

## **11. Council procedures**

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Annex to Section 11

### **OXFORD CITY COUNCIL PETITIONS SCHEME**

#### **11.1 Order of business at annual meeting of Council**

The order of business will be:

- (a) Election of the Lord Mayor
- (b) Appointment of the Deputy Lord Mayor
- (c) Appointment of the Sheriff
- (d) Apologies for absence

- (e) Declarations of interest
- (f) Announcements from the Lord Mayor or the Head of Paid Service
- (g) Election of the Leader (in the year in which this is required – Part 1.4(g))
- (h) Report from the Leader on the appointment of the Deputy Leader, Cabinet members and the executive scheme of delegation
- (i) Appointment of committees
- (j) (Appointment of any other committees
- (k) Agreement of how Council responsibilities will be carried out (Part 5)
- (l) Any other business on the agenda

### **11.2 Selection and appointment of civic office holders**

The convention is that the civic office holders i.e. the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Lord Mayor and the Sheriff will be selected for nomination to Council on the basis of cumulative length of service. Members of the Cabinet cannot service as Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor.

For each of the civic offices the Leader will offer the nomination, for the next municipal year, to the longest serving eligible councillor (based on cumulative service at the start of that municipal year) who has not held that particular office. Should that councillor decline the Leader will proceed to the next longest serving eligible councillor until the nomination is accepted.

Should there be two or more councillors with the same length of service the Leader will make offers in alphabetical order using last names.

The results of this process will be announced by the Leader at the February Council meeting or one as close to this as possible. In City Council election years the outcome will be checked before the Annual Council meeting and should any of the councillors selected no longer be members of Council the Leader will offer the nomination again based on the process already described above.

At the Annual Council meeting the Lord Mayor will be elected and the Deputy Lord Mayor and Sheriff will be appointed. The current Lord Mayor shall preside over the election of his or her successor unless he or she is ineligible to do so, in which case the current Deputy Lord Mayor shall preside. No councillor shall preside over their own election as Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor or Sheriff.

### **11.3 Order of business at ordinary meetings of Council**

The order of business will be:

Part 1 – Public Business

- (a) Election of chair (if the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor are absent)
- (b) Apologies for absence
- (c) Declarations of interests
- (d) Announcements from the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Leader, Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer
- (e) Appointments to committees

- (f) Approval of the minutes of the last meeting of Council as a correct record, and those of any earlier meetings that have not already been approved
- (g) Public addresses and questions that relate to a decision at the meeting (Part 11.12 and 11.13)
- (h) Any unfinished business from the last meeting (but motions not dealt with in the time available do not count as unfinished business)
- (i) Recommendations from the Cabinet
- (j) Reports for decision by the meeting
- (k) Minutes from the Cabinet
- (l) Questions by councillors to members of the Cabinet and committee chairs (Part 11.11 (b))
- (m) Any other business for decision or information including any business for which a motion to exclude the press and public is to be put to Council

### Part 2 – Public Involvement and Scrutiny

- (n) Public addresses and questions other than those taken in part 1 of the meeting (Part 11.12 and 11.13)
- (o) Consideration of petitions (Part 11.15);
- (p) Reports and questions about organisations the Council is represented on (Part 11.16)
- (q) Report by the Chair of the Scrutiny Committees (Part 11.17)
- (r) Recommendations and reports from scrutiny committees

### Part 3 – Motions – Representing the City

- (s) Motions on notice (Part 11.18).

## 11.4 Council budget debate procedure

Order of business for the Council meeting(s) where the Council's budget, capital programme and medium term financial strategy for the following year(s) are discussed and the Council Tax is set.

All amendments will be subject to the normal rules of debate except for those at Part 7(h)(iii) which will be taken as read by the meeting.

### Part 1 – Public business

- (a) Election of chair (if the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor are absent)
- (b) Apologies for absence
- (c) Declarations of interest

- (d) Announcements from the Lord Mayor, Leader, Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer
- (e) Agreement of the time permitted for each stage in the procedure for the meeting and any amendments to this procedure
- (f) Public questions and addresses relating to a decision at this meeting (a maximum of 30 minutes in total)
- (g) Report of the Council's Chief Finance Officer on the soundness of the financial proposals before Council
- (h) Council's budget, capital programme and medium term financial strategy as recommended by the Cabinet (to last no more than 1 hour and 25 minutes excluding the debates at 11.4(h)ii. All speakers will have 3 minutes unless otherwise stated. All speakers will be nominated in advance to Committee and Member Services ([democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk](mailto:democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk)) by 9.00am one working day before the meeting. The Lord Mayor will decide the order speakers are taken subject to advice from Group Leaders. Additional speakers will only be taken by the Lord Mayor should time allow.

Debate on this item shall be:

- (i) Proposal by the relevant Cabinet member (15 minutes)
  - (ii) Amendments submitted by opposition groups (proposal and debate 30 minutes for each group's amendments: proposers may speak for up to 10 minutes). These amendments must be received by Committee and Member Services by 1.00pm one working day before the meeting. These proposals will be voted on as one amendment for each group.
  - (iii) Individual amendments submitted in writing to the Committee Services Officer in advance of the meeting or at least 15mins before the start of this item at the meeting, on the form provided (40 minutes in total). Amendments will be taken in the order submitted to the Committee Services Officer on the form provided and will be taken "as read" by the meeting and voted on. A proposer and seconder is required. Should the proposer and seconder agree, amendments can be taken in groups. Any amendments not taken within the time fall.
  - (iv) Debate on the budget presented by the Cabinet, as amended (30 minutes or the remaining time overall, whichever is the greater).
- (i) Recorded vote on the budget, capital programme and medium term financial strategy recommended by the Cabinet (as amended).
  - (j) Adjournment for 10 minutes if necessary
  - (k) Setting of the Council Tax for the following year.
  - (l) Recorded vote on the proposed Council Tax.
  - (m) Any other items for decision which are related to the business above
  - (n) Items for decision which must be determined before the next ordinary meeting.

There will be no other business at this meeting except with the agreement of the Lord Mayor, Leader and opposition group leaders: there will be no part 2 or part 3 of the ordinary agenda.

The Leader or in their absence the Deputy Leader shall indicate before debate which amendments they will accept without a vote.

The Chief Finance Officer shall report on the soundness of the amendments before these are debated.

Amendments shall be presented in writing with financial information and reasons; taken as read without the requirement for the proposer to speak; and taken in order as presented to the Committee and Member Services Officer before the start of debate on amendments.

### **11.5 Special meetings of Council**

The Chief Executive can be required to call a special meeting by Council, the Lord Mayor, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Finance Officer or any twelve councillors.

The Chief Executive may also call a special meeting at her or his discretion.

Special meetings will only deal with the business they have been called for but they may receive addresses by the public (Part 11.12(d)).

Special meetings must be convened for awarding Freedom of the City and the enrolment of Honorary Aldermen and Honorary Alderwomen.

### **11.6 Time and place of Council meeting**

Ordinary meetings usually start at 5.00 p.m. The annual meeting will usually start at 4.00 p.m. The times of Special meetings are decided by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Lord Mayor. Meetings are usually held in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall.

For ordinary meetings, part 2 of the order of business as set out in 11.3 shall not commence before 7.00 p.m.

### **11.7 Quorum for Council**

The quorum will be a quarter of all councillors.

If a quorum is not present at the time the meeting is due to start, the start time of the meeting will be put back by 15 minutes. If there is still no quorum, the business will be deferred until a quorate meeting can be arranged. If a meeting becomes inquorate part of the way through, business will halt for five minutes. If there is still no quorum, the business will be deferred until a quorate meeting can be arranged.

### **11.8 Changing the order of business**

The Lord Mayor can ask Council to agree to change the order of business (Part 11.1 and 11.3), except for the first two items at annual meetings.

### 11.9 Minutes

(a) Signing the minutes

At the first ordinary meeting when the minutes are available, the Lord Mayor will move that the minutes of previous meetings are correct and sign them. Council will not discuss the minutes except to agree corrections.

(b) No minutes of previous meetings will be considered at annual or special meetings Minutes are not signed at annual meetings or special meetings. They are signed at the next ordinary meeting instead.

### 11.10 Reports to Council

(a) Officers can be asked to introduce reports.

(b) Reports and recommendations from the Cabinet will be moved by the Leader or one of the Cabinet members. Reports and recommendations from committees will be moved by the chair of the committee (or another member of the committee they have nominated). Reports from officers may be moved by any member.

(c) The person moving a report can withdraw all or part of it, correct mistakes or make minor changes.

(d) After any questions, statements and amendments to recommendations to Council have been acted upon, the Cabinet or committee or officer recommendation will be voted upon and adopted subject to any agreed amendments.

### 11.11 Questions and statements by councillors

(a) Questions and statements without notice

- A councillor can ask a question without notice to anyone making an announcement under 11.3(d)
- A councillor can ask a question or make a statement without notice to:
  - the Leader or a Cabinet member about a recommendation, report or action of the Cabinet
  - the Leader or a Cabinet member about a decision of the Cabinet
  - the chair of the Scrutiny Committee about a recommendation, report or action of the committee

Questions on Cabinet minutes (Part 11.3 (k)) are limited to 15 minutes in total.

(b) Questions on notice

- Questions on notice by councillors must be about something the Council is responsible for or something that directly affects people in the city.
- The full wording of questions on notice must be emailed to [democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk](mailto:democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk) or received by the Head of Law and Governance by 1.00 p.m. at least seven clear working days before the Council meeting.

- Questions must be directed to the Lord Mayor, a Cabinet member or a committee chair. A Cabinet member can nominate another Cabinet member to reply.

(c) Supplementary questions

One supplementary question can be asked without notice. This must be addressed to the councillor who replied to the first question and must arise directly from the first question or the reply. No further supplementary questions are allowed.

### 11.12 Addresses by the public

(a) Public addresses at Council

- Members of the public may address Council for up to five minutes. This can be about anything the Council is responsible for or something that directly affects people in the city or something for decision at the meeting. A member of the public making an address may be accompanied by up to three other members of the public.
- Addresses will be taken in the order in which they are received by the Head of Law and Governance but at two points in the order of business, namely:
  - If the address relates to a matter for decision at the meeting, during Part 1 of the order of business (11.3 (g))
  - If the address does not relate to a matter for decision at the meeting, during Part 2 of the order of business (11.3 (n))

(b) Number of public addresses

There shall be no limit to the total number of addresses to any ordinary Council meeting but the total time permitted for public addresses and public questions is 45 minutes. There will be a limit of one address per individual at a meeting and priority will be given to hearing members of the public who have not spoken at Council within the last 12 months. Supplementary questions from the public will not be allowed.

(c) Annual meeting

There will not be any public addresses to the annual meeting.

(d) Special meetings

Addresses will only be taken at a special meeting if they are about a topic the special meeting is discussing and the Lord Mayor has agreed that public addresses will be included on the agenda for that meeting.

(e) Notice

The full wording of an address must be received by the Head of Law and Governance by 5.00 p.m. at least three clear working days before the Council meeting.

(f) Number of addresses

Council will hear one spoken address on each topic. If there is more than one request to speak on a topic, the five minute limit for the address shall be shared by those wishing to speak.

On issues where there are arguments for and against, Council can hear one speaker for and one against.

(g) Addresses that are about something for decision at the meeting

If an address is about something that is for decision at the meeting it will be considered with that recommendation or report or motion.

(h) Addresses that are not about something that is for decision at the meeting

If an address is not about something that is for decision at the meeting, it will be referred to the Chief Executive without discussion. The Chief Executive will send a written reply within 10 working days after having it investigated by an officer or discussed by the Cabinet or a committee. But the Cabinet member may make a response to an address at the meeting if they choose.

(i) Personal attacks and individual personal circumstances

Addresses must not contain personal attacks nor must they relate to individual personal circumstances. If an address contains a personal attack or if individual personal circumstances are mentioned, the Lord Mayor will ask the speaker to stop. If the personal attack or reference to individual personal circumstances continues, the Lord Mayor will ask the speaker to stop. If the speaker refuses to stop straight away, the Lord Mayor can ask the speaker to leave and adjourn the meeting until they do.

### 11.13 Questions by the public

(a) Asking questions at Council

Members of the public can ask one question at an ordinary meeting. These can be addressed to the Leader or other Cabinet member. Questions must be about something the Council is responsible for, something that directly affects people in the city or something for decision at the meeting. Questions that relate to individual personal circumstances will not be allowed.

Members of the public cannot ask questions at an annual or special meeting unless the Lord Mayor has agreed that public questions will be included on the agenda for a special meeting.

Questions will be taken at two points in the order of business, namely:

- If the question relates to a matter for decision at the meeting, during part 1 of the order of business (11.3(g))
- If the question does not relate to a matter for decision at the meeting, during part 2 of the order of business (11.3(n))



(b) Notice

The full wording of the question and the name or position of the councillor to whom it is to be asked must be given to the Head of Law and Governance by 5.00 p.m. at least three clear working days before the Council meeting.

(c) Number of questions

Members of the public cannot ask more than one question per meeting. Supplementary questions are not allowed. There shall be no limit to the number of questions to any ordinary meeting but the total time permitted for public questions and public addresses is 45 minutes (11.12(b))

(d) Asking the question

The Lord Mayor will ask the questioner to ask their question. The member asked the question will answer it either orally at the meeting or by referring to the availability of a written answer at the meeting. If the questioner or the councillor to whom the question is addressed is not present, the Chief Executive will have a reply sent with 10 working days. This will be copied to the councillor who would have been asked the question.

(e) Length of questions and answers

Questions and answers to questions cannot take longer than three minutes each unless the Lord Mayor agrees.

The total length of a question may be no longer than 200 words.

(f) Referring questions to the Cabinet or to committee

After a question has been answered, there will be no discussion but any councillor can propose that a matter raised by a question is referred to the Cabinet or to a committee. If the proposal is seconded, it will be voted on without discussion.

(g) Total length of addresses and questions

Council will not spend more than 45 minutes taking addresses (11.12) and questions (11.13). If it cannot take all the addresses and questions in 45 minutes, it will take them in the order that notice was given of them until there is no time left.

(h) Written answers

If a question is not taken because there is no time left, the Chief Executive will have a reply sent within 10 working days.

### 11.14 Rejecting addresses and questions

The Head of Law and Governance can reject a public address or question or a question on notice by a councillor, and the Lord Mayor can reject an address or question without notice, if:

- it is not about something the Council is responsible for or about something that directly affects people in the City or about a matter for decision at the meeting

- it is defamatory, frivolous, trivial or offensive
- it requires the Council to make public exempt or confidential information (Part 15.4)
- it relates to individual personal circumstances

If an address or question is rejected by the Head of Law and Governance or the Lord Mayor reasons must be given.

### **11.15 Petitions to full Council**

A petition containing at least 1,500 signatures will be debated at Council if the petition organiser makes a request for a debate in writing directly to the Head of Law and Governance.

Requests must be sent in writing, accompanied by the petition, to Head of Law and Governance at least 3 weeks prior to the Council meeting. Any petition presented as part of an address (11.12) directly to Council and that contains at least 1,500 signatures will not be debated at that meeting but at the next ordinary meeting.

Council will receive a report setting out the petition and the steps Council can take.

The petition organiser may address Council upon the petition for up to five minutes before the debate upon the petition at that next ordinary meeting.

If a Member wishes to put a substantive motion/recommendation on a petition they must let the Head of Law and Governance have that motion/recommendation by 10am on the working day before the Council meeting. These would then be published in the Council briefing note. Any amendments to these would have to be with Committee and Members' Services by 11.00am on the day of the meeting.

### **11.16 Reports and questions about organisations on which the Council is represented**

All councillors will be able to ask for a report to be given at Council by the council representative on a significant change or important event provided they make that request by 1.00 pm at least four working days before the meeting.

Members who are Council representatives on external bodies or chairs of council committees who consider that a significant decision or event has taken place, will give notice to the Head of Law and Governance by 1.00 pm at least one clear working day before the meeting to present a written or oral report on the event or the significant decision and how it may influence future events.

Each ordinary meeting of Council shall receive a written report concerning the work of one of the partnerships upon which the Council is represented.

### 11.17 Reports by the Chair of the Scrutiny Committee

Each ordinary meeting of Council shall receive a written report from the Council's Scrutiny Committee on the work of the Committee. That report shall be included in the agenda of the meeting. The Chair of the Scrutiny Committee may report orally if there are matters arising from the work of the Committee that the Chair considers Council should know about without delay.

### 11.18 Motions on notice

(a) Giving notice of motions

Some motions may be moved without notice. These are listed at 11.19. For all other motions, the full wording must be emailed to [democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk](mailto:democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk) or received by the Head of Law and Governance by 1.00 pm at least seven clear working days before the meeting. These motions will be reproduced on the agenda for the meeting.

(b) Topic of motions

Motions must be about things the Council is responsible for or something that directly affects people in the city. Where motions require some action on behalf of the Council, such actions must be clearly assigned.

(c) Length of motions

Motions must be limited to a maximum of 500 words.

(d) Listing motions on the agenda

Motions will appear on the agenda in an order that will rotate between the different political groups at each meeting. Subject to this rotation, motions will appear and be taken in the order they were received by the Head of Law and Governance:

- all cross party motions will be taken first:
- a cross-party motion is one supported in writing by all the leaders of the political groups on the Council
- a motion supported by fewer than all the political group leaders is not cross party and will be listed in the appropriate order for the proposer's group
- a single motion can be proposed and seconded by members of different political groups
- a single motion from an independent/ non-group councillor will be taken at the end of each 'cycle' of political groups' motions, listed in order of receipt

(e) Time limits

There is a time limit of 60 minutes for dealing with all motions but no time limit for dealing with each motion.

(f) Motion to remove the Leader

Any motion to remove the Leader and replace them with another Leader must be signed by no less than twelve councillors and emailed to [democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk](mailto:democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk) or received by the Head of Law and Governance by 1.00 pm at least seven clear working days before the meeting. This motion will be reproduced on the agenda for the meeting.

(g) Monitoring Officers' advice on motions

For motions to be effective they must be lawful and implementable.

The Monitoring Officer has a duty to ensure that the Council acts lawfully and properly and will review motions and motion amendments submitted by councillors prior to their publication to ensure they are consistent with these principles. If the Monitoring Officer has concerns that the publication or agreement of a motion or motion amendment submitted by a councillor would not be in the Council's interests, within these parameters, the Monitoring Officer will offer advice to the councillor who submitted the motion or motion amendment.

If the Monitoring Officer considers a motion or amendment to be unlawful, vexatious, defamatory, frivolous, offensive, beyond the powers and remit of the Council, related to employees or otherwise improper the Monitoring Officer will return it to the councillor who submitted it along with an explanation in writing about why it cannot be published in its current form.

The Monitoring Officer shall, if need be as a last resort, give a ruling as to whether the motion or amendment can be included on the agenda or briefing note circulated for the meeting.

(h) Implementation of any Council motion that has clear financial and/or resourcing implications will be subject to a report to the Cabinet setting out those implications.

### 11.19 Motions without notice

There is no need to give notice of motions to:

- a. appoint a chair of the meeting
- b. agree or correct the minutes
- c. change the order of business
- d. refer something somewhere else
- e. agree or amend recommendations of the Cabinet, Council committees or officers
- f. withdraw a motion
- g. amend a motion during a debate on it (11.20 (g))
- h. got to next business (11.20(k))
- i. move to a vote (11.20(k))
- j. adjourn a debate or meeting (11.20(k))

- k. suspend a Council procedure (11.26 (a))
- l. hold a discussion in private (when allowed under the access to information and key decision procedures – Part 15)
- m. hear a councillor no further (11.24(c))
- n. exclude a councillor from the meeting (11.24(d))
- o. give Council's agreement when it is required by the Constitution.

### 11.20 Rules of debate

- (a) No speeches until motion moved and seconded

No speeches can be made on a motion until it has been moved and seconded.

- (b) Seconder's speech

A councillor who formally seconds a motion or amendment can speak later in the debate.

- (c) Contents and length of speeches

Speeches (except for points of order and personal explanations (11.20(l) and 11.20(m))) must be about the item being discussed. Speeches will last a maximum of three minutes unless otherwise agreed.

- (d) When a councillor can speak again

A councillor who has already spoken in a debate cannot speak again except to:

- exercise their right of reply (11.20(i))
- make a point of order (11.20(l))
- make a point of personal explanation (11.20(m))

- (e) Amendments to motions - relevance

An amendment must be relevant to the motion and must be a proposal:

- to refer a motion somewhere else
- to add, replace or leave out words

Amendments to add, replace or leave out words must not negate the motion.

- (f) Amendments to motions

Substantive amendments to motions must be submitted by 10.00 am on the working day before the Council meeting so that they may be circulated with the briefing note.

Minor technical or limited wording amendments may be submitted during the meeting but must be written down and circulated.

### (g) Debate on amendments

The Lord Mayor can allow two or more amendments to be discussed together. But they must be voted on separately.

If any amendment is carried, the amended motion replaces the original motion. Any further amendments will be to the amended motion

If any amendment is not carried, any further amendments will be to the original motion.

The same amendment cannot be moved twice.

### (h) Councillor changing their own motion

A councillor can change a motion they have moved without notice if both the meeting and the seconder agree. The meeting will accept or reject the change without discussion.

The councillor can only make changes that could have been made as an amendment.

### (i) Right of reply

A councillor who moves a motion has a right to reply at the end of the debate, immediately before the vote.

If an amendment is moved, the councillor who moved the original motion has the right to reply at the end of the debate on the amendment but not before.

A councillor who moves an amendment has the right to reply immediately before the councillor who moved the original motion.

### (j) Motions that can be moved during debate

When a motion is being debated, no other motions can be moved except for the following procedural motions:

- to withdraw a motion
- to go to next business (11.20(k))
- to move to a vote (11.20(k))
- to adjourn the meeting or debate (11.20 (k))
- to hold a meeting in private (when allowed under the access to information and key decision procedures (Part 15))
- to hear a councillor no further (11.24 (c))
- to exclude a councillor from the meeting (11.24 (d))

### (k) Motions to end or postpone the debate

After a speaker has finished speaking any councillor can move next business or propose to move to a vote or adjourn the debate or meeting. They must do this without comment.

If a motion to go to next business is seconded and the Lord Mayor thinks the meeting has discussed the item enough, the mover of the original motion will

have the right of reply. Council will then vote on whether to go to next business. If Council agrees to go to next business, the original motion will not be voted on and will not become a resolution of Council.

If a motion to move to a vote is seconded and the Lord Mayor thinks the meeting has discussed the item enough, Council will vote on whether to take the vote on the original motion. If Council decides to take the vote, the mover of the original motion will have the right to reply. Then Council will vote on the original motion without further debate.

If a motion to adjourn the debate or meeting is seconded and the lord mayor thinks it is not possible to give the item enough discussion at the current meeting, Council will vote on whether to adjourn. The mover of the original motion will not have the right of reply before this vote.

(l) Points of order

A councillor can make a point of order at any time. The Lord Mayor will hear a point of order immediately. A point of order must be about the law or a Council procedure being broken. The councillor must say which law or procedure is being broken and how. The Lord Mayor will consider the Monitoring Officer's advice when deciding on a point of order and the Lord Mayor's decision will be final.

(m) Points of personal explanation

A councillor can give a personal explanation at any time. This must be about something they have said in the past that they feel is now being misunderstood or misrepresented. The Lord Mayor will have the final say over what counts as a personal explanation.

### 11.21 Voting

(a) Majority

Unless the Constitution says otherwise, votes will be decided by a simple majority of councillors in their seats and voting.

(b) Lord Mayor's second or casting vote

If there is the same number of votes for and against, the Lord Mayor will have a casting vote.

(c) Method of voting

Votes can be:

- by the general agreement of the meeting, if there is no one against
- by show of hands
- named or recorded (11.21(d) and 11.21(e)).

(d) Named votes

Any ten councillors present at the meeting can ask for the minutes to name who voted for, who voted against and who abstained on a vote.

When Council is voting upon setting the Council's budget or setting the Council Tax a named vote must be taken. <sup>1</sup>

(e) Right to have individual vote recorded

Any councillor can ask for the minutes to record whether they voted for or against or abstained on a vote. The request must be made immediately after the vote.

(f) Voting on appointments

If there are three or more candidates for a position and none has more than half the votes, the candidate with the fewest votes will be eliminated and a new vote taken. This will continue until one candidate has more than half the votes.

### 11.22 Officers

Council will consider whether to exclude the public before discussing the conditions, supervision, dismissal or conduct of any officer or former officer.

### 11.23 Excluding the public

The public can only be excluded if it is under the access to information rules (Part 15) or if they are making a personal attack (11.12 (i)) or disrupting the meeting (11.23).

### 11.24 Councillors' behaviour

(a) Speaking at Council

When they speak at Council, councillors must address the Lord Mayor. Only one councillor may speak at any one time.

(b) Lord Mayor standing

If the Lord Mayor stands during a debate, any councillor who is speaking must stop speaking. The meeting must be silent.

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*1 Regulation 2 of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 provides that after any "budget decision meeting" the names of the persons who cast a vote for the decision or against the decision or who abstained from voting must be recorded. A "budget decision meeting" means a meeting of the relevant body at which it -*

*(i) makes a calculation (whether originally or by way of substitute) in accordance with any of sections 31A, 31B, 34 to 36A, 42A, 42B, 45 to 49, 52ZF, 52ZJ, of the Local Government Finance Act 1992; or*

*(ii) issues a precept under Chapter 4 of Part 1 of that Act, and includes a meeting where making the calculation or issuing the precept as the case may be was included as an item of business on the agenda for that meeting.*



(c) Councillor not to be heard further

If a councillor keeps on disrupting the meeting, the Lord Mayor can move that the councillor is not heard further. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without being discussed.

(d) Councillor to leave the meeting

If Council has voted not to hear a councillor further and the councillor continues to disrupt the meeting, the Lord Mayor can move that the councillor leaves the meeting or that the meeting is adjourned. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without being discussed.

(e) General disturbance

If a group of councillors are making it impossible for Council to do its business, the lord mayor can halt the meeting for as long as necessary.

### 11.25 Disruption by the public

(a) Disruption by an individual

If a member of the public is disrupting the meeting, the Lord Mayor will warn them. If they carry on disrupting the meeting, the Lord Mayor can halt the meeting until they leave.

(b) Clearing part of the meeting room

If there is a general disturbance in a part of a meeting room open to the public, the Lord Mayor can have the area cleared.

### 11.26 Suspending and changing the procedures in this section

(a) Suspending the procedures in this section

All the Council procedures in this section can be suspended except 11.8 (changing the order of business), 11.9 (b) (no minutes at annual or special meetings) and 11.20 (e) (right to have individual vote recorded). A procedure can be suspended if at least half of all councillors are present and there is a simple majority in favour. No notice is needed for a motion to suspend a procedure. Procedures can only be suspended until the end of the meeting.

(b) Changing the Council procedures in this section

Any motion to change the procedures in this section must be proposed and seconded. After this, it will not be discussed until the next ordinary meeting of Council.

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