	-	75.30%	76%	647.6
Liverpool	Yes	1	1	21%	78%	95.10%	91.80%	25%	12.67	2.67%	0.48%	0.82%	3.20%	2.50%	5.20%	3.77%	80%	82.20%	439.2
Luton	Yes	2	0	28.42%	80.37%	93.85%	97.31%	29.03%	10.38	12.96%	0.08%	0.23%	3.30%	6.69%	13.13%	19.44%	77.07%	32.88%	184.3
Macclesfield	Yes	0	0	35.60%	71.40%	98.60%	98.90%	21%	10.1	13.15%	1.80%	0.60%	1.50%	10.47%	0.60%	2.18%	-	-	150.1
Maidstone	Yes	1	0	27.10%	90.90%	97.80%	97.10%	12%	9.41	12.93%	0%	0.60%	7.40%	11.05%	3%	1.71%	-	-	139.1
Maldon	Yes	1	0	32.90%	93%	99%	98.80%	33%	8.3	9.60%	0.50%	0.90%	0%	-	1.48%	3.30%	-	-	59.6
Malvern Hills	Yes	0	0	34.50%	86.10%	96.80%	97.10%	27.50%	12.85	11.72%	1.47%	0.37%	1.83%	11.78%	1.10%	1.04%	-	-	72.2
Manchester	Yes	2	1	20.50%	85.79%	94.20%	97.10%	33.30%	9.96	8.16%	0.24%	0.44%	2.40%	7.40%	8.20%	15.50%	67.80%	11%	392.9
Mansfield	Yes	0	0	23.70%	91.50%	97.30%	98.80%	16.67%	12.5	7.37%	0.56%	1.50%	3.80%	-	0.47%	-	-	-	98.0
Medway Council	Yes	2	0	27.30%	85.70%	95.70%	97.70%	38.83%	7.17	8.76%	0.45%	0.20%	5%	4.20%	2.69%	4.20%	73%	26%	249.7
Melton	Yes	0	0	58.90%	92%	97.71%	98.79%	21%	8.8	10.26%	0%	0.46%	3.52%	2.88%	0.90%	0.96%	-	-	47.9
Mendip	Yes	1	0	42%	86.80%	97.20%	98%	11.10%	9.5	8.40%	0%	0%	6.30%	9.50%	1.60%	0.40%	-	-	104.0
Merton	Yes	2	0	37.99%	82.45%	95.60%	98.30%	37.50%	11.14	16.27%	0.75%	0.41%	1.53%	7.79%	7.65%	20.90%	70.61%	20%	188.3
Mid Bedfordshire	Yes	0	0	34.70%	94.40%	99.10%	96.70%	32%	9.9	8%	2.33%	1.16%	-	10.70%	0.88%	2.20%	-	-	121.3
Mid Devon	Yes	1	1	36.69%	95.20%	98.30%	99.20%	31.80%	5.74	5.73%	1.97%	0%	0.19%	2.70%	0.40%	0.36%	-	-	69.9
Mid Suffolk	Yes	0	0	37.70%	83%	99.10%	98.30%	6%	6.02	15.37%	0.54%	0.36%	3.80%	8.20%	0.18%	0.60%	-	-	87.0
Mid Sussex	Yes	1	0	33.40%	93%	98.70%	98.30%	14.30%	7.12	22.32%	1.14%	0.69%	4.34%	7%	1.14%	1.40%	-	-	127.4
Middlesbrough	Yes	1	1	31%	85.48%	96%	97.50%	41%	8.2	10%	0.18%	0.51%	0.25%	4.40%	0.68%	3.20%	79%	61%	134.8
Milton Keynes	Yes	3	0	27.32%	81.20%	93%	97%	16.66%	10.21	10.63%	0.34%	0.22%	0.69%	6.50%	4.09%	7.85%	79.66%	62.50%	207.6
Mole Valley	No	0	0	68.47%	91.90%	98.90%	99.50%	31.25%	6.7	14.20%	0.91%	0.29%	0.72%	13.68%	0.90%	0.50%	-	-	80.3
New Forest	Yes	0	0	64.55%	86%	97.92%	99.65%	22%	8.5	8.17%	0.40%	0.33%	1.60%	11%	0.70%	0.70%	-	-	169.5
Newark & Sherwood	Yes	1	3	27%	88%	97.50%	98.60%	18.50%	14.45	14%	1.40%	0.96%	-	-	1.28%	-	-	-	106.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	Yes	1	3	29.90%	93%	94.30%	96.60%	27.70%	13.5	8.71%	0.92%	0.88%	2.36%	6.80%	2.62%	3.40%	79.91%	91.60%	259.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Yes	0	0	27.64%	74.18%	96.50%	98.10%	10%	11.97	7.10%	0.29%	0.57%	3.33%	16.48%	0.29%	0.55%	-	-	122.0
Newham	No	0	0	28%	73%	86.80%	95.40%	36.70%	13	11.70%	0.13%	0.32%	1.82%	10.30%	33%	54.10%	81%	46%	244.3
Norfolk County Council	No	2	0	63.36%	93.70%	-	-	28%	8.56	11.40%	0.08%	0.55%	-	6.80%	-	1%	-	55.90%	797.9
North Cornwall	Yes	1	0	34.25%	90.44%	97.50%	97%	18%	6.88	12.30%	2.63%	0.24%	3.32%	4.50%	0%	0.20%	-	-	80.7
North Devon	No	0	0	37.80%	84.40%	97.50%	98.30%	27%	7.4	10.30%	0%	0.27%	-	9.71%	0.27%	0.50%	-	-	87.7
North Dorset	No	0	0	38.58%	88.54%	97.87%	96.29%	43%	9.41	13.95%	4.20%	0.42%	1.27%	-	0%	-	-	-	62.0
North East Derbyshire	Yes	0	0	29%	92.36%	98.10%	97.90%	26%	12.71	11.80%	0.27%	0.81%	7.60%	15.90%	0.67%	0.70%	-	-	96.9
North East Lincolnshire	Yes	1	0	29.06%	85.89%	94.92%	98.03%	26.42%	9.81	6.95%	0.71%	0.50%	0.62%	24.92%	0.68%	24.92%	78.70%	55%	158.0
North Hertfordshire	Yes	1	0	35.60%	87.90%	97.60%	97.90%	29.20%	-	15.06%	0.25%	0.13%	2.77%	9.34%	4.66%	6.33%	-	-	117.1
North Kesteven	Yes	1	0	35%	93.20%	98.60%	99%	25%	13.3	15.86%	0.20%	0%	0.80%	13.70%	0.40%	0.70%	-	-	94.4
North Lincolnshire	Yes	1	0	33.32%	85.10%	95.40%	98.40%	18%	11.13	7%	0.16%	0.57%	1.46%	9.30%	1.58%	2.60%	83.41%	82.26%	153.0
North Norfolk	Yes	1	1	41.80%	93.50%	98.30%	98.80%	15.40%	10.25	5.55%	0.24%	0.73%	1.69%	26%	0.49%	1%	-	-	98.5
North Shropshire	Yes	0	0	32.50%	97.90%	99.10%	98.30%	27.60%	10.8	16.83%	0%	0.78%	1.90%	12.83%	0.95%	0.21%	-	-	57.2
North Somerset	Yes	1	0	36.80%	87.20%	97%	98.80%	21.05%	8.94	8.20%	0.16%	0.34%	1.81%	11.02%	0.86%	0.91%	78%	84%	188.8
North Tyneside	Yes	0	1	35.83%	74%	95.20%	98%	39%	10.11	6.41%	0.26%	1.06%	1.63%	18.40%	0.70%	0.89%	75.40%	52%	192.0
North Warwickshire	Yes	0	0	32.55%	87.55%	97.91%	98.96%	7.69%	12.64	8.09%	0.22%	1.57%	0.67%	7%	1.12%	0.90%	-	-	61.8
North West Leicestershire	Yes	0	1	35.20%	97.15%	95.60%	97.30%	10%	9	7.80%	0%	0.37%	2.52%	-	0.72%	-	-	-	85.7



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North Wiltshire	Yes	1	0	33.50%	-	99.11%	98.01%	22%	12.62	17%	3.50%	0.88%	1.60%	-	2.40%	-	-	-	125.4
North Yorkshire County Council	Yes	0	1	64.54%	90.43%	-	-	21.60%	6.36	13.45%	0.08%	0.57%	2%	11.18%	0.40%	0.66%	73.50%	18%	570.1
Northampton	Yes	2	1	26.59%	94.40%	95.10%	99%	21.90%	11.94	8.70%	0.30%	0.73%	1.94%	11.60%	2.70%	7%	-	-	194.4
Northamptonshire County Council	Yes	1	1	72%	91%	-	-	18.50%	8.01	6.70%	0.18%	0.40%	1%	3.70%	3.80%	3.20%	76%	68%	630.4
Northumberland County Council	No	1	0	61.34%	91.21%	-	-	19%	7.9	18%	0.14%	0.32%	1.50%	7.48%	0.70%	0.39%	60%	-	307.4
Norwich	Yes	1	0	29.30%	92.10%	95.20%	98.10%	32.73%	10.9	5.94%	2.48%	1.04%	11.53%	14.65%	1.58%	1.72%	-	-	121.7
Nottingham	Yes	2	3	25.40%	71.89%	91.70%	96.90%	27.08%	12.67	10%	0.60%	0.33%	5.10%	17%	10.70%	13.60%	75%	0%	267.0
Nottinghamshire County Council	Yes	1	1	60.30%	70.30%	-	-	20.70%	14.06	9.86%	0.38%	0.93%	2.07%	1.80%	2.95%	1.41%	72.25%	74%	748.8
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Yes	2	0	26%	93.58%	97.60%	98.70%	10.50%	11.2	8.47%	0.23%	0.29%	1.86%	5.11%	1.57%	3.36%	-	-	119.3
Oadby & Wigston	Yes	2	0	31.57%	95.04%	98.40%	97.70%	29%	10.7	8.08%	0.59%	0.59%	1%	9.53%	2.95%	7.56%	-	-	55.8
Oldham	Yes	2	0	33%	91.88%	95.60%	97.70%	30%	11.32	14.75%	0.96%	1.08%	-	-	3.10%	6.50%	77.40%	79%	217.5
Oswestry	Yes	0	0	33.40%	83.40%	95.10%	96.80%	25%	14.5	16.60%	0.35%	0.35%	2.47%	3.70%	0.35%	1.24%	-	-	37.3
Oxford	No	1	1	31.10%	81.23%	93.30%	97.70%	34.80%	18.11	15.50%	0.29%	0.59%	1.41%	8.80%	6.30%	9.20%	-	-	134.1
Oxfordshire County Council	Yes	3	0	62.90%	85%	-	-	36.02%	5.1	14.48%	0.29%	0.36%	1.13%	3.84%	5.28%	4.14%	81.09%	78.90%	605.9
Pendle	Yes	1	1	37.70%	91.80%	93%	94%	34%	7.9	7.40%	0.15%	0.70%	2.99%	16.04%	4.34%	8.08%	-	-	89.3
Penwith	No	1	0	31%	81%	97.40%	97%	24%	9.8	2.63%	7.52%	1.90%	1.50%	13.60%	0.38%	1.34%	-	-	63.0
Peterborough	Yes	2	0	60.57%	73.56%	95.96%	98.54%	39.13%	11.19	11.55%	2.20%	0.52%	2.97%	10.58%	3.83%	7.42%	71.60%	30.24%	156.5
Plymouth	No	0	0	32.10%	91.20%	90.50%	98.48%	32%	12.02	10.43%	1.80%	0.60%	4.07%	4.38%	1.14%	0.78%	86%	11%	241.0
Poole	Yes	1	0	33.38%	90%	98.50%	98.40%	16.10%	8.5	12.80%	0.41%	0.41%	1.32%	2.78%	0.63%	1.11%	76.50%	50%	138.4
Portsmouth	Yes	2	1	25.70%	88.48%	94.40%	98.70%	31.86%	9.06	14.39%	0.25%	0.50%	0.94%	12.78%	1.28%	3.32%	76.02%	30.80%	186.9
Preston	Yes	3	0	28.60%	96%	93.60%	98.30%	21%	15.12	8.40%	0.84%	0.70%	4%	15.60%	5%	6.80%	-	-	129.6
Purbeck	No	1	0	37.10%	91%	98.70%	98.80%	7%	10.1	13.50%	0%	1.40%	0%	2.33%	0%	0.52%	-	-	44.4
Reading	Yes	2	0	57.50%	79.80%	95.10%	98.80%	24%	8.52	11.81%	0.54%	0.22%	2.40%	4.50%	8.04%	5.10%	-	57%	143.2
Redbridge	No	2	1	34.39%	84.03%	95.65%	99.19%	23.63%	11.54	12.73%	0.30%	0.36%	0.61%	16.09%	6.34%	16.26%	73.61%	100%	239.3
Redcar & Cleveland	Yes	0	0	36.70%	73.18%	96.70%	99.20%	34.37%	11.7	5.59%	0.33%	1.09%	0.94%	5.64%	0.32%	0.63%	74.10%	34%	139.2
Redditch	No	0	0	25.30%	94.21%	97.02%	97.80%	53.40%	12.2	15.50%	0%	0.30%	1.10%	12.69%	5.60%	10.80%	-	-	78.8
Reigate & Banstead	No	0	0	28.55%	88.40%	98.60%	99.60%	31.57%	6.81	11.20%	0.47%	1.17%	1.80%	-	2.47%	2.47%	-	-	126.7
Restormel	Yes	0	0	34.30%	91%	97.27%	98.37%	25%	8.5	8%	0.21%	1.05%	7%	14.25%	0.70%	0.43%	-	-	95.8
Ribble Valley	Yes	1	0	38.85%	95%	99%	98.70%	23.52%	7.74	12.59%	1.27%	0%	6.66%	3.10%	1.11%	1.03%	-	-	54.1
Richmond upon Thames	Yes	1	0	45%	82%	97.60%	95.30%	33.30%	10.61	14.65%	0.10%	0.18%	2.21%	14.50%	4.87%	7.90%	77%	64%	172.8
Richmondshire	Yes	0	0	40.20%	-	98.40%	94.90%	36.71%	11	14.80%	0%	0.61%	0.30%	-	0%	-	-	-	47.1
Rochdale	Yes	3	0	27%	85.42%	95.40%	96.80%	10.50%	12.8	8.60%	0.55%	1.38%	1.20%	1.20%	3.90%	3.90%	82%	44%	205.2
Rochford	No	1	0	27.80%	97.32%	99.10%	98%	25%	9.39	11.70%	0%	0.40%	6.70%	10.23%	0.40%	1.66%	-	-	78.7
Rossendale	Yes	1	0	35.43%	85.26%	93.90%	94%	17.80%	13.9	9.91%	0%	1.10%	1.91%	-	1.10%	-	-	-	65.7
Rother	No	1	0	64.90%	97.75%	99.12%	99.05%	14.29%	10.65	6.31%	0.50%	1.98%	0.90%	9.60%	0.90%	1%	-	-	85.5
Rotherham	Yes	0	0	22.50%	83%	97.25%	98.02%	14.30%	-	9.34%	0.23%	0.39%	0.97%	7.19%	1.59%	-	91.30%	50%	248.4
Rugby	Yes	1	0	33.20%	94%	98.60%	98.70%	16.70%	10.3	7.40%	0%	0.20%	3.80%	-	4.50%	-	-	-	87.5
Runnymede	Yes	0	0	29.03%	80.85%	98.10%	98.20%	7.40%	9.9	10%	0.80%	0.60%	1.90%	6%	1.90%	6%	-	-	78.0
Rushcliffe	Yes	1	1	37.50%	99%	98%	98.40%	25%	10.54	4.72%	0.66%	0%	1.31%	5.90%	1.18%	2.64%	-	-	105.8
Rushmoor	Yes	1	0	29%	94.97%	96.80%	98%	17.60%	11.7	15.20%	0%	0%	1%	13.90%	2.87%	3.90%	-	-	90.9
Rutland	No	1	0	28.02%	83.50%	98.80%	98.30%	29.03%	-	14.85%	0.36%	0.18%	1.78%	-	1.62%	0.80%	83%	100%	34.6
Ryedale	Yes	0	0	44.60%	94.16%	98.50%	98.30%	29.03%	7.85	11.07%	1.98%	0.79%	3.61%	4.50%	0.80%	0.40%	-	-	50.9
Salford	Yes	1	0	25%	78.30%	91.80%	95.80%	26.19%	12.08	9.73%	1.32%	0.86%	0.68%	17.38%	1.04%	2.22%	87.30%	72%	215.9
Salisbury	Yes	0	0	39.30%	88.50%	97.80%	98.55%	21.10%	10.8	11%	0%	0.48%	1.11%	3.85%	0.16%	0.89%	-	-	114.7
Sandwell	Yes	3	1	22.90%	83.75%	93.20%	97.60%	19.40%	14.03	7.87%	0.64%	0.86%	2.90%	18.98%	11.76%	16.10%	71.09%	55.30%	282.8



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Scarborough	No	2	0	34.53%	94.52%	96.83%	98.13%	0%	-	8.23%	0.40%	0.20%	2.10%	23.88%	0.40%	0.40%	-	-	106.2
Sedgefield	Yes	1	0	29.80%	81%	93.80%	98.30%	16.67%	11.6	6.90%	0.14%	0.85%	3.98%	10.57%	0.39%	0.71%	-	-	87.2
Sedgemoor	Yes	1	0	36%	85.08%	97.64%	98.39%	26.30%	5.59	11.96%	0.62%	0%	1.18%	2.89%	0.39%	0.36%	-	-	106.0
Sefton	Yes	2	0	33.70%	-	96.20%	97.40%	18.37%	12.89	11.83%	0.91%	0.54%	-	-	-	-	79.10%	15%	282.9
Selby	Yes	1	0	35.20%	93%	95.70%	94.20%	24%	7.9	13%	1.48%	0%	2.46%	11.60%	0%	0.40%	-	-	76.6
Sevenoaks	Yes	0	0	37.63%	81%	97.20%	95.50%	40%	9.5	14%	0.60%	0.10%	1.69%	1.69%	0.80%	-	-	-	109.2
Sheffield	Yes	1	1	26.10%	71%	93.20%	98.60%	45%	12.9	5.80%	0.52%	0.27%	1.40%	4.70%	5%	3.80%	-	33%	513.1
Shepway	Yes	0	1	36%	94%	96.10%	98.60%	24%	8.7	8.60%	2.55%	0.70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.4
Shrewsbury & Atcham	Yes	1	0	41%	89.20%	98.50%	98.50%	-	9.08	9.90%	0.80%	0.96%	2.70%	10.26%	0.64%	0.33%	-	-	95.9
Shropshire County Council	Yes	2	1	65.53%	85%	-	-	39.14%	9.7	9.45%	0.33%	0.33%	0.76%	10.18%	0.61%	0.24%	80.38%	52%	283.3
Slough	Yes	2	0	55.40%	83.20%	94.52%	97.70%	42%	8.2	20%	0.08%	0.16%	2%	13.30%	18%	27.62%	84.50%	71%	119.1
Solihull	Yes	0	0	30.10%	75.72%	98.61%	98.40%	19%	10.3	11.20%	0.34%	0.48%	1.60%	9.20%	4.90%	2.50%	-	88%	199.6
Somerset County Council	Yes	1	0	74.80%	87.64%	-	-	18.50%	9.1	13.50%	0.16%	0.28%	3.70%	7%	0.40%	0.80%	84%	90%	498.7
South Bedfordshire	Yes	0	0	28.21%	91.90%	97.01%	98.70%	38.20%	9.47	15%	0.48%	0.48%	3.48%	2.80%	5.57%	1.20%	-	-	112.7
South Bucks	No	1	0	34%	94%	98%	99.40%	29.40%	7	11.50%	0.68%	0%	3.40%	5.40%	8.20%	3.35%	-	-	61.9
South Cambridgeshire	No	0	0	35.40%	91.70%	98.80%	98.80%	32%	12	22.20%	0%	0.40%	5.70%	11.87%	1.20%	0.12%	-	-	130.5
South Derbyshire	No	0	0	32.79%	93.95%	98.02%	99.31%	17.65%	15.48	10.36%	2.20%	0.63%	2.51%	15.10%	0.94%	1.50%	-	-	81.7
South Gloucestershire	Yes	2	2	35.90%	90%	98.10%	96.40%	34%	6.49	14%	0.16%	0.25%	1.40%	7%	1.60%	2%	62.43%	66%	246.0
South Hams	Yes	0	0	41.86%	83.46%	98.80%	99.20%	21.21%	8.5	17.70%	3.91%	0.17%	2.89%	18.90%	0.17%	0.46%	-	-	81.9
South Holland	Yes	1	0	34.40%	93.90%	98.40%	98.97%	25%	10.2	12%	1.28%	0.32%	0.64%	11.70%	0%	0.50%	-	-	76.7
South Kesteven	No	1	0	31.90%	97.62%	97.92%	97.86%	36.70%	8.78	9.90%	1.29%	0.60%	5%	9.97%	0.50%	0.77%	-	-	124.9
South Lakeland	No	0	0	42%	87%	97.70%	96.70%	11.70%	-	9.30%	2.20%	0.80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.4
South Norfolk	Yes	1	0	39%	96%	98.30%	99.40%	16.66%	9.7	10.90%	0.20%	0.56%	0.75%	5.17%	1.50%	0.66%	-	-	110.8
South Northamptonshire	Yes	1	0	37.70%	96.50%	99%	98.10%	10%	10.8	7%	0.40%	0%	2%	15%	1%	1.74%	-	-	79.5
South Oxfordshire	Yes	2	0	36.90%	93.10%	97.90%	99.70%	25%	6.3	11.98%	1.20%	0%	0.80%	6.70%	0.80%	2.23%	-	-	128.3
South Ribble	Yes	0	0	33%	81%	96.70%	97.50%	36%	-	13.29%	4.29%	0.20%	3.50%	14.44%	1%	1%	-	-	103.9
South Shropshire	Yes	1	0	70.12%	88.70%	97.50%	97.70%	23.39%	4.25	14.93%	0%	0%	4.25%	14.75%	0%	3%	-	-	40.4
South Somerset	No	1	0	31.07%	82.60%	97.80%	99.10%	31.87%	8.26	13.85%	0.46%	0.46%	1.43%	1.20%	0.72%	0.40%	-	-	151.1
South Staffordshire	Yes	0	0	32%	77.63%	98.20%	97.30%	22.22%	6.62	9.97%	0%	0.27%	0.93%	20%	1.06%	0.78%	-	-	105.9
South Tyneside	Yes	0	0	26.80%	84.86%	97.50%	98.40%	15.15%	13.9	12.44%	0.77%	1.25%	3.12%	18.20%	0.60%	1.89%	83%	50%	152.8
Southampton	Yes	1	0	26.20%	87.65%	93.30%	97.90%	23.50%	12.3	12%	0.80%	0.38%	2.60%	11.60%	3.90%	-	82.20%	65%	217.6
Southend-on-Sea	Yes	0	0	29.28%	92.70%	95.80%	98.10%	25%	7.75	12.75%	0.28%	0.32%	1.29%	10.18%	1.25%	3.36%	75%	86.49%	160.4
Southwark	Yes	3	3	33%	72%	90.23%	99%	32.99%	9.51	16.20%	0.44%	0.34%	1.15%	2%	42.55%	27%	66%	20.97%	245.4
Spelthorne	Yes	0	0	30.40%	95.33%	98.50%	99.60%	37.70%	9.1	16.20%	1.20%	0.58%	2.60%	9.80%	3.50%	3.20%	-	-	90.4
St Albans	Yes	3	0	38.22%	89%	98.70%	98.30%	33.33%	9.2	13.37%	0.51%	0.77%	7.50%	-	3.80%	-	-	-	129.1
St Edmundsbury	No	2	0	38.40%	89.82%	97.50%	98.60%	20%	11.6	14.40%	0.13%	0.67%	0.80%	2.30%	0.40%	1.60%	-	-	98.3
St Helens	Yes	1	1	24.16%	80%	96.20%	99.50%	35%	10.87	6.56%	0.14%	0.58%	1.07%	24.50%	0.97%	0.50%	85%	45%	176.8
Stafford	Yes	0	0	66%	85.76%	97.70%	98.10%	26.70%	7.6	7.04%	0.42%	0.14%	0.57%	16.90%	1.60%	0.85%	-	-	120.7
Staffordshire County Council	Yes	2	1	60.85%	94.60%	-	-	31.50%	9.64	9.16%	0.68%	0.73%	5.93%	12.49%	1.20%	2.16%	72.82%	52.54%	807.1
Staffs Moorlands	Yes	0	0	62%	94.62%	97.57%	94.30%	23.70%	8.9	10.80%	2.50%	1.70%	0.80%	2.30%	2%	0.50%	-	-	94.6
Stevenage	Yes	0	0	28.10%	81.76%	97.40%	99.40%	17.60%	11.79	7.40%	0.23%	1.04%	1.62%	12.22%	1.89%	3.25%	-	-	79.8
Stockport	Yes	2	0	30.90%	89.80%	96%	97.20%	33.30%	9.03	10.70%	0.25%	0.47%	0.80%	7.95%	0.90%	2.37%	81%	39%	284.6
Stockton-on-Tees	Yes	1	0	30.50%	84.90%	95%	98.90%	34.10%	11.4	6.50%	1.48%	0.33%	1.47%	14%	0.83%	1.60%	76.30%	25%	178.6
Stoke-on-Trent	Yes	2	1	25%	86.80%	93.40%	95.90%	15.63%	12.5	11.60%	0.33%	0.46%	0.92%	18.10%	0.76%	1.40%	85%	52%	240.4
Stratford-on-Avon	Yes	0	0	39.10%	95.70%	97.80%	97.90%	5.88%	11.81	12.80%	3.27%	0.59%	1.49%	5.67%	1.49%	0.66%	-	-	111.5



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Stroud	Yes	0	0	38.22%	94.17%	98.20%	97.40%	11.80%	6.1	7.90%	1.28%	0.26%	1.90%	9.60%	1.50%	0.50%	-	-	108.1
Suffolk Coastal	No	1	0	37.90%	93%	97.70%	99.50%	18.30%	8.3	10.80%	0.80%	0.80%	7.90%	10.60%	0.90%	0.80%	-	-	669.4
Suffolk County Council	Yes	1	0	62%	88%	-	-	38.20%	7.4	11%	0.20%	0.43%	3.90%	4.70%	1.70%	2.90%	77%	82.80%	115.2
Sunderland	Yes	2	0	21.19%	88.57%	94.82%	98.80%	20%	11.6	6.74%	0.73%	0.37%	2%	21.54%	0.59%	0.80%	82%	93.40%	280.8
Surrey County Council	Yes	1	0	61.71%	94.60%	-	-	23.80%	7.82	18.40%	0.06%	0.15%	0.63%	8.19%	1.66%	4.99%	77.17%	69.70%	1,059.5
Surrey Heath	No	0	0	59.91%	79%	99.10%	97.30%	5%	10.06	9.47%	1.75%	0.70%	0%	12.63%	2.80%	2.14%	-	-	80.3
Sutton	Yes	2	0	35.30%	77.60%	97.30%	99.30%	33.30%	8.9	12.67%	0.29%	0.63%	1.10%	12.50%	5.10%	5.74%	65.50%	62.50%	180.2
Swale	Yes	1	0	58%	90.50%	96.40%	92.40%	10.50%	7	10.75%	0%	0.75%	0.50%	6.60%	0.75%	2.45%	-	-	123.1
Swindon	Yes	1	1	27.70%	86.48%	94.37%	99.50%	24.66%	-	17.59%	0.14%	0.20%	0.91%	-	2.60%	2.90%	87%	-	180.2
Tameside	Yes	2	0	22.90%	94.56%	96.90%	97.55%	22%	12.7	7.30%	0.80%	0.93%	2.50%	4.37%	2.34%	4%	83%	60%	213.1
Tamworth	Yes	1	0	26%	78.90%	95.50%	95.46%	16.67%	19.63	10.90%	0%	1.30%	2.95%	14.52%	1.48%	1.10%	-	-	74.6
Tandridge	Yes	0	0	44.20%	93.30%	98.30%	98.50%	0%	10.1	10%	0.34%	1.10%	2.40%	-	3%	1.40%	-	-	79.3
Taunton Deane	Yes	0	0	40.80%	95.50%	97.50%	97.10%	13.80%	10.6	10.90%	0.12%	0.61%	3.30%	6.80%	1.50%	1%	-	-	102.6
Teesdale	Yes	1	0	37%	93.60%	95.20%	94.40%	21.43%	9.99	9.70%	0.80%	0.80%	2.60%	23.08%	1.30%	0.39%	-	-	24.5
Teignbridge	No	1	0	34.04%	90%	97.70%	97.90%	12.50%	9	6.70%	1%	0%	1.20%	5.93%	0.20%	0.54%	-	-	121.2
Telford & Wrekin	Yes	3	0	26.70%	74%	96.30%	98.70%	41%	8.54	3.28%	0.41%	0.27%	1.50%	2.60%	1.80%	3.10%	77%	79%	158.5
Tending	Yes	0	0	31.91%	92.52%	96.50%	98.70%	17.76%	7.62	9.01%	0%	0.90%	0.85%	4.38%	0.68%	0.78%	-	-	138.8
Test Valley	Yes	0	0	34%	82.90%	98%	99%	13%	9.3	11.80%	1%	0%	1.20%	15.30%	0.40%	0.88%	-	-	109.9
Tewkesbury	Yes	1	0	36.38%	91.73%	98.80%	99.30%	41.20%	10.89	8.65%	0.38%	0.38%	1.30%	9.28%	1%	1%	-	-	76.5
Thanet	No	1	0	28.56%	90.66%	95.70%	98.20%	20%	12.21	13.10%	0.55%	0.37%	0.60%	14.70%	0.20%	1%	-	-	126.8
Three Rivers	Yes	1	1	36%	81.76%	97%	97.70%	38.50%	6.2	13%	0%	0.70%	0.34%	8%	4.80%	4.50%	-	-	82.9
Thurrock	No	0	0	19.95%	80.85%	96.40%	97.20%	10.71%	10.9	4.50%	0.10%	0.19%	0.11%	13%	1.75%	3.50%	84.27%	81.18%	143.2
Tonbridge & Malling	Yes	0	0	32.87%	97.88%	98.20%	98.30%	10%	7.45	17.28%	0.52%	0%	1.74%	2.40%	0.65%	0.93%	-	-	107.8
Torbay	No	0	0	33%	93.97%	96.30%	97.20%	21%	10	12.10%	0.55%	0.70%	2.60%	13.89%	0.85%	0.53%	84.30%	88.30%	130.0
Torridge	Yes	0	0	36.15%	82.09%	92.10%	91.60%	33.33%	7.83	6.50%	0.62%	0.62%	0.31%	11.83%	0.31%	0.41%	-	-	59.2
Tower Hamlets	Yes	2	1	36.16%	65.42%	90.73%	96.99%	33.83%	11.46	11.50%	0.68%	0.33%	1.01%	7.95%	28.64%	22.17%	30.82%	0%	196.6
Trafford	No	0	0	52.86%	90.43%	96.58%	96.06%	39.40%	11.37	10.80%	0.43%	0.60%	1%	16.66%	0.45%	5.37%	76.80%	-	210.2
Tunbridge Wells	No	0	3	31.50%	86.70%	97.30%	97.60%	18.75%	9.4	16.60%	0.27%	0.27%	2.90%	5.80%	1.89%	1.30%	-	-	104.1
Tynedale	Yes	0	0	43%	96%	97.40%	98.10%	23.53%	8.95	8.53%	0%	0%	4.30%	10.20%	0%	0.70%	-	-	58.9
Uttlesford	Yes	2	0	40%	95.78%	98.50%	99.58%	23.08%	7.14	14.87%	0%	0.30%	5.31%	8.72%	0.31%	0.73%	-	-	69.0
Vale of White Horse	Yes	0	0	38.50%	96.30%	99.40%	99.60%	30.80%	7.97	16.80%	0.24%	0.47%	1.97%	9.84%	1.75%	1.30%	-	-	115.8
Vale Royal	Yes	2	0	30.12%	94.44%	95.71%	96.34%	26.32%	9.64	7.04%	0.35%	1.17%	1.89%	11.26%	0.71%	0.91%	-	-	122.3
Wakefield	Yes	0	0	21.35%	89%	95.70%	98.90%	19%	13.5	11.40%	0.47%	0.72%	1.10%	4.10%	0.60%	1.15%	84%	27%	315.4
Walsall	Yes	2	1	27.70%	88%	95.70%	98.10%	30.50%	9.6	9.79%	0.29%	0.61%	-	19.80%	-	8.10%	91%	88%	253.3
Waltham Forest	Yes	2	1	34.44%	66.02%	90.60%	90.60%	26%	9.4	12.50%	0.66%	0.49%	2.50%	8.70%	29.50%	35.10%	80%	82%	218.6
Wandsworth	Yes	3	0	39.38%	87.58%	94.48%	97.80%	6.67%	8.46	13.41%	0.16%	0.45%	2.97%	13.68%	22.33%	20.03%	74.59%	79.17%	260.8
Wansbeck	No	0	0	32.77%	96.50%	94.70%	97.94%	17.14%	13.27	5.59%	0.52%	0.87%	1.91%	19.21%	-	0.86%	-	-	61.1
Warrington	Yes	0	0	57.43%	80.70%	94.90%	95.20%	21.43%	11.8	12.15%	0.31%	0.30%	0.82%	19.90%	1.80%	1.86%	79%	79.31%	191.2
Warwick	Yes	1	0	37%	95%	98.30%	98.02%	26.70%	9.01	8.60%	0.20%	0%	3.50%	12.70%	4.90%	5.60%	-	-	126.1
Warwickshire County Council	Yes	2	0	55%	83.50%	-	-	30.50%	9.75	13.54%	0.79%	0.29%	1%	9.50%	2.40%	2.10%	81%	58.97%	506.2
Walford	Yes	1	0	26.99%	67.27%	96.36%	98.25%	47.82%	8.1	12.79%	1.18%	0.44%	3.71%	8.85%	10.89%	11.83%	-	-	79.7
Waveney	Yes	1	1	60.60%	75%	97.10%	97.80%	17%	13.6	10.05%	0.10%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.5
Waverley	No	1	0	68.50%	84.20%	99.20%	99.70%	13.64%	7.13	9.60%	0%	0%	0.40%	7.30%	1.40%	1.30%	-	-	115.6
Wealden	Yes	1	0	33.50%	94.08%	98.20%	97.90%	16.67%	7.48	15.15%	0.54%	0.73%	1%	2.75%	1.33%	0.35%	-	-	140.2
Wear Valley	No	1	0	33.76%	97.60%	97%	98.50%	5.88%	13.32	8.72%	1.80%	0.54%	2.27%	30%	0.90%	1.30%	-	-	61.4



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Wellingborough	Yes	1	0	39.30%	95.80%	98%	99.72%	22.73%	15.84	5.13%	0.22%	1.34%	5.62%	12.60%	4.81%	8.62%	-	-	72.6
Welwyn Hatfield	No	0	0	64.10%	81.87%	97.50%	99.40%	20.69%	6	14.99%	0.49%	0.41%	3.37%	3.80%	2.25%	3.20%	-	-	97.6
West Berkshire	Yes	3	1	49.70%	89%	97.60%	98%	45%	6.5	19.32%	0.20%	0.07%	1.03%	-	2.53%	-	65.90%	66.70%	144.5
West Devon	Yes	1	0	36.97%	98%	98.26%	97.81%	25%	9.7	8.87%	0.80%	0%	8.80%	10.70%	1.60%	0.25%	-	-	48.9
West Dorset	No	0	0	43.50%	93.15%	97.80%	98.40%	16.67%	6.87	10.88%	0.28%	0.56%	1.46%	9.46%	0.21%	1.55%	-	-	92.5
West Lancashire	Yes	0	0	32.50%	88.20%	96.40%	98.10%	23.30%	13	5.40%	1.16%	0.90%	7%	23.50%	0.90%	0.80%	-	-	108.5
West Lindsey	Yes	0	0	30.80%	95.84%	97.60%	98.20%	32.40%	8.43	10.23%	1.14%	0.38%	4.60%	11.50%	0.38%	0.45%	-	-	79.6
West Oxfordshire	Yes	1	0	35.18%	95.70%	98.30%	94%	25%	7.85	13%	0.24%	0.24%	0.73%	13.60%	0.73%	1.47%	-	-	95.7
West Somerset	Yes	1	0	38.30%	93.44%	97.60%	98.60%	18.18%	12.05	12.86%	0.64%	0%	0.65%	-	0.65%	0.40%	-	-	35.1
West Sussex County Council	Yes	1	1	60.79%	74.90%	-	-	16%	9.1	17.70%	0.09%	0.30%	0.70%	3.48%	1%	2.30%	76.80%	49%	754.3
West Wiltshire	No	1	0	31.18%	81.39%	97.10%	97.80%	29%	10.66	12.35%	2.37%	0.79%	0.53%	-	0.53%	-	-	-	118.5
Westminster	Yes	1	7	32%	78.96%	92.95%	97.64%	28%	9.9	19.10%	0.36%	0.32%	1.90%	16.40%	16.20%	22.80%	73%	52%	181.7
Weymouth & Portland	Yes	0	0	35.70%	91.77%	97.20%	98.30%	5.30%	9.26	7.12%	0.53%	0.80%	1.19%	4.50%	1.19%	0.20%	-	-	63.8
Wigan	Yes	1	0	18.92%	94.60%	96.37%	97.10%	28.16%	13.03	7.47%	0.52%	0.69%	1.04%	23.72%	0.40%	0.27%	-	39.64%	301.5
Wiltshire County Council	Yes	3	0	65.40%	86.82%	-	-	26%	7.86	17.20%	0.45%	0.39%	0.26%	9.95%	0.30%	2.10%	-	78%	433.5
Winchester	No	0	1	40%	85.90%	96.80%	97.40%	24%	10.64	9.77%	0%	0.62%	1.40%	8.56%	1.20%	1%	-	-	107.3
Windsor & Maidenhead	Yes	1	0	31.47%	80%	97.70%	97.80%	46.30%	4.8	16.40%	0.23%	0.28%	1.45%	5.40%	4.70%	2.90%	75%	41.60%	133.5
Wirral	Yes	2	0	27.17%	83.67%	96%	97.12%	21.05%	11.29	6.40%	1.33%	0.63%	1.30%	20.30%	1.40%	2.40%	76.90%	42%	312.2
Woking	Yes	2	0	34.30%	92.30%	98.40%	98.50%	25.50%	9.1	10.70%	2.27%	0.20%	2.28%	6.40%	4.40%	4.19%	-	-	89.9
Wokingham	No	1	0	63.75%	72.70%	98.43%	99.15%	32.03%	6	12.01%	0.96%	0.21%	2.38%	-	4.40%	-	81.91%	29%	150.4
Wolverhampton	Yes	1	0	29%	75%	95.60%	98.20%	22.20%	11.35	15.40%	0.48%	0.44%	1.48%	6.70%	12.34%	18.90%	67%	11%	236.4
Worcester	Yes	1	0	29.90%	87.20%	96.70%	97.50%	6.25%	12.1	13.20%	0%	0.35%	2%	16%	0.86%	1.10%	-	-	93.4
Worcestershire County Council	Yes	1	1	64%	87%	-	-	27.45%	9.1	12.51%	0.13%	0.33%	0.94%	1.97%	1.92%	1.45%	83.10%	5.26%	542.2
Worthing	Yes	0	0	29.40%	97.50%	98%	98.20%	10%	10.44	11.97%	0%	0.19%	2.18%	4.75%	1.63%	0.46%	-	-	97.6
Wychavon	Yes	1	0	37%	90%	98%	98.20%	50%	8.8	12.56%	0.66%	0.33%	0.35%	12.75%	1.05%	0.31%	-	-	113.1
Wycombe	Yes	3	0	34.46%	86%	96.70%	99.50%	17%	8.3	12.10%	0.18%	0.18%	3%	5.74%	9.70%	7.26%	-	-	162.0
Wyre	No	1	0	39.70%	95.50%	96.30%	96.10%	26.90%	10.88	8.01%	0.19%	0%	1.54%	12.86%	0.77%	-	-	-	105.8
Wyre Forest	No	0	0	68.45%	93.60%	97.90%	98.60%	37.50%	8.7	9.05%	1.85%	0.41%	3.80%	13%	0.95%	0.80%	-	-	96.9
York	No	0	0	37.14%	75%	97.40%	98.20%	16.70%	11	11.20%	0.20%	0.20%	2.10%	7.80%	1.10%	0.70%	83.65%	14%	181.3



## SUMMARY OUTPUT

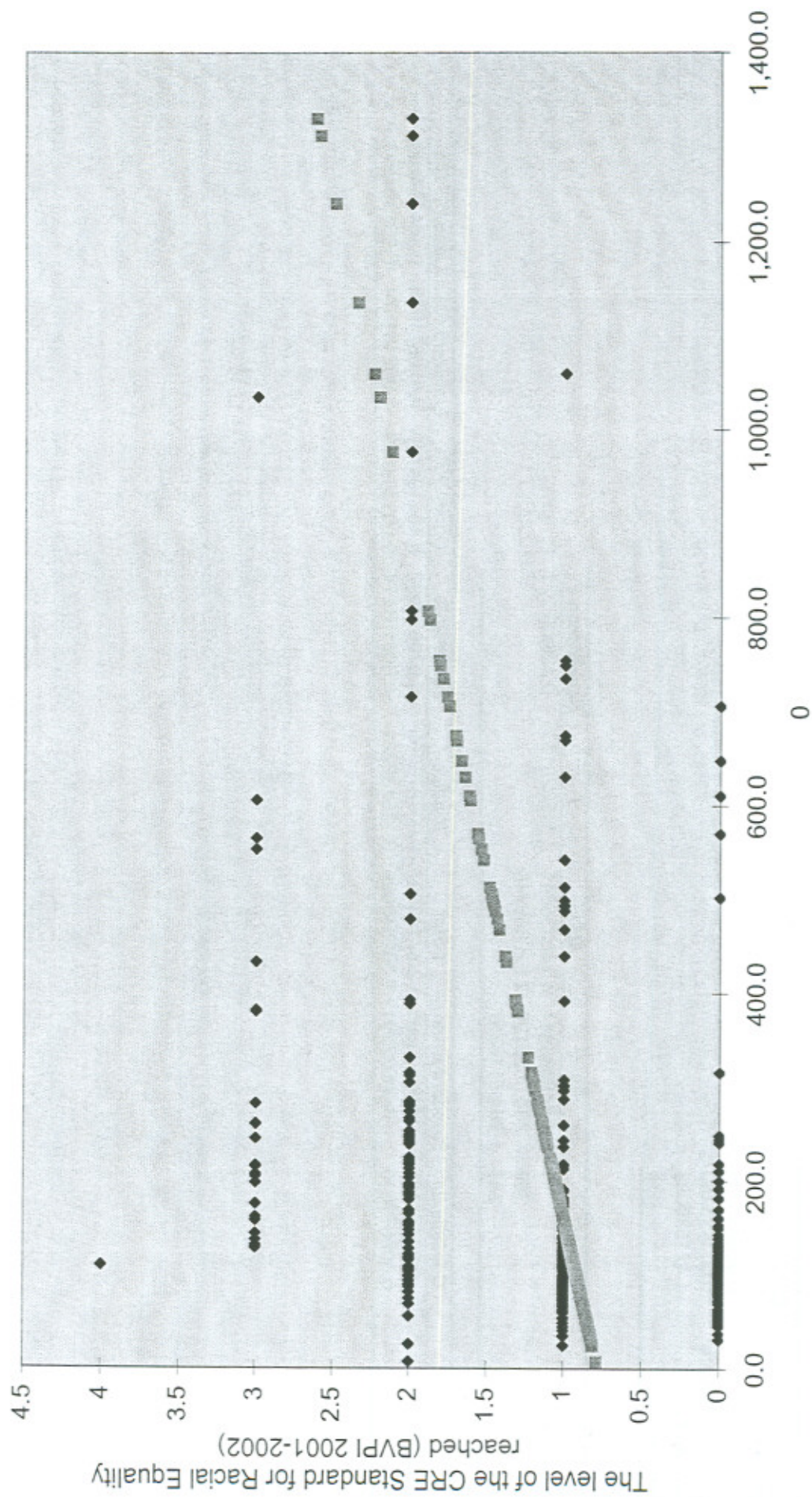
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.300011707
R Square	0.090007025
Adjusted R Square	0.087643407
Standard Error	0.854005752
Observations	387

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	27.77286522	27.77286522	38.08018899	1.72156E-09
Residual	385	280.7904423	0.729325824		
Total	386	308.5633075			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.775482287	0.060283013	12.8640266	9.44735E-32	0.656957103	0.894007471	0.656957103	0.894007471
	0.001384045	0.000224285	6.170914761	1.72156E-09	0.000943068	0.001825023	0.000943068	0.001825023

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

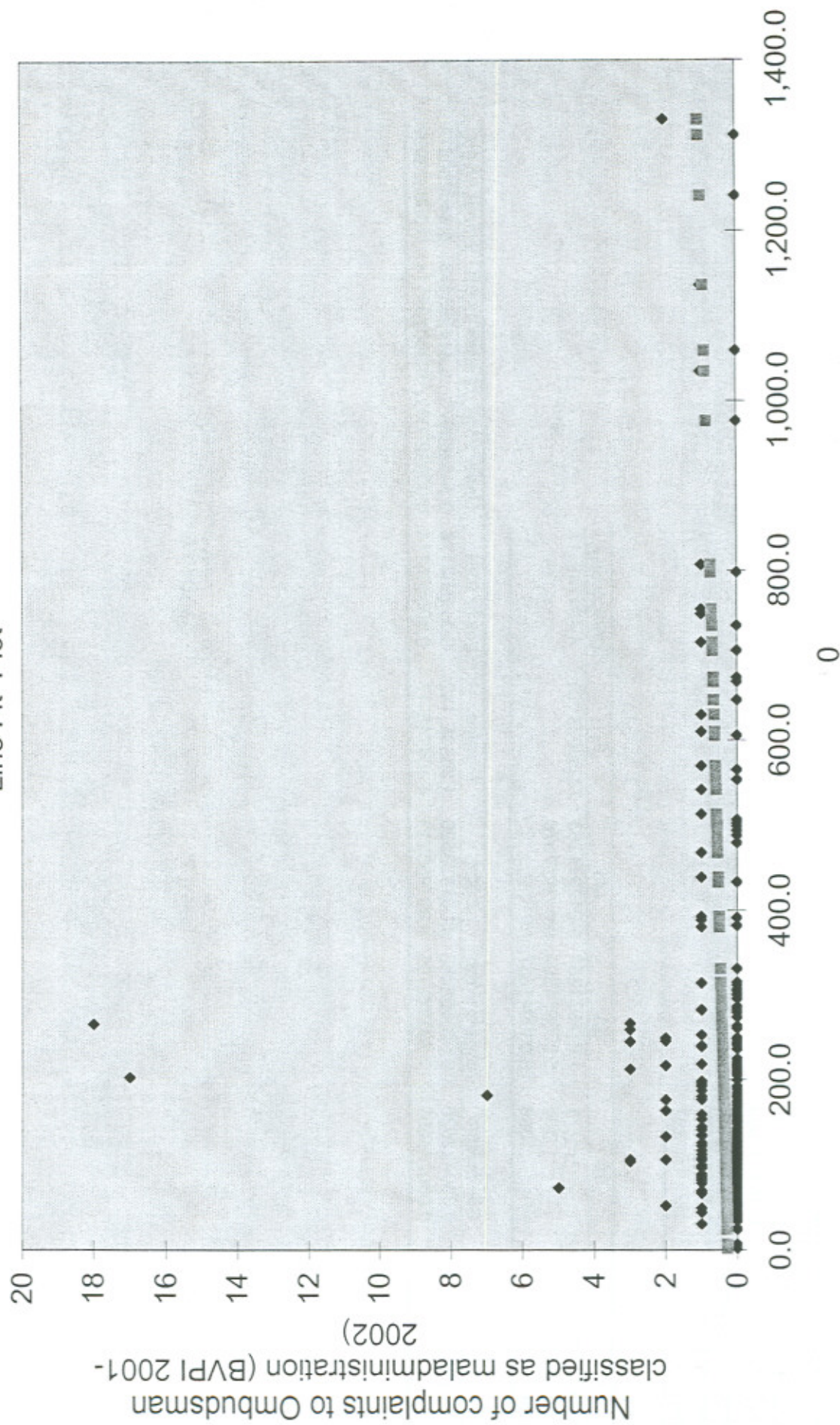
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.077783582
R Square	0.006050286
Adjusted R Square	0.003475286
Standard Error	1.421580088
Observations	388

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	4.748335841	4.748335841	2.349626137	0.126132221
Residual	386	780.0635198	2.020889948		
Total	387	784.8118557			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.26738305	0.100100865	2.67113627	0.007879365	0.070571992	0.464194109	0.070571992	0.464194109
	0.000571615	0.00037291	1.532849026	0.126132221	-0.000161574	0.001304803	-0.000161574	0.001304803

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

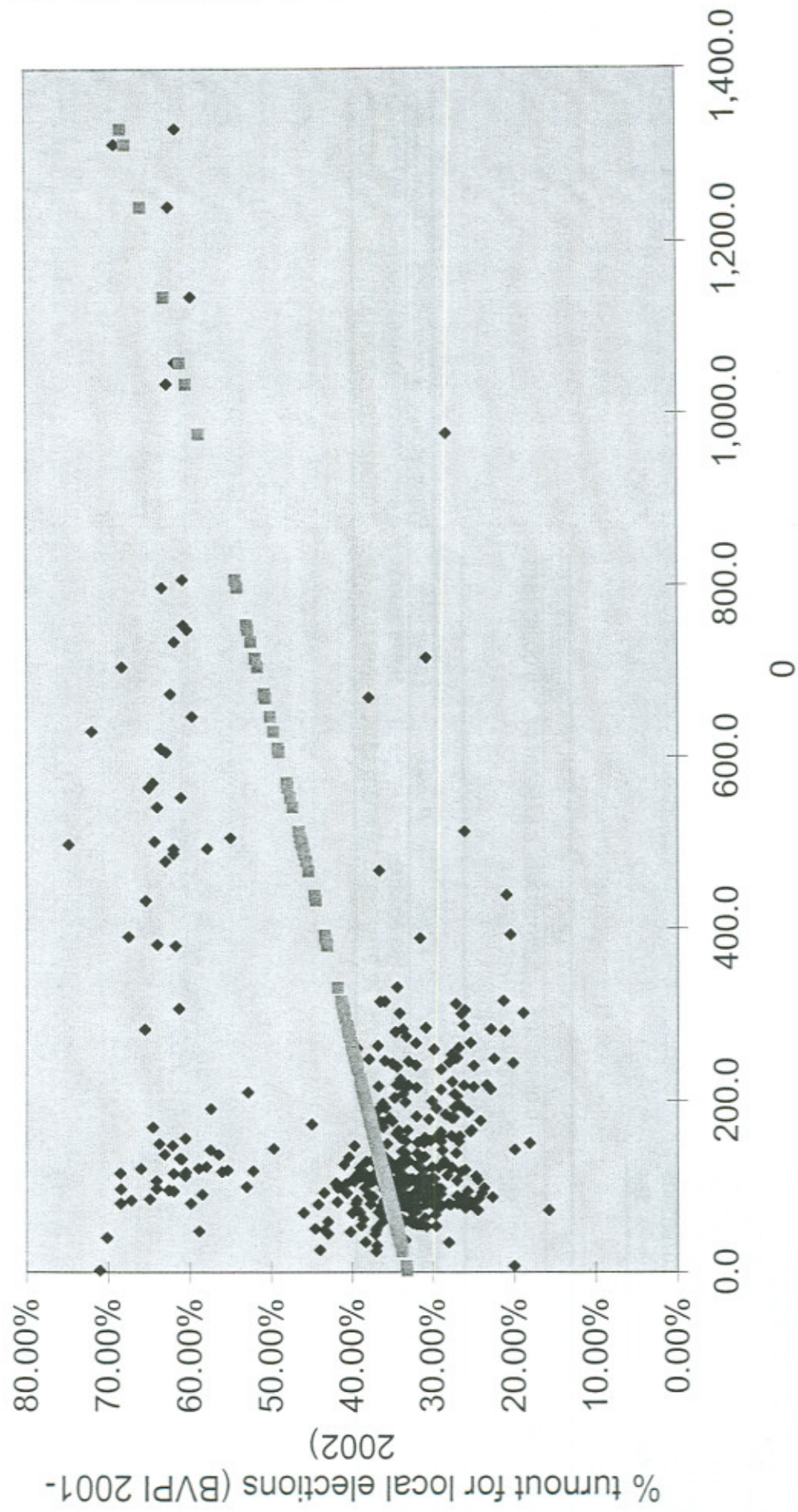
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.409526535
R Square	0.167711983
Adjusted R Square	0.165550196
Standard Error	0.114267565
Observations	387

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	1.012971263	1.012971263	77.58025119	4.40474E-17
Residual	385	5.026974394	0.013057076		
Total	386	6.039945657			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.330422026	0.008055785	41.01673596	1.3693E-142	0.314583178	0.346260873	0.314583178	0.346260873
	0.000264058	2.99794E-05	8.807965213	4.40474E-17	0.000205114	0.000323002	0.000205114	0.000323002

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

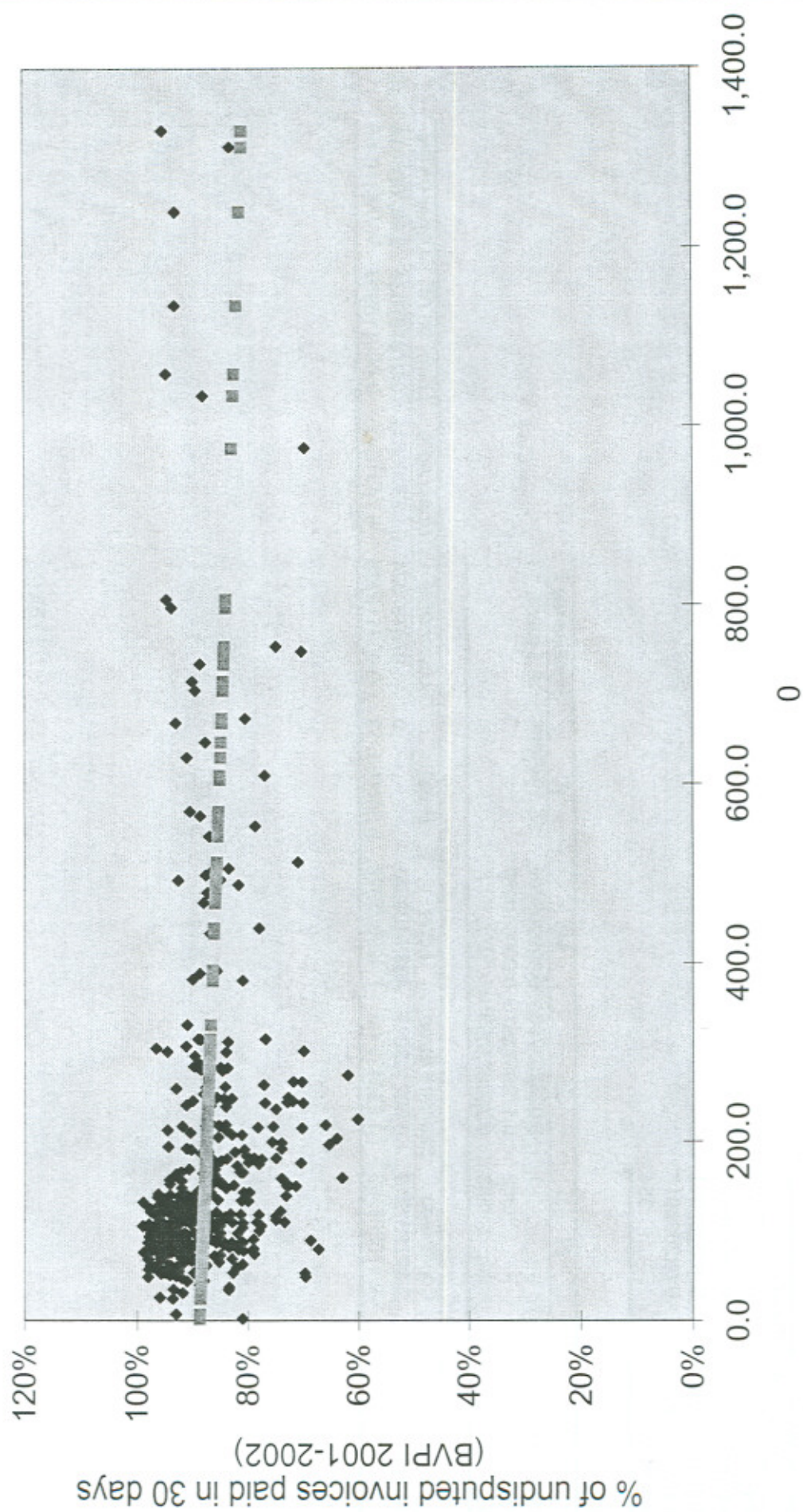
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.150688737
R Square	0.022707096
Adjusted R Square	0.020148737
Standard Error	0.07652985
Observations	384

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.05198307	0.05198307	8.875650744	0.003074613
Residual	382	2.237304445	0.005856818		
Total	383	2.289287515			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.886932297	0.005413663	163.832202	0	0.876288001	0.897576593	0.876288001	0.897576593
	-5.98897E-05	2.01026E-05	-2.979203038	0.003074613	-9.94153E-05	-2.03642E-05	-9.94153E-05	-2.03642E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

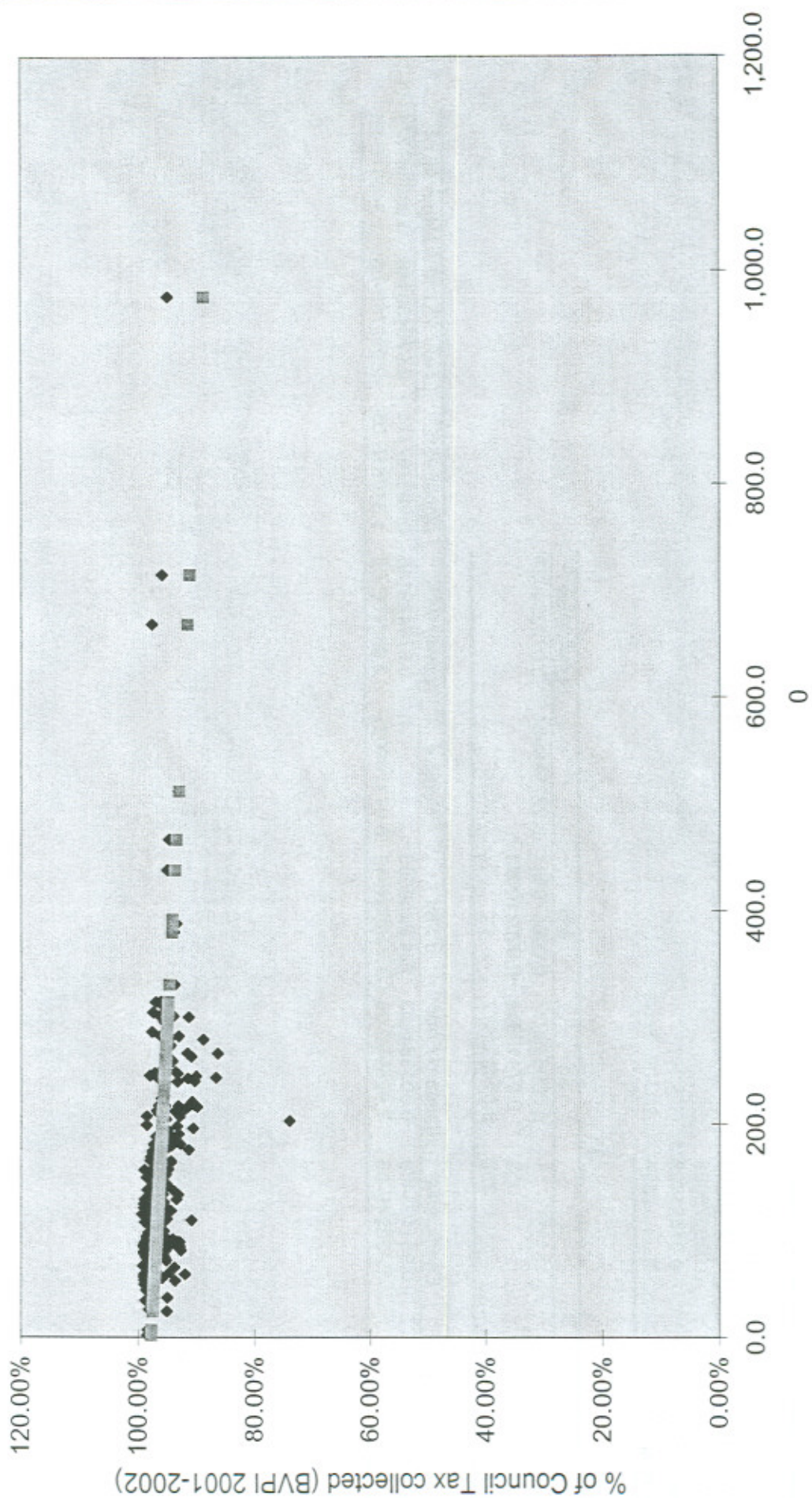
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.368169022
R Square	0.135548429
Adjusted R Square	0.133092601
Standard Error	0.022605017
Observations	354

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.028203706	0.028203706	55.1945865	8.34006E-13
Residual	352	0.179867357	0.000510987		
Total	353	0.208071063			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.977937319	0.002109847	463.5109581	0	0.973787824	0.982086814	0.973787824	0.982086814
	-9.17086E-05	1.23442E-05	-7.429305923	8.34006E-13	-0.000115986	-6.7431E-05	-0.000115986	-6.7431E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

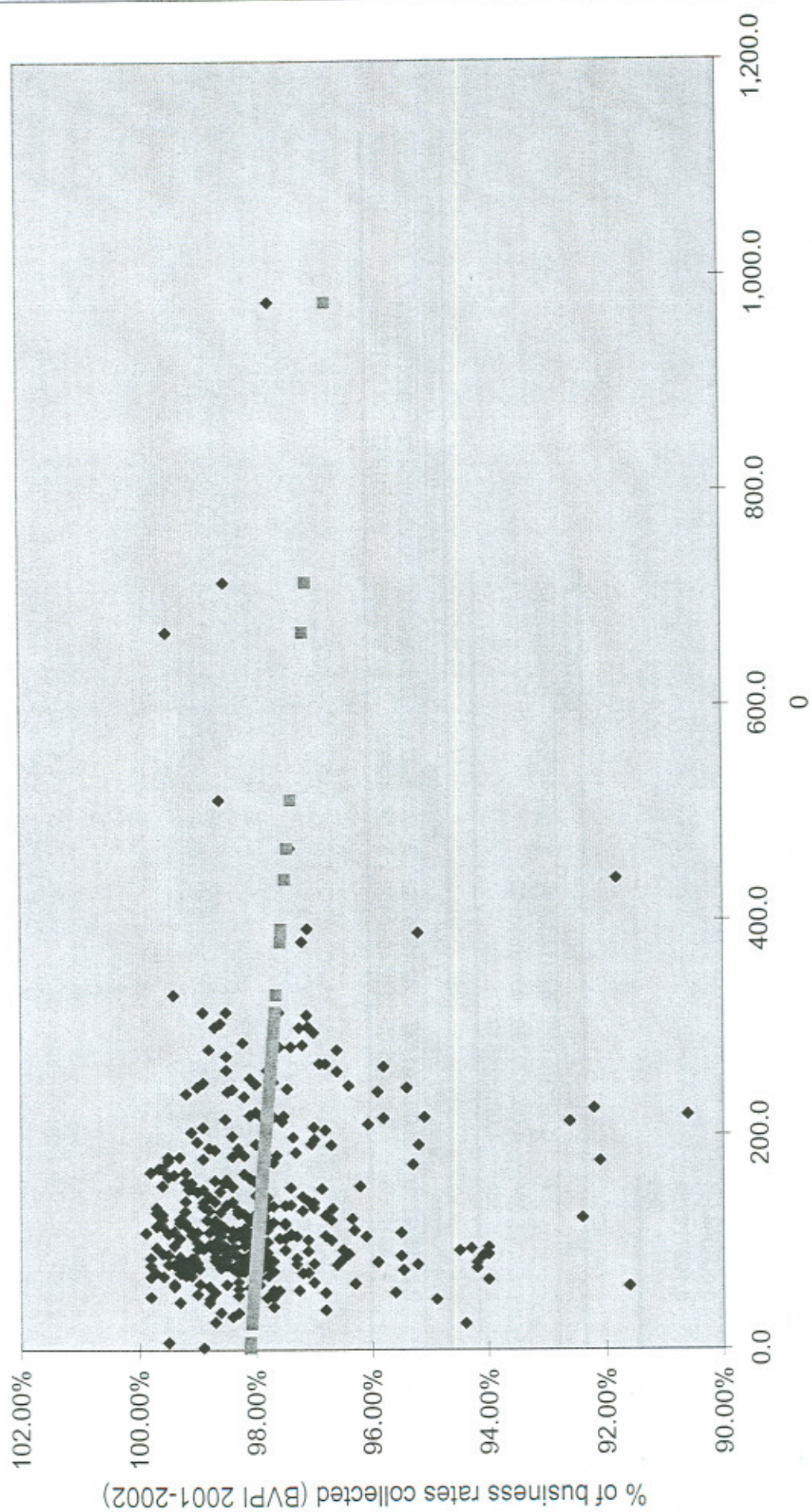
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.095320526
R Square	0.009086003
Adjusted R Square	0.006270906
Standard Error	0.01451425
Observations	354

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.000679937	0.000679937	3.227598884	0.073264027
Residual	352	0.07415354	0.000210663		
Total	353	0.074833477			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.981103459	0.001354693	724.2258565	0	0.978439148	0.983767771	0.978439148	0.983767771
	-1.42394E-05	7.92596E-06	-1.796551943	0.073264027	-2.98276E-05	1.34881E-06	-2.98276E-05	1.34881E-06

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

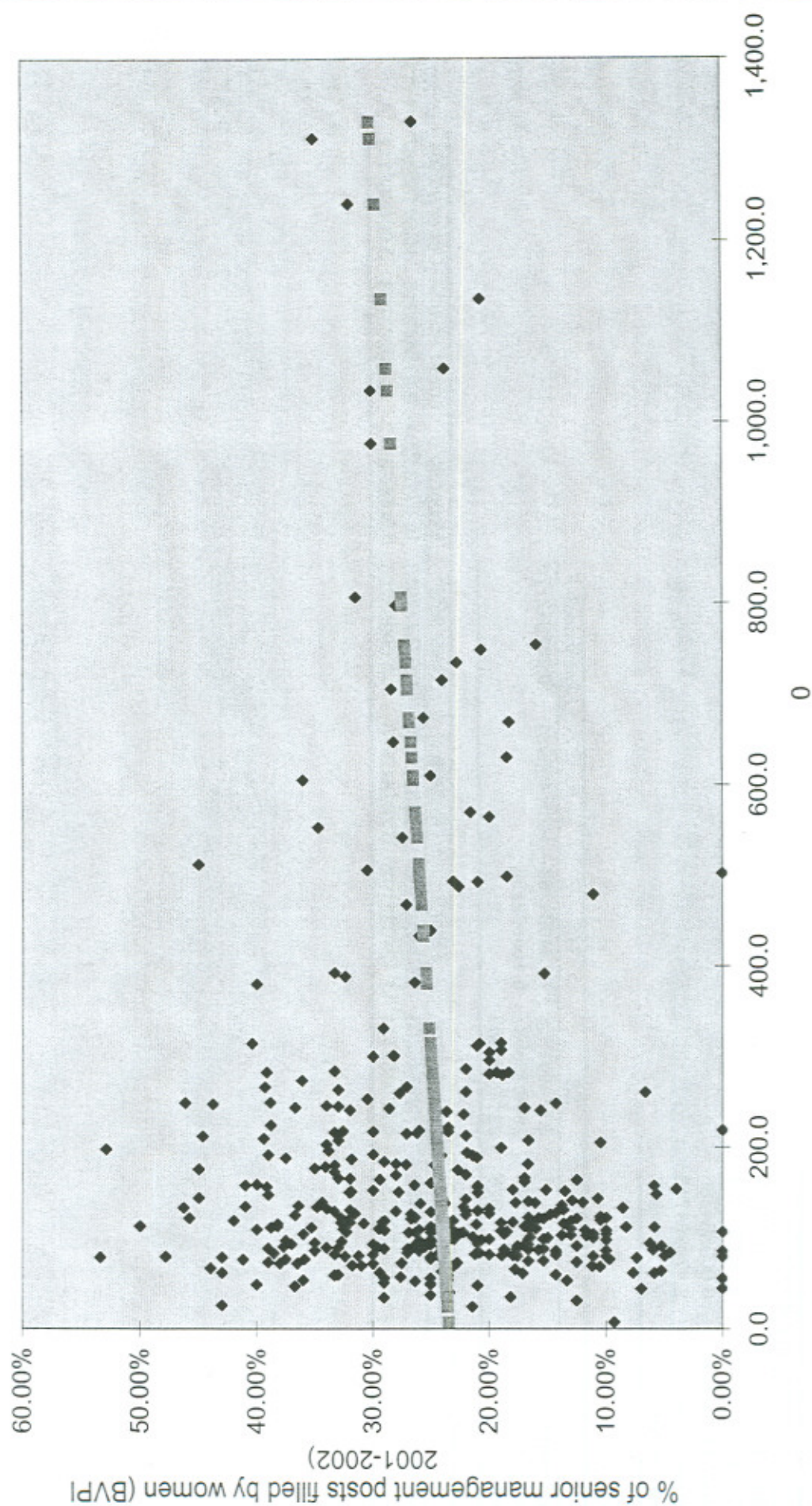
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.096252285
R Square	0.009264502
Adjusted R Square	0.006684462
Standard Error	0.102728781
Observations	386

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.037894822	0.037894822	3.590836229	0.058849888
Residual	384	4.052429728	0.010553202		
Total	385	4.090324549			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.233802759	0.007261727	32.1965762	3.9207E-111	0.219525047	0.248080472	0.219525047	0.248080472
	5.11391E-05	2.6987E-05	1.894950192	0.058849888	-1.92172E-06	0.0001042	-1.92172E-06	0.0001042

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.057811079
R Square	0.003342121
Adjusted R Square	0.000684366
Standard Error	2.479981713
Observations	377

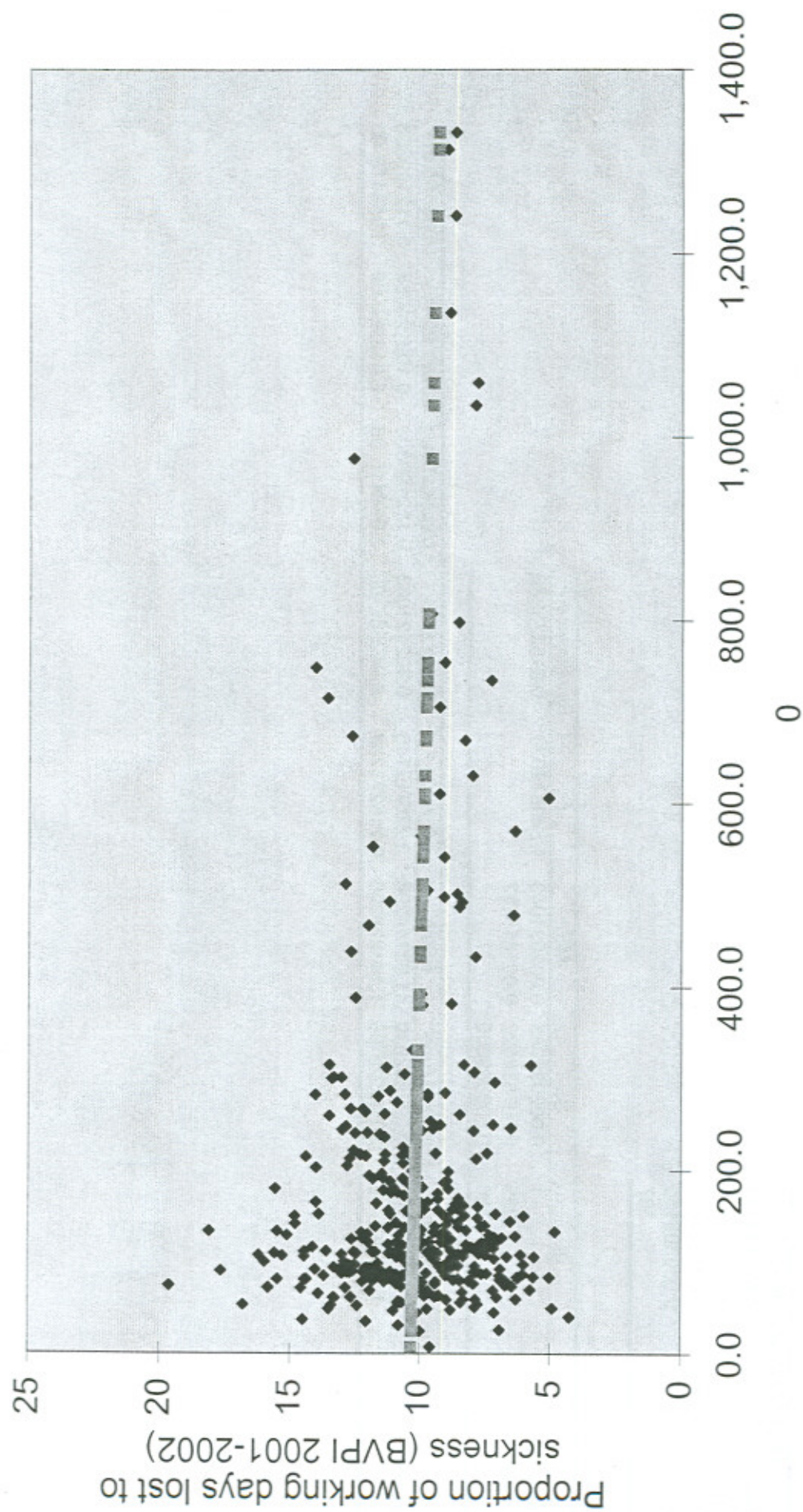
## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	7.734001768	7.734001768	1.257498021	0.262842776
Residual	375	2306.365987	6.150309298		
Total	376	2314.099988			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	10.32340489	0.176946203	58.34205388	3.2682E-190	9.975473918	10.67133587	9.975473918	10.67133587
	-0.000738334	0.000658414	-1.121382192	0.262842776	-0.00203298	0.000556312	-0.00203298	0.000556312

tb

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

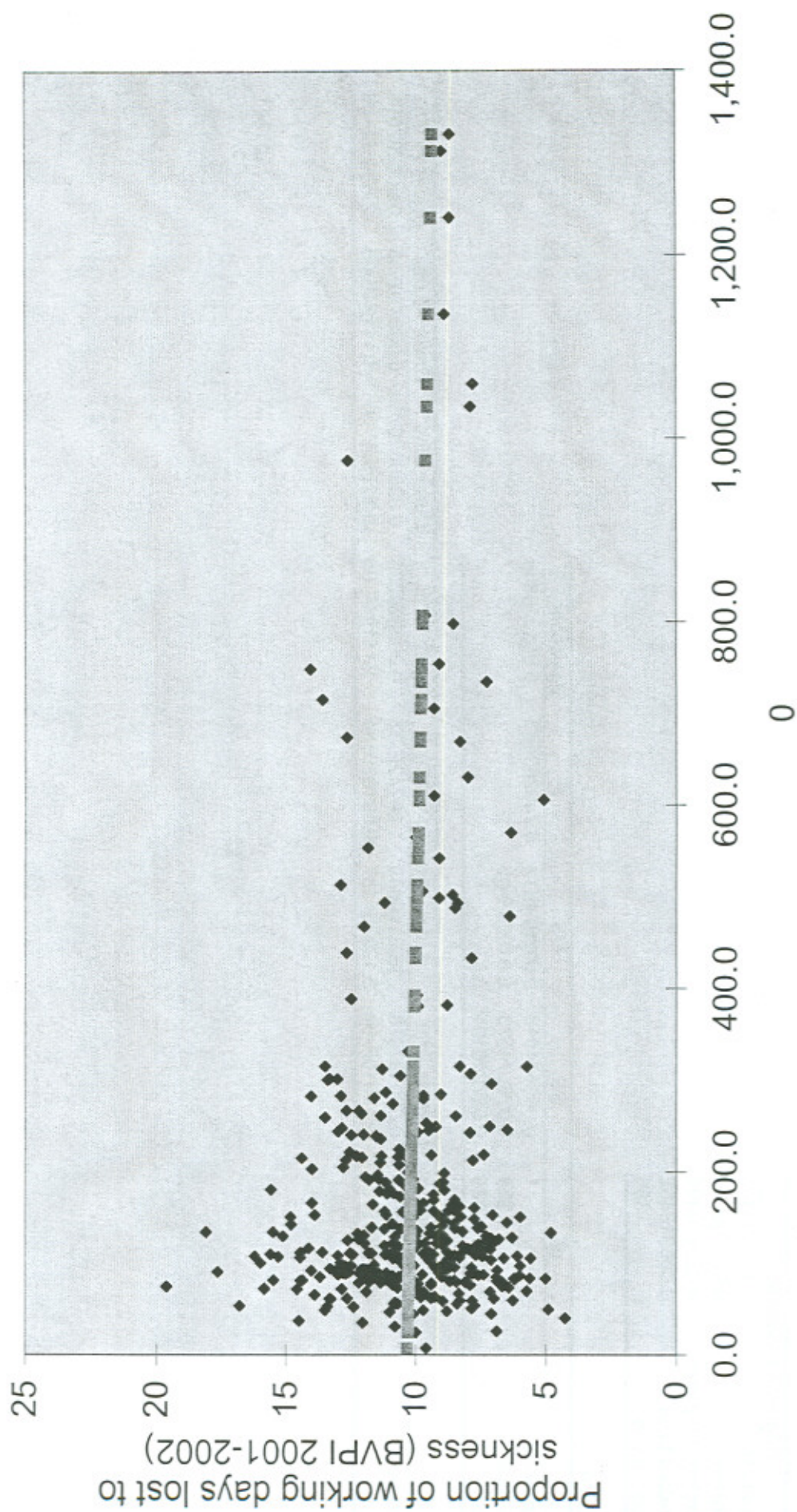
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.063133197
R Square	0.003985801
Adjusted R Square	0.001398751
Standard Error	0.036308155
Observations	387

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.002031043	0.002031043	1.540674023	0.215273238
Residual	385	0.507538622	0.001318282		
Total	386	0.509569665			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.107160195	0.002562939	41.81144298	3.2707E-145	0.102121083	0.112199308	0.102121083	0.112199308
	1.18359E-05	9.53552E-06	1.241238906	0.215273238	-6.91236E-06	3.05841E-05	-6.91236E-06	3.05841E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.157353366
R Square	0.024760082
Adjusted R Square	0.022220394
Standard Error	0.008318462
Observations	386

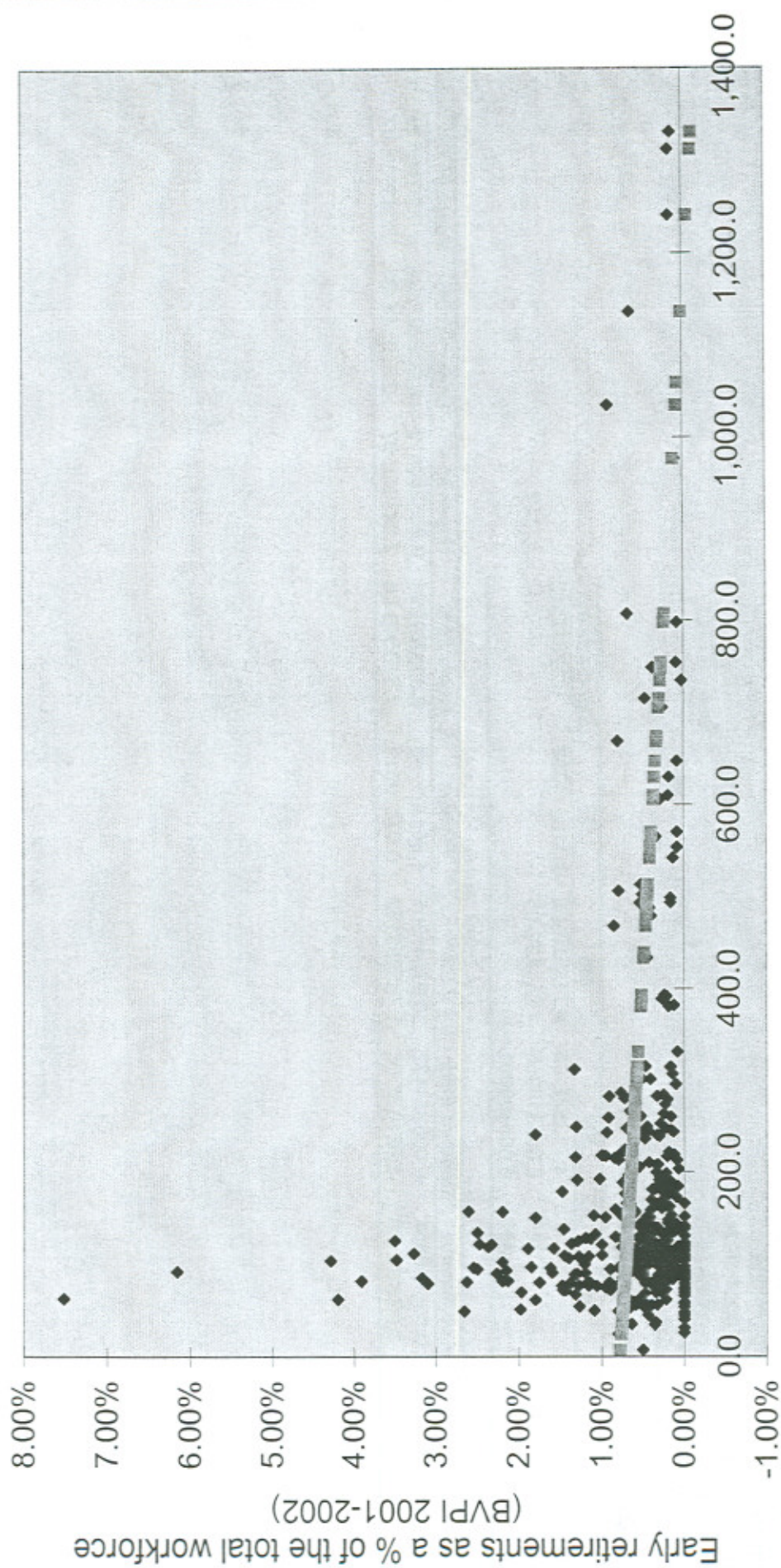
## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.000674618	0.000674618	9.749263963	0.001929884
Residual	384	0.026571573	6.91968E-05		
Total	385	0.027246191			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.007826617	0.000587978	13.3110649	1.66242E-33	0.006670558	0.008982676	0.006670558	0.008982676
	-6.82297E-06	2.18518E-06	-3.122381137	0.001929884	-1.11194E-05	-2.52656E-06	-1.11194E-05	-2.52656E-06

98

Line Fit Plot



0



## SUMMARY OUTPUT

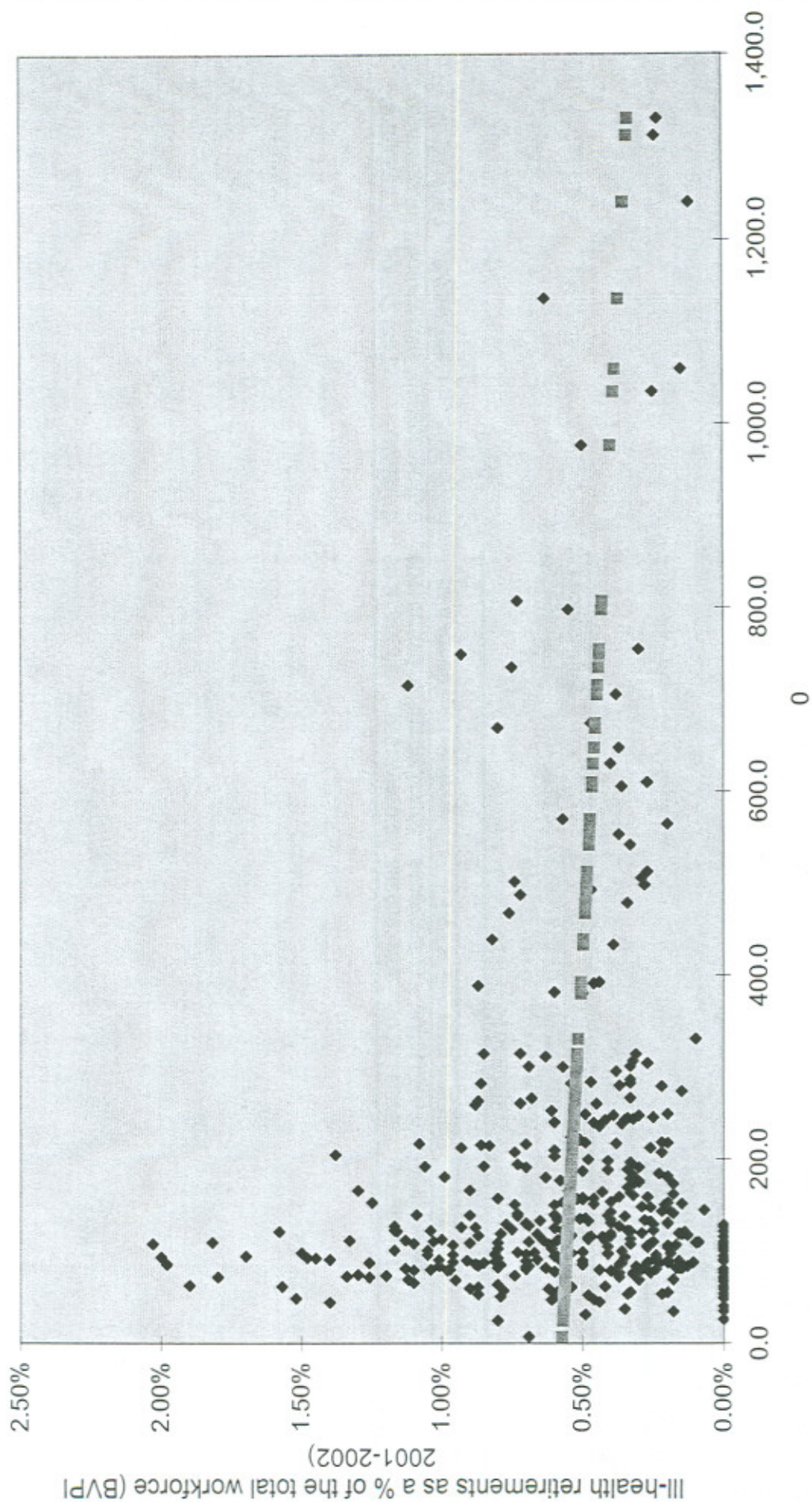
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.089639292
R Square	0.008035203
Adjusted R Square	0.005458671
Standard Error	0.003887695
Observations	387

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	4.71352E-05	4.71352E-05	3.118611727	0.07819519
Residual	385	0.005818956	1.51142E-05		
Total	386	0.005866091			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.005740857	0.000274427	20.91945565	1.86192E-65	0.005201294	0.006280419	0.005201294	0.006280419
	-1.80307E-06	1.02102E-06	-1.765959152	0.07819519	-3.81054E-06	2.04393E-07	-3.81054E-06	2.04393E-07

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

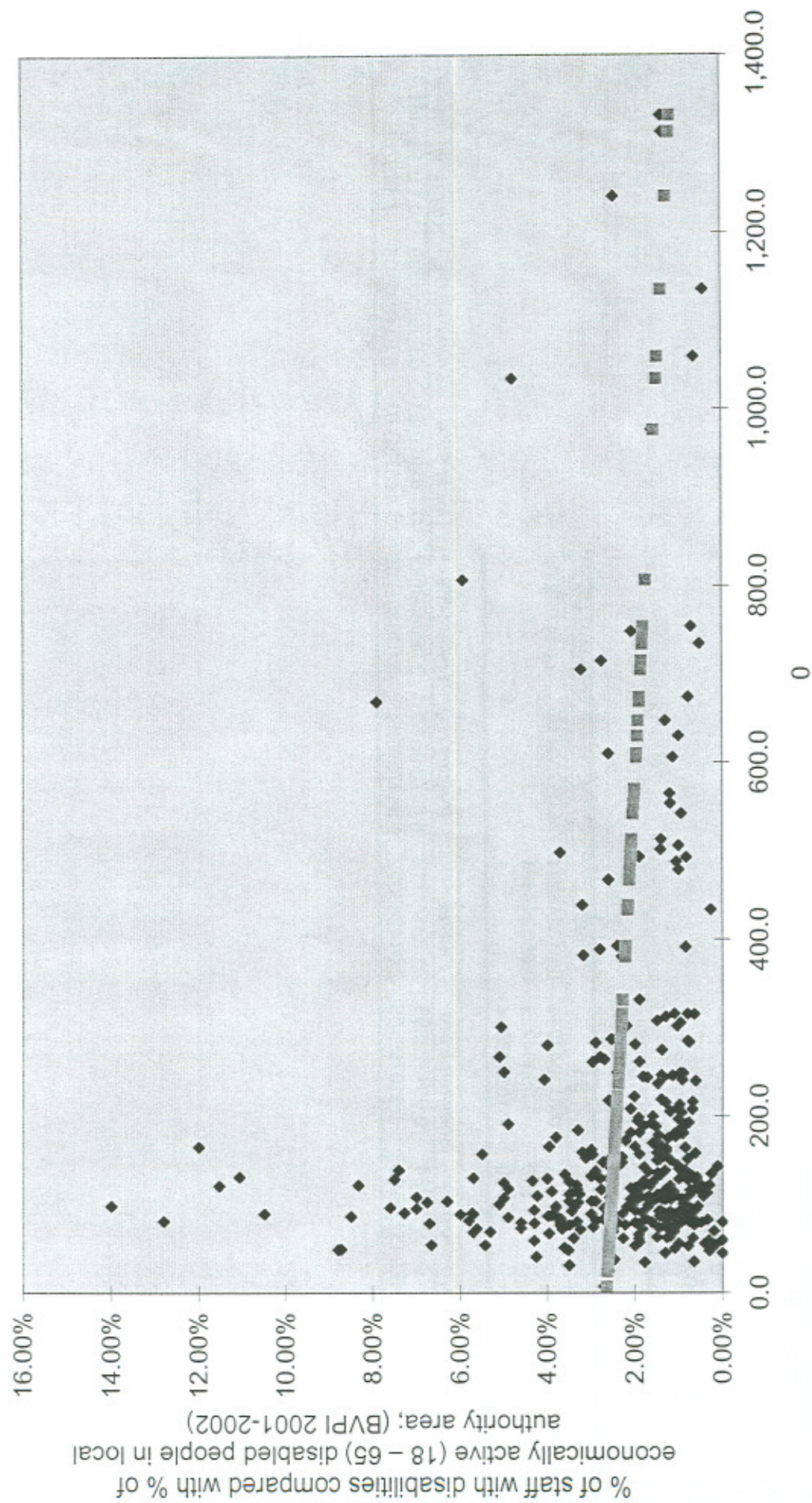
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.105023139
R Square	0.01102986
Adjusted R Square	0.008312909
Standard Error	0.020908034
Observations	366

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.001774658	0.001774658	4.05964624	0.044654555
Residual	364	0.159121101	0.000437146		
Total	365	0.160895759			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.026492336	0.001513987	17.49838884	3.48172E-50	0.02351508	0.029469592	0.02351508	0.029469592
	-1.12713E-05	5.59411E-06	-2.014856382	0.044654555	-2.22722E-05	-2.70509E-07	-2.22722E-05	-2.70509E-07

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

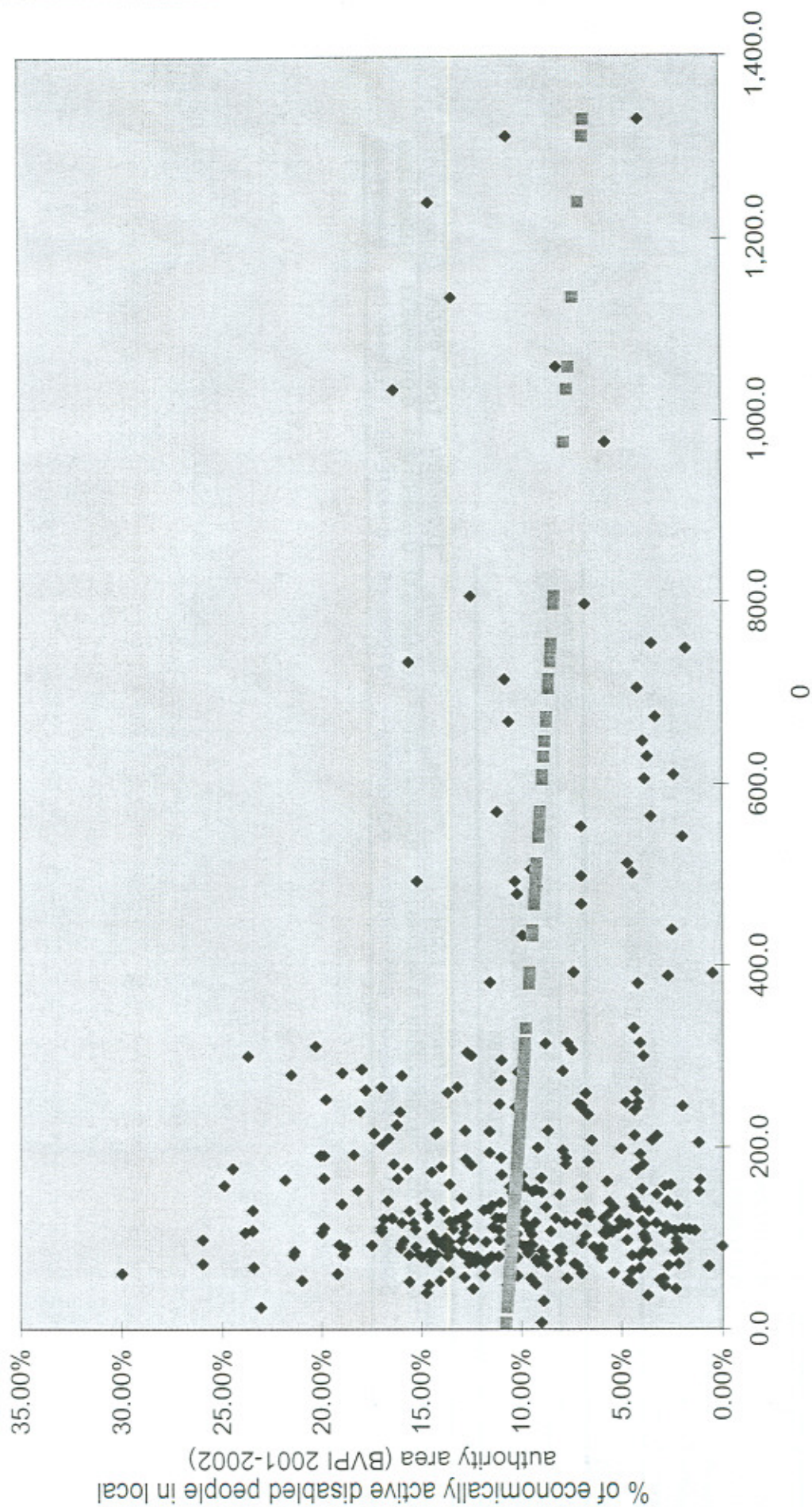
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.108752078
R Square	0.011827014
Adjusted R Square	0.00891205
Standard Error	0.056705061
Observations	341

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.013046244	0.013046244	4.05734415	0.044769069
Residual	339	1.09004229	0.003215464		
Total	340	1.103088534			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.10775734	0.004272393	25.22177712	8.92784E-80	0.099353599	0.116161081	0.099353599	0.116161081
	-3.04317E-05	1.51079E-05	-2.014285022	0.044769069	-6.01488E-05	-7.14576E-07	-6.01488E-05	-7.14576E-07

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

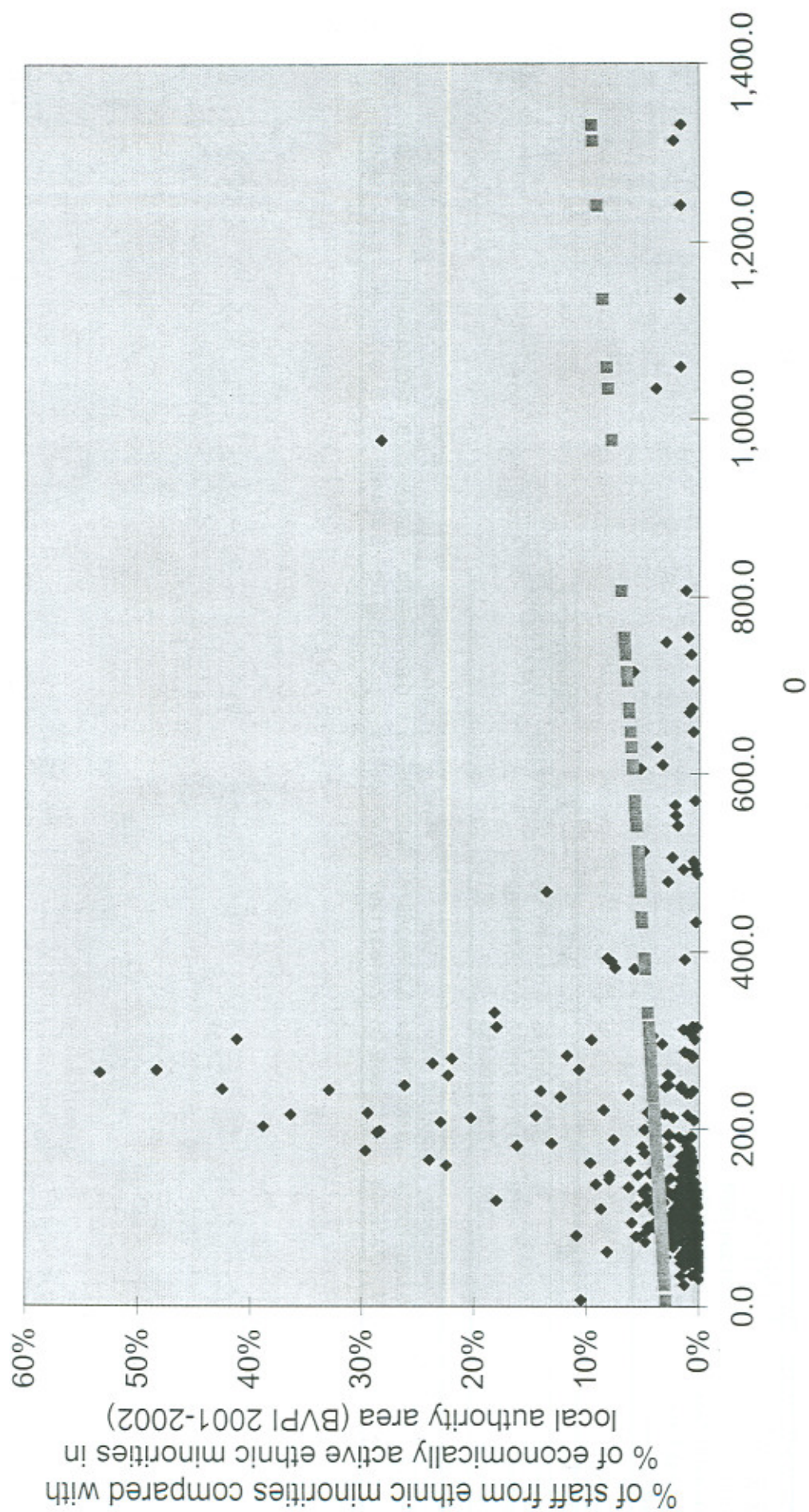
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.13187096
R Square	0.01738995
Adjusted R Square	0.014734247
Standard Error	0.073956292
Observations	372

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.035815343	0.035815343	6.548153619	0.01089642
Residual	370	2.023727268	0.005469533		
Total	371	2.059542611			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.029035763	0.005322545	5.455240383	8.96754E-08	0.018569533	0.039501993	0.018569533	0.039501993
	5.05682E-05	1.97614E-05	2.558936033	0.01089642	1.17094E-05	8.9427E-05	1.17094E-05	8.9427E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

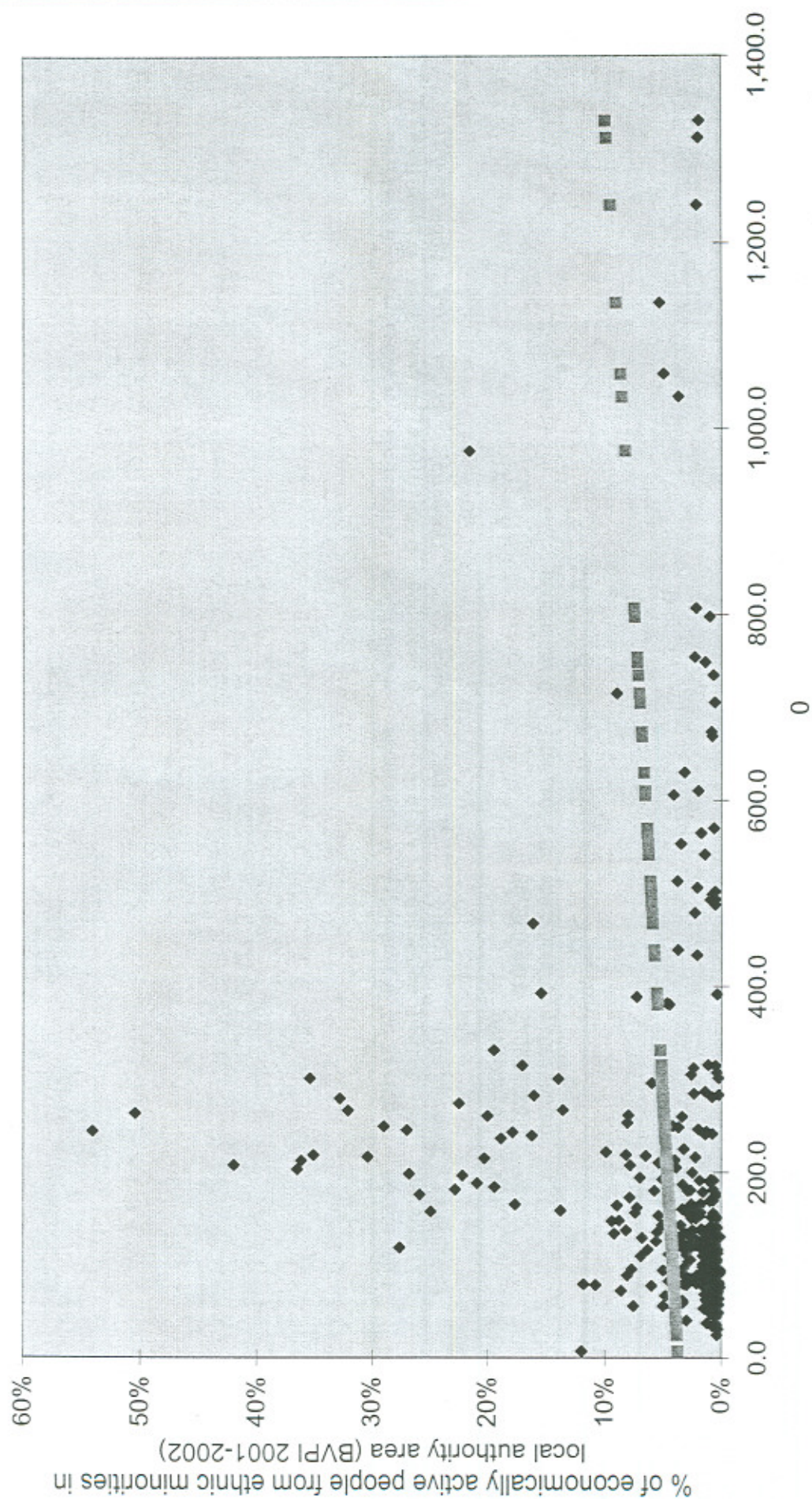
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.117647302
R Square	0.013840888
Adjusted R Square	0.01102329
Standard Error	0.079524096
Observations	352

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.031065796	0.031065796	4.912301329	0.027308623
Residual	350	2.213428663	0.006324082		
Total	351	2.244494459			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.036970674	0.005878684	6.288936871	9.53228E-10	0.025408689	0.04853266	0.025408689	0.04853266
	4.70731E-05	2.12388E-05	2.216371207	0.027308623	5.30136E-06	8.88449E-05	5.30136E-06	8.88449E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

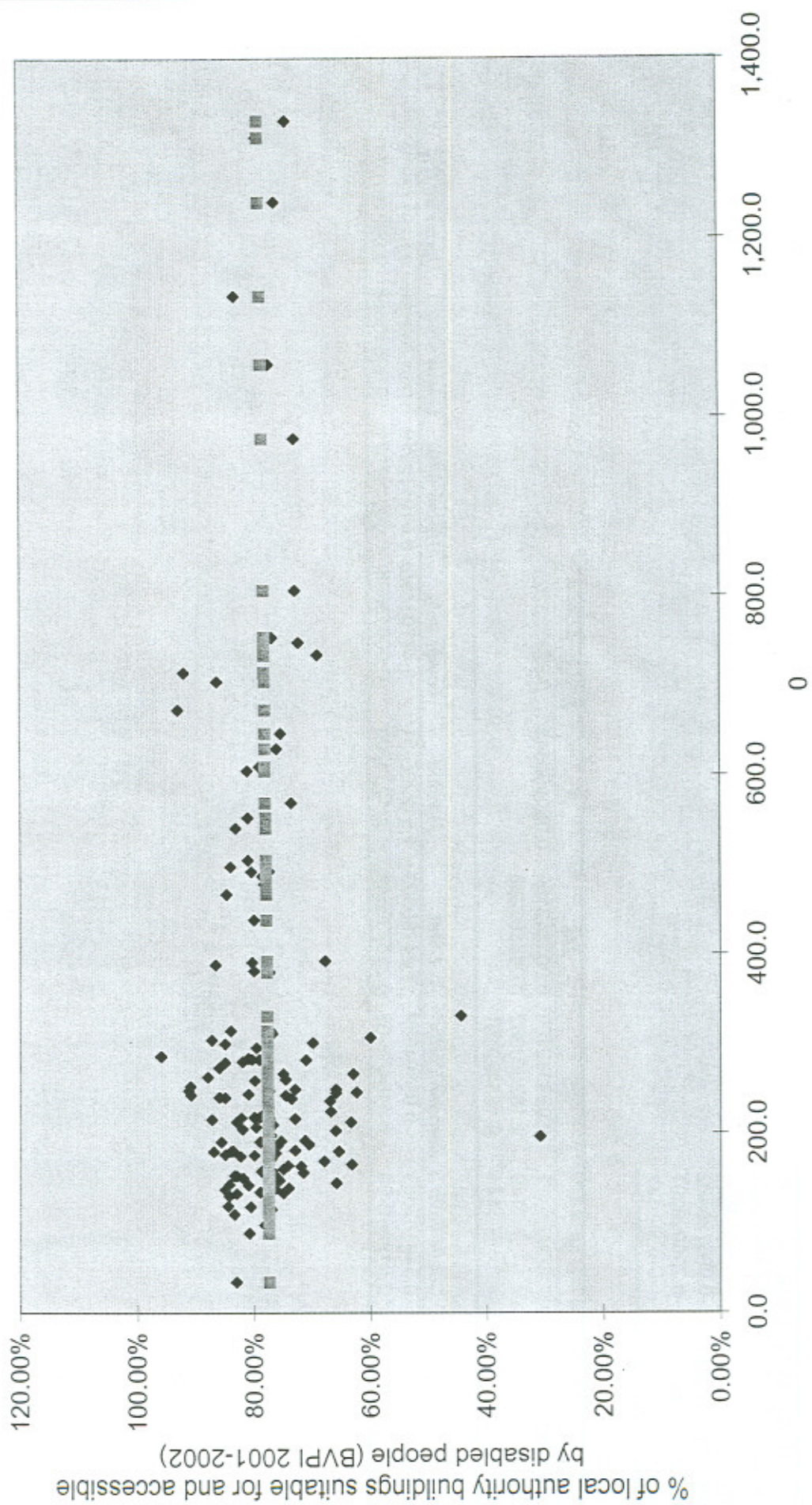
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.03224138
R Square	0.001039507
Adjusted R Square	-0.006360201
Standard Error	0.083263374
Observations	137

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.000973914	0.000973914	0.140479421	0.708393008
Residual	135	0.935926575	0.006932789		
Total	136	0.936900489			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.773038738	0.011661648	66.28897614	7.2167E-105	0.749975592	0.796101883	0.749975592	0.796101883
	1.08946E-05	2.90674E-05	0.374805845	0.708393008	-4.65917E-05	6.8381E-05	-4.65917E-05	6.8381E-05

Line Fit Plot





## SUMMARY OUTPUT

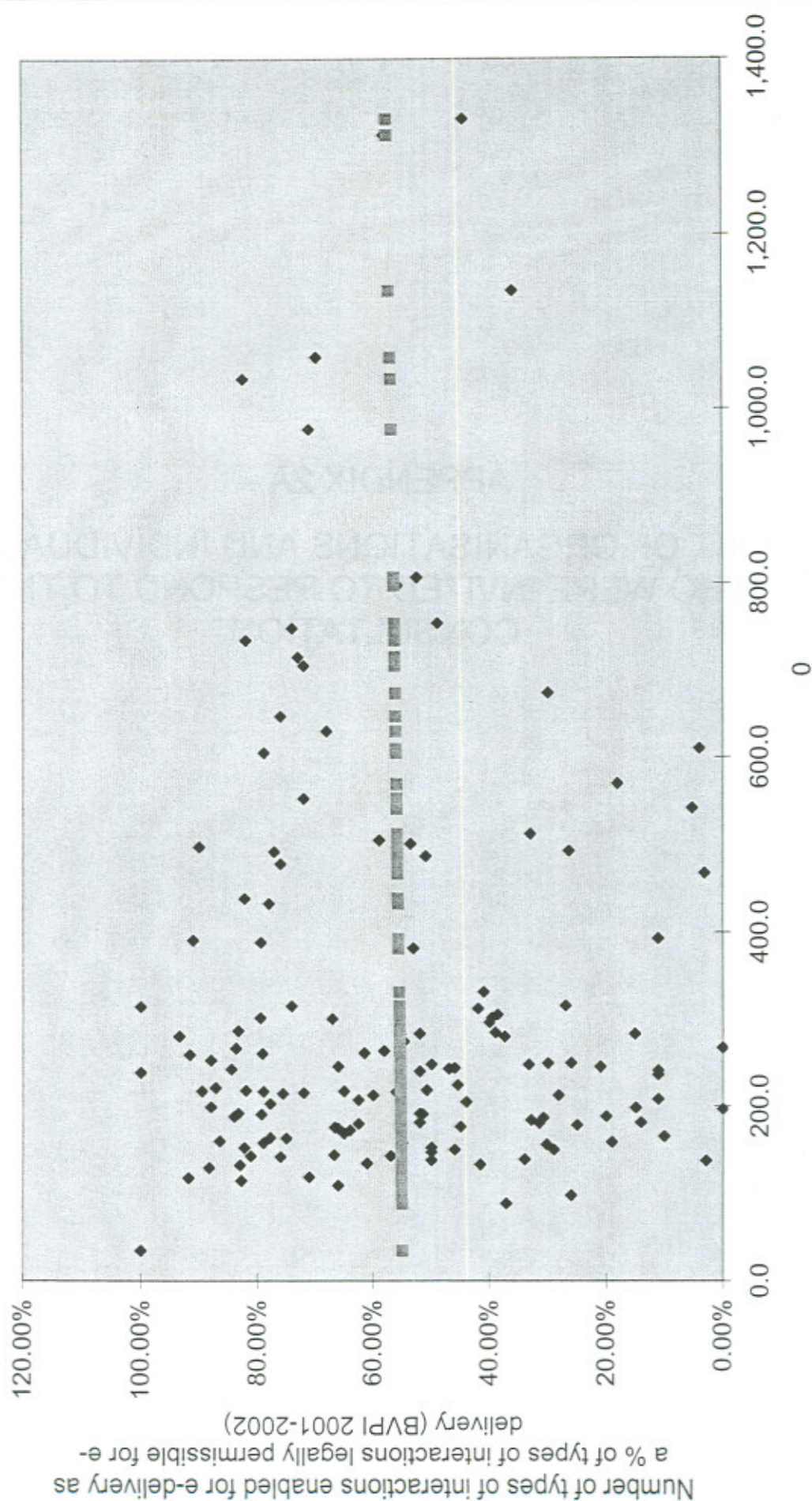
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.019075003
R Square	0.000363856
Adjusted R Square	-0.006776402
Standard Error	0.256098201
Observations	142

## ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.003342169	0.003342169	0.050958343	0.821733209
Residual	140	9.182080382	0.065586288		
Total	141	9.185422551			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.548103939	0.03594689	15.24760393	1.51223E-31	0.47703496	0.619172919	0.47703496	0.619172919
	2.01956E-05	8.94643E-05	0.225739546	0.821733209	-0.00015668	0.000197071	-0.00015668	0.000197071

Line Fit Plot





APPENDIX 2A –  
LIST OF ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS  
WHO WERE INVITED TO RESPOND TO THE  
CONSULTATION

**APPENDIX 2A: List of organisations and individuals who were invited to respond to the consultation**

Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Organisation
Mr	Louis	Victory	Chief Executive	Cumbria County Council
Councillor	Rex	Toft	Leader of the Council	Cumbria County Council
Lord		Inglewood	Member of the European Parliament	
Mr	Chris	Davies	Member of the European Parliament	
Mr	Peter	Stybelski	Chief Executive	Carlisle City Council
Councillor	Mike	Mitchelson	Leader of the Council	Carlisle City Council
Mr	Eric	Martlew	Member of Parliament	Carlisle Constituency Office
Mr	Ian	Bruce	Chief Executive	Eden District Council
Rt. Hon.	David	Maclean	Member of Parliament	
Mr	Patrick	Leonard	Chief Executive	Allerdale Borough Council
Councillor	Jim	Musgrave	Leader of the Council	Allerdale Borough Council
Mr	Tony	Cunningham	Member of Parliament	Workington Constituency Office
Dr	John	Stanforth	General Manager	Copeland Borough Council
Ms	Elaine	Woodburn	Leader of the Council	Copeland Borough Council
Rt. Hon.	Jack	Cunningham	Member of Parliament	Copeland Constituency Office
Mr	Tom	Campbell	Chief Executive	Barrow Borough Council
Rt. Hon.	John	Hutton	Member of Parliament	
Mr	Philip	Cunliffe	Chief Executive	South Lakeland District Council
Councillor	Colin	Hodgson	Leader of the Council	South Lakeland District Council
Mr	Tim	Collins	Member of Parliament	
Mr	Paul	Tiplady	National Park Officer	Lake District National Park Authority
Councillor	R	Watson	Chair	Cumbria Police Authority
Chief Constable	Mike	Baxter		Cumbria Constabulary
Mr	Mick	Farley	Executive Director	Cumbria Learning and Skills Council
Mr	Peter	Kerr	Cumbria Area Manager	Northwest Development Agency



Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Organisation
Mr	Bob	Clark		Cumbria Rural Enterprise Agency
Mr	Viv	Dodd	Chief Executive	Cumbria Chamber of Commerce
Mr	Jack	Stopforth	Chief Executive	Cumbria Inward Investment Agency
Ms	Chris	Collier	Chief Executive	Cumbria Tourist Board
Mr	Damian	Waters	Director	CBI North West
Mr	Bill	Lowther	Chairman	Cumbria Strategic Partnership
Mr	Brian	Watson	Director of Operations	British Nuclear Fuels plc
Mr	Robin	Burgess	Chief Executive	Cumbrian Newspaper Group
Mr	Paddy	Merrall	Managing Director	Border Television Limited
Mr	Terry	Abbott	Regional Director	National Farmers Union
Mr	Andrew	Beeforth		Cumbria Community Foundation
Mr	Kevin	Rowan	Regional Secretary	TUC Northern Region Council
Ms	Kate	Braithwaite		Voluntary Action Cumbria
Ms	Lynne	Sneap		Carlisle Council for Voluntary Service
Ms	Karen	Bowen		Eden Council for Voluntary Service
Ms	Deb	Muscat		West Cumbria Community Empowerment Network
Mr	Ian	Hill		West Cumbria Council for Voluntary Service
Councillor	Terry	Waiting	Leader of the Council	Barrow Borough Council
Mrs	Daryl	Morgan	Chief Executive	Barrow Community Regeneration Company
Mr	David	Jones		Council for Voluntary Service South Lakeland
Mr	Chris	Torkington	Chief Executive	Rural Regeneration Cumbria
Mr	Bob	Pointing	Chief Executive	West Lakes Renaissance Urban Regeneration Company
Mr	Graham	Ogden	Chief Executive	Carlisle & District PCT
Councillor	John	Guest	Liberal Democrat Group Leader	Carlisle City Council
Councillor	Heather	Bradley	Labour Group Leader	Carlisle City Council
Mr	Brian	Simpson	Member of the European Parliament	

Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Organisation
Mr	Alan	Donkersley	Chief Executive	Cumbria Ambulance Service NHS Trust
Mr	Pearse	Butler	Chief Executive	Cumbria & Lancashire Strategic Health Authority
Mr	Ralph	Howard	Director for Community, Economy & Environment	Cumbria County Council
Mrs	Jean	Bradshaw	Acting Director for Social Services	Cumbria County Council
Mr	Mike	Pearson	Vice Chairman	Federation of Small Businesses
Mr	David	Ashworth	Operations Director	Stagecoach Cumbria
Mr	David	Vaughan	Principal	Cumbria Institute of the Arts
Mr	Norman	Burrows	Director for Cumbria	University of Central Lancashire
Mr	Martin	Phillips	Managing Director	Cavaghan & Gray Group plc
Ms	Fiona	Jeyatilaka	Regional Director	DEFRA
Professor	Paul	Wellings	Vice Chancellor	Lancaster University
Professor	Bob	Cryan	Principal	Northumbria University - Carlisle Campus
Ms	Lynne	Fox	Senior Countryside Officer	The Countryside Agency
Mr	Robert	Runcie	Regional Director	The Environment Agency
Mr	John	Nixon	Director	Pirelli Ltd
Prof.	Christopher	Carr	Principal	St. Martin's College
Ms	Moir	Tattersall	Principal	Carlisle College
	Pat	Glenday	Principal	Lakes College West Cumbria
Mr	Peter	Kohn	Chief Executive	Eden Valley PCT
Mr	Brian	Watson	Director of Operations	BNFL Sellafield
Mr	David	Johnson	Chief Executive	Morecambe Bay PCT
Mr	Graeme	Wilkinson	Principal	Kendal College
Mr	Harry	Knowles	Chief Executive	Furness Enterprise
Ms	Gillian	Murdoch	Team Leader	Rural Women's Network
Mr	Graham	Whithead	Business Development Manager	Business Link Cumbria
Mr	A	Lewis	General Manager	McVities
Mr	M	Jones	Site Director	Nestle UK



Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Organisation
Mr	G	Holden	Manager	West Cumbria Development Agency
Mrs	Mary	McDonald	Chief Finance Manager	Copeland Borough council
Mr	Robert	Morgan	Housing Manager	Copeland Borough Council
Mr	Fergus	McMorrow	Community Regeneration Director	Copeland Borough Council
Mr	Charles	Metcalfe	Revenue Services Manager	Allerdale Borough Council
Mr	David	Martin	Head of Regeneration	Allerdale Borough Council
Mr	Simon	McVey	Revenue Services Manager	South Lakes District Council
Mr	Peter	Thomas	Housing Services Manager	South Lakes District Council
Mr	Richard	Greenwood	Economic Development Manager	South Lakes District Council
Mr	Peter	Mason	Head of Benefits & Revenue Services	Carlisle City Council
Ms	Catherine	Elliott	Head of Economic & Community Development	Carlisle City Council
Ms	Denise	Raper		Carlisle Housing Association
Mr	Steve	Warbrick	Director of Regeneration	Barrow Borough Council
Mr	Colin	Garrett	Housing Manager	Barrow Borough Council
Mr	David	Rawthorn	Director of Finance	Eden District Council
Ms	Ruth	Atkinson	Director of Policy and Performance	Eden District Council
Mr	John	Nellist	Director of Education	Cumbria County Council
Mr	David	Evans	Operations Director	BCMS
Ms	Jane	Short		Barrow & District CVS
Mrs	Val	Bailey	Principal	Furness College
			Chief Executive	Jennings Brothers Plc
			Chief Executive	Sealy UK
Mr	R	Watson	Managing Director	Iggesund Paperboard Ltd
Councillor	James	Banks	Independent Group Leader	Eden District Council
Mr	Michael	Heaslip	Secretary	West Cumbria LSP
Mrs	Renee	Barbour	Chair	West Cumbria LSP
Councillor	Edith	Cook	Liberal Democrat Group Leader	Eden District Council

Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Organisation
Councillor	John	Thompson	Conservative Group Leader	Eden District Council
Mrs	Sue	Chester	Area Manager	JobCentre Plus
Councillor	Joe	Milburn	Conservative Group Leader	Allerdale Borough Council
Councillor	J	Gallacher	Liberal Democrat Group Leader	Allerdale Borough Council
Councillor	David	Moore	Conservative Group Leader	Copeland Borough Council
Councillor	Phil	Lister	Labour Group Leader	South Lakes District Council
Councillor	Brendan	Jameson	Liberal Democrat Group leader	South Lakes District Council
Councillor	Bill	Joughlin	Conservative Group Leader	Barrow Borough Council
Councillor	Stewart	Young	Labour Group Leader	Cumbria County Council
Councillor	Mike	Ash	Liberal Democrat Group Leader	Cumbria County Council
Mr	Sam	Rayner	Managing Director	Lakeland Limited

In addition, all Parish and Town Councils in Carlisle and Eden were invited to respond to the consultation



APPENDIX 2B –  
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO THE  
CONSULTATION PROCESS

## APPENDIX 2.B: RESPONDENTS TO THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The second table below (Table 2B.2) lists the organisations that were involved in the consultation process. For a number of these organisations, more than one individual was consulted, however, for reasons of confidentiality, the names of individuals are not provided. In addition to this list, a number of Members of Parliament and Members of the European Parliament were also involved in the consultations.

As a summary of the number of consultations that took place, Table 2B.1 outlines the number of responses to the consultation process by type of consultation.

**TABLE 2B.1: NUMBER OF CONSULTEES**

Type of Consultation	Number of consultees
Face to face interview	23
Telephone interview	5
Written communication	44
TOTAL	72

**TABLE 2B.2: ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS**

Organisation
Allerdale Borough Council
Appleby Town Council
Barrow Borough Council
Bewcastle Parish Council
BNFL
Border TV
British Cattle Movement Service
Burtholme Parish Council
Carlisle City Council
Carlisle Council for Voluntary Services
Clifton Parish Council
Copeland Borough Council
Crosby Ravensworth Parish Council
Culgaith Parish Council
Cumberland News Group
Cumbria Chamber of Commerce
Cumbria County Council
Cumbria Policy Authority
Cumbria Tourist Board
Cummersdale Parish Council
Cumwhitton Parish Council
Dalston Parish Council
Eden District Council
Environment Agency
Great Salkeld Parish Council
Great Strickland Parish Council
Greystoke Parish Council



Hayton Parish Council
Hethersgill and Scaleby Parish Councils
Irthington Parish Council
Kingmoor Parish Council
Kirklington Parish Council
Lake District National Park Authority
Lakes College – West Cumbria
Langwathby Parish Council
Learning and Skills Council
National Farmers Union
Northwest Development Agency
Ousby Parish Council
Patterdale Parish Council
Pirelli Tyres Ltd
Rural Regeneration Cumbria
South Lakeland District Council
Stainmore Parish Council
Stanwix Rural Parish Council
Voluntary Action Cumbria
West Cumbria Council for Voluntary Services
West Cumbria Development Agency
West Cumbria Partnership
Westlinton Parish Council
Wetherall Parish Council

APPENDIX 3A –  
ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DENSITY

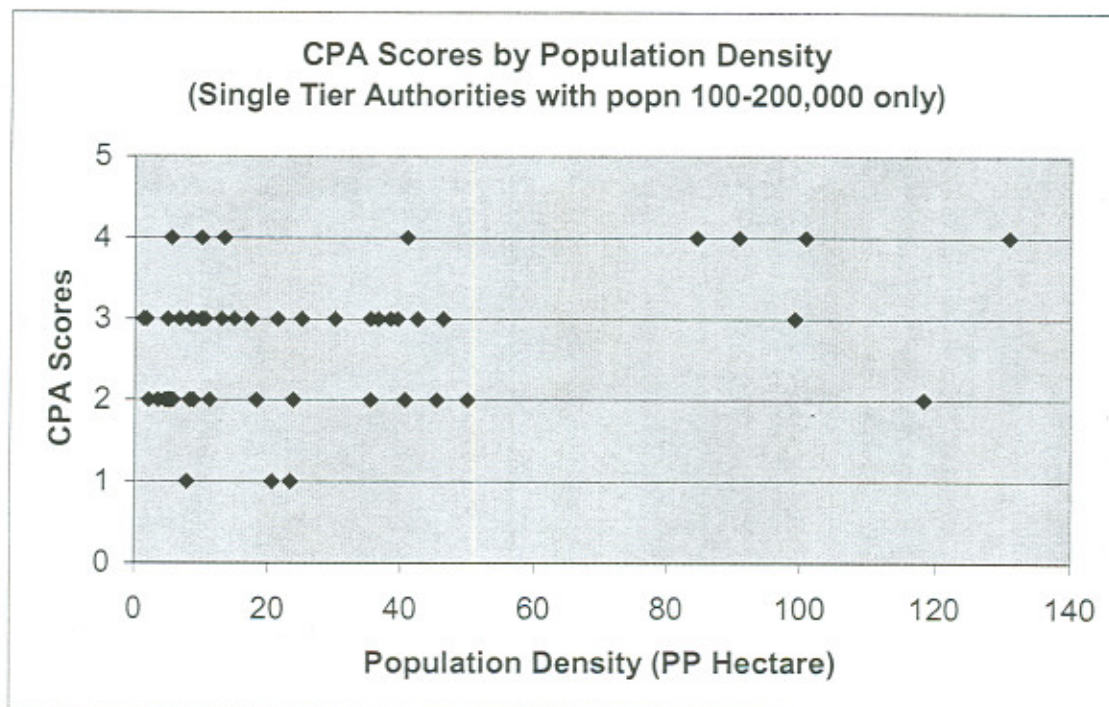


### APPENDIX 3A – Analysis of Population Density

The main body of this report shows that there is no statistical relationship between the performance of Local Authorities and size of Population. This finding suggests that the Three Unitary Option for Cumbria cannot be dismissed on the basis of population size alone. However, the relatively low levels of population density in Cumbria may also have some effect upon performance, independent of absolute size of population.

To examine this possibility, all existing single Tier Authorities across England with populations in a similar range to the proposed new Unitaries for Cumbria were identified (populations between 100,000 and 200,000). For these Authorities, a comparison was made between *population density* and CPA scores (as a measure of Council ability). The results seen below show that the relationship between performance and population density is also very weak. The two Authorities with the lowest population densities (North Lincolnshire and Herefordshire) both have very creditable CPA Scores of three. The three "worst performing Authorities on the CPA measures are North Tyneside, Swindon and Torbay which have very varied geographical characteristics. Telford and Wrekin, with a relatively low population density (5.5 pph) was amongst the highest achievers across England (CPA score of 4). These patterns suggest that, as with population totals, population density is also a very poor predictor of the ability of Local Authorities to achieve good CPA scores.

This conclusion should, however, be tempered by noting that the population densities of the three proposed Unitary Authorities for Cumbria would be lower than any of these existing examples. In this regard, Herefordshire (pop 175,000; density 1.3pph) and North Lincolnshire (pop 153,000; density 1.8pph) offer the closest comparators for the proposed Three Unitary Model).



APPENDIX 3B –

COMMENT ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF  
PATTERNS OF DEPRIVATION  
UNDER THE THREE UNITARY OPTION



### **Appendix 3B: Comment on the Implications of patterns of deprivation under the Three Unitary Option**

Some consultees commented on the implications of Carlisle City Council's preferred option for three Unitary Authorities in Cumbria for patterns of deprivation. As analysis in section three of the report demonstrates, the merger of Carlisle/Eden and Allerdale/Copeland creates two Unitary Authorities with contrasting levels of deprivation as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Allerdale/Copeland would have 24 Wards in the bottom 25% in National rankings of the IMD, while Carlisle/Eden would have only seven.

Different arguments were used in response to this proposed situation. On the one hand, this split can be justified if one gives prominence to the criteria to define areas with "common needs", "shared issues" and cultures. In terms of "fairness", if regeneration programmes continue to be targeted on these wards, then the Allerdale/Copeland Unitary should continue to receive additional resources to address these problems of deprivation. The likelihood of this depends upon future regional and national policy-making in regeneration.

Other consultees, however, argued that this divide would be unhelpful and that a larger "Cumberland" Unitary would be better placed to address these needs through more effective spatial targeting of mainstream funding resources (perhaps alongside continued area-based programmes). With regard to "fairness" in this context, this would require an agreed methodology for analysing spatial variation in need and effective systems for monitoring the levels of public resources going into different local areas.

These arguments suggest that the implications of the Three Unitary Option for addressing deprivation will depend on nationally-determined policies for regeneration. Current Government thinking is most clearly articulated in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (SEU, 1998; 2002). This strategy draws a distinction between "short-term regeneration schemes" and "mainstream public services". In this context, the Social Exclusion Unit has promoted a "mainstreaming" approach to regeneration that requires service providers in local areas (including Local Authorities) to "take account of the impact of mainstream programmes on deprived communities.....", when planning and delivering services. If these policies continue to direct additional resources to Authorities with more widespread deprivation either through continuation of area-based programmes and/or by adjusting global sums in mainstream budgets to reflect spatial variation in need, then there should be no reason to reject the Three Unitary Option (or the "Cumberland option") on grounds of fairness.

Social Exclusion Unit (1998) "Bringing Britain Together: A National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal" The Stationery Office, London

Social Exclusion Unit (2002) "Changing Neighbourhoods: The Vision for Neighbourhood Renewal" The Stationery Office, London

APPENDIX 4 –  
SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS AND EVIDENCE IN  
SUPPORT OF THE THREE UNITARY AUTHORITY  
OPTION



## **APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS AND EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE THREE UNITARY AUTHORITY OPTION**

The report has considered the feasibility of the preferred option of Carlisle City Council for unitary local government in Cumbria. The report is based upon the following three issues:

1. Effective and convenient local government
2. Reflecting the identities and interests of local communities
3. Relations with other organisations, partnerships and stakeholders

This appendix summarises the arguments and evidence in support of the preferred option.

### **Effective and Convenient Local Government**

The proposed unitary authorities divide Cumbria into approximately equivalent populations and geographical size. Analysis of performance data (CPA and BVPI) has shown that there is no strong relationship between population size, population density and performance of local authorities. In terms of size and population density, there is no reason why the three proposed unitaries could not deliver effective and convenient local government.

### **Community and Identity**

In the case of Allerdale-Copeland and Carlisle-Eden there is a shared economic history that is reflected in current socio-economic characteristics. There are also functional links between these two pairings based on journey to work patterns and access to recreation, shops and services. These arguments are less strong for Barrow-South Lakeland but these areas share a common interest in communications infrastructure in the south of the county.

### **Relations with other stakeholders, organisations and partnerships**

The development of Local Strategic Partnerships in both West Cumbria and Carlisle-Eden is coterminous with the proposed unitaries. The emerging Community Strategies will also cover the same areas. The current structure of Basic Command Units of the Cumbria Police Authority would be coterminous with the proposed authorities. In addition the Police Authority's own submission to the Boundary Committee acknowledges that the three unitary authority option is feasible. In terms of health and economic development and regeneration, coterminousness is partial at the moment, and therefore there is no strong reason why the proposed unitary authorities could not work effectively with these structures.

### **Voice**

The achievement of a strong 'voice' for the proposed authorities will reflect the above conditions i.e. that there is strong identity, local support and good working relationships with partner organisations as well as effective and convenient delivery of local services.

### **Conclusions/Summary**

On the basis of the above arguments, our analysis of data and testing of arguments suggests that a three unitary authority option is a feasible model for the reorganisation of local government within Cumbria.