



**CITY
OF
LONDON**

**WARDMOTE
BOOK**

City of London Wardmote Book

FOREWORD

The City of London's unique electoral system pre-dates Parliament and the division of the City into wards is evident in the earliest written records of the City. The 25 wards were the military, judicial and administrative units for the area, being the equivalent of the rural hundred elsewhere. In early times, the Wardmote had a wide jurisdiction for the preservation of the peace and the power to inflict appropriate punishments. The development of the City's wards has provided each area with its own distinct history and traditions, some of which are still continued to this day.

The Saxon term "Wardmote" refers to a meeting of the ward held to announce the candidates at an election and then adjourned until after the poll has taken place. The Wardmote provides the electorate with an opportunity to ask the candidates questions and also for the candidates to address the electors present.

The City of London has retained its 25 wards, all of which are represented on the Court of Common Council by an Alderman and a number of Common Councilmen. The City of London generally uses the gender-neutral term "Common Councillor" where possible now in place of the arguably outmoded phrase "Common Councilman", while those holding the office of Alderman have the option of referring to themselves as "Alderman" or "Alderwoman" as they prefer. However, because the legislation governing elections in the City uses historic language, the terms "Common Councilman" and "Alderman" are technically correct and are retained for the purposes of the Wardmote Book and the relevant notices and forms.

Aldermen and Common Councilmen are elected by the electors of the ward who are registered to vote on the relevant ward list. Registration occurs annually when forms are sent to all residents and businesses in the City. The City has a unique demography with a relatively low residential population but a very large daily working population. This is reflected in its electorate: as well as residents, sole traders and equity partners in businesses are also able to vote and, in addition, a wide range of City organisations are able to nominate voters.

City of London ward elections are governed by Acts of Common Council, the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 and the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002. They are also governed, in part, by national legislation including Representation of the People Acts and Regulations. This Wardmote Book has been produced as a guide to the procedure to be followed at ward elections in the City of London, from the registration of voters to the qualifications of candidates in elections and the day of the election.

Any questions regarding information in this Wardmote Book can be referred to the Electoral Services Office, via e-mail at electoralservices@cityoflondon.gov.uk; or in writing addressed to the Electoral Services Office, City of London, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EJ.

Ian Thomas
Town Clerk & Ward Clerk

CITY OF LONDON WARDMOTE BOOK

ISSUE RECORD SHEET

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CITY OF LONDON WARDMOTE BOOK

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PART A

**WARD ELECTIONS
IN THE CITY OF LONDON**

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION TO WARD ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

1. The citizens and freemen of the City of London are a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London" known collectively as the City of London Corporation, and referred to in this book as "the Corporation".
2. The government of the City of London is discharged by the Corporation through three assemblies: -
 - (a) the Court of Aldermen which consists of Aldermen, including the Lord Mayor of London, one elected for each of the City's Wards, and the Recorder of London;
 - (b) the Common Council which consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen; and
 - (c) Common Hall which consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen of the Livery Companies of the City of London, provided that the latter are Liverymen of at least one year's standing and are freemen of the City¹.
3. This book is intended to provide a guide to Ward elections in the City of London for the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen which are governed by Acts of Common Council², local legislation³ and public general Acts of parliament⁴. The arrangements with regard to Common Hall are not covered by this book.

¹ Preamble and Section 14 of the City of London Elections Act 1725.

² See for example the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as amended).

³ See for example the City of London Municipal Elections Act 1849, the City of London Ballot Act 1887, the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 and the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

⁴ See for example the Representation of the People Act 1983, section 191 of which applies certain parts of that Act to municipal elections in the City.

4. The City is divided into 25 Wards represented by one Alderman and between 2 and 10 Common Councilmen, depending on the size of the electorate in the Ward. There are 100 Common Councilmen in total⁵. A map showing the Wards of the City, together with the number of Common Councilmen for each Ward, appears at Appendix 1.
5. Historically, Aldermen have held office for life (but there is an understanding amongst the Aldermen that an Alderman should retire on reaching 75 years of age⁶) unless an Alderman resigns or is removed from office for "just and reasonable cause"⁷. However, a convention⁸ has developed for Aldermen to surrender office after holding it for not more than six years, and in these circumstances they may stand for re-election in their Wards.
6. Ordinary elections for Common Councilmen historically took place each year in December. The date of election was changed in 2004 to take place on the second Friday of March of that year. The elections in 2005 and 2009 were similarly held on the second Friday of March but the term of office was for four years. Since 2013 elections are held every four years on either the third Wednesday in March, or the fourth Wednesday in March, although in certain rare circumstances ordinary elections will instead be held on another date to be determined by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Lord Mayor⁹. The next ordinary elections will be held on Wednesday 19 March 2025. As the last ordinary elections were delayed from 2021 to 2022¹⁰, due to the coronavirus pandemic, the current Common Councilmen will serve a maximum three year term, allowing the election cycle to revert to normal.

⁵ Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 4 November 2010.

⁶ Resolution of the General Purposes Committee of Aldermen, 30 March 2022.

⁷ Act of 17 Richard II c.11-13 (1393-1394).

⁸ See Part A Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" at paragraph 2, footnote 2 on page 16.

⁹ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012.

¹⁰ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 8 October 2020.

SECTION 2

ELECTORS

Qualification of voters at Ward elections

1. Persons entitled to vote in a Ward election in the City of London are those who, on the **qualifying date**: -

(a) are **occupying** as **owner or tenant** the whole or part of any hereditament (i.e. land or building) which is shown in a local non-domestic rating list, which is in that Ward, and for which the rateable value shown in that list is not less than £10; or

(b) are **resident** in that Ward; or

(c) are persons appointed in writing as voters by a **qualifying body** which ordinarily **occupies** as **owner or tenant** any premises situated in that Ward, being premises in respect of which the right to appoint one or more voters depends on the size of the **workforce** there;

and who on that date and on the date of the poll are not subject to any **legal incapacity** to vote and are **Commonwealth citizens** or citizens of the Republic of Ireland or in the case of a Ward election for Common Councilmen, **qualifying EU citizens** or **EU citizens with retained rights**. They must also be **of full age** and registered in the appropriate Ward list¹. Further guidance on interpreting the words in bold font is set out in paragraphs 3 to 14 below.

2. It is not possible for persons to qualify to vote on the basis set out in sub-paragraphs 1(a) and 1(c) above at the same premises. Where this would otherwise be the case, only sub-paragraph 1(a) applies².

¹ Section 6 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (as amended).

² Section 3(8) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

3. "**Qualifying date**" means 1 September in the year preceding the year of the Ward election³. Thus, for elections in March 2025, the qualifying date is 1 September 2024.
4. "**Occupying**" means occupying any premises by personal physical presence for the purpose of carrying on any trade, business, profession or other occupation or calling⁴. In the case of a "qualifying body" (see paragraph 9 below) this includes such occupation through a director, officer, employee or agent of that body or through a holder of any paid or unpaid office for the performance of whose functions accommodation is being provided by the body⁵. Ownership or a tenancy without these features would not therefore be acceptable. If evidence of occupation is required, this could take the form of a letter describing the nature of the business conducted at the premises and confirming physical presence, customer lists or similar evidence that business is transacted or by inspection of the premises by the Corporation.
5. "**Owner or tenant**" encompasses those persons with an equitable interest in the land or building. As long as persons with such an interest are occupying the land by physical presence for a relevant purpose then this is sufficient for them to qualify as voters. However, a simple licence to occupy premises, with no exclusive possession – such as is often found in shared workspaces – would not satisfy this requirement. An unincorporated body which is occupying any premises shall be taken to be doing so as owner or tenant whether or not the person who is on its behalf the owner or tenant of those premises is occupying them⁶.
6. Determining whether a person is "**resident**" at a particular address for the purposes of electoral law generally falls to section 5 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended) but this provision does not apply to Ward elections⁷. There is, however, relevant case law concerning the ordinary meaning of the word "resident" for the purpose of qualification to vote at an election. The Court of Appeal has held⁸ that the following principles are applicable to the question of "residence": -

³ Section 3(4) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

⁴ Section 6(3) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 as amended by section 3(1)(b) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

⁵ Section 2(1) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

⁶ Section 2(2) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

⁷ See section 191 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁸ Fox v Stirk and another; Ricketts v Registration Officer for the City of Cambridge [1970] 3 All ER 7.

- (a) a person can have two residences and be resident in both;
- (b) temporary presence at an address does not make a person resident there, but temporary absence does not deprive a person of residence; and
- (c) a person is properly "resident" in a place when their stay has a considerable degree of permanence.

Determining "residence" is, therefore, a question of fact in each case.

7. It should be noted that a person *could* have two residences and be resident at both for the purposes of electoral registration⁹ but for local government elections generally a person is not entitled to vote as an elector more than once in the same electoral area at any local government election, or in more than one electoral area for a local government area which is not a single electoral area¹⁰. Although this does not apply to Ward elections, there is a similar provision: a person cannot be registered in more than one Ward list or more than once in a Ward list and thus cannot vote in more than one Ward or more than once in a Ward at any Ward elections¹¹. Also, the same offence is committed by a person voting more than once as for local government elections generally¹².
8. There are some other statutory rules relating to specific circumstances concerning "residence": -
- (a) For merchant seamen (persons whose employment is carried out on board sea going ships) residence is either at the place a person would have been resident at but for the nature of their occupation; or is at any hostel or club providing accommodation at which a person stays in the course of their occupation¹³.

⁹ See Fox v Stirk: the Court decided that there was a sufficient prospect of permanence to turn mere occupation into residence and students were not, therefore, prevented from being "resident" in their University town because their parental homes, at which they might also qualify for registration, were elsewhere.

¹⁰ Section 2 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended).

¹¹ Section 3(6) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

¹² Section 61(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹³ Section 6 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

- (b) Members of the armed forces and their spouses (examples of persons with a "service qualification") on making a declaration (a "service declaration" because, for example they will be living overseas) that includes an address that they would have otherwise been residing at are to be treated for the purposes of registering to vote as being "resident" at the address given¹⁴.
9. **"Qualifying body"** means a body corporate (for example a limited company or a livery company incorporated by royal charter) or an unincorporated body other than a partnership¹⁵ (for example an unincorporated association or guild). Government departments and other bodies exercising statutory functions on behalf of the Crown are excluded¹⁶. A qualifying body that occupies premises in a Ward appoints voters depending on the size of its workforce. **"Workforce"** means all persons whose principal or only place of work on the qualifying date is the premises occupied by the body in the Ward¹⁷. Whilst this is ultimately a question of fact to be determined in each case, it will include employees who work remotely for part of the time, or even a majority of the time, provided that they retain a genuine connection to those premises as their principal or only place of work and attend as and when required. The number of persons that a body can appoint as voters is calculated as follows¹⁸: -
- (a) one for a workforce of up to 5, plus one for every 5 workers up to a workforce of 50 (where the excess is not divisible by 5 the remainder are disregarded for the purpose of the calculation); and
- (b) for a workforce that exceeds 50, the number is calculated as above plus one for every 50 further workers (where the excess is not divisible by 50 the remainder are disregarded for the purpose of the calculation).
10. A qualifying body entitled to appoint more than one person as a voter must ensure, as

¹⁴ Section 14(1) and sections 15-17 Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁵ This means a "partnership" within the meaning of section 1 of the Partnership Act 1890. The partners in such a partnership will instead qualify in their own right if they meet the test in sub-paragraph 1(a) above.

¹⁶ Section 6 of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

¹⁷ Section 2 of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

¹⁸ Section 3(2) and (3) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

far as is reasonably practicable, that the appointments it makes reflect the composition of its workforce¹⁹. The process adopted by qualifying bodies for the appointment of voters should be open and clear²⁰. In addition, to be appointed as a voter by a qualifying body, a person must meet certain conditions²¹: -

- (a) the person's principal or only place of work is within the City and has been for the whole of the twelve months preceding the qualifying date and the person works for the qualifying body proposing to appoint them and has done during the whole of that period; or
- (b) the person has had their principal or only place of work within the City for an aggregate period of at least:
 - (i) five years during the whole of which time they have worked exclusively for the qualifying body proposing to appoint them; or
 - (ii) ten years in any other case;

and at least part of the period relied on falls within the five years preceding the qualifying date.

Note:- A person who on the qualifying date is a member of a board of directors or other governing body of a qualifying body shall, for these purposes, be treated as having their principal or only place of work on that date, and for the period during which they have been a member of that board or governing body, at the premises in respect of which the entitlement to appoint by that qualifying body arises.

11. A "**legal incapacity**" means the incapacity to vote in an election as a result of the common law and any disqualification imposed by the Representation of the People Act 1983 or any other Act²². It includes: -

¹⁹ Section 4 of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

²⁰ Undertaking given by the Corporation to the House of Lords during the progress of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002 through Parliament.

²¹ Section 5 of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

²² Section 202 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

- (a) a convicted person detained in a prison or unlawfully at large when they should be detained²³;
 - (b) a person detained in a mental hospital pursuant to a court order or who is unlawfully at large when they should be detained²⁴; and
 - (c) a person guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice at an election, for example personation and voting offences²⁵.
12. **"Commonwealth citizens"** includes any person who is a British citizen, British overseas territories citizen, British National (Overseas), British Overseas citizen or British subject²⁶ and a citizen of a Commonwealth country²⁷.
13. A person is a **"qualifying EU citizen"** if they are a citizen of a country with which the UK has a bilateral voting and candidacy rights treaty²⁸ and are resident in the UK with any form of leave to remain, or do not require such leave²⁹. A person is an **"EU citizen with retained rights"** if they are a citizen of a country with which the UK does not have a bilateral voting and candidacy rights treaty but they have been legally resident in the UK since before the UK left the EU on 31 December 2020³⁰. The inclusion of qualifying EU citizens and EU citizens with retained rights as voters applies only to Ward elections for Common Councilmen, not to Ward elections for Aldermen. This does not affect the rights of citizens from Ireland, Malta or Cyprus who, as set out above, are separately eligible to be registered to vote.
14. **"Of full age"** means that the voter is aged 18 years or over on the date of the poll. A

²³ Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁴ Section 3A of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁵ Sections 60, 61, 160, 173 and 185 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁶ Under the British Nationality Acts 1981 and 1983 or the British Overseas Territories Act 2002.

²⁷ Section 37 and Schedule 3 [Countries whose Citizens are Commonwealth Citizens] to the British Nationality Act 1981.

²⁸ These countries are set out in Schedule 6A to the Representation of the People Act 1983. Currently the UK holds bilateral treaties with Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Spain.

²⁹ Section 4 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 applying section 203A of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁰ Section 4 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 applying section 203B of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

person who will become 18 years old during the year may be registered in a Ward list, but will only be entitled to vote if they have attained that age before or on the date of the poll³¹.

Preparation of Ward lists

15. The Town Clerk is under a duty³² to prepare and publish by 15 February in each year a list for each Ward of persons entitled to vote in an election in that Ward in the coming year³³. Ward lists are not capable of constant amendment and there is not a system of rolling registration for Ward elections in the City³⁴.
16. The Town Clerk is required to make house to house or other sufficient enquiries of persons to establish their entitlement or qualification to be voters at a Ward election, and hence to be included in a Ward list³⁵. This includes enquiries for the purpose of identifying qualifying bodies³⁶. Before 1 September in each year the Town Clerk must send to each qualifying body known to him to be occupying any premises in the City a notice stating the maximum number of persons which that body may appoint as voters, and requesting the body to inform him, in writing, of the persons appointed³⁷. The Town Clerk may require any person to give information required for the purposes of his duties in maintaining the Ward lists and, if they fail to comply, they shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine³⁸.
17. Following enquiries, the Town Clerk must publish provisional Ward lists by 30

³¹ Schedule 6 paragraph 2 to the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³² The duty is placed on the Town Clerk by section 7(1) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 as amended by section 3 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1968 (previously, the Secondary was under the duty to prepare such lists, but the amendment substituted the Town Clerk as the specified officer for this purpose).

³³ Section 7(5) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 as amended by the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

³⁴ Sections 13, 13A and 13B of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended) provide for rolling registration. These provisions do not apply to Ward elections in the City.

³⁵ Section 7(2) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

³⁶ Section 8(1) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

³⁷ Section 8(2) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002.

³⁸ Regulation 23 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001. Applied by section 7(8) and section 4 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 and regulations 22 and 70 of The Representation of the People Regulations 1950 (now superseded). In relation to qualifying bodies, applied by section 8(1) of the City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002 and regulation 29 of The Representation of the People Regulations 1986 (now superseded).

November in each year³⁹ and make them available for inspection. During the period between the date the provisional Ward lists are published and up to and including 16 December, any person whose name does not appear in any of the provisional lists may submit a claim to the Town Clerk for their name to be included and any person whose name appears in a provisional list may submit an objection to the Town Clerk regarding the registration of any other person in the same provisional list⁴⁰ (see paragraphs 18 to 21). Final Ward lists must be published by 15 February and these are the definitive lists of persons entitled to vote in Ward elections to be held between 16 February and 15 February in the following year inclusive⁴¹. During this period, the Ward lists remain open for public inspection.

Determining claims and objections

18. The Town Clerk determines all applications for, and objections to, a person's registration in a Ward list. Applications for registration must be available for public inspection until determined by the Town Clerk⁴². If no objection is made within five days, beginning with the day following the entry of an application on the list of applications, the application may be allowed⁴³.
19. Objections may be made in respect of names included on the provisional Ward lists and claims for registration. An objection must be made in writing and signed and dated by the objector. It must state the name and address of the person against whom the objection is made, together with their electoral number, if they have one. It must also state the grounds of the objection, which can include the date upon which an elector becomes 18 years of age⁴⁴. In addition, an objection must state the name of the objector, the objector's electoral number, address as shown on the Ward list and correspondence address if different⁴⁵. An objection must be available for public inspection until determined by the Town Clerk⁴⁶. The Town Clerk can ask for further information from

³⁹ Section 7(3) City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

⁴⁰ Section 7(4) City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

⁴¹ Section 7(5) City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

⁴² Regulation 28 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 (equivalent to regulation 11(5) of the regulations of 1950).

⁴³ Regulation 29(4) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁴⁴ Schedule 6 paragraph 4 to the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁵ Regulation 27 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁴⁶ Regulation 28 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

the objector, if he feels that insufficient information has been provided, and take no further action until that information is supplied.

20. The Town Clerk has the power to disallow an objection if the objector is not entitled to object; to disallow an objection without a hearing if the objection is clearly without merit; and to state that he intends to disallow an application or objection (for example because the particulars given in the application or objection do not entitle the applicant or objector to succeed). In the former case the Town Clerk must inform the objector. In the latter two cases he must send a notice stating the grounds for his opinion - and the applicant or objector may, within three working days, give notice that they require the application or objection to be heard⁴⁷.
21. Unless the Town Clerk allows or disallows an application or objection he must send a notice to the applicant, or the objector and the person objected to, stating the time and place at which he proposes to hear the matter. The hearing must not be earlier than the third day or later than the seventh day after the date of the notice⁴⁸. The applicant, or the objector and the person objected to (or a person acting on behalf of any of them), together with any other person who appears to the Town Clerk to be interested, are entitled to make written representations and appear and be heard at the hearing⁴⁹. The Town Clerk determines the objection at the conclusion of the hearing.

Appeals relating to Ward lists

22. An appeal lies to the Mayor's and City of London Court from any decision of the Town Clerk in relation to a claim by a person for their name to be included in a Ward list or in relation to any objection⁵⁰.

⁴⁷ Regulation 29 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁴⁸ Regulation 30 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁴⁹ Regulation 31 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁵⁰ Section 9 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

SECTION 3

CANDIDATES

Qualification for election to Common Council as Common Councilman¹

1. Except where **disqualified** by any enactment, a person is qualified to be elected to the Common Council as a Common Councilman if at the date of nomination² and at the date of election that person is a freeman of the City³ and is **of full age** and a **British subject** or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland or a **qualifying EU citizen** or an **EU citizen with retained rights** and: -
 - (a) is registered in the list of persons entitled to vote in any Ward election; or
 - (b) **owns freehold or leasehold** land in the City; or
 - (c) has during the whole of the twelve months preceding the date of nomination, and has until the date of the election, resided in the City.
2. Further guidance on interpreting the words in bold font is set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 below.
3. A serving Common Councilman is "**disqualified**" from holding office by reason of bankruptcy, neglecting duties of the office for more than six consecutive months without reasonable cause or on conviction of fraud or any crime⁴ for which a prison sentence (whether suspended or not) is imposed⁵. Disqualification due to bankruptcy will cease on discharge from bankruptcy. A person is not disqualified from election to the office of Common Councilman only by reason of the fact that they rent a house from the Corporation⁶. A person may also be disqualified from election if they have been convicted or reported guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice by an election court⁷, or if they have been disqualified from being

¹ Section 5 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (as amended).

² See Part A, Section 4 "*Notice of Election to Notice of Poll*" at pages 16 to 27 of this volume.

³ There is an expedited procedure for applying for the freedom where the applicant wishes to stand as a candidate.

⁴ Section 9 of the City of London Municipal Elections Act 1849.

⁵ Interpretation adopted by the Court of Aldermen and the Policy and Resources Committee (at its meeting on 15 November 2001) and similar to the position for local government generally as provided for by section 80 of the Local Government Act 1972.

⁶ Section 618(3) of the Housing Act 1985.

⁷ Section 159 and section 160 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

or becoming a member of a local authority on conviction for an offence relating to a disclosable pecuniary interest⁸. A number of local authority posts are also defined as politically restricted (normally senior positions such as the Head of Paid Service or Statutory Chief Officer, or other senior managers or staff who regularly advise members, for example)⁹. If a person holds one of these posts they are disqualified from being or becoming a member of any local authority¹⁰.

4. **"Of full age"** means that a person has attained 18 years of age¹¹.
5. **"British subject"** means a person who has the status of a Commonwealth citizen under the British Nationality Act 1981¹².
6. A person is a **"qualifying EU citizen"** if they are a citizen of a country with which the UK has a bilateral voting and candidacy rights treaty¹³ and are resident in the UK with any form of leave to remain, or do not require such leave¹⁴. A person is an **"EU citizen with retained rights"** if they are a citizen of a country with which the UK does not have a bilateral voting and candidacy rights treaty but they have been legally resident in the UK since before the UK left the EU on 31 December 2020¹⁵. This does not affect the rights of citizens from Ireland, Malta or Cyprus who, as set out above, are separately eligible to stand for election.
7. **"Owns freehold or leasehold"** will include, as a leasehold interest, a tenancy at will. If the property, whether freehold or leasehold, is transferred, conveyed or leased (as appropriate) to more than four persons, the maximum number of owners who can qualify under this provision

⁸ Section 34(4) of the Localism Act 2011.

⁹ Section 2 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

¹⁰ Section 1 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

¹¹ Section 1 of the Family Law Reform Act 1969. This is consistent with the qualification age for candidates for local government elections generally (section 79 of the Local Government Act 1972) and for Parliamentary elections (section 17 of the Electoral Administration Act 2006). The minimum age for a freeman of the City was reduced from 21 to 18 by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008.

¹² The expression "Commonwealth citizen" is used in the British Nationality Act 1981 and persons who under the now repealed British Nationality Act 1948 were British subjects are Commonwealth citizens under the 1981 Act (section 51 of the 1981 Act). Commonwealth citizen includes the following categories (section 37 of the 1981 Act): British citizen; British overseas territories citizen; British National (Overseas); British Overseas citizen; British subject; and citizens of those countries set out in Schedule 3 to the Act of 1981. This is consistent with the position for local government elections generally: section 79 of the Local Government Act 1972.

¹³ These countries are set out in Schedule 6A to the Representation of the People Act 1983. Currently the UK holds bilateral treaties with Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Spain.

¹⁴ Section 4 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 applying section 203A of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁵ Section 4 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 applying section 203B of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

is limited to the first four¹⁶ named in the transfer, conveyance or lease (although the remaining owners could qualify as candidates through the alternative route of registration as electors in the Ward list *provided they are in occupation* by physical presence and for relevant purposes¹⁷).

Qualification for election as Alderman

8. To qualify for the office of Alderman a person must be of full age; either British, Irish, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country¹⁸; an able and sufficient citizen and freeman of the City¹⁹; not already an Alderman²⁰; and at the time of nomination and election must either²¹: -
- (a) be a justice of the peace²²; or
 - (b) not be the subject of a debt relief restrictions order, an interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions interim order or a debt relief restrictions undertaking²³, and not have been convicted in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, of any imprisonable offence (whether or not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of the offence)²⁴.

¹⁶ Section 34(2) of the Law of Property Act 1925.

¹⁷ See Part A Section 2 "Electors" at paragraph 4, page 4.

¹⁸ See the opinion of the Law Officers dated 15 June 2021. Section 3 of the Act of Settlement 1701, as modified by Schedule 7 to the British Nationality Act 1981, prevents any person who is not a Commonwealth citizen (which includes a British citizen) or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland from assuming the office of Alderman. This is because the office of Alderman is an "office or place of trust" within the meaning of that section.

¹⁹ Freeman originally had to be British subjects, by an Order of Common Council of 14 February 1427, as only this group would have been able to make the freeman's declaration and oath of natural allegiance to "our Sovereign Lady". However, EU citizens were admitted to the freedom from 1996, allowing them to make a declaration of local allegiance to Her Majesty. By an Act of Common Council of 25 March 1999 the freedom was opened to persons of any nationality. There is an expedited procedure for applying for the freedom where the applicant wishes to stand as a candidate.

²⁰ This doesn't prevent an existing Alderman from offering to surrender their office and seeking re-election. See section 3(6) of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

²¹ Section 3(1) of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 21 April 2022) and citing some provisions of the Act of Common Council of 15 April 1714.

²² Section 3(2) of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013). Historically all Aldermen were magistrates, but section 76(1) of the Access to Justice Act 1999 provides that Aldermen shall not be justices of the peace unless appointed by the Lord Chancellor in accordance with the Justices of the Peace Act 1997.

²³ These terms are defined in section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013) and in schedules 4A and 4ZB to the Insolvency Act 1986.

²⁴ Section 3(3) of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013 and section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 27 April 2023).

9. There is no requirement for a person to reside within the Ward for which that person seeks election as an Alderman, or within the City, and no requirement that a person is an owner or occupier of premises within the City.
10. The term "of full age" has the same meaning in relation to candidates for the office of Alderman as it does for candidates for the office of Common Councilman.
11. The term "British" includes any person who is a British citizen, British overseas territories citizen, British National (Overseas), British Overseas citizen or British subject under the British Nationality Acts 1981 and 1983 or the British Overseas Territories Act 2002. "Irish" means a citizen of the Republic of Ireland. A "Commonwealth country" means any country mentioned in Schedule 3 to the British Nationality Act 1981²⁵.
12. A person is disqualified from holding the office of Alderman for the same reasons that would disqualify a person from the office of Common Councilman²⁶.

²⁵ Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 (as inserted by section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 21 April 2022).

²⁶ See paragraph 3 above.

SECTION 4

NOTICE OF ELECTION TO NOTICE OF POLL

Introduction

1. This section sets out the procedure to be followed for Ward elections for the office of Alderman and Common Councilman from the issue of a Precept for a Ward election through to the Notice of Poll.

Circumstances leading to the holding of a Ward election

2. Aldermen have historically held office for life, only being removed for "just and reasonable cause"¹ but a convention² has developed whereby they surrender office after holding it for not more than six years. Ward elections for the office can therefore arise on the death or disqualification³ of the incumbent, or where the incumbent offers to resign or surrender the office (whether or not this is to seek re-election or election to another Ward). Where any of these occur, the Town Clerk must report the matter to the next regular meeting of the Court of Aldermen⁴. For ease of reference, a summary of the timetable for Ward elections for the office of Alderman appears at Appendix 2.
3. As regards an Alderman resigning or surrendering their office, there are three permutations: -
 - (a) An Alderman resigns and does not intend to seek re-election in any

¹ Act of 17 Richard II c.11-13 (1393-1394).

² The Preamble to the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998 refers to a resolution of the Court of Aldermen that individual Aldermen should offer to surrender their Office on or before the expiry of a term of six years (or any subsequent such term). This proposal was approved by the General Purposes Committee of Aldermen at its meeting on 2 July 1998. The convention was reviewed and consolidated with other undertakings by the Court of Aldermen on 6 February 2024. It was also resolved that the General Purposes Committee of the Court of Aldermen may, on the written application of an Alderman, extend the last day for the tendering of their resignation under this convention by a period of up to six months where it considers that it is reasonable to do so in all the circumstances.

³ As to disqualification, the grounds are the same as for Common Councilmen (see Part A, Section 3 "Candidates" paragraph 3 at pages 12-13).

⁴ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 17 May 1979).

Ward. An Alderman can: -

- (i) choose to continue in office until immediately prior to the Wardmote⁵ (meaning midnight on the day preceding the Wardmote⁶); or
 - (ii) choose to leave the office forthwith, which will take effect at the end of the meeting of the Court of Aldermen to which the resignation is reported⁷.
- (b) An Alderman resigns and seeks re-election in the same Ward⁸. They are deemed to continue in office until midnight on the day preceding the Wardmote⁹. If successful in the election, their service in the office is deemed not to have been interrupted by the surrender of the office.
- (c) An Alderman resigns the office for a Ward but with the intention of seeking election to the office in another Ward. An Alderman: -
- (i) cannot stand for election in one Ward if they are already an Alderman¹⁰ in another Ward;
 - (ii) can elect not to continue in office until immediately prior to the Wardmote in their current Ward, in which event the resignation will take effect when reported to the next Court of Aldermen¹¹ or at a subsequent date specified by the Alderman to the Court

⁵ Section 3A(1A) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 3(2) of the Act of Common Council of 4 June 2001).

⁶ Section 3A(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3(3) of the Act of Common Council of 4 June 2001).

⁷ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 17 May 1979).

⁸ Section 3A(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 4(ii) of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998).

⁹ Section 3A(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3(3) of the Act of Common Council of 4 June 2001).

¹⁰ Acts of Common Council of 15 April 1714, 10 September 1998 and 16 May 2013.

¹¹ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as amended by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 17 May 1979).

of Aldermen; and

- (iii) a period of 19 days must elapse between the resignation from the current Ward taking effect and the Wardmote in the other Ward; this is because the latest time for the delivery of nomination papers is not later than noon on the 19th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election¹².

4. Common Councilmen normally hold office for a term of four years and Ward elections for that office can therefore arise in the following circumstances: -

- (a) When ordinary Ward elections for the whole number of Common Councilmen take place. These are held in every fourth year, on either the third Wednesday in March, or the fourth Wednesday in March, or in certain circumstances on another date to be determined by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Lord Mayor¹³. The next ordinary elections for the whole number of Common Councilmen will take place on 19 March 2025. Because the Common Councilmen elected in March 2017 served longer five year terms¹⁴, due to the coronavirus pandemic, the Common Councilmen elected in March 2022 will serve shorter three year terms. Incumbent Common Councilmen cease to hold office at midnight on the day immediately preceding the day on which elections take place¹⁵. But incumbent Common Councilmen who are re-elected retain their existing committee memberships¹⁶.

(b) On a vacancy caused by the: -

- (i) election of the incumbent Common Councilman as an Alderman;

¹² Section 7(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

¹³ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012.

¹⁴ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 8 October 2020.

¹⁵ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012.

¹⁶ Section 5 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1954.

- (ii) death of the incumbent Common Councilman¹⁷;
- (iii) resignation of office by the incumbent Common Councilman¹⁸;
or
- (iv) disqualification of the incumbent Common Councilman¹⁹

the successor holding office for the remainder of the unexpired term of the previous incumbent.

5. For ease of reference a summary of the timetable for Ward elections for the office of Common Councilman appears at Appendix 3.

Calculation of time limits

6. There are prescribed time limits for the various steps in the procedure for Ward elections, and these are set out in the paragraphs that follow. For the purpose of calculating the prescribed time limits, the following days should be discounted: a Sunday; a day of "the Christmas break" (i.e. the period beginning with the last week day before Christmas Day and ending with the first week day after Christmas day which is not a bank holiday); a day of the "Easter break" (i.e. the period beginning with the Thursday before and ending with the Tuesday after Easter Day); a day of "a bank holiday break" (i.e. any bank holiday²⁰ not included in the Christmas break or the Easter break and the period beginning with the last week day before that bank holiday and ending with the next week day which is not a bank holiday); or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning²¹.

¹⁷ Section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 4 October 1973.

¹⁸ Sections 58 and 59 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1900.

¹⁹ See Part A, Section 3 "Candidates" paragraph 3 at pages 12-13.

²⁰ Bank holidays: Easter Monday; last Monday in May; last Monday in August; 26 December, providing this is not a Sunday; and 27 December, in a year when 25 or 26 December is a Sunday (all by virtue of section 1(1) and Schedule 1 to the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971); New Year's Day or 2 January as appropriate (since 1974 and by proclamation in accordance with section 1(3) of the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971); and first Monday in May (since 1978 and declared as a bank holiday by royal proclamation).

²¹ Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970.

Issue of Precepts

7. A Precept for the holding of a Ward election must be issued by the Lord Mayor not later than the 28th day before the day fixed for the holding of the election²² (that is, the day of the Wardmote²³). The form of the Precept, which is not prescribed by Act of Common Council, will vary depending on whether it is for: (a) the election of an Alderman; (b) the election of Common Councilmen for the term of four years; or (c) a vacancy arising due to the death, resignation or disqualification of a Common Councilman²⁴.

Notices of Ward elections

8. A Notice of Ward election must be prepared and published by the Ward Clerk not later than the 25th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election²⁵. The Town Clerk is the Ward Clerk for all Ward elections²⁶. The notice is published by fixing it to some conspicuous place or places within the Ward and by sending a copy to each elector at the address in respect of which they are registered in the Ward list²⁷. The form of the Notice is prescribed by Act of Common Council²⁸. The Town Clerk in consultation with the Comptroller and City Solicitor can amend the form of the Notice when necessary²⁹.

Issue of nomination papers

9. The Notice of Ward election gives electors notice of the times and place where persons wishing to stand as candidates in the forthcoming election can obtain

²² Section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

²³ See Part A, Section 6 "Wardmote and Polling Arrangements" (pages 36 to 62).

²⁴ See Part B of this volume for examples of the Precept.

²⁵ Section 6(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

²⁶ See Part A, Section 6 "Wardmote and Polling Arrangements" paragraph 8 at pages 38-39.

²⁷ Section 6(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

²⁸ Section 6(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008) and the Schedule (as substituted by section 1(4) of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977). See Part B of this volume for examples of the Notice of Ward Election.

²⁹ Section 15 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 4(4) of the Act of Common Council of 4 June 2001).

nomination papers. The form of the nomination paper will vary depending on whether the Ward election is for that of a Common Councilman or an Alderman³⁰. It can be amended when necessary by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Comptroller and City Solicitor³¹. The Notice also draws electors' attention to the times and place for the delivery of the completed nomination papers.

Completion and delivery of nomination papers and consents to nomination

10. A nomination paper in the prescribed form must be completed for each person wishing to be a candidate at a Ward election³². It is an offence to forge or fraudulently deface a nomination paper³³. When completing the nomination paper, the following information must be included³⁴: -

(a) **Full name, with surname appearing first.** Ideally the full legal name of the candidate should be given. Certain abbreviations have been held to be a sufficient statement of a person's name³⁵ and the general law on the point is that no misnomer or inaccurate description of any person in a nomination paper shall affect the validity of that paper if the description of that person is such as to be commonly understood³⁶. If there is any doubt about a candidate's name the legal name should be given first and should be followed by the reputed name: "XX, commonly known as YY".

(b) **Place of residence.** This is the candidate's home address. In the case of a Ward election for Common Councilman there is no requirement for a candidate to include their "qualifying address" (that is, the address in

³⁰ See Part B of this volume for examples of nomination papers.

³¹ See footnote 29 above.

³² Section 7(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

³³ Section 3(1) of the Ballot Act 1872.

³⁴ Section 7(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

³⁵ Henry v Armitage (1883) 12 QBD 257.

³⁶ This is the general position as stated in section 50 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (although this section does not apply to Ward elections in the City).

respect of which they are registered in any Ward list)³⁷.

- (c) **Description.** The nomination paper specifies that the description should not exceed six words and this limit arises because the description subsequently appears on the ballot paper. The limit reflects that which applies nationally to elections for councillors of principal areas³⁸. The description must be the word "Independent", the name of the registered party where that party has authorised use of that name, or no description should be given³⁹.
- (d) **Date of admission to the freedom of the City.** This is the date on which the person took the oath at the Chamberlain's Court.
11. A nomination paper must be subscribed by a proposer and a seconder and also by three other electors⁴⁰. The subscribers must be registered in the Ward list for the Ward in which the candidate seeks election. Each subscriber should also add their electoral number. Subscribers must be 18 years of age or over on the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election. Subscribers must not subscribe more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled or subscribe more than one nomination paper in respect of the same candidate⁴¹. "Subscribed" means signed⁴².
12. A candidate may submit more than one nomination paper and thus be validly nominated for more than one Ward election. Such a candidate must withdraw candidature from all but one of those Ward elections before the close of

³⁷ See Part A, Section 3 "Candidates" paragraph 1(a) at page 12. Section 1(3) of the Act of Common Council of 23 May 1968 removed this requirement from section 7(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

³⁸ The Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006 Appendix of Forms. This is not amongst the 2006 Rules applicable to Ward elections in the City.

³⁹ Section 22 of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.

⁴⁰ The subscribers must be eligible to vote at the election in question. A qualifying EU citizen or an EU citizen with retained rights, who is not able to vote at an Aldermanic election, would not be eligible to subscribe an Aldermanic nomination paper.

⁴¹ Section 7(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁴² This is consistent with the rule which has national effect, namely Rule 6(2) of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006, although this Rule is not amongst the 2006 Rules applicable to Ward elections in the City.

withdrawal of nominations (see paragraph 21 below). If the candidate does not so do, they will be deemed to have withdrawn their candidature from all of those Ward elections⁴³.

13. Completed nomination papers must be delivered at the address of the Ward Clerk (in practice the address of the Ward Clerk is the Electoral Services Office of the Town Clerk's Department) not later than noon on the 19th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election⁴⁴.
14. A person is not validly nominated until they consent to nomination⁴⁵; such consent to be given in writing and in the prescribed form (as with nomination papers the prescribed form can be amended, where necessary, by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Comptroller and City Solicitor⁴⁶). The prescribed form will vary depending on whether the Ward election is for that of a Common Councilman or an Alderman⁴⁷, as the consent to nomination must contain a statement and particulars of the person's qualification to hold the office to which they seek election. The consent to nomination paper should be completed, witnessed and delivered to the Ward Clerk (see paragraph 13 above) on or within one month before the last date for the delivery of nomination papers.
15. After the latest time for delivery of nomination papers and before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election, nomination papers and consents to nomination can be inspected and copies taken at all reasonable times⁴⁸.
16. Where a nomination paper and a candidate's consent to nomination are delivered as outlined above, the candidate is deemed to be nominated unless the Ward Clerk decides that the nomination paper is invalid; or proof is given to the satisfaction of the Ward Clerk of the candidate's death; or the candidate

⁴³ Section 11(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁴⁴ Section 7(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁴⁵ Section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁴⁶ See footnote 29 above.

⁴⁷ See Part B of this volume for examples of a candidate's consent to nomination.

⁴⁸ Section 10A of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 17 February 1972).

withdraws⁴⁹.

Decisions as to validity of nominations

17. The Ward Clerk is required to examine each nomination paper as soon as practicable after it has been delivered and decide whether the candidate has been validly nominated⁵⁰. It may therefore be possible for a fresh nomination to be delivered by a person if an earlier nomination has been rejected. The only grounds on which the Ward Clerk is entitled to decide that a nomination paper is invalid are that the particulars of the candidate or the person subscribing the paper are not as required by law and that the paper is not subscribed as required⁵¹. Examples may be where the description of the candidate exceeds six words in length or where one of the persons subscribing the paper is not registered in the Ward list for the Ward in which the candidate is seeking election. The Ward Clerk must therefore consider the validity of the nomination paper rather than the validity of the particulars given in the nomination paper⁵².
18. Where the Ward Clerk decides that a nomination paper is invalid he must endorse and sign on the paper the fact and the reasons for his decision⁵³. The Ward Clerk's decision is final and cannot be challenged in any proceedings⁵⁴. As stated in paragraph 17 above, the Ward Clerk's decision is about whether the nomination paper is in good order and not about whether the particulars given in the nomination paper are correct. A challenge to the validity of a person's nomination (as distinct from the validity of a nomination paper) is a matter for an election petition⁵⁵.
19. Not later than noon on the 13th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election, the Ward Clerk will confirm acceptance or otherwise of

⁴⁹ Section 9(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵⁰ Section 9(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970).

⁵¹ Section 9(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵² See R v Election Court, ex parte Sheppard [1975] 2 All ER 723 and Greenway-Stanley v Paterson [1977] 2 All ER 663.

⁵³ Section 9(4) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵⁴ Section 9(5) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵⁵ Section 9(6) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

nomination papers in writing to each candidate at the address given in the nomination papers⁵⁶. Notwithstanding this time limit, it would be best practice for written confirmation to be given to candidates no later than the publication date of the statement of persons nominated (see following paragraph).

Publication of statement of persons nominated

20. A statement of persons nominated as candidates for each Ward must be prepared and published (for example by fixing it in a public place in the relevant Ward) by the Ward Clerk no later than noon on the 17th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election⁵⁷. The statement must be in the prescribed form⁵⁸ (although this can be amended where necessary, by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Comptroller and City Solicitor⁵⁹). It must show the names and descriptions of the persons nominated (arranged in alphabetical order by surname) together with each person's place of residence and proposer and seconder⁶⁰.

Notice of withdrawal of candidates nominated

21. A candidate at a Ward election may withdraw their candidature by giving notice⁶¹ of withdrawal signed by the candidate and attested by a witness and delivered to the Ward Clerk no later than noon on the 16th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election⁶².
22. If the candidate is outside the United Kingdom, a notice of withdrawal together with a written declaration of the candidate's absence both signed by the candidate's proposer will be sufficient⁶³.

⁵⁶ Section 9(7) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵⁷ Section 10(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁵⁸ See Part B of this volume for examples of the statement of persons nominated.

⁵⁹ See footnote 29 above.

⁶⁰ Section 10(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as amended by section 1(5) of the Act of Common Council of 23 May 1968).

⁶¹ See Part B of this volume for an example of a notice of withdrawal of candidature.

⁶² Section 11(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 7 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁶³ Section 11(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

Notice of poll

23. Following any withdrawals of candidates, if the number of persons remaining validly nominated for a Ward election exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled a poll⁶⁴ must be held, to be taken by ballot, on the day next following the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election (or if this day is a Saturday, Sunday, bank holiday⁶⁵ or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning on the first day thereafter that is not one of those days)⁶⁶.
24. Where a poll is to be held, the Ward Clerk must prepare and publish not later than the 6th day before the holding of the Ward election a notice of poll in the prescribed form⁶⁷ (although this can be amended where necessary, by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Comptroller and City Solicitor⁶⁸). The notice must be fixed in a conspicuous place or places within the Ward and sent to each person remaining validly nominated or to their election agent⁶⁹. An official poll card is also sent to each voter at their qualifying address in the Ward list advising of the date and hours of the poll⁷⁰.

Death of candidate nominated

25. The effect of the death of a person nominated as a candidate in a Ward election depends on the date and time of the candidate's death and on whether the person is included in the statement of persons nominated as standing nominated: -

⁶⁴ See Part A, Section 6 "Wardmote and Polling Arrangements" (pages 36 to 62).

⁶⁵ See footnote 20 for list of bank holidays.

⁶⁶ Section 11A(1) and (2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977). See also section 17 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1954.

⁶⁷ Section 11A(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (substituted by section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008). See Part B of this volume for an example of a notice of poll.

⁶⁸ See footnote 29 above.

⁶⁹ Section 11A(4) and (5) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977).

⁷⁰ This is consistent with the rule for local government elections generally: Rule 25 of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006.

- (a) If the death occurs before the latest time for the delivery of nomination papers, namely before noon on the 19th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election, the candidate is deemed to be nominated until proof is given to the satisfaction of the Ward Clerk of the candidate's death⁷¹.

- (b) If the death occurs either: -
 - (i) after the latest time for the delivery of nomination papers, namely after noon on the 19th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election; or

 - (ii) before the latest time for the delivery of nomination papers, namely before noon on the 19th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election, but the person is shown in the statement of persons nominated

and proof of the death is given to the satisfaction of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor must countermand the Ward election and issue a further Precept if the remaining number of candidates validly nominated exceeds the number of vacancies⁷².

26. Where a Ward election is countermanded and a fresh Precept issued, candidates validly nominated for the countermanded election are not required to submit fresh nomination papers⁷³. Serving Common Councilmen in the Ward where the election is countermanded continue to hold office until the date of the new Ward election⁷⁴.

⁷¹ Section 9(1)(b) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁷² Section 12(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁷³ Section 12(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁷⁴ Section 12(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

SECTION 5

ELECTION AGENTS AND ELECTION EXPENSES

Appointment of election agents

1. The term "election agent" is not defined as such in any statute but there are certain duties which are imposed by law.
2. A candidate at a Ward election is required to have an election agent. Care should be taken in the appointment as, under the doctrine of agency, a candidate will be liable for the unauthorised acts of their agent as if they are within the scope of the agent's authority. There are, however, no defined criteria by which a person is judged to be qualified to be an election agent. Rather, the law prohibits certain persons from holding that position. For example, if a candidate engages as an agent a person who they know or have reasonable grounds for supposing is subject to an incapacity to vote at the election as a result of having been convicted or reported for a corrupt or illegal practice, then the candidate is incapable of being elected¹. Irrespective of whether the person is disqualified in the Ward in which the election is taking place, it is clearly undesirable for a candidate to appoint a person who has been so convicted or reported.
3. A candidate must appoint their election agent not later than the latest time for the delivery of notices of withdrawal of candidature (for Ward elections this is noon on the 16th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election²). The name and address of the candidate's election agent must be notified in writing to the Town Clerk by this deadline³ and the agent must provide written acceptance of the appointment⁴ (standard forms of appointment and acceptance are available for candidates and agents⁵). An election agent may act for two or

¹ Section 165(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

² See Part A, Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll", paragraph 21 at page 25.

³ Section 67(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴ Section 67(5) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁵ See Part B of this volume for an example of the form for the appointment of an election agent and the agent's acceptance of office.

more candidates. A candidate may name themselves as election agent⁶ and in the event that no appointment is made the candidate is deemed to have done so⁷. A candidate is also deemed to be their own election agent in the following circumstances: -

- (a) if the appointed election agent dies and the candidate does not make a new appointment on the day of the death or on the following day⁸; or
- (b) the appointment of the election agent is revoked⁹ and no new appointment is made¹⁰.

A candidate is, however, able to revoke their own deemed appointment as if it were an actual appointment¹¹.

4. An election agent must have an office to which documents can be sent and this must be within the City, or within the Parliamentary constituency in which the City is comprised, or in a London borough adjoining the City¹² ("the permitted area for the office"). Where a candidate acts as their own election agent, the office is deemed to be at the address stated in the statement of persons nominated or, if that address is outside the permitted area for the office, the office is deemed to be at the qualifying address of the person named in the statement as the candidate's proposer¹³.
5. The Town Clerk is required to publish the names and addresses of election agents¹⁴, including the offices to which documents can be sent¹⁵, forthwith after receipt of that information.

⁶ Section 67(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁷ Section 70(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁸ Section 70(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁹ Section 67(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁰ Sections 67(4) and 70(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹¹ Section 70(3A) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹² Section 69 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹³ Section 70(4) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁴ Section 67(6) of the Representation of the People Act 1983. See Part B of this volume for an example of the notice published by the Town Clerk.

¹⁵ Sections 69(1) and 70(6) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

Duties of election agents

6. The duties of an election agent include the following: -
 - (a) to be conversant with the law governing Ward elections in the City and to use due care, diligence and skill in acting for the candidate;
 - (b) to make or authorise payments of "elections expenses"¹⁶ (see paragraphs 9 to 18 below); and
 - (c) to deliver to the Town Clerk within 35 days¹⁷ after the day on which the result of the election is declared a return containing a statement of all election expenses incurred by or on behalf of the candidate and a statement of all payments made by the election agent together with all bills and receipts relating to those payments¹⁸.

7. Candidates may also appoint agents to attend at polling stations and at the counting of the votes¹⁹.

Election publicity

8. Election publicity, for example in the form of an election address, provides a means by which a candidate can convey to the voters at a Ward election their policies and views. The name and address of the printer, the promoter and any other person on behalf of whom the material is being published (known as an imprint) must appear on any printed publicity document²⁰ produced by or on behalf of a candidate. If the material is single-sided, the imprint must appear on the face of the document. If the material is multi-sided, the imprint must appear

¹⁶ Section 73(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – although election expenses can also be paid by the candidate or by a person authorised in some circumstances under section 73(5).

¹⁷ See paragraph 19 below for a note on the calculation of time.

¹⁸ Section 81(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁹ Rules 21, 31, 33 and 57 of the First Schedule to the Ballot Act 1872 (“the Rules”).

²⁰ Section 110 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

on the first or last page. Where the material is an advert in a newspaper or periodical, the advert must contain the name and address of the promoter and any other person on behalf of whom the advert is being published, with the printer's details appearing on the first or last page of the publication. Certain types of electronic material must also include the name and address of the promoter and any other person on behalf of whom the material is being published, or if this is not reasonably practicable, this information must be displayed in text form in a location that is directly accessible from the electronic material²¹.

Election expenses

9. "Election expenses" means expenses incurred at any time in respect of certain specified matters that are used for the purposes of a candidate's election after the date when that person becomes a candidate at the election²². The earliest that a person can officially become a candidate is the last day for publication of the Notice of Ward election (the 25th day before the election) and the latest is the last day for delivery of nomination papers (the 19th day before the election), depending on when their nomination paper is submitted or they otherwise declare their intention to stand²³. The 'regulated period' (the period during which the spending and donation rules apply) then continues until the day of the election, or the day of the poll if the election is contested.

10. The specified matters include: advertising of any nature; unsolicited material addressed to electors; and transport costs²⁴. Some matters are excluded from the definition, for example accommodation which is the candidate's sole or main residence and transport and computing equipment acquired by the candidate principally for the candidate's own personal use²⁵. Where property, goods, services or facilities are provided for the use or benefit of the candidate, either

²¹ Section 41 of the Elections Act 2022 – Part 6 of that Act applies to Ward elections by virtue of section 40(10) of that Act.

²² Section 90ZA(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²³ Section 118A of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁴ See Part 1 of Schedule 4A to the Representation of the People Act 1983 for the full list of matters.

²⁵ Section 90ZA(2) and Part 2 of Schedule 4A to the Representation of the People Act 1983.

free of charge or at a discount of more than 10 per cent, the appropriate amount (if it exceeds £50) is treated as incurred by the candidate and must be declared. But this is only where their use on behalf of the candidate is directed, authorised or encouraged by the candidate or the candidate's election agent²⁶. Election expenses can be incurred by the candidate, the candidate's election agent or by any person authorised by either of them to incur expenses²⁷.

11. The following are illegal expenses which are expressly prohibited: -
- (a) expenses incurred in excess of the maximum allowed (see paragraph 12 below);
 - (b) payments to induce a candidate to withdraw their candidature²⁸;
 - (c) payments to electors or their proxies (other than to those who are advertising agents) to use their land to exhibit addresses, bills or notices²⁹;
 - (d) payments to canvassers³⁰; and
 - (e) payments of claims for election expenses after the time for sending in or paying such claims has expired³¹ (see paragraph 13 below).
12. The election expenses incurred by a single candidate in a Ward election must not, in aggregate, exceed the maximum amount of £460 together with 9p for every elector in the Ward in which the candidate seeks election³². Where there are two joint candidates in a Ward election (namely where they appoint the same election agent, share accommodation or other services or publish a joint election

²⁶ Section 90C of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁷ Section 90ZA(4) and section 75(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁸ Section 107 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁹ Section 109(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁰ Section 111 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³¹ Section 78 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³² Section 76(1) and 197(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended by Article 2 of the Representation of the People (Variation of Limits of Candidates' Election Expenses) (City of London) Order 2024).

address) the maximum amount for each of the candidates is reduced by a quarter. If there are more than two joint candidates the maximum amount for each is reduced by a third³³. A candidate or election agent who incurs or authorises the incurring of election expenses in excess of the maximum allowed when they ought reasonably to have known that expenses in excess of the maximum were being incurred, is guilty of an illegal practice³⁴. There is a relief to this for joint candidates where, for example, joint candidature arose after the candidate had begun the conduct of the election as a separate candidate. The excess must not be more than is reasonable and must not in any event exceed the maximum allowed for a separate candidate³⁵.

Claims and statements of election expenses

13. Every claim or account in respect of election expenses must be sent to an election agent (or the candidate where the candidate is the election agent) not later than 21 days after the day on which the result of the election is declared, otherwise the claim is barred and must not be paid³⁶. Within the same time limit, a candidate must send to their election agent a written statement of their personal expenses (if any)³⁷ or expenses incurred before the appointment of the election agent. All claims or accounts must be paid by the election agent not later than 28 days after the day on which the result of the election is declared³⁸. An election agent who pays a claim that was received later than the 21 day time limit, or makes a payment after the 28 day time limit is guilty of an illegal practice³⁹.

14. Every payment made by an election agent, except where it is for less than £20, must be vouched by a bill, stating the particulars, or by a receipt⁴⁰.

³³ Section 77(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁴ Section 76(1B) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁵ Section 77(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁶ Section 78(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁷ Section 74(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁸ Section 78(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁹ Section 78(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁰ Section 73(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

Returns and declarations

15. Within 35 days after the day on which the result of the election is declared, an election agent must deliver to the Town Clerk a return in the appropriate form and stating all election expenses incurred by or on behalf of the candidate and all payments made by the election agent together with all bills or receipts that relate to those payments. The contents of the return are specified by statute⁴¹. The requirement to "deliver" means that the return as to election expenses must reach the Town Clerk by the deadline.
16. The return as to election expenses must be accompanied by a declaration made by the election agent verifying the return⁴². At the same time, or within 7 days afterwards, the candidate must deliver to the Town Clerk a declaration verifying the return as to election expenses⁴³. Where the candidate is their own election agent, they only have to make the latter declaration (suitably modified)⁴⁴.
17. Failure to deliver a true return as to election expenses and either of the declarations would amount to an illegal practice⁴⁵. Relief may be granted by the High Court, an election court or a county court if the failure is due to: the applicant's illness; the absence, death, illness or misconduct of some other specified person; inadvertence or any other reasonable cause of a like nature; and not by reason of any want of good faith on the applicant's part⁴⁶. In the event that the offence is committed by the successful candidate or their election agent, the candidate must not sit as an Alderman or Common Councilman until either the return and declarations have been delivered or an authorised excuse has been obtained. If the candidate does sit during this time, they forfeit £50 for each day actionable by summary proceedings in the magistrates' court⁴⁷. The prohibition on sitting would not, for example, apply to an unsuccessful

⁴¹ Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴² Section 82(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴³ Section 82(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁴ Section 82(5) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁵ Section 84 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁶ Section 86 of the Representation of the People Act 1983. See also Finch v Richardson [2009] All ER (D) 01 (Jan).

⁴⁷ Section 85 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

candidate in a Ward election for the office of Alderman where that candidate was already a serving Common Councilman. Such a person would still be guilty of an illegal practice if the return and declarations were not delivered in the prescribed time limits.

18. The Town Clerk must make the returns and declarations and any accompanying documents available for public inspection (excluding the address of any individual donor). Copies must also be provided to any person who requests them, on payment of the prescribed fee. After a period of two years the documents are either returned or destroyed⁴⁸.

Calculation of time

19. For the purposes of computing any period of not more than 7 days the following days are to be disregarded: Saturday; Sunday; Christmas Eve; Christmas Day; Good Friday; a bank holiday⁴⁹; or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning. For any longer period these days are to be counted except where the day on which anything required to be done falls on one of those days, the requirement is deemed to relate to the first day following which is not one of those days⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ Section 89 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁹ See footnote 20 in Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" for list of bank holidays.

⁵⁰ Section 119 of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

SECTION 6

WARDMOTE AND POLLING ARRANGEMENTS

Introduction

1. Ward elections in the City differ from other local government elections in that not all of the rules that apply nationally¹ apply to Ward elections which are also regulated by local legislation² and Acts of Common Council.

The Wardmote

2. Wardmotes, which originate from the earliest date of the division of the City into Wards, are meetings of Wards. Originally they had a wide jurisdiction for the preservation of the peace in each Ward and had the power to inflict appropriate punishments³. Wardmotes can still bring matters to the notice of the Common Council or Court of Aldermen by formal resolution, but today the principal business conducted at the Wardmote is the election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Ward Beadles.
3. The Precept for the holding of a Ward election⁴ gives notice to either the Common Councilmen for the Ward in the case of an election for the office of Alderman, or to the Alderman of the Ward in the case of an election for the office of a Common Councilman, or Councilmen in the case of four yearly elections, of the requirement on them to hold a Wardmote for the election of a suitably qualified person (or persons as the case might be). Irrespective of whether or not

¹ For example, as set out in the Representation of the People Act 1983, the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006 and the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

² For example the City of London Ballot Act 1887 which applies the Ballot Act 1872. The latter was repealed by section 175(5) of the Representation of the People Act 1949 but not in so far as it was applied to Ward elections by virtue of the 1887 Act. The later repeal of section 175(5) by the Representation of the People Act 1983 did not effect a wider repeal than that of that section itself and the fact that the Act of 1887 is not repealed indicates an intention to retain it for the City, with its cross reference to the Act of 1872.

³ "The Corporation of London: Its Origin, Constitution, Powers and Duties" (Geoffrey Cumberlege).

⁴ See Part A, Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" paragraph 7 at pages 19-20.

the number of persons nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, in which circumstance there must be a poll, a Wardmote must be held. This must be within the boundaries of the Ward⁵. There is no express guidance as to who is entitled to attend the Wardmote. As Wardmotes originated as meetings of the Ward it appears that Ward inhabitants generally were entitled to attend rather than the meetings being open to the public at large. This view is supported by the wording of section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 23 May 1968⁶ because it appears that, prior to this Act, the only people entitled to attend a Wardmote were those on the Ward list for the Ward in which the Wardmote was being held. The effect of the Act, therefore, was to make an exception to the general lack of entitlement for candidates and their agents. This may be an academic point, as other persons could be admitted with the approval of the Alderman for the Ward, with the concurrence of their Common Councilmen, as the Alderman presides over the Wardmote (see paragraphs 10 to 12 below).

4. The procedure for a Wardmote for the election of an Alderman and for the election of a Common Councilman (or Common Councilmen) is set out below. Before moving on to the procedure, it will be helpful to consider the terms used to describe the various positions involved in the electoral process.

Positions involved in the electoral process

5. At the election of an Alderman the Lord Mayor, or in their absence their locum tenens, acts as **Presiding Officer** on the day of the Wardmote. At the election of a Common Councilman, or Common Councilmen as the case may be, the Alderman of the Ward, or in their absence the Lord Mayor or their locum tenens, acts as **Presiding Officer**. The **Deputy of a Ward** can also preside at a Wardmote for the election of a Common Councilman, for example to fill a

⁵ This was the opinion of the Law Officers of 17 October 1902 based upon the custom of the City. Section 2 of the City of London Municipal Elections Act 1849 contemplated elections being held in each Ward by providing that persons entitled to vote in an election for Alderman or Common Councilman by reason of occupying premises in that Ward "...shall be entitled to vote...in the Ward in which such premises shall be situate".

⁶ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 23 May 1968: "A candidate for election to the Common Council as a common councilman and his election agent shall be entitled to be admitted to a Wardmote although not registered in the ward list for the Ward in which the candidate is seeking election".

vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent Common Councilman, and the precept may be issued directly to them⁷. The Deputy is appointed⁸ by the Alderman for the Ward from amongst the Common Councilmen of that Ward⁹ and the appointment ceases on a vacancy occurring in the office of Alderman. In such a situation the person appointed by the last Alderman as the Deputy continues to perform the duties associated with that appointment until such time as a Deputy is appointed by the person elected to the office of Alderman for the Ward¹⁰. Since 2022, a Lord Mayor's Aldermanic Representative¹¹ may also act as Presiding Officer at any Wardmote, in the absence of the aforementioned persons¹².

6. The Presiding Officer at an election where a poll is held is also the **Returning Officer** for that election¹³, with all of the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed on that position¹⁴.
7. The Returning Officer is required to appoint a **presiding officer** to preside at each polling station¹⁵. In practice, the Returning Officer also appoints a presiding officer to be their deputy returning officer. The presiding officer is responsible for running the operation of the poll at the polling station to which they have been allocated. The Returning Officer also appoints **poll clerks** to assist the presiding officer at the poll.
8. The duties of the **Ward Clerk** in relation to the administration of elections are

⁷ Section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 4 October 1973. The successful candidate cannot subscribe the Declaration of Office before the Deputy unless the Deputy is also a Justice of the Peace.

⁸ Appointments of a Deputy and Honorary Ward Clerk (see paragraph 8) were historically made at the annual Wardmote for the ordinary elections of Common Councilmen. Since 2005, the ordinary elections have been held every four years. The Policy and Resources Committee at its meeting on 17 November 2005 concurred with a resolution of the General Purposes Committee of Alderman of 1 November 2005 that an annual Wardmote still be held in March and that the appointment of Deputies and Honorary Ward Clerks should be a standard item on the agenda of those Wardmotes.

⁹ Act of Common Council of 6 December 1712.

¹⁰ Resolution of the Court of Aldermen of 21 April 1970.

¹¹ This means any Alderman appointed in writing by the Lord Mayor to act as Presiding Officer at the election in question.

¹² Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of Common Council of 10 March 2022.

¹³ Section 2 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887 provides that the Presiding Officer is also the Returning Officer for the purposes of the poll. See also *Absalom v Gillett* [1995] 2 All ER 661.

¹⁴ Section 2 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887 provides that the powers and duties conferred on a Returning Officer are those contained in the Ballot Act 1872.

¹⁵ Rule 21 of the Ballot Act 1872.

set out in Acts of Common Council¹⁶. The origins of the office of Ward Clerk are unclear. In 1837¹⁷ it was suggested that "*the Ward Clerk is an officer of modern creation*" but the office almost certainly owes its origins to the office of the "Clerk of the Alderman"¹⁸. In the more recent past, Ward Clerks were appointed annually by the Alderman for each Ward¹⁹. As with the origins of the office, the duties are unclear but they appear to include instructing the Ward Beadle to command attention and reading aloud the Precept for the holding of the Ward election. In order to produce consistency of approach in the administration of Ward elections it was resolved that the then City Secretary (now the Town Clerk) would be appointed as the Ward Clerk for all elections²⁰. Each Alderman now appoints an **Honorary Ward Clerk** to be responsible for the other duties historically exercised by the Ward Clerk, namely: instructing the Ward Beadle to command attention at the commencement of the Wardmote; reading aloud the Precept; assisting the Alderman to run the Wardmote; and otherwise assisting in the Ward as directed by the Alderman. As with the Deputy for the Ward appointed by the Alderman, if there is a vacancy in the office of Alderman the person last appointed by the Alderman as the Honorary Ward Clerk continues to perform the duties associated with that appointment until such time as an Honorary Ward Clerk is appointed by the person elected to the office of Alderman for the Ward.

9. The **Ward Beadle** opens and closes the Wardmote. In the event of a poll, the Ward Beadle adjourns the Wardmote and resumes and closes the Adjourned Wardmote. The Ward Beadle is an officer of the Ward responsible to the Alderman and the voters of the Ward. Some Wards have more than one Beadle. Whilst the duties of the office are not specified²¹ Ward Beadles are elected to the

¹⁶ Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as amended). The duties are described in Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" (pages 16 to 27).

¹⁷ Report of the Municipal Corporations' Commissioners on London and Southwark.

¹⁸ "Clerk of the Alderman" is a position mentioned in the Liber Albus compiled by the Town Clerk in c.1419.

¹⁹ Resolution of the Court of Aldermen of 13 April 1915.

²⁰ Resolutions of the General Purposes Committee of Aldermen of 26 March 1996, the Policy and Resources Committee of 4 April 1996 and the Court of Common Council of 23 May 1996.

²¹ Lists of the Ward Beadles' usual duties have been prepared from time to time (for example report of the Police Committee to the Common Council of 28 October 1841) but the Corporation has never regulated the duties of the office. The current list of the Ward Beadles' main tasks and responsibilities is available on the Corporation's website.

office and this is regulated by Act of Common Council²². Elections to the office generally take place in each Ward at the annual Wardmote in March, on a date to be determined by the Alderman; but in any year in which ordinary Ward elections for the whole number of Common Councilmen are scheduled to take place, elections of Ward Beadles take place on the same date²³. The Alderman, with the consent of the Deputy and Common Councilmen for the Ward (or a majority of them), nominates one or more "honest, sufficient and discreet" person or persons to the voters²⁴ at the Wardmote²⁵ for them to elect the person nominated, or one of them if more than one are in nomination. The term of office for a Ward Beadle is therefore approximately one year (dependent on the scheduling of the Wardmotes)²⁶. On a casual vacancy occurring in the office of Ward Beadle, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the Alderman of the Ward in which the vacancy has occurred²⁷.

Procedure for a Wardmote

10. The procedure for holding a Wardmote is outlined in paragraphs 11 and 12 below and that for an Adjourned Wardmote in paragraphs 34 and 35. Examples of the form of the agenda for Wardmotes are set out at Appendix 4.

(a) Wardmote for the election of Alderman

11. The Lord Mayor or their locum tenens acts as Presiding Officer at the Wardmote for an election of an Alderman, where the procedure is as follows: -

- (a) Procession to enter the Wardmote.
- (b) On the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk, the Ward Beadle opens

²² Act of Common Council of 10 October 1663 as amended by Acts of Common Council of 14 July 1960; 10 October 1963; 8 June 1978; 14 June 1984; 10 October 2002; 4 December 2003; and 17 January 2013.

²³ Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 17 January 2013 (substituted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 January 2025).

²⁴ The persons eligible to vote are those whose name appears on the Ward list as qualified to vote at elections of Alderman in the Ward (section 13 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960).

²⁵ This normally takes place prior to the poll, where the Common Council elections are contested. However, it is not specified, and Ward Beadles are sometimes elected at the Adjourned Wardmote.

²⁶ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 17 January 2013.

²⁷ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 17 January 2013.

the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).

- (c) The Honorary Ward Clerk reads the Precept.
- (d) A suitable vote of thanks or vote of condolence is passed for the previous incumbent, depending on the circumstances giving rise to the vacancy.
- (e) The Honorary Ward Clerk reads out the names of the persons remaining validly nominated, in the order appearing on the statement as to persons nominated.
- (f) The Presiding Officer invites the person(s) remaining validly nominated to address the Wardmote in the same order as above.
- (g) The Presiding Officer invites electors to ask questions of the candidate(s).
- (h) If there is only one candidate: -
 - (i) the Presiding Officer declares the candidate to be elected as Alderman for the Ward and to be returned to the first Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be next held after seven clear days following the Ward election²⁸;
 - (ii) the candidate returns thanks;
 - (iii) any general business of the Wardmote is considered;
 - (iv) a resolution is passed that a public notice be given of the name of the candidate elected²⁹;
 - (v) a vote of thanks is passed to the Presiding Officer who returns

²⁸ Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (substituted by section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

²⁹ Rules 45 and 46 of the Ballot Act 1872.

thanks; and

- (vi) the Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).

- (h) If there is more than one candidate and a poll is to be held: -
 - (i) the Presiding Officer announces that a poll will be held in accordance with the Notice of Poll³⁰;

 - (ii) the Presiding Officer in their capacity as Returning Officer appoints the presiding officer for the poll (and as their deputy) and other officers that are necessary for conducting the poll;

 - (iii) the Honorary Ward Clerk reads out section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872 and all those persons authorised to attend the polling station or count make a declaration of secrecy by stating "*I solemnly promise and declare that I will not at this election for ... do anything forbidden by section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872 which has been read to me*" and by signing the relevant declaration³¹ which is countersigned by the Presiding Officer as Returning Officer³²; and

 - (iv) the Ward Beadle adjourns the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).

- (i) The Mayoral party retires.

(b) Wardmote for the election of Common Councilman or Councilmen

12. The Alderman for the Ward or in their absence the Lord Mayor or their locum

³⁰ See Part A, Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll", paragraphs 23 and 24 at page 26.

³¹ See Part B of this volume for an example of the form of declaration and the full text of section 4.

³² The declaration of secrecy may also be made in the presence of a justice of the peace, before the opening of the poll, and this is the only option available to a Returning Officer (Rule 54 of the Ballot Act 1872).

tenens acts as Presiding Officer at the Wardmote for the election of a Common Councilman, or Common Councilmen (or the Deputy for the Ward to fill a vacancy, for example caused by the death of an incumbent officeholder). The procedure is as follows: -

- (a) Procession to enter the Wardmote.
- (b) On the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk the Ward Beadle opens the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).
- (c) The Honorary Ward Clerk reads the Precept.
- (d) At a by-election, a suitable vote of thanks or vote of condolence is passed for the previous incumbent, depending on the circumstances giving rise to the vacancy.
- (e) The Honorary Ward Clerk reads out the names of the persons remaining validly nominated, in the order appearing on the statement as to persons nominated.
- (f) The Presiding Officer invites the person(s) remaining validly nominated to address the Wardmote in the same order as above.
- (g) The Presiding Officer invites electors to ask questions of the candidate(s).
- (h) If the number of candidates nominated does not exceed the vacancies to be filled: -
 - (i) the Presiding Officer declares the candidate(s) to be elected as Common Councilman, or Common Councilmen, for the Ward;
 - (ii) the candidate(s) return(s) thanks;
 - (iv) the person(s) elected make the declaration of office in the

prescribed form³³;

(v) at the Wardmote for the ordinary election of Common Councilmen³⁴ the Alderman:

- appoints the Deputy of the Ward and the Honorary Ward Clerk; and
- nominates a person or persons to be Ward Beadle for the voters at the Wardmote to then elect the person nominated, or one of them if more than one are in nomination, to the office;

(vi) the Return to Precept is completed³⁵;

(viii) any general business of the Wardmote is considered;

(ix) a resolution is passed that a public notice be given of the name(s) of the candidate(s) elected;

(x) a vote of thanks is passed to the Presiding Officer who returns thanks; and

(xi) the Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).

(i) If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the vacancies to be filled and a poll is to be held: -

(i) the Presiding Officer announces that a poll will be held in

³³ See Part B Forms.

³⁴ The ordinary election of Common Councilmen takes place in March in every fourth year from 2013 (section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012) apart from the deviation due to coronavirus in 2022 (section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 8 October 2020).

³⁵ See Part A, Section 7 "Post Election" paragraph 5 at page 64.

accordance with the Notice of Poll;

- (ii) at the Wardmote for the ordinary election of Common Councilmen the Alderman:
- appoints the Honorary Ward Clerk; and
 - nominates a person or persons to be Ward Beadle for the voters at the Wardmote to then elect the person nominated, or one of them if more than one are in nomination, to the office;
- (iii) the Presiding Officer in their capacity as Returning Officer appoints the presiding officer for the poll (and as their deputy) and other officers that are necessary for conducting the poll;
- (iv) the Honorary Ward Clerk reads out section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872 and all those persons authorised to attend the polling station or count make a declaration of secrecy by stating "*I solemnly promise and declare that I will not at this election for ... do anything forbidden by section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872 which has been read to me*" and by signing the relevant declaration³⁶ which is countersigned by the Presiding Officer as Returning Officer³⁷; and
- (v) the Ward Beadle adjourns the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form (see Appendix 4).
- (j) The Alderman's party retires.

³⁶ See Part B of this volume for an example of the form of declaration and the full text of section 4.

³⁷ See footnote 32 of this Section for alternative arrangements.

The Poll

13. A poll must be held where the number of persons validly nominated at a Ward election exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled³⁸. The poll must be held on the day following the day fixed for the holding of the election³⁹ (namely the day following the day of the Wardmote) except that where the day of the poll would be a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holiday⁴⁰ or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning, the poll must be held on the first day following which is not one of those days⁴¹. Where by reason of the illness absence or other incapacity of any Alderman the Lord Mayor is required to take a poll in more than one Ward on the same day each such poll shall be taken on such a day as the Lord Mayor may appoint⁴².
14. The poll is held between the hours of 8.00am and 8.00pm⁴³ and must be taken by ballot⁴⁴. The ballot paper must list the candidates alphabetically by surname and include a description of each. This must be that set out on each candidate's nomination paper⁴⁵. The ballot paper must be in the prescribed form and be capable of being folded⁴⁶.
15. It is the duty of the Returning Officer for the Ward election to provide polling stations, ballot boxes, ballot papers, stamping instruments and all such other things that may be necessary for conducting the poll⁴⁷. There must be sufficient compartments in each polling station that, in the judgment of the Returning Officer, will allow voters to mark their ballot papers screened from

³⁸ Section 11A(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977).

³⁹ Section 11A(1) above and section 5 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

⁴⁰ See footnote 20 of Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" for list of bank holidays.

⁴¹ Section 11A(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (inserted by section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977) and section 17 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1954.

⁴² Section 17(3) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1954.

⁴³ Section 5 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887 (as amended by section 11(2) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957) and resolution of the Court of Aldermen of 20 September 2005.

⁴⁴ Section 2 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

⁴⁵ See Section 4 "Notice of Election to Notice of Poll" at paragraph 10(c), page 22.

⁴⁶ Rule 22 and the Second Schedule to the Ballot Act 1872 as modified by the Schedule to the City of London Ballot Act 1887 – see Part B for an example.

⁴⁷ Section 8 of the Ballot Act 1872.

observation⁴⁸. Directions for the guidance of voters must be displayed outside every polling station and in every compartment⁴⁹, together with an example of the ballot paper.

16. The Returning Officer must appoint a presiding officer to preside at each polling station in the Ward. It is for the presiding officer to make arrangements for the division of work at the polling station utilising the clerks that have also been appointed by the Returning Officer. The duties of the presiding officer are: -
- (a) Before the commencement of the poll, to show such persons as are present at the polling station the empty ballot box prior to locking and sealing it⁵⁰.
 - (b) To regulate the number of voters admitted to the polling station at any one time. The purpose of this is to prevent confusion, for example when issuing ballot papers, and to ensure that voters are able to mark their papers without observation. In addition, the presiding officer must exclude all other persons except the election staff, the candidates and their appointed agents, and police officers on duty⁵¹.
 - (c) To issue ballot papers to voters by checking that the person applying for a ballot paper is included in the Ward list⁵² and is eligible to vote or is included in the list of proxies for the election (persons who have applied to vote by post and who are marked as absent voters on the Ward list are not to be issued with a ballot paper); marking the Ward list or list of proxies against the voters name signifying that the ballot paper has been issued; recording the voter's Ward list number on the counterfoil of the ballot paper; and stamping the ballot paper with the official mark⁵³.

⁴⁸ Paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

⁴⁹ The form is prescribed in the Second Schedule to the Ballot Act 1872 – see Part B for an example.

⁵⁰ Rule 23 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵¹ Rule 21 and Rule 51 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵² Section 7 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887 prescribes the questions that may be put to voters, as supplemented in relation to proxy voters by Rule 33 of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006.

⁵³ Rule 24 of the Ballot Act 1872.

- (d) To issue a tendered ballot paper to a person representing themselves as a voter when the Ward list already shows that voter as having voted at the election⁵⁴.
 - (e) To cancel spoilt ballot papers and to reissue ballot papers in accordance with the procedure described in sub-paragraph (c) above⁵⁵.
 - (f) To assist blind voters or others who because of a physical incapacity are unable to vote without assistance⁵⁶.
 - (g) At the close of poll to seal the ballot box, prepare and seal envelopes containing all of the election materials that have been used⁵⁷ and prepare the ballot paper account⁵⁸. A list of the envelopes required is set out at Appendix 5.
17. As regards the polling station at which a person can vote, this must be the polling station allotted to the person⁵⁹, the address of which is published on the Notice of Poll. If the person is entitled to vote as a proxy they must do so at the polling station allotted to the voter⁶⁰.

Proxy Voting

18. A voter can appoint another person, a "proxy", to vote on their behalf at the polling station. Where a person applies to vote by proxy for either an indefinite period or for a period of time⁶¹ specified in the application or for a particular

⁵⁴ Rule 27 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵⁵ Rule 28 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵⁶ Rule 26 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵⁷ Rule 29 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵⁸ Rule 30 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵⁹ Paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000 (as modified by section 8(2) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957). See also Rules 18-19 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁶⁰ Paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁶¹ Paragraphs 3(2) and 4(2) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

election, the Town Clerk⁶² must grant the application if he is satisfied that the person is eligible because they: -

- (a) are registered as a service voter⁶³;
- (b) cannot, by reason of blindness or other disability, be expected to attend and vote unaided at a polling station;
- (c) (or their spouse or civil partner) cannot be expected to attend the polling station because of the general nature of their occupation, or by reason of attendance on an educational course; or
- (d) cannot attend the polling station from their qualifying address without making a journey by sea or air⁶⁴ (in practice this would not arise in the context of a Ward election).

19. There are restrictions on who can be appointed and vote as a proxy. A person can only be appointed to vote as a proxy at a Ward election if that person is or will be registered in a register of local government electors in Great Britain or Northern Ireland⁶⁵ (for these purposes this includes a Ward list⁶⁶) and is not subject to a legal incapacity⁶⁷ to vote at that Ward election⁶⁸. In addition a person cannot vote as proxy for more than two electors, or more than four electors if the additional electors were registered in pursuance of a service declaration⁶⁹. A person who is under 18 years of age is capable of being appointed as a proxy but cannot vote unless on the date of the poll they have attained that age⁷⁰.

⁶² The responsibility under paragraphs 3(2) and 4(2) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000 is specified as being that of "the registration officer". Section 8(5) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 provides that the registration officer is the Town Clerk for this purpose.

⁶³ See Part A, Section 2 "Electors", paragraph 8(b) at page 6.

⁶⁴ Paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁶⁵ Paragraph 6(3A) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁶⁶ Paragraph 6(3A) does not specifically refer to a Ward list, but for the purposes of applying Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000 a local government election includes a Ward election – see section 8 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 as amended.

⁶⁷ See Part A, Section 2 "Electors", paragraph 11 at pages 7 and 8.

⁶⁸ Paragraph 6(4) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁶⁹ Paragraphs 6(5C) and 6(5D) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁷⁰ Paragraph 6(5) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

20. The following time limits apply to applications to vote by proxy: -
- (a) Applications from persons shown in the record as voting by post wishing to vote by proxy instead (and vice versa)⁷¹, must be received by the Town Clerk no later than 5.00pm on the 11th day before the date of the poll at the Ward election⁷².
 - (b) New applications from persons to vote by proxy⁷³ (either for an indefinite period, or for a particular period or for a particular election) must be received by the Town Clerk no later than 5.00pm on the 6th day before the date of the poll at the Ward election⁷⁴.
 - (c) Where a person becomes disabled, or becomes aware of grounds relating to their occupation, service or employment, after 5.00pm on the 6th day before the date of the poll, that person can make an application to vote by proxy up to 5.00pm on the date of the poll itself⁷⁵.

In calculating periods of time for the purposes of such applications, the following days should be disregarded: Saturday; Sunday; Christmas Eve; Christmas Day; Good Friday; or a bank holiday⁷⁶.

21. The proxy is appointed when the Town Clerk issues a "proxy paper" in the prescribed form which indicates the elections at which the person appointed is entitled to vote⁷⁷. The Town Clerk must keep a list of proxies for each Ward showing those persons voting by proxy together with, in each case, the names and addresses of those appointed as their proxies⁷⁸. The appointment can be cancelled by the voter giving notice to the Town Clerk⁷⁹, but this must be

⁷¹ Paragraph 3(6) and (7) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁷² Regulation 56(1) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁷³ Paragraphs 3(2), 4(2), 6(7) and 6(8) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁷⁴ Regulation 56(2) and (3) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁷⁵ Regulation 56(3A) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁷⁶ Regulation 56(6) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁷⁷ Paragraph 6(9) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁷⁸ Paragraph 5(3) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁷⁹ Paragraph 6(10) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

received by no later than 5.00pm on the 11th day before the date of the poll at the Ward election⁸⁰.

Postal Voting

(a) Eligibility for a postal vote

22. A person who is or will appear as a voter in a Ward list can, on demand, exercise their vote by post instead of attending at a polling station. This is subject only to the application to vote by post being made within the prescribed time limits. The person can apply to vote by post for a period of up to three years⁸¹ or at a particular election⁸². A proxy is also entitled to vote by post on demand⁸³.
23. An application for or relating to a postal vote must be received by the Town Clerk not later than 5.00pm on the 11th day before the date of the poll⁸⁴. This time limit applies to the following applications: to vote by post for a period of time or for a particular election; to change a postal vote to a proxy vote (and vice versa)⁸⁵; to change the address to which a ballot paper is sent⁸⁶; and to be removed from the record as voting by post⁸⁷. Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday and bank holidays are not counted. The Town Clerk must keep a postal voters list⁸⁸ and proxy postal voters list⁸⁹ for each Ward showing those persons whose applications to vote by post have been granted together with the address provided by them in their applications to which their postal ballot papers are to be sent.

(b) Issue of postal ballot papers

⁸⁰ Regulation 56(5) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁸¹ Paragraphs 3(1) and 3(1A) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000 – the period ending with the third 31 January following the date on which the application is granted, or any shorter period specified in the application.

⁸² Paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸³ Paragraph 7(4) and (5) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸⁴ Regulation 56(1), (4) and (5) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁸⁵ Paragraph 3(6) and 3(7) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸⁶ Paragraph 4(3) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸⁷ Paragraph 3(5)(a) and 7(9)(a) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸⁸ Paragraph 5(2) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

⁸⁹ Paragraph 7(8) of Schedule 4 to the Representation of the People Act 2000.

24. The Town Clerk⁹⁰ is responsible for the issue of postal ballot papers (and postal voting statements) to those persons entitled to vote by post⁹¹. They must be issued as soon as it is practicable to do so⁹². No person is entitled to be present at the issue of postal ballot papers other than the Town Clerk and his clerks⁹³, and all must be made aware, in writing, of their duty to maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting⁹⁴. The procedure to be followed⁹⁵ on the issue of postal ballot papers is as follows:

- (a) each postal ballot paper must be stamped with the official mark⁹⁶;
- (b) the voter's Ward list number must be marked on the counterfoil attached to the ballot paper⁹⁷;
- (c) the postal voters list or the proxy postal voters list must be marked against the number of the voter to denote that a ballot paper has been issued; and
- (d) the number of the postal ballot paper must be marked on the postal voting statement sent to the elector with the paper (in practice, the postal voting statement is pre-printed with the voter's name, the address to which the postal ballot paper is to be sent and the number on the back of the ballot paper).

25. The postal ballot paper together with the postal voting statement and two envelopes (envelope "A" into which the voter inserts the marked postal ballot paper and covering envelope "B" into which they insert envelope "A" and the

⁹⁰ The relevant rules (see footnote below) specify that this is the responsibility of the Returning Officer. However, section 8(4) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 provides that for the purpose of these rules the Town Clerk shall act instead of the Returning Officer.

⁹¹ Rule 22 of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006.

⁹² Regulation 71 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁹³ Regulation 67 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁹⁴ Regulation 70 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001, requiring notification of the provisions of section 66(4) and (6) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁹⁵ Regulation 72 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001, modified as necessary for Ward Elections.

⁹⁶ This provision is now omitted from Regulation 72(1), but needs to be retained for Ward Elections.

⁹⁷ Reference to a counterfoil substituted for corresponding number list in Regulation 72(2).

completed postal voting statement for return to the Town Clerk⁹⁸) are sent to the voter at the address shown in the postal voters list or on the proxy postal voters list.

26. As soon as practicable after the issue of postal ballot papers, the Town Clerk must seal in a packet the counterfoils of the issued ballot papers. He must also take proper precautions for the security of the marked copy of the postal voters list and the proxy postal voters list⁹⁹.
27. The Town Clerk must issue a replacement postal ballot paper if a postal ballot paper or postal voting statement becomes spoilt¹⁰⁰, or if, by the 4th day before polling day, the voter has not received or has lost their postal ballot paper, postal voting statement or one or more envelopes, and the Town Clerk is satisfied as to the voter's identity and has no reason to doubt that the voter has lost or did not receive the original postal ballot paper, postal voting statement or envelope¹⁰¹. For both spoilt and lost papers, the voter must apply to the Town Clerk by no later than 5.00pm on polling day. They must return any postal ballot paper, postal voting statement and envelopes that they have, and the documents must be cancelled and sealed in a separate packet. Applications made after 5.00pm on the day before polling day must be made in person and the Town Clerk can only hand a replacement to the voter. The Town Clerk must keep a list of spoilt postal ballot papers and a separate list of lost postal ballot papers.

(c) Receipt of postal ballot papers

28. Covering envelopes containing postal ballot papers and postal voting statements can be returned to the Town Clerk by hand or by post, or by hand to the polling station in the Ward in which the election is being held¹⁰². However, it is an offence for a political campaigner to handle postal voting documents that have

⁹⁸ Regulation 74 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁹⁹ Regulation 75 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 modified as necessary i.e. with “counterfoils” substituted for “completed corresponding number lists”.

¹⁰⁰ Regulation 77 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰¹ Regulation 78 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰² Regulation 79 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 (ignoring the changes introduced by the Representation of the People (Postal Vote Handling and Secrecy) (Amendment) Regulations 2023, which do not apply to Ward elections).

been issued to another person unless that person is a close relative or someone they provide regular care for¹⁰³. Postal ballot papers must be received no later than the time for the close of poll (see paragraph 14 above). The Town Clerk must place the postal ballot papers in a "postal voters' ballot box" immediately upon receipt until the time appointed for the opening of the postal ballot paper envelopes¹⁰⁴. The Town Clerk must give each candidate not less than 48 hours' notice in writing of the time and place of such opening¹⁰⁵. The presiding officer should place postal ballot papers received at the polling station in a separate package in readiness for the count.

(d) Opening of postal ballot paper envelopes

29. Candidates and their agents are entitled to attend the opening of the postal voters' ballot box¹⁰⁶ and of the postal ballot papers by the Town Clerk¹⁰⁷, the procedure for which is as follows. In carrying out these procedures the Town Clerk must keep the ballot papers face downwards and take proper precautions to prevent any person from seeing the votes cast¹⁰⁸: -

- (a) The postal voters' ballot box is opened, the covering envelopes (envelope "B") contained therein are counted and the number recorded¹⁰⁹. Each covering envelope is opened separately¹¹⁰.
- (b) The Town Clerk must satisfy himself that the postal voting statement is duly completed. The date of birth and signature on any postal voting statement must be compared against the details contained in the personal identifier record¹¹¹. The statement is important as its purpose is to

¹⁰³ Section 112A of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – but election staff have no discretion to reject a postal voting document, where they know or have reasonable cause to suspect that the person handing it in is committing an offence under section 112A, because regulations 79B and 82B of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 do not apply to Ward elections.

¹⁰⁴ Regulations 81 and 82 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰⁵ Regulation 80 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰⁶ Regulations 69 and 83 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰⁷ In opening the covering envelopes the Town Clerk is acting as agent on behalf of the Returning Officer – see section 8(4)(iii) of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957.

¹⁰⁸ Regulation 84(6)(a) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁰⁹ Regulation 84(1) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁰ Regulation 84(1B) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹¹ Regulation 85A(2) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

identify the voter and prevent personation. If the Town Clerk is not satisfied that the statement is duly completed he must mark it "rejected" and place it together with the attached ballot paper envelope (envelope "A") or the ballot paper in the receptacle for rejected votes (verification procedure)¹¹². Before so doing, the Town Clerk shall show the statement to the candidates and their agents. The Town Clerk must also permit the candidates and agents to view the relevant entries in the personal identifier record. If any of them object to his decision he shall add the words "rejection objected to" to the statement¹¹³. If the Town Clerk is satisfied that the statement is duly completed he must examine the number on the statement against the number on the ballot paper envelope.

- (c) Where the number on the postal voting statement is the same as the number on the ballot paper envelope the statement is placed in the receptacle for postal voting statements (verification procedure) and the ballot paper envelope is placed in a receptacle for ballot paper envelopes¹¹⁴. Each ballot paper envelope placed in the receptacle for ballot paper envelopes is opened separately and the number on the envelope compared to the number on the ballot paper. Where these are the same, the ballot paper is placed in the postal ballot box (the empty postal ballot box is shown to a person or persons attending the opening of postal ballot papers, following which it is sealed). Where the numbers do not match, the ballot paper is placed in the receptacle for rejected votes with the ballot paper envelope attached and marked "provisionally rejected". Any ballot paper envelope which does not contain a ballot paper is placed in the receptacle for rejected ballot paper envelopes marked "provisionally rejected"¹¹⁵.

- (d) Where the number on the postal voting statement is not the same as the number on the ballot paper envelope, or the ballot paper envelope has no

¹¹² Regulation 85A(3) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹³ Regulation 85A(4) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁴ Regulation 85A(5) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁵ Regulation 86 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

number on it, the ballot paper envelope is opened¹¹⁶ and the number on the statement is compared to the number on the ballot paper. The number on the postal voting statement is also compared to the number on the ballot paper where there is no ballot paper envelope¹¹⁷. Where the numbers are the same the statement is placed in the receptacle for postal voting statements and the ballot paper is placed in the postal ballot box. Where the numbers do not match, the ballot paper is placed in the receptacle for rejected votes (verification procedure) with the postal voting statement attached and marked "provisionally rejected". Where the envelope does not contain a ballot paper the postal voting statement is to be marked "provisionally rejected" and placed in the receptacle for rejected votes (verification procedure)¹¹⁸.

- (e) If a covering envelope does not contain a postal voting statement (whether separately or not) the Town Clerk must mark the covering envelope "provisionally rejected" and place it and its contents in the receptacle for rejected votes¹¹⁹. If the covering envelope contains a ballot paper envelope but no postal voting statement, the Town Clerk must open the ballot paper envelope to ascertain whether the postal voting statement is inside¹²⁰.

- (f) The Town Clerk must keep a list of rejected postal ballots recording the ballot paper number of any postal ballot paper for which no valid postal voting statement was received¹²¹. He must also keep a list of ballot paper numbers set out on valid postal voting statements where the ballot paper in question was not received with that statement¹²². In addition he must keep a list recording, for every postal voting statement within the receptacle for rejected votes (verification procedure) immediately prior to sealing: the elector's name and address (and the name and address of

¹¹⁶ Regulation 85A(6) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁷ Regulations 84(2) & 85A(7) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁸ Regulation 85A(8) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹¹⁹ Regulation 84(4) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²⁰ Regulation 84(3) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²¹ Regulation 87(2) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²² Regulation 87(3) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

the proxy if the elector has a proxy); the elector's number on the Ward list (and the electoral number of the proxy if the elector has a proxy); the specified reason or reasons for the rejection of the postal voting statement; and any other information relating to the rejection that the Town Clerk considers appropriate, but not the ballot paper number¹²³. The specified reasons that may be given for the rejection of a postal voting statement are that the signature or date of birth does not match the personal identifiers record, or that the signature or date of birth field is blank¹²⁴.

- (g) Where at any time before the close of poll the Town Clerk either receives a valid postal voting statement on its own, or a postal ballot paper on its own he should check the above lists, and should do so again as soon as practicable after the close of poll. Where there is a match in numbers, the "provisionally rejected" documents should be retrieved and dealt with as if they had not been provisionally rejected¹²⁵.
- (h) After the completion of the procedures for opening postal ballot paper envelopes, separate packets must be made up for the receptacle of rejected votes; the receptacle of rejected ballot paper envelopes; the lists of spoilt, lost or cancelled postal ballot papers; the receptacle of rejected votes (verification procedure); and the receptacle of postal voting statements (verification procedure). Any documents in those packets marked "provisionally rejected" are by this stage deemed to be rejected¹²⁶. The postal ballot box is sealed, and delivered to the count.

The count

- 30. The Returning Officer for a Ward election is responsible for making arrangements for the count as soon as practicable after the close of the poll¹²⁷.

¹²³ Regulation 87(4) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²⁴ Regulation 87(5) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²⁵ Regulation 88 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²⁶ Regulation 89 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹²⁷ Rule 32 of the Ballot Act 1872.

In practice, those officers appointed by the Returning Officer for the conduct of the poll are also appointed for the purposes of conducting the count and are sometimes supplemented by an additional count supervisor.

31. Those eligible to attend the count are the Returning Officer, their assistants, the candidates and their agents. All persons must have made the declaration of secrecy. No other person is entitled to attend without the sanction of the Returning Officer¹²⁸. The procedure for the count is as follows:-

- (a) Any postal ballot papers received at the polling station should be verified in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 29 above. The postal ballot box, which is delivered to the count, is opened and the postal ballot papers contained therein are mixed with the verified postal ballot papers received at the polling station. These ballot papers are put to one side whilst the votes cast at the polling station are verified.
- (b) The ballot box containing the votes cast at the polling station is opened and the ballot papers are counted and verified against the ballot paper account (see paragraph 16(g) above, and Appendix 5). Whilst counting and recording the number of ballot papers and counting the votes, the ballot papers must be kept face up so that no person can see the number printed on the reverse of a ballot paper¹²⁹.
- (c) The postal ballot papers and the ballot papers cast at the polling station are mixed together, sorted for individual candidates (where appropriate) and the votes counted. The ballot papers must be scrutinised and the Returning Officer must endorse as rejected any ballot paper which is invalid due to: there being no official mark on the paper; the voter has voted for more candidates than they are entitled to; writing or other mark on the ballot paper that enables the voter to be identified; and/or the ballot paper is unmarked or otherwise void for uncertainty¹³⁰. If an objection

¹²⁸ Rule 33 and Rule 51 of the Ballot Act 1872.

¹²⁹ Rule 34 of the Ballot Act 1872.

¹³⁰ Rule 36 of the Ballot Act 1872.

to the rejection is made by a candidate or their agent, the ballot paper must be endorsed "rejection objected to".

- (d) On completion of the count, the counted and rejected ballot papers are sealed in separate packages¹³¹.

32. Any candidate or agent present may require the Returning Officer to have the votes recounted (or again recounted), but the Returning Officer may refuse to do so if in their opinion the request is unreasonable¹³². Where an equality of votes exists between candidates the Returning Officer, whether or not they are included in the Ward list and entitled to vote at that election, may give a deciding vote¹³³. Exercising a casting vote is discretionary. The preferred course would be for the Returning Officer to draw lots to determine how to cast their deciding vote between the tied candidates.

The Adjourned Wardmote

33. Following the completion of the count the Wardmote is resumed.

(a) Adjourned Wardmote for the election of Alderman

34. The procedure is as follows: -

- (a) Procession to enter the Wardmote.
- (b) On the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk the Wardmote is resumed and called to order by the Ward Beadle (see Appendix 4).
- (c) The Presiding Officer declares the result of the poll and declares the successful candidate elected as Alderman.

¹³¹ Rule 37 of the Ballot Act 1872.

¹³² This is consistent with the rule which has national effect, namely Rule 46(1) of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006, although this Rule is not amongst the 2006 Rules applicable to Ward elections in the City.

¹³³ Section 6 of the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

- (d) The successful candidate returns thanks, followed by the other candidates if they so wish in order of votes cast.
- (e) Any general business of the Wardmote is considered.
- (f) A resolution is passed that a public notice be given of the name of the candidate elected.
- (g) A vote of thanks is passed to the Presiding Officer who returns thanks.
- (h) The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form.
- (i) The Mayoral party retires.

(b) Adjourned Wardmote for the election of Common Councilman/men

35. The procedure is as follows: -

- (a) Procession to enter the Wardmote.
- (b) On the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk the Wardmote is resumed and called to order by the Ward Beadle (see Appendix 4).
- (c) The Presiding Officer declares the result of the poll and declares the successful candidate elected as a Common Councilman, or the successful candidates elected as Common Councilmen, as appropriate.
- (d) The successful candidate(s) return(s) thanks, followed by the other candidates if they so wish in order of votes cast.
- (e) The successful candidate(s) subscribe the declaration of office before the Presiding Officer.

- (f) At the Wardmote for the ordinary election of Common Councilmen¹³⁴ the Alderman appoints their Deputy.
- (g) The Return to Precept is completed.
- (h) Any general business of the Wardmote is considered.
- (i) A resolution is passed that a public notice be given of the name of the candidate(s) elected.
- (j) A vote of thanks is passed to the Presiding Officer who returns thanks.
- (k) The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by proclamation in the prescribed form.
- (l) The Alderman's party retires.

¹³⁴ The ordinary election of Common Councilmen takes place in March in every fourth year from 2013 (section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012) apart from the deviation due to coronavirus in 2022 (section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 8 October 2020).

Ward Expenses

36. Various Ward expenses and fees are paid in connection with Ward elections¹³⁵: -

(a) Fees for Honorary Ward Clerks: -

	Ward A ¹³⁶	Ward B	Ward C
Annual Fee	£767.52	£975.52	£1208.48
Fee – uncontested election	£184.88	£246.05	£396.02
Fee – contested election	£485.04	£649.38	£814.86

(b) Ward Beadles fee: £839.28 per annum.

(c) Fee for Presiding Officer at polling station: £351.68.

(d) Fees for Poll Clerks at polling station: £249.50.

(e) Counting fee: Presiding Officer £28.99 per hour.

Poll Clerks £21.26 per hour.

37. Fees for Honorary Ward Clerks and Ward Beadles are increased each year in line with the annual pay award agreed for Corporation staff¹³⁷. Other election fees are increased in line with annual guidance from London Councils.

38. In addition to fees, the Town Clerk's Electoral Registration Office meets the costs for all facilities necessary to run an election, for example the hire of rooms and equipment to run polling stations. Subject to budgetary constraints, the Office also meets the cost of the provision, amendment and refurbishment of Ward notice boards and the renewal and renovation of Ward regalia.

¹³⁵ Section 17 of the City of London (Union of Parishes) Act 1907 and regulation 4 of the General Rate Act 1967 and Related Provisions (Savings and Consequential Provision) Regulations 1990.

¹³⁶ "Ward A" is a Ward in respect of which the number of names appearing on the Ward list for that Ward does not exceed 250; "Ward B" is a Ward in respect of which the number of names appearing on the Ward list for that Ward exceeds 250 but does not exceed 1,000; and "Ward C" is a Ward in respect of which the number of names appearing on the Ward list for that Ward exceeds 1,000.

¹³⁷ Resolutions of the General Purposes Committee of Aldermen and the Finance Committee of 12 January and 16 February 1999.

SECTION 7

POST ELECTION

Election of Alderman

1. The Return to Precept for the election of an Alderman¹ is made by the Comptroller and City Solicitor, who attends the Wardmote as Attorney in Waiting to the Lord Mayor, to the first Court of Aldermen to be next held after seven clear days following the Ward election².
2. In the past, a successful candidate in a Ward election for the office of Alderman was subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen. The position today is that a person qualified to be elected to the office of Alderman and so elected at a Ward election is deemed to have been approved by the Court of Aldermen³. The successful candidate is, however, required⁴ to submit a statutory declaration to the Court of Aldermen regarding their qualification for office⁵.
3. The successful candidate is also required to make the Aldermanic Declaration and Oaths before the Court of Aldermen⁶. These are in the following terms: -

I, [name of person] do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of the Office of Alderman of the City of London.

I [name of person] do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Charles The Third, His Heirs and Successors according to law, so help me God.

¹ See Part B of this volume for the form of the Return to Precept.

² Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

³ Section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 10 September 1998.

⁴ Resolution of the Court of Aldermen dated 6 September 2022.

⁵ See Part B of this volume for the form of the statutory declaration and the associated procedure.

⁶ The Court of Aldermen resolved on 26 September 1871 that the Declaration and Oaths be in accordance with the provisions of the Promissory Oaths Act 1868.

I [name of person] do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Third in the Office of Alderman and I will do right to all manner of people, after the laws and usages of this Realm without fear or favour, affection or ill will, so help me God.

4. The "will" concept indicates that the declarant can only be in a position to discharge the office of Alderman once they have taken the Declaration and Oaths before the Court of Aldermen. An Alderman who resigns and is re-elected is not required to take the Declaration and Oaths again, because their service in the office is deemed to have been uninterrupted⁷.

Election of Common Councilman

5. The Return to Precept for the election of a Common Councilman, or Common Councilmen, is made by the Presiding Officer for the Ward election at the Wardmote. The form of the Return is prescribed⁸ and must state the name or names of the persons elected. Such persons, on making the required Declaration (see paragraph 6 below), shall be entitled to act as, and discharge the duties of, a Common Councilman. The Return must be signed by the Presiding Officer and the Ward Clerk or by either one of them together with two of the voters present at the election certifying the Return, or the Honorary Ward Clerk in the absence of voters. The Return must be delivered to the Town Clerk at the close of the election or on the following day, provided that if the election closes on a Friday, the Return may be delivered on the following Monday⁹; also a day of the Christmas break, of the Easter break, of a bank holiday break (i.e. the period beginning with the last week day before that bank holiday and ending with the next week day which is not a bank holiday) or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning shall be disregarded¹⁰.

⁷ See Part A, Section 4, paragraph 3(b) at page 17.

⁸ Section 1(7) and the Schedule to the Act of Common Council of 10 October 2002 – see Part B of this volume for the form of the Return to Precept.

⁹ Section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 10 October 2002.

¹⁰ Section 1(3) – (5) of the Act of Common Council of 10 October 2002.

6. A Common Councilman can either make the Declaration at the Wardmote¹¹ before the Alderman presiding or at any time after the election before the Lord Mayor, an Alderman or a Justice of the Peace and must lodge it with the Town Clerk within seven days of making it. A person elected as a Common Councilman shall not be deemed and taken to be such and shall not be entitled to act as such until that person has made and subscribed the Declaration¹².

Notice of candidate elected

7. As soon as possible after the election, the Returning Officer must give public notice of the name(s) of the candidate(s) elected, and for a contested election, the total number of votes given for each candidate, whether elected or not. The notice can be given by whatever means the Returning Officer considers best to inform the electors in the Ward¹³.

Election expenses

8. The submission of claims and accounts for election expenses, the payment thereof and the delivery of returns as to such expenses and declarations are described in Section 5 of this volume (paragraphs 13 to 18 at pages 33-35).

¹¹ See Part B for an example of the form of Declaration to be subscribed by a Common Councilman.

¹² Act of Common Council of 1 November 1928.

¹³ Rules 45 and 46 of the Ballot Act 1872.

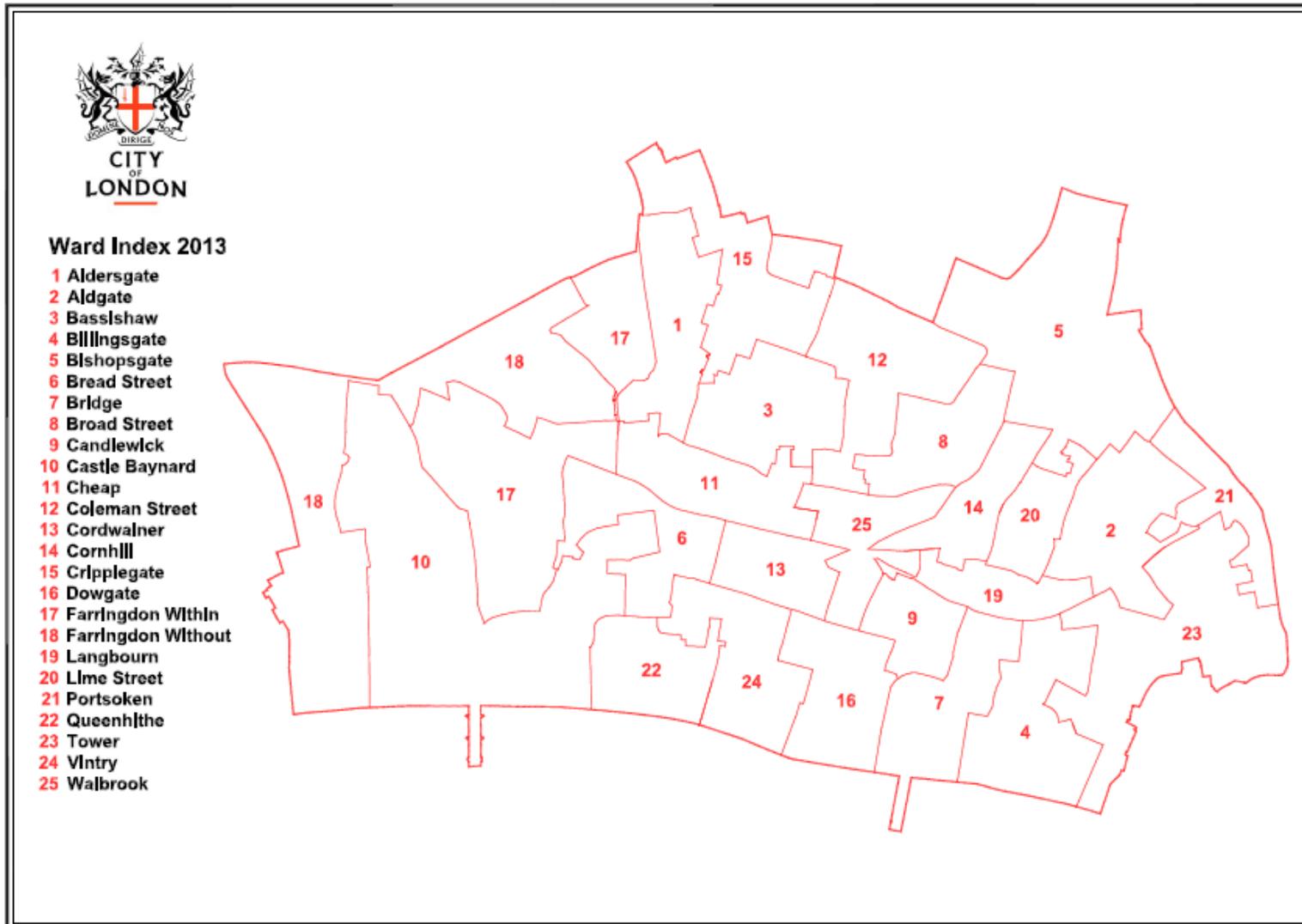
APPENDIX 1

WARDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

- 1.1 Map of the Wards of the City of London¹
- 1.2 Number of Common Councilmen for each Ward²

¹ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 4 November 2010

² Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 4 November 2010



1.2 Number of Common Councilmen for each Ward

WARD	NUMBER
Aldersgate	6
Aldgate	5
Bassishaw	2
Billingsgate	2
Bishopsgate	6
Bread Street	2
Bridge	2
Broad Street	3
Candlewick	2
Castle Baynard	8
Cheap	3
Coleman Street	4
Cordwainer	3
Cornhill	3
Cripplegate	8
Dowgate	2
Farringdon Within	8
Farringdon Without	10
Langbourn	3
Lime Street	4
Portsoken	4
Queenhithe	2
Tower	4
Vintry	2
Walbrook	2
TOTAL	100

ALDERMANIC ELECTION – TIMETABLE

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE
<i>Death, disqualification, resignation or surrender of office</i>	Town Clerk to report to the next regular meeting of the Court of Aldermen ¹	
<i>Holding of Wardmote</i>	The specified time period for the holding of the Wardmote starts to run from the meeting of the Court of Aldermen referred to above ²	within 42 working days thereafter ³
<i>Issue of Precept</i>	By Lord Mayor ⁴	Not later than the 28 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>Notice of Ward Election</i>	Prepared and published by Ward Clerk ⁶	Not later than the 25 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>Delivery of Nomination Papers</i>	To the Ward Clerk ⁷	Not later than noon on the 19 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵

¹ Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 17 May 1979).

² Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

³ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays – see section 4A of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

⁴ Section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁵ Excludes Sundays, the Christmas Break, the Easter Break, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970 – see Part A, Section 4 “Notice of Election to Notice of Poll”, paragraph 6 at page 19).

⁶ Section 6(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁷ Section 7(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE
<i>Delivery of consent to nomination</i>	By each candidate to the Ward Clerk ⁸	On or within one month before the last date for the delivery of nomination papers ⁹
<i>Decisions on validity of nominations</i>	(i) By Ward Clerk ¹⁰ ; (ii) Who provides confirmation in writing to each candidate ¹¹	As soon as practicable Not later than noon on the 13 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>Statement of Persons Nominated</i>	Prepared and published by the Ward Clerk ¹²	Not later than noon on the 17 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>Withdrawal of candidates nominated</i>	Delivery to Ward Clerk by candidate ¹³ or by proposer (if candidate is outside the UK) ¹⁴	Not later than noon on the 16 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>Appointment of Election Agents</i>	By each candidate and notified to the Town Clerk ¹⁵	Not later than the latest time for the delivery of a notice of withdrawal

⁸ Section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁹ This is a calendar month (See for context Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970).

¹⁰ Section 9(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970).

¹¹ Section 9(7) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960. Notwithstanding the stated deadline, written confirmation should be given to candidates before the publication of the statement of persons nominated i.e. by noon on the 17th day before the election.

¹² Section 10(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

¹³ Section 11(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 7 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

¹⁴ Section 11(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

¹⁵ Section 67(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE
<i>Notice of name and address of Election Agents</i>	Published by Town Clerk ¹⁶	Forthwith after the information is provided to the Town Clerk
<i>Postal and Proxy votes</i>	New applications by electors for a postal vote, applications to change postal vote to a proxy vote (and vice versa), to change a ballot paper address or to cancel a postal or proxy vote ¹⁷	Not later than 5.00pm on the 11 th day before the date of the poll at the election ¹⁸
<i>Issue of Postal Ballot Papers</i>	By Town Clerk ¹⁹	As soon as practicable
<i>Notice of Poll</i>	Prepared and published by Ward Clerk ²⁰	Not later than the 6 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵
<i>New Proxy Votes</i>	New applications by electors ²¹	Not later than 5.00pm on the 6 th day before the day of the poll ¹⁸
<i>Election Day</i>	Day fixed for the holding of the Wardmote	

¹⁶ Section 67(6) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

¹⁷ Regulation 56 of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

¹⁸ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday and bank holidays (Regulation 56(6) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 – see Part A, Section 6 “Wardmote and Polling Arrangements”, paragraph 20 at page 50).

¹⁹ Regulation 71 of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

²⁰ Section 11A(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

²¹ Regulation 56(2) of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE
<i>Poll</i>	Where the number of persons nominated exceeds the number of vacancies ²²	On the day following the day fixed for the election ²³
<i>Emergency Proxy</i>	Application by electors who have become disabled, or become aware of grounds relating to their occupation, service or employment, after 5.00pm on the 6 th day before the date of the poll at the Ward election ²⁴	By 5.00pm, polling day
<i>Return to Precept</i>	By the Comptroller and City Solicitor to the Court of Aldermen ²⁵	Next held after 7 clear days after the election ⁵
<i>Declaration and Oaths</i>	By the successful candidate before the Court of Aldermen	As above
<i>Election Expenses – Return</i>	By the election agent delivered to the Town Clerk ²⁶ . The election agent must also submit a declaration verifying the return ²⁷	Within 35 days after the day on which the result of election is declared ²⁸
<i>Election Expenses - Declaration</i>	By the candidate to the Town Clerk verifying the return ²⁹	At the same time as the return of election expenses or within 7 days thereafter ³⁰

²² Section 11A(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977).

²³ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 11A(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977) – see Part A, Section 6 “Wardmote and Polling Arrangements”, paragraph 13 at page 46).

²⁴ Regulation 56(3A) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

²⁵ Section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 16 May 2013).

²⁶ Section 81(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁷ Section 82(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

²⁸ All days are counted, but where the deadline would fall on a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holiday or day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning, it is instead deemed to fall on the next following day (Section 119 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – see Part A, Section 5 “Election Agents and Election Expenses”, paragraph 18 at pages 34-35).

²⁹ Section 82(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

³⁰ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 119 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – see Part A, Section 5 “Election Agents and Election Expenses”, paragraph 18 at pages 34-35).

COMMON COUNCIL ELECTION – TIMETABLE

The timetable for Ward elections for the office of Common Councilman is set out in this Appendix. The fourth column shows the dates for the next ordinary elections in 2025. For an election to fill a casual vacancy, the timetable can be calculated back from the date of the election by reference to the third column "latest time/date".

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE	TIME/DATE FOR ELECTIONS IN MARCH 2025
<i>Ward Lists</i>	Preparation and publication by Town Clerk ³¹ of: - (i) provisional lists; and (ii) final lists	By 30 November By 15 February	30 November 2024 15 February 2025
<i>Ordinary Election</i>	(i) Common Councilmen cease to hold office ³² ; and (ii) Wardmote held ³³	Midnight on the day immediately preceding the Wardmote Either the third or fourth Wednesday in March or a date determined by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Lord Mayor in every 4 th year from 2013	18 March 2025 19 March 2025
<i>Death, resignation, disqualification or admission as an Alderman following election to that office</i>	There is no specified time limit for the holding of a Wardmote to fill a vacancy for the office of Common Councilman arising as a result of these events		

³¹ Section 7 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (as amended).

³² Section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012.

³³ Section 2 of the Act of Common Council of 13 September 2012.

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE	TIME/DATE FOR ELECTIONS IN MARCH 2025
<i>Issue of Precept</i>	By Lord Mayor ³⁴	Not later than the 28 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁵	14 February 2025 ³⁶
<i>Notice of Ward Election</i>	Preparation and publication by Ward Clerk ³⁷	Not later than the 25 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁵	18 February 2025 ³⁸
<i>Delivery of Nomination Papers</i>	To the Ward Clerk ³⁹	Not later than noon on the 19 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁵	Noon, 25 February 2025
<i>Delivery of consent to nomination</i>	By each candidate to the Ward Clerk ⁴⁰	On or within one month before the last date for the delivery of nomination papers ⁴¹	Noon, 25 February 2025

³⁴ Section 5 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

³⁵ Excludes Sundays, the Christmas Break, the Easter Break, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970 – see Part A, Section 4 “Notice of Election to Notice of Poll”, paragraph 6 at page 19).

³⁶ This is the deadline for the precept but it may be issued earlier.

³⁷ Section 6(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 3 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

³⁸ This is the deadline for the notice but it may be published earlier.

³⁹ Section 7(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁴⁰ Section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁴¹ This is a calendar month (See for context Section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970).

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE	TIME/DATE FOR ELECTIONS IN MARCH 2025
<i>Decision on validity of nominations</i>	(i) By Ward Clerk ⁴² ; (ii) Who provides confirmation in writing to each candidate ⁴³	As soon as practicable after delivery of nomination paper Not later than noon on the 13 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁶	Noon, 4 March 2025 ⁴⁴
<i>Statement of Persons Nominated</i>	Prepared and published by Ward Clerk ⁴⁵	Not later than noon on the 17 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁵	Noon, 27 February 2025
<i>Withdrawal of candidates nominated</i>	Delivery to Ward Clerk by candidate ⁴⁶ or by proposer (if candidate is outside the UK) ⁴⁷	Not later than noon on the 16 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ³⁵	Noon, 28 February 2025
<i>Appointment of Election Agents</i>	By each candidate and notified to the Town Clerk ⁴⁸	Not later than the latest time for the delivery of a notice of withdrawal	Noon, 28 February 2025
<i>Notice of name and address of Election Agents</i>	Published by Town Clerk ⁴⁹	Forthwith after the information is provided to the Town Clerk	

⁴² Section 9(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 4 of the Act of Common Council of 9 April 1970).

⁴³ Section 9(7) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960. Notwithstanding the stated deadline, written confirmation should be given to candidates before the publication of the statement of persons nominated i.e. by noon on the 17th day before the election.

⁴⁴ See previous footnote – in this case, written confirmation should be provided by Noon, 27 February 2025.

⁴⁵ Section 10(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 6 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁴⁶ Section 11(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 7 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁴⁷ Section 11(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960.

⁴⁸ Section 67(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁴⁹ Section 67(6) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE	TIME/DATE FOR ELECTIONS IN MARCH 2025
<i>Postal and Proxy votes</i>	New applications for a postal vote, to change postal vote to a proxy vote (and vice versa), to change ballot paper address or to cancel a postal or proxy vote ⁵⁰	Not later than 5.00pm on the 11 th day before the date of the poll at the election ⁵¹	5.00pm, 5 March 2025
<i>Issue of Postal Ballot Papers</i>	By Town Clerk ⁵²	As soon as practicable	
<i>Notice of Poll</i>	Prepared and published by Ward Clerk ⁵³	Not later than the 6 th day before the day fixed for the holding of the Ward election ⁵⁵	12 March 2025
<i>New Proxy Votes</i>	New applications by electors ⁵⁴	Not later than 5.00pm on the 6 th day before the day of the poll ²¹	5.00pm, 12 March 2025
<i>Election Day</i>	Day fixed by the Precept for the holding of the Wardmote		19 March 2025
<i>Poll</i>	Where the number of persons nominated exceeds the number of vacancies ⁵⁵	On the day following the day fixed for the Ward election ⁵⁶	20 March 2025

⁵⁰ Regulation 56 of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁵¹ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday and bank holidays (Regulation 56(6) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 – see Part A, Section 6 “Wardmote and Polling Arrangements”, paragraph 20 at page 50).

⁵² Regulation 71 of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁵³ Section 11A(3) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as substituted by section 8 of the Act of Common Council of 6 November 2008).

⁵⁴ Regulation 56(2) of the Representation of the People Act (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁵⁵ Section 11A(1) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977).

⁵⁶ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 11A(2) of the Act of Common Council of 14 July 1960 (as inserted by section 1 of the Act of Common Council of 7 July 1977) – see Part A, Section 6 “Wardmote and Polling Arrangements”, paragraph 13 at page 46).

STEP	DETAIL	LATEST TIME/DATE	TIME/DATE FOR ELECTIONS IN MARCH 2025
<i>Emergency Proxy</i>	Applications by electors who have become disabled, or become aware of grounds relating to their occupation, service or employment, after 5.00pm on the 6 th day before the date of the poll ⁵⁷	Not later than 5.00pm on the day of the poll	By 5.00pm on 20 March 2025
<i>Return to Precept</i>	By the Presiding Officer to the Town Clerk ⁵⁸	At the close of the election or on the next following day ⁵⁹	19 or 20 March 2025 (uncontested); 20 or 21 March 2025 (contested)
<i>Declaration of Office</i>	By the candidate: - (i) at the Wardmote/Adjourned Wardmote; or (ii) subsequently, notice being lodged with the Town Clerk	Lodge declaration within 7 days of making ³⁵	
<i>Election Expenses – Return</i>	By the election agent delivered to the Town Clerk ⁶⁰ . The election agent must also submit a declaration verifying the return ⁶¹	Within 35 days after the day on which the result of election is declared ⁶²	23 April 2025 where election uncontested; 24 April 2025 where election contested
<i>Election Expenses - Declaration</i>	By the candidate to the Town Clerk verifying the return ⁶³	At the same time as the return as to election expenses or within 7 days thereafter ⁶⁴	

⁵⁷ Regulation 56(3A) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁵⁸ Section 1(2) of the Act of Common Council of 10 October 2002.

⁵⁹ Excludes Saturday, Sunday, a day of the Christmas break, of the Easter break, of a bank holiday break or a day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 1(3) – (5) of the Act of Common Council of 10 October 2002 – See Part A, Section 7 “Post Election”, paragraph 5 at page 64).

⁶⁰ Section 81(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁶¹ Section 82(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁶² All days are counted, but where the deadline would fall on a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holiday or day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning, it is instead deemed to fall on the next following day (Section 119 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – see Part A, Section 5 “Election Agents and Election Expenses”, paragraph 18 at pages 34-35).

⁶³ Section 82(2) of the Representation of the People Act 1983.

⁶⁴ Excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Good Friday, bank holidays and days appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning (Section 119 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 – see Part A, Section 5 “Election Agents and Election Expenses”, paragraph 18 at pages 34-35).

APPENDIX 4

WARDMOTE AGENDA

This appendix sets out examples of a suggested form of agenda for Wardmotes for the holding of a Ward election and should be read in conjunction with the procedure for Wardmotes described in Section 6 "Wardmote and Polling Arrangements" (pages 36-62).

A WARDMOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN

WARD OF [insert Ward]

AGENDA FOR WARDMOTE – ELECTION OF ALDERMAN

To be held at [insert venue] on [insert time and date]

1. Procession

Procession to enter the Wardmote will be as follows¹:

The Beadle
City Marshal
The Honorary Ward Clerk The Comptroller and City Solicitor
Mace Sword
The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor

The Lord Mayor's Mace and Sword will be laid on the appropriate table. The Lord Mayor takes the Chair and the City Solicitor sits on their right and the Honorary Ward Clerk on their left.

2. Proclamation

The Ward Beadle, on the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk, opens the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All manner of persons who have anything to do at this Court of Wardmote for the Ward of [insert name of Ward] holden here this day before the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor Alderman [insert name] draw near and give your attendance.

God Save the King."

3. Precept

The Ward Beadle calls on the Honorary Ward Clerk to read the Precept: -

"All persons here present are commanded to keep silence whilst the Precept is read."

¹ With the necessary modifications if a Lord Mayor's Aldermanic Representative is presiding.

The Honorary Ward Clerk reads the Precept

4. **Vote of thanks/condolence**
To the previous incumbent.
5. **Nominations**
The names of those persons remaining validly nominated are read out by the Honorary Ward Clerk, in the order appearing on the statement as to persons nominated.
6. **Address by the candidate(s)**
On the invitation of the Presiding Officer, in the same order as above.
7. **Questions to the candidate(s)**
The Presiding Officer invites electors to put questions to the candidate(s) if they wish.

If there is only one candidate: -

8. **Declaration of the result**
By the Presiding Officer, who declares the candidate elected as Alderman for the Ward.
9. **Address by the Candidate**
To return thanks.
10. **General Business**
Any general business of the Wardmote is dealt with.
11. **Public Notice of Election**
Resolution passed to give public notice of the name of the candidate elected.
12. **Vote of thanks**
To the Presiding Officer.
13. **Proclamation**
The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and give your attendance when again summoned. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

If there is more than one candidate and a poll is to be held: -

8. **Announcement of Poll**
By the Presiding Officer.
9. **Appointment of Officers for Poll**

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By the Presiding Officer

10. **Declarations of secrecy**

Taken by all those authorised to attend the polling station and the count.

11. **Adjournment**

The Ward Beadle adjourns the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and you are required to give your attendance again [either tomorrow morning or on the alternative date fixed for the poll] at [insert venue where the poll will be held]. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

At the closure or adjournment of the Wardmote the Mayoral party retires: -

The Beadle
City Marshal
Mace Sword
The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor
The Honorary Ward Clerk The Comptroller and City Solicitor

Agenda for an Adjourned Wardmote following the poll and count

WARD OF [insert Ward]

AGENDA FOR ADJOURNED WARDMOTE

To be held at [insert venue] on [insert time and date]

1. **Procession**

Procession to enter the Wardmote will be as follows:

The Beadle
City Marshal
The Honorary Ward Clerk The Comptroller and City Solicitor
Mace Sword
The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor

The Lord Mayor's Mace and Sword will be laid on the appropriate table. The Lord Mayor takes the Chair and the City Solicitor sits on their right and the Honorary Ward Clerk on their left.

2. **Proclamation**

The Honorary Ward Clerk instructs the Ward Beadle to announce the reopening of the Wardmote as follows:

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All manner of persons who have anything to do at this Court of Wardmote for the Ward of [insert name of Ward] holden here this day before the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor Alderman [insert name] draw near and give your attendance.

God Save the King."

3. **Declaration of the result**

By the Presiding Officer, who declares the successful candidate elected as Alderman for the Ward.

4. **Address**

To return thanks. Firstly by the successful candidate and then the others if they so wish in the order of votes cast.

5. **General Business**

Any general business of the Wardmote is dealt with.

6. **Public Notice of Election**

Resolution passed to give public notice of the name of the candidate elected.

7. **Vote of thanks**

To the Presiding Officer.

8. **Proclamation**

The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and give your attendance when again summoned. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

The Mayoral party retires: -

The Beadle
City Marshal
Mace Sword
The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor
The Honorary Ward Clerk The Comptroller and City Solicitor

**B WARDMOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN
OR COUNCILMEN**

WARD OF [insert Ward]

AGENDA FOR WARDMOTE

To be held at [insert venue] on [insert time and date]

1. **Procession**

Procession to enter the Wardmote will be as follows:

The Beadle
The Honorary Ward Clerk
The Alderman

The Alderman will take their place.

2. **Proclamation**

The Ward Beadle, on the instruction of the Honorary Ward Clerk, opens the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All manner of persons who have anything to do at this Court of Wardmote for the Ward of [insert name of Ward] holden here this day before Alderman [insert name], Alderman of this Ward, draw near and give your attendance.

God Save the King."

3. **Precept**

The Ward Beadle calls on the Honorary Ward Clerk to read the Precept: -

"All persons here present are commanded to keep silence whilst the Precept is read"

The Honorary Ward Clerk reads the Precept.

4. **Vote of thanks/condolence**

To the previous incumbent (at a by-election only).

5. **Nominations**

The names of the persons remaining validly nominated are read out by the Honorary Ward Clerk, in the order appearing on the statement as to persons nominated.

6. **Address by the candidate(s)**

On the invitation of the Presiding Officer, in the same order as above.

7. **Questions to the candidate(s)**

The Presiding Officer invites electors to put questions to the candidate(s) if they wish.

If the number of candidates nominated does not exceed the vacancies to be filled: -

8. **Declaration of the result**
By the Presiding Officer, who declares the candidate/candidates elected as Common Councilman/Councilmen.
9. **Address by the successful candidate(s)**
To return thanks.
10. **Declarations of office**
The person(s) elected make and subscribe the declarations of office before the Alderman.
11. **Return to Precept**
Signed by the Presiding Officer and the Ward Clerk or by either one of them together with either two voters present at the Wardmote or the Honorary Ward Clerk.
12. **General Business**
Any general business of the Wardmote is dealt with.
13. **Public Notice of Election**
Resolution passed to give public notice of the candidate(s) elected.
14. **Vote of thanks**
To the Presiding Officer who returns thanks.
15. **Proclamation**
The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and give your attendance when again summoned. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the vacancies to be filled and a poll is to be held: -

8. **Announcement of Poll**
By the Presiding Officer.
9. **Appointment of Officers for Poll**
By the Presiding Officer.
10. **Declarations of secrecy**
Taken by all those authorised to attend the polling station and the count.
11. **Adjournment**
The Ward Beadle adjourns the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and you are required to give your attendance again [either tomorrow morning or on the alternative date fixed for the poll] at [insert venue where the poll will be held]. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

If the Wardmote is for the ordinary election of Common Councilmen² item 4 (Vote of thanks/condolence) should be omitted and the following items should be added into the agenda, and the agenda renumbered accordingly: -

If the number of candidates nominated does not exceed the vacancies to be filled, after item 10 (Declarations of Office) add: -

- (a) **Appointment of Deputy**
The Alderman appoints the Deputy from amongst the Common Councilmen for the Ward.
- (b) **Appointment of Honorary Ward Clerk**
The Alderman appoints the Honorary Ward Clerk.
- (c) **Election of Ward Beadle**
The Alderman nominates one or more persons to be elected as Ward Beadle by the voters³ in attendance at the Wardmote.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the vacancies to be filled and a poll is to be held, after item 8 (Announcement of Poll) add: -

- (a) **Appointment of Honorary Ward Clerk**
The Alderman appoints the Honorary Ward Clerk.
- (b) **Election of Ward Beadle**
The Alderman nominates one or more persons to be elected as Ward Beadle by the voters in attendance at the Wardmote.

At the closure or adjournment of the Wardmote the Alderman's party retires: -

The Beadle
The Honorary Ward Clerk
The Alderman

² Held in March in every fourth year from 2013 apart from the deviation due to coronavirus in 2022.

³ The voters eligible to vote in the election of Ward Beadle are those entitled to vote in the election of an Alderman.

Agenda for an Adjourned Wardmote following the poll and count

WARD OF [insert Ward]

AGENDA FOR ADJOURNED WARDMOTE

To be held at [insert venue] on [insert time and date]

1. **Procession**

Procession to enter the Wardmote will be as follows:

The Beadle
The Honorary Ward Clerk
The Alderman

The Alderman will take their place.

2. **Proclamation**

The Honorary Ward Clerk instructs the Ward Beadle to announce the reopening of the Wardmote as follows:

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All manner of persons who have anything to do at this Court of Wardmote for the Ward of [insert name of Ward] holden here this day before Alderman [insert name], Alderman of this Ward, draw near and give your attendance.

God Save the King."

3. **Declaration of the result**

By the Presiding Officer, who declares the successful candidate/candidates elected as Common Councilman/Councilmen.

4. **Address**

To return thanks. Firstly by the successful candidate(s) and then the others if they so wish in the order of votes cast.

5. **Declarations of office**

The person(s) elected make and subscribe the declarations of office before the Alderman.

6. **Return to Precept**

Signed by the Presiding Officer and the Ward Clerk or by either one of them together with either two voters present at the Adjourned Wardmote or the Honorary Ward Clerk.

7. **General Business**

Any general business of the Wardmote is dealt with.

8. **Public Notice of Election**

Resolution passed to give public notice of the candidate(s) elected.

9. **Vote of thanks**

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To the Presiding Officer who returns thanks.

10. **Proclamation**

The Ward Beadle closes the Wardmote by Proclamation: -

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

All ye good people of the Ward of [insert name of the Ward], summoned here to this Wardmote, may depart hence; and give your attendance when again summoned. And hereof fail not.

God Save the King."

If the Wardmote is for the ordinary election of Common Councilmen⁴ the following items should be added into the agenda, and the agenda renumbered accordingly: -

After Item 5 (Declarations of office):

Appointment of Deputy

The Alderman appoints the Deputy from amongst the Common Councilmen for the Ward.

At the closure of the Adjourned Wardmote the Alderman's party retires: -

The Beadle
The Honorary Ward Clerk
The Alderman

⁴ Held in March in every fourth year from 2013 apart from the deviation due to coronavirus in 2022.

APPENDIX 5

ENVELOPES CONTAINING ELECTION MATERIALS

1. Envelopes, or packages, containing materials used in the election must be prepared at various stages during a Ward election. This Appendix provides instruction on the various envelopes that must be prepared and at what stage in the process.
2. As soon as practicable after the issue of each batch of postal ballot papers, the Town Clerk must prepare and seal in an envelope the counterfoils of the issued postal ballot papers¹.
3. As soon as practicable after the last covering envelope has been opened, the Town Clerk must prepare and seal in an envelope the marked copy of the postal voters list and proxy postal voters list².
4. At the close of poll, the presiding officer at the polling station must prepare and seal separate envelopes containing³: -
 - (a) the unused and spoilt ballot papers and the unused and spoilt tendered ballot papers;
 - (b) the used tendered ballot papers;
 - (c) the marked copies of the Ward list and the list of proxies;
 - (d) the counterfoils of the used ballot papers;
 - (e) the tendered votes list, statement of number of voters assisted by the presiding officer, the list of voters with disabilities assisted by companions and declarations made by companions; and
 - (f) the appointments of the presiding officer and poll clerks on the day of the poll.

¹ Regulation 75 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001 modified as necessary i.e. with “counterfoils” substituted for “completed corresponding number lists”.

² Regulation 84(9) of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

³ Rule 29 of the Ballot Act 1872 for sub-paragraphs (a) to (d).

5. The presiding officer must also seal in a separate envelope a ballot paper account setting out the numbers of the ballot papers provided to the presiding officer and the number issued, including any spoilt ballot papers⁴. This envelope is opened at the count and the ballot paper account is used to verify the number of ballot papers contained in the ballot box⁵.

6. After the opening of postal ballot papers, the Town Clerk must prepare and seal separate envelopes for⁶: -
 - (a) the rejected votes;

 - (b) the rejected ballot paper envelopes;

 - (c) the lists of spoilt, lost or cancelled postal ballot papers;

 - (d) the rejected votes (verification procedure); and

 - (e) the postal voting statements (verification procedure).

Postal ballot papers can be delivered to the polling station (see Section 6: "Wardmote and Polling Arrangements", paragraph 28 at pages 53-54) and if this is the case, the presiding officer at the polling station should prepare such of the above envelopes required to deal with the postal votes verified at the polling station.

7. At the completion of the count the presiding officer must prepare and seal separate envelopes containing⁷:
 - (a) the counted ballot papers; and

 - (b) the rejected ballot papers.

⁴ Rule 30 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁵ Rule 37 of the Ballot Act 1872.

⁶ Regulation 89 of the Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001.

⁷ Rule 37 of the Ballot Act 1872.

8. All of the sealed envelopes and packages must be forwarded to the Town Clerk for retention⁸. All of the documents are open to public inspection⁹ with the exception of ballot papers and counterfoils – an Order of the Mayor's and City of London Court is required to break the seal of the envelopes containing these documents¹⁰. The Town Clerk retains the documents for one year following which they are destroyed¹¹.

⁸ Paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

⁹ Rule 42 of the Ballot Act 1872.

¹⁰ Rule 41 of the Ballot Act 1872 as amended by paragraph 4(a) of the Schedule to the City of London Ballot Act 1887.

¹¹ Rule 39 of the Ballot Act 1872 refers to a one year retention period – but for municipal elections in the City this is subject to the directions of the Common Council – see paragraph 4(b) of the Schedule to the City of London Ballot Act 1887. A one year period mirrors Rule 54 of the Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006 that applies to local government elections generally.

APPENDIX 6

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**Local Acts of Parliament** (most relevant – other Acts are mentioned in the text)

Title
City of London Ballot Act 1887 (“the 1887 Act”)
City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (“the 1957 Act”)
City of London (Ward Elections) Act 2002

Public General Acts of Parliament (most relevant – other Acts are mentioned in the text)

Title	Relevant Provisions	Comments
Ballot Act 1872 (Note:- This Act was repealed by section 175(5) of the Representation of the People Act 1949 but not in so far as it was applied to Ward elections by virtue of the 1887 Act.)	Those provisions relating to the powers and duties of a Returning Officer where a poll by ballot is required	Applied to Ward elections in the City by section 2 of the 1887 Act
	Those provisions relating to the taking of such a poll, in the same manner as a poll at a contested parliamentary election, including the duties of the Returning Officer after the close of the poll	Applied to Ward elections in the City, as far as circumstances admit and with express modifications, by section 3 of the 1887 Act
	Sections 3 and 4, relating to certain election offences	Applied to Ward elections in the City by section 8 of the 1887 Act
Representation of the People Act 1983 (“the 1983 Act”)	Sections 3, 3A, 6, 14(1), 15 to 17, 46 and 59 in Part I	Applied to Ward elections in the City by section 8(1) of the 1957 Act
	Sections 60, 61 and 62A in Part I The whole of Part II except sections 96 and 99 The whole of Part III Sections 189, 193 to 198 in Part IV The whole of Part V Schedule 6	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 191 of the 1983 Act* *Ward elections are treated as ‘local government elections’ and ‘elections under the local government Act’ for these purposes

Representation of the People Act 2000 (“the 2000 Act”)	Schedule 4	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 8(2) of the 1957 Act
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Statutory Instruments

Title	Relevant Provisions	Comments
Representation of the People (England and Wales) Regulations 2001	Those regulations from time to time amending or replacing regulations 8 to 15 of the Representation of the People Regulations 1950	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 7(4) of the 1957 Act*
	Those regulations from time to time amending or replacing regulations 22 and 70 of the Representation of the People Regulations 1950	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 7(8) of the 1957 Act*
	Those regulations applicable for the purposes of the said provisions of the 1983 Act or the 2000 Act, as applied to Ward elections in the City by section 8(1) and (2) of the 1957 Act	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 8(4) of the 1957 Act* *See also the definition of the “regulations of 1950” in section 4(1) of the 1957 Act
Local Elections (Principal Areas) (England and Wales) Rules 2006	Those rules applicable for the purposes of the said provisions of the 1983 Act or the 2000 Act, as applied to Ward elections in the City by section 8(1) and (2) of the 1957 Act	Applied to Ward elections in the City, with any necessary modifications, by section 8(4) of the 1957 Act* * See also the definition of the “local elections rules” in section 4(1) of the 1957 Act

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PART B

FORMS

PRECEPT – ALDERMAN

XXXX, MAYOR

TO THE COMMON COUNCILMEN OF THE WARD OF XXXXXXXXXX

You are required to summon a Wardmote to be held before me, The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor of the City of London in the Ward of [INSERT NAME OF WARD] on the [INSERT DATE] for the election of an able and sufficient Citizen and Freeman duly qualified to be Alderman of the said Ward [*EITHER: (a) in the place of [INSERT NAME] who held the Office of Alderman but who [HAS SURRENDERED THE SAME/IS NOW DECEASED etc.]; OR (b) following the surrender of the Office of Alderman by [INSERT NAME] who is seeking re-election].*

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand this [INSERT DATE] day of [INSERT MONTH/YEAR] at the Mansion House.

Lord Mayor

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

**PRECEPT FOR THE ORDINARY ELECTION OF THE
WHOLE NUMBER OF COMMON COUNCILMEN**

XXXXXXXXXX, MAYOR

TO THE ALDERMAN OF THE WARD OF XXXXXXXXXXX

1. You are required to hold a Wardmote on the **[insert date]** for the election of **[insert number]** duly qualified persons to represent your Ward on the Common Council of the City of London.
2. The persons so elected should make and subscribe a Declaration before you and in your presence in accordance with the provisions of the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, as set out in your Wardmote Book.
3. You must inform the Town Clerk on the Return to Precept of the names of the persons so elected and indicate which of those persons have made the Declaration at the Wardmote.
4. In the Wardmote, you must also hold an election for **[insert number]** other person(s) to be Ward Beadle(s).
5. You should keep the peace and good order during your Wardmote.
6. A copy of the Return to Precept should be submitted to the Grand Court of Wardmote next following the elections.
7. You must require this Precept to be read at your Wardmote.

**DATED THE [INSERT DATE] UNDER
THE SEAL OF THE OFFICE OF MAYORALTY
OF THE CITY OF LONDON**

[INSERT NAME]
TOWN CLERK

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

PRECEPT – COMMON COUNCILMAN

XXXX, MAYOR

TO THE ALDERMAN AND DEPUTY OF THE WARD OF XXXXXXXXXX

You are required to summon and hold a Wardmote at some convenient place within your Ward on [INSERT DATE] for the election of a duly qualified person to represent your Ward on the Common Council of the City of London for the remainder of the current term in the place of [INSERT NAME] who held the office of Common Councilman but who is now [DECEASED etc.].

The person so elected should make and subscribe a Declaration before you and in your presence in accordance with the provisions of the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, as set out in your Wardmote Book.

You must inform the Town Clerk on the Return to Precept of the name of the person so elected and indicate if that person has made the Declaration at the Wardmote.

You must require this Precept to be read at your Wardmote.

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand this [INSERT DATE] day of [INSERT MONTH/YEAR] at the Mansion House.

Lord Mayor

**NOTICE OF WARD ELECTION
CITY OF LONDON WARD OF [WARD]
ELECTION OF ALDERMAN**

To the Electors of the Ward of [WARD]

1. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that by virtue of a Precept from the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, a Wardmote will be held on [DATE], at [TIME] at [PLACE OF WARDMOTE] to elect an Alderman following the [EITHER: (a) death/disqualification of the holder of the Office of Alderman for the Ward, [INSERT NAME]; OR (b) surrender of the Office of Alderman for the Ward by [INSERT NAME]; OR (c) surrender of the Office of Alderman for the Ward by [INSERT NAME], who is seeking re-election].
2. **Nomination papers can be obtained from the Ward Clerk, Electoral Services Office, 2nd Floor West Wing, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ between 9.15am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday. Completed nomination papers must be received in the Electoral Services Office by noon on [INSERT LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF NOMINATIONS].**
3. **Applications –**
 - for a new postal vote;
 - to change an existing postal vote to a proxy vote;
 - to cancel a postal vote;
 - to change a ballot paper address; or
 - to cancel or change the appointment of proxies**must be received in the Electoral Services Office by 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 11th day before the date of the poll].**
4. **New applications for proxy votes must be received in the Electoral Services Office by 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 6th day before the date of the poll]. If after 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 6th day before the date of the poll] you are unable to vote in person because you:**
 - have a medical emergency; or
 - learn you cannot go to the polling station because of work/service reasons**you can apply to vote by emergency proxy. Completed applications, suitably witnessed, must be made before 5.00pm on polling day, [INSERT DATE].**
5. **If the election is contested, a poll will take place at [PLACE OF POLL] on [DATE OF POLL] between the hours of 8.00 am and 8.00 pm. After the votes have been counted, the Wardmote will resume at [PLACE FOR ADJOURNED WARDMOTE] and the result of the poll will be declared. Notice of such poll will be published on the Ward Notice Board at the [LOCATION OF WARD NOTICE BOARD].**

Dated this [DATE OF NOTICE OF ELECTION]

**[Insert Name]
Ward Clerk**

Note 1. The attention of candidates and electors is drawn to the provisions relating to the completion of nomination papers, the times and place for delivery thereof and the other provisions relating thereto contained in Acts of Common Council –further information can be obtained from Electoral Services. **Note 2.** Every person guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice will, on conviction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the Representation of the People Act 1983. **Note 3.** Qualifications of candidates for the office of Alderman. A candidate for the office of Alderman must not be disqualified by virtue of any enactment and must be aged 18 or over, either British, Irish, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country, an able and sufficient citizen and freeman of the City, not already an Alderman and at the date of nomination and at the date of election must either (a) be a justice of the peace or (b) not be the subject of a debt relief restrictions order, an interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions interim order or a debt relief restrictions undertaking, and not have been convicted in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, of any imprisonable offence (whether or not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of the offence).

**NOTICE OF WARD ELECTION
CITY OF LONDON WARD OF [WARD]
ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN/MEN**

To the Electors of the Ward of [WARD]

1. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that by virtue of a Precept from the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, a Wardmote will be held on [DATE], at [TIME] at [PLACE OF WARDMOTE] to elect [EITHER (a) one Common Councilman following the [DEATH/SURRENDER OF OFFICE etc] of [INSERT NAME]; OR (b) [INSERT NUMBER] Common Councilmen on the four yearly ordinary election to that Office and [INSERT NUMBER] Ward Beadles].
2. Nomination papers can be obtained from the Ward Clerk, Electoral Services Office, 2nd Floor West Wing, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ between 9.15am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday. Completed nomination papers must be received in the Electoral Services Office by noon on [INSERT LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF NOMINATIONS].
3. Applications –
 - for a new postal vote;
 - to change an existing postal vote to a proxy vote;
 - to cancel a postal vote;
 - to change a ballot paper address; or
 - to cancel or change the appointment of proxiesmust be received in the Electoral Services Office by 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 11th day before the date of the poll].
4. New applications for proxy votes must be received in the Electoral Services Office by 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 6th day before the date of the poll]. If after 5.00pm on [INSERT DATE: 6th day before the date of the poll] you are unable to vote in person because you:
 - have a medical emergency; or
 - learn you cannot go to the polling station because of work/service reasonsyou can apply to vote by emergency proxy. Completed applications, suitably witnessed, must be made before 5.00pm on polling day, [INSERT DATE].
5. If the election is contested, a poll will take place at [PLACE OF POLL] on [DATE OF POLL] between the hours of 8.00 am and 8.00 pm. After the votes have been counted, the Wardmote will resume at [PLACE FOR ADJOURNED WARDMOTE] and the result of the poll will be declared. Notice of such poll will be published on the Ward Notice Board at the [LOCATION OF WARD NOTICE BOARD].

Dated this [DATE OF NOTICE OF ELECTION]

[Insert Name]
Ward Clerk

NOTE 1. The attention of candidates and electors is drawn to the provisions relating to the completion of nomination papers, the times and place for delivery thereof and the other provisions relating thereto contained in Acts of Common Council – further information can be obtained from Electoral Services. **NOTE 2.** Every person guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice will, on conviction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the Representation of the People Act 1983. **NOTE 3.** Qualifications of candidates for the office of Common Councilman. A person shall unless disqualified by virtue of any enactment be qualified for election to the Common Council as a Common Councilman if at the date of nomination and at the date of election he is a Freeman of the City and is aged 18 or over and a British subject, or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland, or a qualifying EU citizen or an EU citizen with retained rights, and (a) is registered in the list of persons entitled to vote at any Ward election; OR (b) owns freehold or leasehold land in the City (***If the land is transferred, conveyed or leased (as appropriate) to more than four persons, the maximum number of owners who can qualify under this provision is limited to the first four named in the transfer, conveyance or lease***); OR (c) has during the whole of the twelve months preceding the date of the nomination, and has until the date of election, resided in the City. (City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (as amended)).

NOMINATION PAPER

CITY OF LONDON – WARD OF [WARD]

Election of Alderman for the Ward of [WARD] at a Wardmote to be held on [DATE OF WARDMOTE].

We, the undersigned, being persons whose names are on the ward list for elections in the said Ward **DO HEREBY NOMINATE** the undermentioned person as a candidate at the said election.

Surname	
Other names in full	
Home address in full	
Description <i>(Not more than six words)</i>	
Date of Freedom of the City <i>(Day/Month/Year)</i>	

	Signature	Full name (in CAPITALS)	Electoral number on Ward List (including Ward Letter)
Proposer			
Seconder			
Subscriber 3			
Subscriber 4			
Subscriber 5			

Dated this _____ day of _____ [YEAR]

Note 1: The attention of candidates and electors is drawn to the provisions relating to the completion of nomination papers, the times and place for delivery thereof and the other provisions relating thereto contained in Acts of Common Council – further information can be obtained from Electoral Services.

Note 2: **A person may not subscribe –**
 (a) more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled in the Ward;
 (b) more than one nomination paper in respect of the same candidate; or
 (c) a nomination paper unless on the day fixed for the holding of the ward election he will have attained the age of 18 years or over.

Note 3: **Qualifications of candidates for the office of Alderman.** A candidate for the office of Alderman must not be disqualified by virtue of any enactment and must be aged 18 or over, either British, Irish, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country, an able and sufficient citizen and freeman of the City, not already an Alderman and at the date of nomination and at the date of election must either (a) be a justice of the peace or (b) not be the subject of a debt relief restrictions order, an interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions interim order or a debt relief restrictions undertaking, and not have been convicted in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, of any imprisonable offence (whether or not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of the offence).

NOMINATION PAPER
CITY OF LONDON – WARD OF [WARD]

Election of Common Councilman for the Ward of [WARD] at a Wardmote to be held on [DATE OF WARDMOTE].

We, the undersigned, being persons whose names are on the ward list for elections in the said Ward **DO HEREBY NOMINATE** the undermentioned person as a candidate at the said election.

Surname	
Other names in full	
Home address in full	
Description <i>(Not more than six words)</i>	
Date of Freedom of the City <i>(Day/Month/Year)</i>	

	Signature	Full name (in CAPITALS)	Electoral number on Ward List (including Ward Letter)
Proposer			
Secunder			
Subscriber 3			
Subscriber 4			
Subscriber 5			

Dated this _____ day of _____ [YEAR]

Note 1: The attention of candidates and electors is drawn to the provisions relating to the completion of nomination papers, the times and place for delivery thereof and the other provisions relating thereto contained in Acts of Common Council – further information can be obtained from Electoral Services.

Note 2: **A person may not subscribe –**
(c) more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled in the Ward;
(d) more than one nomination paper in respect of the same candidate; or
(c) a nomination paper unless on the day fixed for the holding of the ward election he will have attained the age of 18 years or over

Note 3: **Qualifications of candidates for the office of Common Councilman.** A person shall unless disqualified by virtue of any enactment be qualified for election to the Common Council as a Common Councilman if at the date of nomination and at the date of election he is a Freeman of the City, is aged 18 or over and a British subject, or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland, or a qualifying EU citizen or an EU citizen with retained rights, and (a) is registered in the list of persons entitled to vote at any Ward election; OR (b) owns freehold or leasehold land in the City (***If the land is transferred, conveyed or leased (as appropriate) to more than four persons, the maximum number of owners who can qualify under this provision is limited to the first four named in the transfer, conveyance or lease***); OR (c) has during the whole of the twelve months preceding the date of nomination, and has until the date of election, resided in the City. (City of London (Various Powers) Act 1957 (as amended)).

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

**CANDIDATE’S CONSENT TO NOMINATION
(Alderman)**

(To be given on or within one month before the last day, and delivered at the place and within the time appointed, for the delivery of nomination papers.)

I (*full name*)

of (*home address*).....

.....

hereby consent to my nomination as a candidate for the office of Alderman for the Ward of

.....

I am qualified as required by law to be elected to and hold the said office. Particulars of my qualification are as follows:-

I am aged 18 or over, either British, Irish, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country, a Freeman of the City of London, an able and sufficient citizen of the City of London AND

* (a) I am a justice of the peace; OR

* (b) I am not the subject of a debt relief restrictions order, an interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions interim order or a debt relief restrictions undertaking, and I have not been convicted in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, of any imprisonable offence (whether or not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of the offence).

* *Delete where inapplicable*

Candidate’s signature

Signed in the presence of:-

Witness’s signature

Witness’s full name

Witness’s home address

.....

.....

Date

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

**CANDIDATE'S CONSENT TO NOMINATION
(Common Councilman)**

(To be given on or within one month before the last day, and delivered at the place and within the time appointed, for the delivery of nomination papers.)

I (*full name*).....
of (*home address*).....
.....

hereby consent to my nomination as a candidate for the office of Common Councilman for the Ward of
.....

I am qualified as required by law to be elected to and hold the said office. Particulars of my qualification are as follows:-

I am aged 18 or over, a British subject or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland or a qualifying EU citizen or an EU citizen with retained rights, a Freeman of the City of London AND

* (a) I am registered in the list of persons entitled to vote at any Ward election at the following address:
..... ;OR

* (b) I own freehold or leasehold land in the City at the following address:
(If the land is transferred, conveyed or leased (as appropriate) to more than four persons, the maximum number of owners who can qualify under this provision is limited to the first four named in the transfer, conveyance or lease)
.....; OR

* (c) I have resided in the City during the whole of the twelve months preceding the date of nomination, and it is my intention to so reside until the date of election at the following address:
.....

** Delete where inapplicable*

Candidate's signature

Signed in the presence of:-

Witness's signature

Witness's full name

Witness's home address

Date

STATEMENT AS TO PERSONS NOMINATED

CITY OF LONDON

WARD OF [WARD]

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN

The following is a statement as to the persons nominated for election as **ALDERMAN** for the Ward of **[WARD]**

Surname 1	Other names in full 2	Place of residence 3	Description 4	Names of Proposer and Seconder 5	Decision of the Ward Clerk that nomination paper is invalid or other reason why a person nominated no longer stands nominated 6
[SURNAME]	[OTHER NAMES]	[ADDRESS AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[DESCRIPTION AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[FULL NAMES OF PROPOSER AND SECONDER AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	

The person opposite whose name no entry is made in column 6 has been and stands validly nominated.

Dated this [DATE OF PUBLICATION]

[Insert Name]
Ward Clerk

STATEMENT AS TO PERSONS NOMINATED

CITY OF LONDON

WARD OF [WARD]

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN

The following is a statement as to the persons nominated for election as **COMMON COUNCILMAN** for the Ward of **[WARD]**

Surname 1	Other names in full 2	Place of residence 3	Description 4	Names of Proposer and Seconder 5	Decision of the Ward Clerk that Nomination Paper is invalid or other reason why a person nominated no longer stands nominated 6
[SURNAME]	[OTHER NAMES]	[ADDRESS AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[DESCRIPTION AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[FULL NAMES OF PROPOSER AND SECONDER AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	

The persons opposite whose names no entry is made in column 6 have been and stand validly nominated.

Dated this [DATE OF PUBLICATION]

[Insert Name]
Ward Clerk

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE

CITY OF LONDON, WARD OF _____

DATE OF ELECTION _____

I, _____ of _____

hereby give notice that I withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of

*Alderman/Common Councilman at the above election.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20[XX].

Signature of candidate _____

Address _____

Signature of witness _____

Address _____

To the Ward Clerk of the Ward of _____

** Delete where inapplicable*

NOTICE OF POLL

CITY OF LONDON

WARD OF [WARD]

ELECTION OF A [COMMON COUNCILMAN/ALDERMAN]

To the electors for the Ward of [WARD]

Notice is hereby given that: -

1. A Poll for the above election will be held on [DATE]

between the hours of **8 A.M.** and **8 P.M.**

2. The particulars of each candidate remaining validly nominated and the names of the persons signing as proposer, seconder and subscribers to a candidate's nomination paper are as follows:-

Surname 1	Other names in full 2	Place of residence 3	Description 4	Names of Proposer, Seconder and Subscribers 5
[SURNAME]	[OTHER NAMES]	[ADDRESS AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[DESCRIPTION AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]	[PROPOSER, SECONDER AND SUBSCRIBERS AS ON NOMINATION PAPER]

3. The Situation of the polling station is as follows:- [ADDRESS OF POLLING STATION]

+ The names and other particulars of the candidates and the order of the names of the candidates should be as in the statement as to persons nominated

[Insert Name]
Ward Clerk

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION AGENT

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1983

ELECTION IN THE WARD OF

Date of Election.....

Name of Candidate.....

Name of Election Agent.....

Address of Election Agent.....

Office address of Election Agent to which all claims, notices, legal process and other documents are to be delivered (this address must be within the City, or within the Parliamentary constituency in which the City is comprised, or in a London borough adjoining the City)

.....
.....

Signed by, or on behalf of the Candidate

Date.....

Note: Notification of the appointment of the Election Agent must be delivered to the Town Clerk by not later than the latest time for the delivery of notices of withdrawal from this election.

A candidate may name themselves as election agent or, if a candidate fails to declare in writing the name of their agent, the candidate is deemed to have named themselves as election agent.

This appointment must be accompanied by a written and signed declaration of acceptance by the election agent.

**APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION AGENT
DECLARATION OF ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1983**

ELECTION IN THE WARD OF

Date of Election.....

Name of Candidate.....

I

confirm that I have accepted the office of Election Agent in respect of
the above candidate for this election

Signed.....

Dated.....

NOTICE OF ELECTION AGENTS

CITY OF LONDON

WARD OF [WARD]

ELECTION OF [COMMON COUNCILMAN/ALDERMAN]

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ELECTION AGENTS PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF SECTIONS 67, 69 AND 70 OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1983.

CANDIDATE	NAME OF ELECTION AGENT	ADDRESS OF ELECTION AGENT	OFFICE ADDRESS OF ELECTION AGENT TO WHICH ALL NOTICES, ETC. MAY BE SENT
[SURNAME, Other names]	[SURNAME, Other name]	[AS ON ELECTION AGENT FORM]	[ADDRESS IN CITY, CONSTITUENCY OR ADJOINING LONDON BOROUGH]

Guildhall
London
EC2

[Insert Name]
Town Clerk
[DATE OF PUBLICATION]

CITY OF LONDON MUNICIPAL ELECTION

[DATE]

ELECTION OF A [COMMON COUNCILMAN/ALDERMAN]

IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Statutory Declaration of Secrecy

I SOLEMNLY PROMISE AND DECLARE that I will not at this election for [a Common Councilman / an Alderman] do anything forbidden by Section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872 which has been read to me.

(Signed)(Print name).....

Taken before me thisday of20.....

(Signed)

Returning Officer / Justice of the Peace (delete as applicable)

NOTE: Section 4 of the Ballot Act 1872, as amended by the Blind Voters Act 1933 and the Representation of the People Act 1949, must be read to the declarant by the person taking the declaration and is as follows:-

Every officer, clerk and agent in attendance at a polling station shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in such station, and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, before the poll is closed to any person any information as to the name or number on the register of voters of any elector or proxy for a voter who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station, or as to the official mark, and no such officer, clerk or agent, and no person whosoever, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at such station. Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting the number on the back of any ballot paper, or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he shall have marked the same, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

No person having undertaken to assist a blind voter to vote, shall communicate to any other person any information as to the candidate for whom that voter intends his vote to be given or for whom his vote has been given, or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper issued at a polling station for the use of that voter.

Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this Section shall be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE VOTER IN VOTING

Form of Directions for the Guidance of the Voter in voting, which shall be printed in conspicuous Characters, and placarded outside every Polling Station and in every Compartment of every Polling Station.

The voter may vote for candidate.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with the pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross on the right-hand side, opposite the name of each candidate for whom he votes, thus **X**.

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the official mark on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, show the official mark on the back to the presiding officer, and then, in the presence of the presiding officer, put the paper into the ballot box, and forthwith quit the polling station.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can return it to the officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another paper.

If the voter votes for more than candidate, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his ballot paper will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling station, or deposits in the ballot box any other paper than the one given him by the officer, he will be guilty of an offence, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Note – These directions shall be illustrated by examples of the ballot paper.

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER

Form of front of ballot paper

VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN.....CANDIDATE(S)

Counterfoil No. <i>Note:- The counterfoil is to have a number to correspond with that on the back of the Ballot Paper</i>	1	BROWN JOHN EDWARD Brown 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR Independent	
	2	BROWN THOMAS WILLIAM Brown 21 Bishops Road, London SW6 7AA	
	3	JONES William David Jones 6 Welland Mews, London E1W 2JW Independent	
	4	SMITH Mary Smith Merlewood, Woodham Road, Woking GU21 4DR	

Form of back of ballot paper

No.

Election of [Alderman / Common Councilman] for the Ward of [Ward] in the City of London to be held on [Date].

Note:- The number on the Ballot Paper is to correspond with that on the counterfoil.

RETURN TO PRECEPT

WARD OF [INSERT NAME OF WARD] At a Wardmote held on [INSERT DAY AND DATE] at [INSERT LOCATION OF WARDMOTE] before The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor Alderman [INSERT NAME] for the purposes of electing an able and sufficient citizen to be Alderman of the said Ward [EITHER: (a) in place of [INSERT NAME], the late Alderman of the said Ward, [DECEASED/WHO HAD SURRENDERED THE SAID OFFICE]; OR (b) following the surrender of the said Office by [INSERT NAME], who intended to seek re-election to the same].

The candidates validly nominated for the said Office were: -

1. [LIST NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF CANDIDATES]

As the number of candidates exceeded the number of vacancies, The Lord Mayor directed that a poll be held at [INSERT LOCATION OF POLLING STATION(S)] on the [INSERT DATE OF POLL] from 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. and adjourned the Wardmote.

The poll was duly held, and following the counting of votes the Lord Mayor resumed the Wardmote and declared the number of votes cast in the poll for each candidate to be as follows: -

[INSERT NAME OF CANDIDATE] [INSERT NUMBER OF VOTES] etc.

WHEREUPON The Lord Mayor declared [INSERT NAME OF CANDIDATE] TO BE DULY [ELECTED/RE-ELECTED] AS Alderman of the Ward of [INSERT NAME OF WARD] and then dissolved the Wardmote.

ALL OF WHICH I humbly certify to this Honourable Court.

Dated this day of 20

.....
[Insert Name]
Comptroller and City Solicitor
Attorney in Waiting

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

RETURN TO PRECEPT

CITY OF LONDON

WARD OF [WARD]

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of Common Council made and passed on the 10th day of December 1857, and a precept issued by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor dated [DATE OF PRECEPT] WE HEREBY CERTIFY that at a Wardmote held at [ADDRESS OF WARDMOTE] on [DATE OF WARDMOTE] in and for the said ward at which Alderman [NAME OF ALDERMAN PRESIDING] presided, the following person was elected to be Common Councilman for the said ward for the ensuing term.

Surname	Other names in full	Place of residence	Date of Freedom of the City and Livery Company (if any).	Description	State whether or not Declaration has been made and subscribed
SURNAME	[OTHER NAMES]	[ADDRESS AS ON NOMINATION PAPERS]	[DATE OF FREEDOM OF CITY AND LIVERY COMPANY]	[DESCRIPTION AS ON NOMINATION PAPERS]	

Dated this day of

Presiding Officer

Ward Clerk

Voter Name:

Voter Signature:

Voter Name:

Voter Signature:

N.B. In the absence of either the Presiding Officer or Ward Clerk the return must be signed by either the Presiding Officer or Ward Clerk (as the case may be) and by two of the voters present at the said election. In the absence of two voters at the said election the Honorary Ward Clerk may sign the return with either the Presiding Officer or Ward Clerk.

ISSUE DATE: 17 FEBRUARY 2025

DECLARATION to be made and SUBSCRIBED under the Promissory Oaths Act 1868 by a person elected as a Common Councilman of the City of London.

Ward of [WARD]

I, [FULL NAME], do solemnly sincerely and truly declare, that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office of a COMMON COUNCILMAN of the City of London.

Signed _____

The above DECLARATION was made and subscribed this _____ day of _____ Two Thousand and _____

Before me _____

*Lord Mayor
Alderman presiding at Wardmote
Alderman of the City of London
Justice of the Peace

NOTE *Strike out words not required.

The above Declaration should, if possible, be made on the day of election before the Alderman presiding at the Wardmote, but an Act of Common Council made on 1st November 1928 provides that if it is not so made it may be made at any time after the election before the Lord Mayor, an Alderman of the City, or any Justice of the Peace and lodged with the Town Clerk within 7 days of making and subscribing the same.

CORPORATION OF LONDON CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

I undertake to be guided by the City of London Corporation's Code of Conduct in the performance of my functions in the office of a COMMON COUNCILMAN of the City of London.

Signed _____

Date _____

The above declaration was made and subscribed before me.

Signed _____

*Lord Mayor
Alderman presiding at Wardmote
Alderman of the City of London
Justice of the Peace

NOTE *Strike out words not required.



CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION - COURT OF ALDERMEN

ALDERMANIC QUALIFICATION CHECK

INTRODUCTION

The office of Alderman is ancient and unique. The office and the electoral process for election to it are governed by a mix of custom and modern and historic legislation supplemented by Acts of Common Council under the Corporation's ancient powers to legislate in respect of its own affairs in areas not legislated for by Parliament.

The Court of Aldermen retains an historic power to approve, or refuse to approve, a person elected as Alderman at a Wardmote. The Court may refuse to approve a person where it has reasonable grounds to believe that they are not a fit and proper person or qualified for the office.

As Neil L.J. put it in *R. v. City of London Corporation, ex parte Matson* [1997] 1WLR.

“It will be seen that the election of an alderman takes place in two stages, first, by the election by the voters at the wardmote and, secondly, by the confirmation by the Court of Aldermen. The first stage has statutory force. Thus by [section 191\(1\)](#) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 a municipal election for the election of an alderman of the City of London is included within the definition of a “local government election” for the purposes of many of the provisions of that Act. The second stage remains customary, and it is important to note that in *Rex v. Johnson* (1839) 6 Cl. & F. 41 the House of Lords held that the customary right of the Court of Aldermen to examine and determine whether or not any person elected as an alderman is a fit and proper person and duly qualified applies whether or not such fitness and qualification has been brought into question by a petition of a person interested”.

The Court of Common Council has determined (by an Act of Common Council dated 10th September 1998) that the Court of Aldermen is deemed to have approved any person qualified to be elected to the office of Aldermen and so elected, preserving its power to satisfy itself as to an Alderman Elect's qualifications for office.

The qualifications for election to the office of Alderman are set out in **Appendix (1) below**.

At its meeting on 6th September 2022 the Court of Aldermen resolved to adopt the procedure set out below to provide assurance that successful candidates satisfy the qualification requirements.

ALDERMANIC QUALIFICATION CHECK PROCEDURE

1. At least 5 working days before the date on which the Court of Aldermen considers the admission of the Alderman Elect into office (or such shorter period as the Lord Mayor may allow) the Alderman Elect shall submit a valid sworn statutory declaration in the form set out in **Appendix (2) below** to the Clerk to the Court of Aldermen (gemma.stokley@cityoflondon.gov.uk)
2. The statutory declaration will be placed on the Agenda of the Court of Aldermen for the relevant meeting for consideration by the Court. Any questions as to the validity of the statutory declaration shall be determined by the Comptroller & City Solicitor.
3. The Alderman Elect is requested to attach a true copy of documentary evidence of meeting the nationality requirement e.g. Birth Certificate.
4. The Comptroller & City Solicitor will, upon request, provide reasonable assistance (but not legal advice) to Aldermen Elect in relation to the swearing of the statutory declaration including the production of a hard copy of the declaration for swearing (contact alexandra.reid@cityoflondon.gov.uk).
5. The Corporation will, if requested, reimburse the swearing fee of £7.
6. The City of London Corporation is a data controller, and processes personal data in accordance with the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. For full details of how and why the City of London Corporation processes personal data, please refer to the full privacy notice at [Data Protection Policy - City of London](#). Alternatively, you can request a hard copy. Please direct all data protection queries to the Information Compliance Team at information.officer@cityoflondon.gov.uk.

APPENDIX 1

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN

1. To qualify for the office of Alderman, a person must, at the date of nomination and on the day of election:

- be aged 18 years or over; and
- be either British, Irish, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country;
- be an able and sufficient citizen and Freeman of the City of London;
- not already be an Alderman in another Ward;
- not be disqualified for any other reason;

and either

- A justice of the peace

or

- *A person is qualified for the office of Alderman provided that they:*

i. have not been convicted of an imprisonable offence in the UK, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland (whether or not actually sentenced to a term of imprisonment and whether or not the conviction is spent) and

ii. are not the subject of a debt relief restrictions order or interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order or bankruptcy restrictions interim order, or a debt relief restrictions undertaking.

APPENDIX 2

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION

- I [full name] of [address] do solemnly and sincerely declare, that:
 1. I am aged 18 years or over.
 2. I am a British or Irish citizen, or a citizen of a Commonwealth country. I attach at Exhibit 1 a copy of my [passport][birth certificate] [other] which I certify is a true copy of the original.
 3. I am a citizen and Freeman of the City of London.
 4. [I am a justice of the peace] **or** [I:
 - (i) have not been convicted of an imprisonable offence in the UK, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland (whether or not actually sentenced to a term of imprisonment and whether or not the conviction is spent) and
 - (ii) am not the subject of a debt relief restrictions order or interim debt relief restrictions order, a bankruptcy restrictions order or bankruptcy restrictions interim order, or a debt relief restriction undertaking].
 5. I am not disqualified from holding office as an Alderman for any other reason:

and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared by [full name]

At.....

On this day of.....

Before me.....

Enter identification mark as on candidate's declaration

Return of candidate spending: Local government elections in England and Wales

Section 1 – Details of candidate and election

Local authority

Ward/District

Electorate Date you became a candidate

Date of election Date election result declared

Candidate name

Registered party Spending limit £

Section 2 – Details of election agent

Agent's name Date election agent appointed

I am the agent responsible for delivering this return of candidate's expenses under Part II of the Representation of the People Act 1983

I am the candidate and I was my own election agent. I am responsible for delivering this return of candidate's expenses under Part II of the Representation of the People Act 1983

Signature of agent _____ Date

Section 3 – Summary of spending

If you have information to report about candidate spending you should use the worksheets to set out the details for each item and enter the totals for the types of payment and categories of spending into tables 3a and 3b.

If you have nothing to report for a particular category you do not need to attach the worksheet, but you must enter zero or nil next to that category in tables 3a and 3b.

Tell us if you have completed and attached the following worksheets:

Advertising	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unsolicited material to electors	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public meetings	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agent and other staff costs	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accommodation and administration	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unpaid claims	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disputed claims	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 3a Types of payment	
Manner of payment	£.pp/Nil
Unpaid claims	
Disputed claims	
Value of notional spending	
Payments made	
Total election spending	£

Total spending for 3a should equal the total spending for 3b. If they are not equal then check you have completed the worksheets on unpaid and disputed claims.

Section 3b Categories of spending	
Purpose	£.pp/Nil
A. Advertising	
B. Unsolicited material to electors	
C. Transport	
D. Public meetings	
E. Agent and other staff costs	
F. Accommodation and administration	
Total election spending	£

Section 4 – Statement of all personal expenses incurred

Please provide details of personal expenditure on the worksheet labelled 'Personal expenses'

Personal expenses are the reasonable travel and living expenses of the candidate for the purpose of campaigning in the election. Personal expenses do not count against the candidate's limit and they should not duplicate anything already declared as election spending under section 3

The total amount of personal expenses

Section 5 – Donations

Tell us if you have completed and attached the worksheets on:

Accepted donations Yes No

Rejected donations Yes No

Total value of donations accepted £

Total value of donations rejected £

Please tell us about any money provided by the candidate to meet election spending costs (optional) £

Section 6 – Access to Elected Office for Disabled People Fund (This question is voluntary)

Have you received a grant from the Access to Elected Office Fund? Yes No Prefer not to say

Submit this return to the appropriate Returning Officer within 35 days after the declaration of the result.
It must be accompanied by a separate declaration signed by the election agent verifying this return.
Within seven working days of submitting this return, the candidate must also submit a signed declaration verifying this return.

A. Advertising								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

B. Unsolicited material to electors								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

C. Transport								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

D. Public meetings								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

E. Agent and other staff costs								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

F. Accommodation and administration								
Item No	Receipt/ Invoice	Item/ Service	Name and address of supplier (unless on invoice/receipt)	Date paid	Value £	Amount paid £	Notional value £	Disputed /Unpaid
Sub-totals								

Personal Expenses				
Item	Amount £	Date expense incurred	Date invoice received	Date paid
Total				

**DECLARATION BY
CANDIDATE AS TO ELECTION EXPENSES**

**REQUIRED BY
SECTION 82 OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
ACT 1983**

CITY OF LONDON WARD ELECTIONS

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN/ALDERMAN*

**To be completed by the candidate where they acted as their own election agent
to accompany the return of election expenses;**

OR

**To be completed by the candidate to accompany the return of election expenses and declaration
completed by the election agent, or to be submitted within seven days of the date of that return.**

ELECTION IN THE WARD OF _____

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF ELECTION _____

Full name of candidate _____

I solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am the person named above as candidate at this election [and was my own election agent]*.
2. I have examined the return of election expenses [about to be]* delivered by [my election agent]* [myself as election agent]*, a copy of which is now shown to me and marked _____, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is a complete and accurate return as required by law.
3. To the best of my knowledge and belief, all expenses shown in the return as paid, were paid by [my election agent]* [myself as election agent]*, except as otherwise stated.

Signature of declarant _____

Date _____.

*** Delete as appropriate**

**DECLARATION BY
ELECTION AGENT AS TO ELECTION EXPENSES**

**REQUIRED BY
SECTION 82 OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1983**

CITY OF LONDON WARD ELECTIONS

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMAN/ALDERMAN*

**To be completed by the election agent
to accompany the return of election expenses**

ELECTION IN THE WARD OF _____

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF ELECTION _____

Full name of candidate _____

Full name of election agent _____

I solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I was at this election the election agent of the person named above as candidate.
2. I have examined the return of election expenses [about to be]* delivered by myself as election agent to the above candidate, a copy of which is now shown to me and marked _____, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is a complete and accurate return as required by law.
3. To the best of my knowledge and belief, all expenses shown in the return as paid, were paid by myself as election agent to the above candidate, except as otherwise stated.

Signature of declarant _____

Date _____

*** Delete as appropriate**

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