LANCASTER CITY COUNCIL

## LATE REPORT

Council

Wednesday, 18 March 2020
The following report was received too late to be included on the main agenda for this meeting and was marked 'to follow'. It is now enclosed, as follows:

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| 11 | $2-5$ | ALLOCATION OF SEATS TO POLITICAL GROUPS |

## COUNCIL

## Allocation of Seats to Political Groups 18 March 2020 Report of Chief Executive

## PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the calculations relating to the allocation of seats, following a change to political groupings, in accordance with the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

This report is public

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the change in political composition be noted and the new calculation be approved.
(2) That the MBI group pass a committee seat to the Green group, as set out in paragraph 5 of this report.
(3) That the final place, currently a 'tie' situation between the MBI and Conservative groups, be decided by drawing lots under supervision of the Mayor.

### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Members will be aware that Councillor Jenkins recently resigned from the MBI group of the City Council. She is now an Independent Councillor, unaligned to any political group.

### 2.0 New composition of the Council

2.1 The make-up of the Council is now:

| Labour | 20 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Morecambe Bay Independents | 12 |
| Conservatives | 12 |
| Green | 10 |
| Liberal Democrats | 3 |
| Non-aligned Independent | 3 |

### 3.0 Method of Calculation

3.1 The calculation of the 78 committee places on all standing committees has undertaken using rules A-E, set out in s. 15(5) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Those rules are explained in Appendix $\boldsymbol{A}$.

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### 4.0 Calculation (See Appendix B)

4.1 The impact of the change is that the MBI group, which had 18 of the 78 committee seats at the last calculation in January 2020, now receives 16.5 seats (there is a tie between the MBI group and Conservative group for a seat, see 4.2 below). The Green group gain one seat from the MBI group.
4.2 As both the MBI and Conservative groups now have 12 members each, this creates a 'tie' for the final place on committees. It is suggested that this tie be decided by drawing lots under supervision of the Mayor, unless the groups agree some other arrangement.

### 5.0 Adjustment

5.1 The MBI group is required to give one committee seat to the Green Group.
5.2 For information, the MBI seat formerly held by Councillor Jenkins which she must step down from was on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

### 6.0 Conclusion

6.1 Members are requested to agree the new calculation and make the necessary adjustments.

## CONCLUSION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT (including Diversity, Human Rights, Community Safety, Sustainability and Rural Proofing)

There are no direct implications as a result of this report.
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
There are no financial implications as a direct result of this report.

## SECTION 151 OFFICER'S COMMENTS

The Section 151 Officer has been consulted and has no comments.

## LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Local Government and Housing Act, 1989 and Part 4 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990.

## MONITORING OFFICER'S COMMENTS

The Monitoring Officer has been consulted and has no comments.

## BACKGROUND PAPERS

Affiliation to Political Groups file.

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## Appendix A

## THE RULES

The main rules are set out in s. 15(5) LGHA, and they are to be applied sequentially. So Rule B cannot override Rule A; Rule C cannot override Rules A and B; and Rule D cannot override Rules A, B or C. An additional rule is set out in s. 16.

Rule A: all the seats on a committee or sub-committee may not be allocated to members of the same political Group. Note that this does not require that each political Group needs to represented on each committee or sub-committee.

Rule B: where a majority of the members of Council are members of the same political Group, a majority of the seats on each committee and sub-committee must be allocated to that political Group. So, where there is a majority Group, it must be allocated a minimum of 2 seats on each committee or sub-committee of 3 members, 3 seats on each committee or sub-committee of 4 members, and so on. This means that, where a political Group enjoys a narrow majority on Council, that majority Group will be allocated significantly more seats than would result from simple proportionality. Incidentally, the combination of Rules $A$ and $B$ reinforce the point that the minimum size of a committee or sub-committee ought to be 3 .

Rule C: deals with the aggregate of seats on all committees, taken together. [It does not apply to sub-committees, joint committees or outside bodies (see later)]. It provides that, subject to Rules A and B, the relationship between the total number of committee seats allocated to each Group and the total number of seats on all committees must, as near as possible, be the same as the relationship between the number of members of the Group as a proportion of the total number of members of Council. This is subject to Rules A and B.

Rule D: Having worked out how many committee seats are to be allocated to each political Group, Rule $D$ then determines which committees those seats relate to. Rule D now says that, taking each committee separately, the seats on that committee must allocated as close to proportionately as possible, without offending Rules A, B or

There is also a "Rule E", inserted into s. 16 by reg. 16(3), which provides that, where appointments to seats are to be made other than in accordance with Rules A to D (i.e. to seats which are not allocated to a political Group) then the Council or the committee must appoint members to those seats who are not members of a political Group. The exact wording is:
"(2A) Where appointments fall to be made to seats on a body to which section 15 applies otherwise than in accordance with a determination under that section, it shall be the duty of the authority or the committee, as the case may be, so to exercise their power to make appointments as to secure that the persons appointed to those seats are not members of any political Group."

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## Appendix B

The calculation was last undertaken in January 2020, when Councillor Cleet resigned from the MBI group and became a non-aligned independent.

The revised calculation below shows the changes that will be required across all 78 committee seats based upon the revised political balance following Councillor Jenkins' resignation from the MBI Group. It is deemed that Councillor Jenkins is a non-political independent and as such is excluded from the political balance calculation. This means that the calculations shown below are based on a pro rata share of 78 seats across 57 councillors using roundings.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Jan 20 | Mar 20 | Jan 20 | Mar 20 | Change |
| Labour | $20 / 58$ | $20 / 57$ | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| Morecambe Bay Independents | $13 / 58$ | $12 / 57$ | 18 | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5}$ | -1.5 |
| Conservatives | $12 / 58$ | $12 / 57$ | 16 | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5}$ | +0.5 |
| Green | $10 / 58$ | $10 / 57$ | 13 | 14 | +1 |
| Liberal Democrats | $3 / 58$ | $3 / 57$ | 4 | 4 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 78 | $\mathbf{7 8}^{1}$ |  |

[^0]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The MBI and Conservative groups each have the same number of members. There is a tie between these two groups for the $78^{\text {th }}$ place on committees, as set out in the report.

