

WARD	COUNCILLOR	WARD	COUNCILLOR
Bargate	Parvin Damani	Millbrook	Linda Norris
	Sarah Bogle		Ceren Davis
	Amy Willacy		Andrew Wells
Bassett	Alec Samuels	Peartree	John Slade
	Elizabeth Mizon		Gerry Drake
	John Hannides		Matthew Jones
Bevois	Jacqui Rayment	Portswood	Steven Sollitt
	Derek Burke		Jill Baston
	Stephen Barnes-Andrews		Vincenzo Capozzoli
Bitterne	Matthew Stevens	Redbridge	Peter Marsh-Jenks
	Simon Letts		Cathie McEwing
	David Fuller		Paul Holmes
Bitterne Park	Peter Baillie	Shirley	Matthew Dean
	Philip Williams		Edwina Cooke
	Ivan White		Terence Matthews
Coxford	Donald Thomas	Sholing	Gavin Dick
	Peter Galton		Sue Blatchford
	Ben Walker		Neil Fitzgerald
Freemantle	Brian Parnell	Swaythling	Jane Odgers
	Jeremy Moulton		David Beckett
	Michael Ball		Edward Osmond
Harefield	Royston Smith	Woolston	Warwick Payne
	Edward Daunt		Carol Cunio
	Daniel Fitzhenry		Richard Williams

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Role of the Council

The Council comprises all 48 Councillors. The Council normally meets seven times a year including the annual meeting, at which the Mayor and the Council Leader are elected and committees and sub-committees are appointed, and the budget meeting, at which the Council Tax is set for the following year.

The Council approves the policy framework, which is a series of plans and strategies recommended by the Executive, which set out the key policies and programmes for the main services provided by the Council.

It receives a summary report of decisions made by the Executive, and reports on specific issues raised by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee.

The Council also considers questions and motions submitted by Council Members on matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the City.

Public Involvement

Representations

At the discretion of the Mayor, members of the public may address the Council on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest.

Petitions

Any Councillor may present a petition, on behalf of the signatories, about issues relating to Southampton. If you have such a petition you need to ask a Councillor to present it to the meeting.

The following opportunities also exist for the public to raise matters at Council meetings, but seven clear days' notice must be given before the meeting.

Deputations

A deputation of up to three people can apply to address the Council. A deputation may include the presentation of a petition.

Questions

People who live or work in the City may ask questions of the Mayor, Chairs of Committees and Members of the Executive.

Southampton City Council's Six Priorities

- Providing good value, high quality services
- Getting the City working
- Investing in education and training
- Keeping people safe
- Keeping the City clean and green
- Looking after people

Smoking policy – The Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Mobile Telephones – Please turn off your mobile telephone whilst in the meeting.

Fire Procedure – In the event of a fire or other emergency, a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take.

Access – Access is available for disabled people. Please contact the Council Administrator who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Dates of Meetings (Municipal Year 2009/10)

2009	2010
13 th May	20 th January
15 th July	17 th February (Budget meeting)
16 th September	17 th March
18 th November	12 th May

CONDUCT OF MEETING

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The functions of the Council are set out in Article 4 of Part 2 of the Constitution

BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

QUORUM

The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 16.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "personal" or "prejudicial" interests they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

PERSONAL INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a personal interest in any matter:

- (i) if the matter relates to an interest in the Member's register of interests; or
- (ii) if a decision upon a matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting to a greater extent than other Council Tax payers, ratepayers and inhabitants of the District, the wellbeing or financial position of himself or herself, a relative or a friend or:-
 - (a) any employment or business carried on by such person;
 - (b) any person who employs or has appointed such a person, any firm in which such a person is a partner, or any company of which such a person is a director;
 - (c) any corporate body in which such a person has a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £5,000; or
 - (d) any body listed in Article 14(a) to (e) in which such a person holds a position of general control or management.

A Member must disclose a personal interest.

/continued.....

PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS

Having identified a personal interest, a Member must consider whether a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably think that the interest was so significant and particular that it could prejudice that Member's judgement of the public interest. If that is the case, the interest must be regarded as "prejudicial" and the Member must disclose the interest and withdraw from the meeting room during discussion on the item.

It should be noted that a prejudicial interest may apply to part or the whole of an item.

Where there are a series of inter-related financial or resource matters, with a limited resource available, under consideration, a prejudicial interest in one matter relating to that resource may lead to a member being excluded from considering the other matters relating to that same limited resource.

There are some limited exceptions.

NOTE: Members are encouraged to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or his staff in Democratic Services if they have any problems or concerns in relation to the above.

PRINCIPLES OF DECISION MAKING

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the “rationality” or “taking leave of your senses” principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, ‘live now, pay later’ and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.