|  | Political Balance 'Ready Reckoner' |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> Seats | Labour Group <br> Allocation <br> (46 Members) <br> $(76.67 \%)$ | Conservative <br> Group Allocation <br> (13 Members) <br> $(\mathbf{2 1 . 6 7 \% )}$ | Independent <br> (1) <br> $(\mathbf{1 . 6 7 \% )}$ |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| 14 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| 15 | 12 | 3 | 0 |

## NOTES:

Whilst the above table serves as a guide to the allocation of seats to the parties on bodies, the main determining factor is that the total number of all seats on all bodies that are subject to the political balance rules must be in proportion to each party's overall strength on the Council. In complying with that principle, it may be necessary for individual bodies to differ from the figures in the above table.

