

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

Report to: Full Council

Date: 09/07/2025

Subject: Allocation of Seats and Proportionality on Committees

Report of: The Leader of the Council - Councillor Stephen Cowan

Report author: David Abbott, Head of Governance

Responsible Director: Sukvinder Kalsi, Executive Director of Finance and Corporate Services

SUMMARY

The Council is required to confirm the proportional division of seats on the standing committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the allocation of seats set out in Appendix 1 be noted.

Wards Affected: All

Our Values	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Values
Taking pride in H&F	Ensuring a high standard of governance across the Council.

Financial Impact

There are no direct financial implications from this decision.

Alex Pygram, Head of Finance - Corporate Services, 24/04/2025
Verified by Andre Mark, Head of Finance –Strategic Planning and Investment, 24/04/2025

Legal Implications

The legal implications are set out in the body of the report.

Glen Egan, Assistant Director of Legal Services, 12/02/2025

Background papers used in preparing this report

None.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Allocation of Seats

1. Political Groups on the Council are formed in accordance with the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 when two or more councillors notify the Chief Executive, as Proper Officer, of their wish to be treated as a group.
2. Section 15 (1) (b) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (“the 1989 Act”) imposes a duty on the local authority to review the allocation of seats on the committees of the Council between the political groups at its annual meeting or as soon as possible thereafter. The Council may carry out such a review at any other time and may do so if requested by a political group.
3. In accordance with the 1989 Act the following principles apply to the allocation of seats:
 - (a) That not all the seats on the body to which appointments are being made are allocated to the same political group;
 - (b) That the majority of seats on each committee are allocated to a particular group if the number of persons belonging to that group is a majority of the authority’s membership;
 - (c) That, subject to (a) and (b), when allocating seats to a political group, the total number of their seats across all the ordinary committees of the Council, must reflect their proportion of the authority’s membership; and
 - (d) Subject to (a) to (c), that the number of seats on each committee is as far as possible in proportion to the group’s membership of the authority.
4. Sub-committees, with the exception of the Licensing Sub-Committee, are also governed by the political balance rules, but it is not necessary to add up all the sub-committee seats and then allocate them in proportion. As far as this is practicable, the allocation of seats on each sub-committee should reflect the proportional representation of the political groups on the Council.
5. The 1989 Act requires that, once the Council has determined the allocation of committee places between the political groups, the Council must then appoint the nominees of the political groups to the committees.

6. The Cabinet, Health and Wellbeing Board and the Licensing Committee are not required to be proportional and so are outside of the political balance calculation.
7. On 24 June 2025, Jim McMahon, Minister of State for Local Government and English Devolution, updated Parliament on “the Government’s ambitious plans to introduce legislation which will simplify governance arrangements for local authorities in England and to ensure local communities have the right mechanisms to engage with their council.” The Government’s proposals include:
 - Plans to legislate to abolish the committee system.
 - Preventing the introduction of any new directly elected local authority mayors – but allowing the continuation of the legacy local authority mayors where they exist.
 - Making regulations to pause any change processes between governance models currently underway

As a result, the Council will no longer be able to carry out a review of its current governance arrangements, the Leader and Cabinet model.

Political proportionality

8. The political balance of the Council can be calculated by using the simple formula below (to two decimal places):

$$\text{No. of Group Members} \times 100 / 50$$

9. The political balance of the Council is set out in Table 1 below:

	No of seats on the Council	Proportionality
Labour	39	78%
Conservative	10	20%
Independent	1	2%
Total	50	100%

PROPOSAL AND ISSUES

10. The Labour and Conservative Groups hold respectively, 39 and 10 of the 50 Council seats. While there is one Independent Member. The proportion by which seats on Committees should be allocated is 78% Majority Group, 20% Minority Group and 2% Independent member. This equates, on the basis of 88 committee seats to: 69 Majority Party, 18 Minority Party and 1 Independent seats.
11. Membership of the Council’s Standing Committees (except the Licensing Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board) and Sub-Committees is governed by the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990, as amended, which provides for Members of Standing Committees and Sub-Committees to be those whose names have been notified to the Chief Executive, who is the duly appointed proper officer for

these purposes. The Chief Executive has the power to appoint to all Standing Committees (except the Licensing Committees) and Sub-Committees in accordance with any notification received under the Regulations.

12. Both political groups on the Council have to notify the Chief Executive of the names of the Members to serve on the Standing Committees, Sub-Committees and subsidiary bodies.

REASONS FOR DECISION

13. The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires local authorities, where Members are divided into political groups, to review periodically the representation of the political groups on their Committees and Sub-Committees to ensure a political balance.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Allocation of Seats

Allocation of Seats and Proportionality

Seats are allocated with the following calculation:

$$\text{councillors in political group} \div \text{total number of councillors} \times \text{seats on committee} \\ = \text{allocation of seats (rounded to nearest whole number)}$$

Administration councillors (Labour): 39

Opposition councillors (Conservative): 10

Independent councillor: 1

Total number of councillors: 50

Committees	Total seats	Administration's allocation	Opposition's allocation	Independent allocation
Planning and Development Control Committee	8	6	2	0
Policy and Oversight Board	8	7	1	0
Appointments Panel (A)	5	4	1	0
Appointments Panel (B)	5	4	1	0
Appointments Panel (C)	5	4	1	0
Appointments Panel (D)	3	2	1	0
Audit Committee	5	3	1	1
Pension Fund Committee	5	4	1	0
Standards Committee	5	4	1	0
General Purposes Committee	5	4	1	0
Children and Education Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
Health and Adult Social Care Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
Social Inclusion and Community Safety Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
Climate Change and Ecology Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
The Economy, Arts, Sports and Public Realm Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
Housing and Homelessness Policy and Accountability Committee	5	4	1	0
Wormwood Scrubs Charitable Trust	3	2	1	0
Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee	1	1	0	0

Sub-Committees	Total seats	Administration's allocation	Opposition's allocation	Independent allocation
Licensing Sub-Committee	3	2	1	0