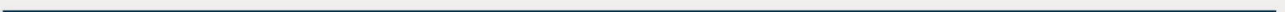
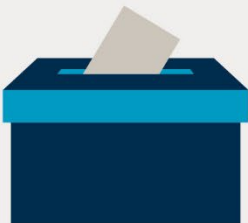


Handbook for polling station staff

Supporting a UK Parliamentary
election in Great Britain



Translations and other formats

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Handbook for polling station staff

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1. Introduction

This handbook is designed to assist polling station staff working at a UK Parliamentary election in Great Britain. It describes the procedures to be followed and how to deal with any issues that may arise.

The text covers all the requirements at a UK Parliamentary General election.

As polling station staff, you play a central role in the election. Your role is vital in ensuring that voters, political parties, candidates and agents have confidence in the election process.

You will receive training on your role, but you should still read this handbook carefully in advance of polling day to ensure that you are familiar with all the processes that are described in it.

References are made throughout this handbook to the (Acting) Returning Officer. This is because most arrangements related to the conduct of the poll are the responsibility of the (Acting) Returning Officer.

In practice, however, it is the electoral administrator who is responsible for the day-to-day running of elections. Polling station staff will be given local contact details prior to polling day and this will most likely be, in the first instance, the elections office.

2. The election and the polling station team

UK Parliamentary elections

The first-past-the-post electoral system is used for elections to the UK Parliament.

Voters should mark their ballot paper by placing a single 'X' in the box to the right of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote. If they vote for more than one candidate, their ballot paper will not be counted. The candidate who receives the most votes will be elected.

Roles and responsibilities of the polling station team

The role of polling station staff is to ensure that voters are able to cast their vote independently, in secret, free from influence and in a calm atmosphere.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have decided how many members of staff are needed in the polling station.

The Presiding Officer and Poll Clerks should be able to carry out each other's duties if required. However, Presiding Officers have an overall responsibility for the polling station and carry out an additional supervisory role. Also, in law, there are a number of duties that only Presiding Officers can carry out. These are:

- requesting that a police officer remove someone from a polling station (see Appendix 6)
- limiting the number of accredited observers present at any one time (see Chapter 4)
- deciding to refuse to issue a ballot paper to an elector if their photographic ID raises reasonable doubt as to whether the voter is the elector they claim to be or if it is

reasonably suspected to be a forgery (see Appendix 2b)

- deciding to refuse to issue a ballot paper to an elector who has not answered the prescribed questions satisfactorily (see Appendix 5a)

Duties of the Presiding Officer

Presiding Officers are responsible for the conduct of the ballot in the polling station and they should have a sound knowledge of the voting procedures.

The Presiding Officer's main duties are to:

- comply with any instructions issued by the (Acting) Returning Officer
- liaise with the key-holder of the polling place prior to polling day, if required (see Chapter 3)
- organise the layout of the polling station (see Chapter 4)
- open and close the polling station on time
- instruct and supervise the work of Poll Clerks
- ensure the secrecy and security of the ballot
- be polite and professional in dealing with electors, candidates and agents, and others entitled to be present in the polling station
- act impartially at all times
- maintain order in the polling station
- ensure voters are able to cast their vote safely including by making sure that any public health advice from the (Acting) Returning Officer is observed throughout the day
- account and be responsible for all the ballot papers, paperwork and ballot box(es)
- ensure that when either they or their Poll Clerk issues a ballot paper, it bears the official mark and is issued correctly to eligible electors
- ensure that the proper procedure for voting is followed, ensuring that the corresponding number list is marked correctly

- maintain accurate records of electors who attend the polling station without an accepted form of photographic ID (see Chapter 5)
- provide appropriate support to assist disabled voters
- ensure all equipment for disabled voters is displayed and ready to use
- ensure only children, or companions of voters with disabilities who have completed the necessary declaration, are able to accompany a voter into the polling booth
- ask the prescribed questions of voters when necessary, including when asked to do so by candidates or agents or before the issue of a tendered ballot paper (see Appendix 5a)
- deal with special voting procedures as required
- accept or reject any postal votes handed in at the polling station and complete the postal vote return form accurately
- manage the attendance of those entitled to be present in the polling station, e.g. candidates and agents, representatives of the Electoral Commission and accredited observers, and ensure that they do not interfere with the voting process
- include in the polling station log a record of all those who are present in polling stations for the purpose of observing proceedings
- monitor the activities of tellers outside polling places and ensure that they do not interfere with the voting process
- ensure that all signs and notices are clear, visible and remain in place throughout the day
- keep the polling station neat and tidy

Where there is more than one polling station in a building, the (Acting) Returning Officer or election staff may designate one of the Presiding Officers to take an overall responsibility for the polling place.

Duties of the Poll Clerk

Poll Clerks do not have the responsibilities of the Presiding Officer, but they should know all of the procedures for voting and how to deal with any problems.

The Poll Clerk's main duties are to:

- comply with the instructions of the (Acting) Returning Officer and the Presiding Officer
- assist with the layout of the polling station and prepare for the opening of the poll
- be polite and professional in dealing with voters, candidates and agents, representatives of the Electoral Commission and accredited observers
- act impartially at all times
- check that electors are eligible to vote in the election and at this polling station
- check that electors present an accepted form of photographic ID
- check an elector's photographic ID in private if the elector requests it
- escalate to the Presiding Officer any instances where the elector's photographic ID raises reasonable doubt as to whether the voter is the elector they claim to be or is reasonably suspected to be a forgery
- maintain the prescribed records relating to the checking of photographic ID
- record a tally on the Voter Identification Evaluation Form (VIDEF) notes sheet where a voter produces a Voter Authority Certificate or an Elector's Document, as their accepted form of ID
- check and mark voters' elector numbers in the register of electors
- on the corresponding number list, write the voter's elector number against the number of the ballot paper issued
- issue ballot papers to voters, ensuring that they bear the official mark
- ask the prescribed questions when directed to do so by the Presiding Officer (see Appendix 5a)

- ensure that voters cast their vote independently and in secret
- maintain the secrecy of the ballot at all times
- answer voters' questions, where appropriate, in a friendly and professional way
- assist the Presiding Officer to complete necessary procedures after the close of poll
- help with any other polling station duties on the instruction of the Presiding Officer

In some polling places, one or more Poll Clerks may be used as greeters to meet electors as they enter. Greeters can help voters understand what they need to do, including by explaining the requirements for photographic ID and, where there is more than one polling station in the premises, by directing electors to the correct polling station.

Greeters should not check a voter's photographic ID; this must be done inside the polling station as part of the ballot paper issuing process.

3. Before polling day

Training for polling station staff

Polling station staff will need to be fully briefed about the election and cannot rely solely on past experience. Neither should polling station staff rely only on this handbook. (Acting) Returning Officers should have scheduled training or briefing sessions in advance of the election and they will expect polling station staff to attend.

Locating the polling station

(Acting) Returning Officers are appointed to conduct the election within each constituency area. They decide how many polling stations are needed, where they should be situated and how many Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks are required to staff them.

Do not assume that a polling station will be in the same place as it has been for previous elections or referendums. The (Acting) Returning Officer will provide information on the location of the polling station when appointments are made. All members of the polling station team should know the location of the polling station before polling day.

The (Acting) Returning Officer may ask Presiding Officers to visit the polling station in advance of polling day. Where this is the case, they should arrange a mutually convenient time with the key-holder.

At all times, access to a polling station prior to polling day should only be with the permission of the key-holder. Be aware of the sensitivities around visiting local authority premises during working hours (particularly educational and social care establishments). If possible, it may also be useful to meet up at the polling station with other members of the team before polling day to find out what facilities are available and

to discuss what supplies and refreshments may be needed.

Some premises may contain two or more polling stations. If so, Presiding Officers, where instructed to do so by the elections team, should coordinate any visit to the premises prior to polling day with the other Presiding Officers. The key-holder will appreciate this and it will enable colleagues to discuss entrance, exit and layout for each of the polling stations.

The key-holder should open the building in accordance with the (Acting) Returning Officer's instructions and by no later than 6.30am on polling day. If the appropriate person will not be available to open the building, the elections office staff may ask the Presiding Officer to collect the keys in advance of polling day. If this is the case, Presiding Officers should ensure that they have all the relevant keys, including any gate keys, and any alarm details, and make sure that the key-holder's telephone number and address are readily available in case anything should go wrong.

Polling station staff should consider how long it will take to get to the polling station on the morning of the election - and factor this into their plans for the day. Arriving in good time will enable staff to ensure that the polling station is set up in an appropriate manner before the polls open at 7am.

Polling station staff should ensure that they take sufficient food and drink to last for the whole of polling day, as they will not be able to leave the polling place while the polls are open.

Standards of appearance

The atmosphere in the polling station should be business-like and friendly, and polling station staff should dress accordingly. However, staff will be present at the polling station all day and should also consider their personal comfort.

Remember that polling station staff are representatives of the (Acting) Returning Officer and should act impartially at all times.

Any badges, slogans, or colours that might bring the impartiality of the polling station staff into question must not be worn.

Contacting other members of the team

(Acting) Returning Officers may provide the Presiding Officer with the contact details for any Poll Clerk(s) on duty at the same polling station. If this is done, the Presiding Officer should contact the Poll Clerk(s) before polling day to ensure that they know the location of the polling station and what time to arrive.

Delivery or collection of the ballot box

Unless the ballot box is being delivered directly to the polling station, the (Acting) Returning Officer will notify Presiding Officers of the arrangements for the collection of the ballot box together with all relevant election materials. Where the ballot box and other election materials are to be collected by the Presiding Officer and then kept at the Presiding Officer's home, **great care must be taken to ensure their security at all times**. In particular, no election materials should be left unattended in a car.

4. Polling day: before the poll opens

The polling station must open at 7am. Do not be late. You must inform the elections office as soon as possible if you encounter any problems that may prevent you from opening at 7am.

Arriving at the polling station

The (Acting) Returning Officer will advise you what time you should arrive at the polling station. This should be no later than by 6.30am.

You will need to make sure you have enough time to set up the polling station if it hasn't been done the night before.

Make sure sufficient time is allowed to get to the polling station – do not be late. Polling station staff unavoidably delayed or unable to attend the polling station must contact the elections office immediately.

Presiding Officers must check that watches or clocks are accurate to ensure that the polling station is open on time.

Presiding Officers should, where the (Acting) Returning Officer has asked them to do so, collect the Poll Clerks' appointment notification.

Presiding Officers should also check that Poll Clerks are aware of the requirements of secrecy.

What happens if the key-holder does not attend?

First, try to make contact, either by telephone or by sending a member of the polling station team to their home. If access cannot be gained, contact the elections office to advise them of the situation and to ask for further

instructions. If necessary, set up a temporary polling station. There may be sufficient space at the entrance to the building, or even outside it. In some cases, Presiding Officers have used the back of a car. **Whatever the situation, voters must be able to vote in secret from 7am onwards.**

Keep the elections office and any candidates, agents and observers in attendance informed of whatever arrangements you make.

Checking supplies and materials

Unless supplied by the (Acting) Returning Officer directly to the polling station, the Presiding Officer will be responsible for the transportation of the ballot box, election materials and any other items. The larger items, such as the polling booths or any privacy screens, will normally have been delivered to the premises beforehand. The (Acting) Returning Officer will advise Presiding Officers of the arrangements.

A checklist of polling station supplies will be provided with the ballot box and other polling station materials. If, on checking the contents, any items of equipment or materials listed on the inventory are missing, contact the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately. Materials should be checked on receipt. Take care when lifting the materials or equipment; they may be heavy (see Appendix 9 for information on health and safety).

The Presiding Officer should check that they have been provided with the correct register for their polling station and that it includes the expected number of electors allocated to it.

The Presiding Officer should also check that the ballot papers are in numerical order, and are the correct ones for the polling station and that there are no obvious errors in the numbering of the papers.

The numbers on the back of the ballot papers should be checked against the ballot paper numbers printed on the corresponding number list. This should be checked before polling begins. The ballot papers should be issued in

the same order as printed on the corresponding number list. If the numbers do not match, contact the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately.

The Presiding Officer should also check that the ballot papers bear the unique identifying mark on the back and that the pre-printed official mark is also present.

If the Statement of Persons Nominated has been provided by the (Acting) Returning Officer, the Presiding Officer should also check that the candidates' details on the ballot papers match those on the statement.

Do not issue ballot papers on which there are errors or where the printing is indistinct or unclear.

The Presiding Officer should check the equipment the (Acting) Returning Officer has provided to support disabled voters – for example a tactile voting device, magnifier(s) and pencil grips - and should ensure all staff are comfortable with how to use the equipment provided. A full checklist of the equipment that should be provided is set out in Appendix 11.

Polling station layout

The first job on arrival will be to set up the polling station, unless this has already been done for you the night before.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have determined what arrangements are necessary to help ensure that polling stations are safe places to vote and work. The (Acting) Returning Officer will advise of any special measures that will be in place in your polling station.

The layout of the room is important. Poor layout could cause unnecessary confusion and access difficulties. Appendix 11 provides a checklist covering polling station set-up and the display of notices. Even if the polling station has already been set up for you, you should still check that it has been set up properly using the checklist in Appendix 11.

Caretakers may already have arranged the room, particularly if the (Acting) Returning Officer or Presiding Officer has given them instructions on the layout of the polling station in advance. However, it is possible that the polling station staff will have to set up the room or rearrange the furniture. Polling booths and any privacy screens may be heavy; be careful when erecting or moving them (see Appendix 9 for advice on health and safety issues).

Examples of layouts for different arrangements are set out on page 10. These are shown as a guide and may have to be adapted to meet local circumstances.

The layout must work for the voter and contribute to the smooth running of the polling station. In particular, the needs of disabled voters with different conditions or impairments must be considered.

For example:

- Is the ballot box accessible for all voters?
- Can a wheelchair user easily get around the polling station and its surrounding areas?
- Are all of the polling booths set up in such a way that it maintains the privacy of voting for all voters?
- Is the low-level polling booth in the most appropriate position for wheelchair access, with sufficient space for a wheelchair to be manoeuvred comfortably?
- Are the notices positioned so that they can be read by all voters, including visually impaired people and those in wheelchairs?
- Are the polling booths positioned to make best use of the available light?
- Is there sufficient light to enable you to see clearly a voter's face as well as the details on the photographic ID?
- Are the polling agents and observers positioned so that they do not interfere with the proceedings, but can still observe proceedings?
- Are there chairs available in the polling station for electors who cannot stand for long periods?

- Is the equipment that has been provided to support disabled voters easily accessible?

In all cases:

- Use the checklist in Appendix 11 when setting up the polling station or checking that it has been set up correctly.
- Make sure that the polling booths are not placed so that people outside can see how voters are marking their ballot paper.
- Make sure that the layout supports the flow of electors through the polling station and prevents bottle-necks or areas where voters can congregate, particularly around polling booths, to help maintain the secrecy of the ballot.
- Arrange the ballot box and polling booths to ensure that they are accessible to all voters, yet fully visible to polling station staff.
- Position the issuing table and the ballot box in such a way that prevents any voter from leaving the polling station without passing you and the ballot box and allows you to check that they are not leaving the polling station with their ballot paper.
- Consider what arrangements you would need to make to be able to accommodate and deal with voters during busy periods.
- Have at hand the elections office contact details and follow any escalation procedures as instructed by the (Acting) Returning Officer should any issues arise during polling day.

Remember that in a room where there is more than one polling station, the ballot boxes must be kept separate. Otherwise, voters from one polling station may mistakenly put their ballot paper in the wrong ballot box and the ballot paper accounts for each of the two polling stations will not tally.

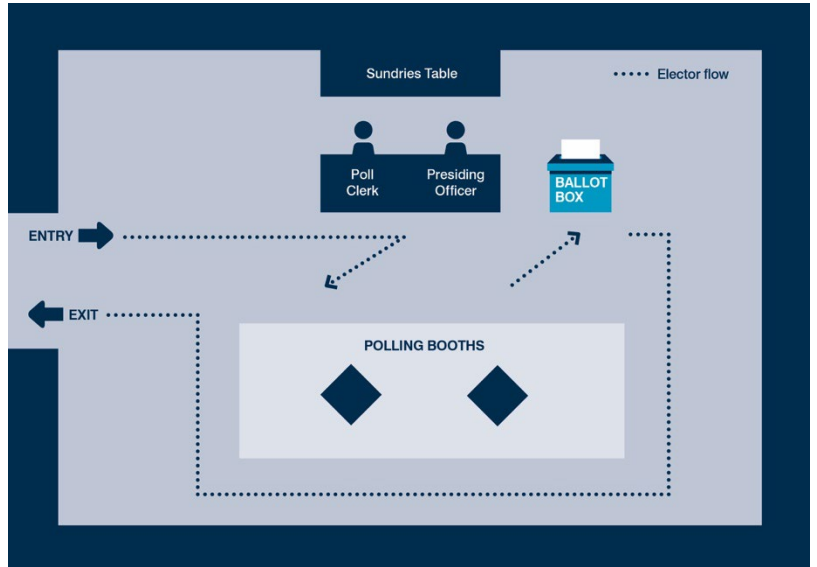
Even with the ballot boxes kept separate, staff should remain vigilant as voters may still get confused as to which ballot box they should be using.

There may be cases where an elector requests to have their photographic ID checked in

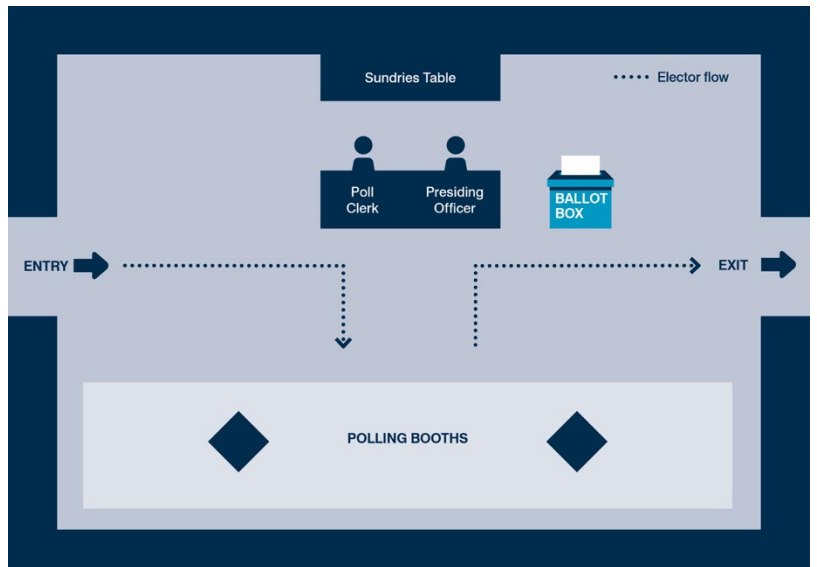
private. The (Acting) Returning Officer will have assessed each polling station to determine how such checks should be carried out safely and securely and will have advised you accordingly prior to polling day. The checks could be carried out in a separate room at the polling place, or the (Acting) Returning Officer may have provided you with a privacy screen that can be set up for this purpose within the polling station.

If a privacy screen has been provided, make sure that it is set up so that it is accessible for disabled electors and positioned so that the check cannot be viewed by any other person present in the polling station.

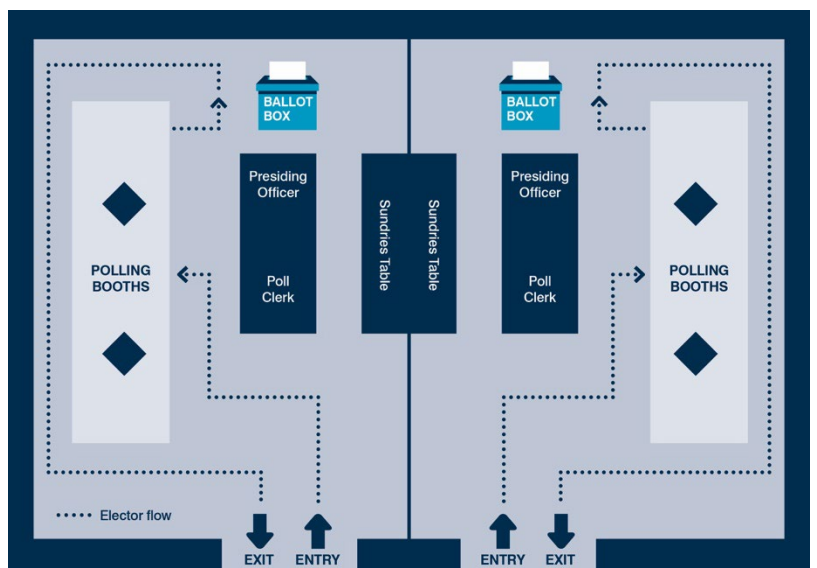
Example of a single polling station layout with one entrance/exit:



Example of a single polling station layout with separate entrance and exit:



Example of a double polling station layout:



Signs and notices

Think about what each sign and notice is for when putting it up. Walk the route the voter is expected to follow, checking all signs and notices. Some signs and notices are directional whilst others provide information for voters. Ensure that they are positioned so that they can be read by all voters, including those in wheelchairs and people who may be visually impaired.

The notice entitled ‘How to vote at this election’ is to be displayed both inside and outside the polling station. If the (Acting) Returning Officer has provided such notices in Braille, in languages other than English and Welsh, or in pictorial formats, these too should be displayed both inside and outside the polling station.

A large notice containing the details of the accepted forms of photographic ID that a voter needs to produce one of before they can be issued with a ballot paper must be displayed inside the polling station.

The **only** notice to be displayed within each polling booth is the one that provides information on how to mark the ballot paper at this election. If the (Acting) Returning Officer has provided any such notices in alternative languages and formats, e.g. in Braille, in languages other than English or Welsh, or in pictorial formats, these should also be displayed inside the polling booths. No other notices are to be displayed in the polling booths.

A large sample copy of the ballot paper must also be displayed inside the polling station, ideally in a well-lit location where voters can easily see it before being issued with their ballot paper.

An enlarged hand-held copy of the ballot paper will also be supplied by the (Acting) Returning Officer. This can be given to voters who are partially sighted, or to any other voters on request who may find it helpful, to take into the polling booth for reference when marking their ballot paper.

Make sure that there is no material that might be construed as supporting the views of any party or candidate involved in the election displayed in or on the premises. If any such materials are found, they must be removed or covered up.

Equipment

Equipment will be provided by the (Acting) Returning Officer to support disabled voters to vote independently and in secret.

When setting up the polling station, ensure that the equipment is laid out to help ensure electors are aware of what is available. Make sure that all members of the polling station team know what equipment there is, and how each item works.

More information about this equipment and your role in supporting disabled voters is provided in Appendix 1.

Voters may bring and use their own pen or pencil. However, pens/pencils will still need to be available and the (Acting) Returning Officer will advise on how their use will be managed in the polling station.

Who may be present in the polling station?

The law specifically provides for certain persons to be present in polling stations (in addition to elections staff and voters). These are:

- candidates
- election agents
- polling agents
- police officers on duty at the polling station (in England and Wales, this includes police community support officers on duty at the polling station)
- representatives of the Electoral Commission
- accredited observers

- persons under the age of 18 who accompany voters
- persons aged 18 or over handing in postal votes
- companions of disabled voters

An election agent in a county constituency may appoint sub-agents to attend the polling station on their behalf. Throughout this handbook, any reference to the election agent includes any sub-agents acting on their behalf in a county constituency. The (Acting) Returning Officer will be able to tell you if the constituency is a county constituency.

The (Acting) Returning Officer and staff

The (Acting) Returning Officer and their staff may visit during the course of the day. This may be to carry out duties such as delivering additional equipment, carrying out an inspection of the polling station or to collect postal ballot papers that have been handed in at the polling station by voters.

Candidates, election agents and polling agents

All candidates contesting the election and the election agents have the right to enter and to remain in a polling station but they must not disrupt voting or attempt to canvass voters.

Polling agents can be appointed to work on behalf of candidates on polling day. Polling agents have the right to enter and to remain in the polling station and to observe voting. The main purpose of their appointment is to detect personation – that is, people voting illegally in the name of another voter. Not more than one polling agent may be admitted at the same time to a polling station on behalf of the same candidate. The (Acting) Returning Officer will have notified Presiding Officers in advance if any polling agents have been appointed to attend at the polling station.

Polling agents may wish to note on their own copy of the register of electors who has voted, but they cannot take this marked copy of the register out of the polling station until after the

close of poll. They must not interfere with the voting process and cannot request to see a voter's photographic ID.

They must not campaign or canvass voters in the polling station. If they do wear a rosette or badge, it should be plain but may display the name of a candidate, party and/ or emblem. They have the right to observe the preparation and opening of the polling station and its closure and may add their seal to the ballot box at the close of poll (though not at poll opening). During polling hours, polling agents in attendance should be placed at a separate table that is close enough to observe and hear the proceedings, but not in a position that would compromise the secrecy of the ballot.

Police officers on duty at the polling station

Police officers (and police community support officers in England and Wales) on duty may be present in the polling station at any time, although it is the Presiding Officer's duty to maintain order in the polling station (see Appendix 6 for information on security at the polling station).

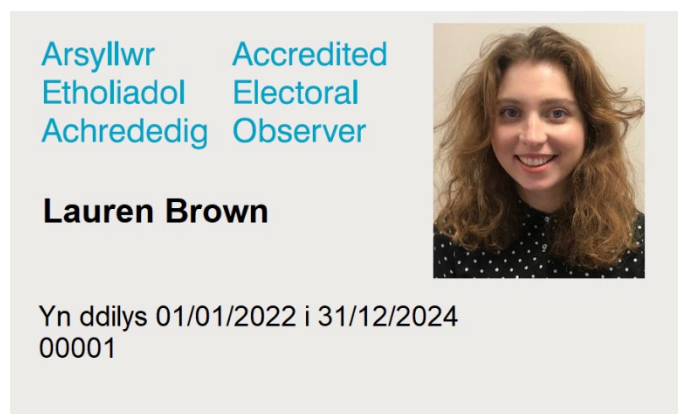
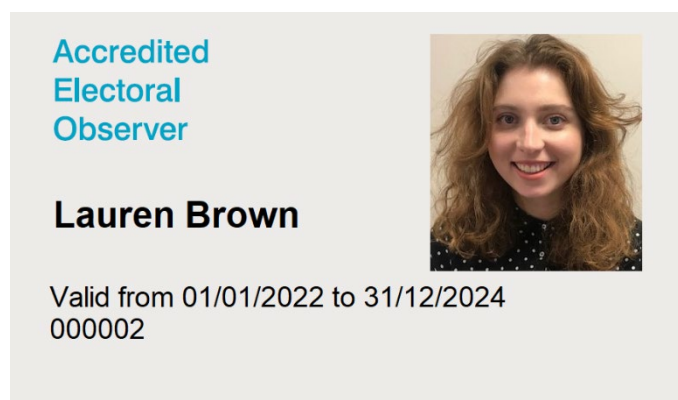
Representatives of the Electoral Commission and accredited observers

Representatives of the Electoral Commission and other individuals accredited through the Commission's official observer scheme are entitled to attend all polling station proceedings. They do not need to give advance notification of where they intend to observe, but every observer must carry photographic identification and should not be allowed to observe proceedings without this (see examples overleaf).

Example of ID issued to Commission representatives (pink):



Example of ID issued to accredited observers (silver):



The status of individuals seeking to gain entry to polling stations as observers can always be checked with the elections office.

Both Commission representatives and accredited observers agree to abide by a Code of conduct, which includes an agreement that they will not interfere with any proceedings. Presiding Officers may ask observers (but not Commission representatives) to leave the polling station, but only if they are:

- breaching or attempting to breach the secrecy of the ballot
- knowingly obstructing the polling process
- asking voters about their voting preference

If an observer is removed from the polling station, the Presiding Officer must provide a note to the observer stating the reasons why they have been removed.

Presiding Officers should also record any such incidents and notify the (Acting) Returning Officer as soon as possible.

Any observer removed in the circumstances above is not entitled to re-enter the polling station for the remainder of the poll.

To ensure the safe and effective conduct of the poll, Presiding Officers are entitled to limit the number of accredited observers (but not Commission representatives) present inside a polling station for a specified time – such as for 30 or 60 minutes. Should circumstances arise where, due to the number of electors waiting to vote or the number of observers already present, there is a risk to the safe and effective conduct of proceedings you may need to temporarily limit the number of observers and/or the amount of time observers that can stay in the polling station, to ensure that the poll can proceed effectively. However, it is important to note that no officer is entitled to bar all observers from the entire process, only to limit the number of observers present at any one time. When such action is taken, this should be recorded in a polling station log.

Presiding Officers should record the details of any accredited observers or Commission

representatives who attend at their polling station.

Electoral observation is a legitimate and valuable part of the electoral process, and care should be taken not to hinder or obstruct the conduct of the observation.

Persons under the age of 18 who accompany voters

Persons under the age of 18 may accompany voters into the polling station to observe the voting procedure. Presiding Officers can limit the number of those under 18 allowed in the polling station at any one time if they consider their attendance to be impeding the proceedings in any way.

Companions of disabled voters

Although many disabled voters will be able to vote without assistance, some will not, and those who cannot are entitled to bring someone with them to cast their vote. When communicating with disabled voters who need the assistance of a companion, make sure that you directly address and respond to the voter and not only the companion.

See Appendix 1 for further details, including what assistance the Presiding Officer may provide.

Final checks of paperwork

The Presiding Officer should make sure that the register of electors, the corresponding number list, ballot papers and the forms relating to photographic ID are ready for when the polling station opens.

Ballot papers not being used, the tendered ballot papers and other official documentation to be completed by the Presiding Officer should be kept safely out of reach of voters.

Voter ID

There are two forms relating to photographic ID which will need to be completed throughout the

day - the Ballot Paper Refusal List (BPRL) and the Voter ID Evaluation Form (VIDEF) notes sheet.

The BPRL provides an audit trail of the Presiding Officer's decisions whenever they refuse to issue a ballot paper.

The Presiding Officer is required to record on the BPRL throughout the day the details of the total number of electors (or proxies) who are refused a ballot paper on the following grounds:

- the photograph was not a good likeness
- the Presiding Officer believed the photographic ID was a forgery
- the elector failed to answer the prescribed questions satisfactorily

The BPRL will also need to be updated if an elector returns later with accepted photographic ID, that is a good likeness and is issued with a ballot paper.

The VIDEF notes sheet is used to collect data which will be used to produce a record of specific issues relating to the checking of photographic ID. This will help with the evaluation of how the ID requirements are working in practice.

Further information about the information to be recorded is set out in Chapter 5. The VIDEF notes sheet should be completed throughout the day, with the totals then used to complete the VIDEF itself at the close of poll (see Chapter 6).

Ballot Papers

Ballot papers may not be provided loose leaf but will most likely be supplied in books where they can be detached as they are issued. Check that the ballot papers are in the correct numerical sequence and that the numbers match those pre-printed on the corresponding number list. Make sure you are ready to issue the ballot papers, starting with the ballot paper with the lowest number. This will save accounting problems at the close of poll.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will advise you of the colour of the ballot papers being used for these elections. Check that the ballot papers bear the unique identifying mark on the back and that the official mark is also present.

Tendered ballot papers should be kept separate to ensure that they are not issued in error. Tendered ballot papers are easily identified as they are a different colour to the ordinary ballot papers.

Information on the circumstances in which tendered ballot papers should be issued can be found in Appendix 5b.

Sealing the ballot box

The Presiding Officer must close and seal the ballot box a few minutes before 7am, after having shown to all those entitled to be present that it is empty. In some cases, for example, because of the number of electors allocated to the polling station, more than one ballot box may have been issued to the Presiding Officer. In that case, each ballot box must be sealed, before polling commences. However, only one ballot box should be in use at any one time, and additional boxes should be stored securely out of sight until they are required.

Ballot boxes vary in design, as does the method of sealing them. Whatever method is used, make sure that the ballot box is properly secured. At this stage, candidates, election agents or polling agents must not be allowed to affix their seals to the ballot box: their seals may only be attached at the close of poll.

5. Polling day: opening and conducting the poll

The hours of the poll are from 7am until 10pm.

Opening the polling station

There may be a number of electors waiting for the polling station to open. Greet them and invite them inside as soon as it is 7am. **Do not issue ballot papers before 7am.**

Allocation of polling station roles

The recent introduction of the requirement for polling station staff to check an elector's photographic ID prior to being issued with a ballot paper, has changed the processes to be followed at the polling station, which staff will need to be aware of and be able to follow. These are set out in stages two and three of the voting procedure.

It is recommended that one person should be responsible for the register of electors and the ballot papers, and another should be responsible for ensuring that the elector number is entered correctly in the corresponding number list. One member of the team will also need to check the photographic ID of the elector and complete the relevant voter ID paperwork.

Staff should be prepared to work flexibly in the polling station. For example, in some polling stations, or where multiple polling stations are located in the same venue, a member of staff could be stationed at the entrance of the polling station, to provide information to voters about the voting process. Staff carrying out this role can remind electors about the voter ID requirements but should not check an elector's photographic ID as this must be done only at the issuing desk.

The (Acting) Returning Officer may have given you instructions about how work should be allocated, which you should follow.

Summary of the voting procedure

For the majority of voters who come to the polling station, the process for voting will be straightforward. An overview of the procedures to be followed in these circumstances is set out below. A more detailed explanation of each stage is set out later in the chapter.

Stage one – checking the voter

- Greet elector.
- Ask them to confirm their name and address.
- Find the elector on the register and make sure that they are eligible to vote in the election.

Stage two – checking the electors photographic ID

- Ask the elector for their photographic ID.
- Check that the ID provided is included on the list of accepted photographic ID.
- Check that the ID provided includes a photo that is a good likeness of the elector.
- Check that the name included on the photographic ID matches the elector's entry on the register.
- Check that the photographic ID provided appears to be genuine and not forged.
- Hand the photographic ID provided back to the elector.

Stage three – marking the register and completing the voter ID paperwork

- Mark the register of electors against (but not through) the elector number of the elector by placing a straight line against the voter's entry on the register.

- Mark the VIDEF notes sheet where an elector produces a Voter Authority Certificate (or in the case of an anonymous elector, their Elector Document) as their form of photographic ID.
- Check if the elector has previously been refused a ballot paper because of issues with their ID and update the VIDEF notes sheet and/or BPRL paperwork as required.

Stage four – issuing the ballot paper

- Write the elector number (including the polling district reference letter(s) if not pre-printed) on the corresponding number list next to the number of the ballot paper to be issued.
- Ensure that the ballot paper includes a pre-printed official mark (e.g. a barcode or watermark). If it does not, follow the procedure set out under ‘what happens if the ballot paper does not contain the official mark?’ on page 22.
- Fold the ballot paper, then hand it to the voter unfolded so that they can see all of the candidates on the paper.

Stage five – voting

- Make sure voters go to polling booths individually so that their right to a secret vote is protected. No other person is allowed to accompany a voter to a polling booth unless a disabled voter or a voter who is unable to read has requested assistance to vote (see Appendix 1 for further information on voting with the assistance of a companion), or a voter is accompanied by a child. If you observe someone attempting to accompany a voter in the voting booth who is not their appointed companion, you must approach them and tell them not to.
- The voter marks the ballot paper in the privacy of the polling booth.
- Prior to the voter placing the ballot paper in the ballot box, they should fold the ballot paper and should show the ballot paper number and unique identifying mark on the

back of the ballot paper to the Presiding Officer.

- Say ‘goodbye’ and thank the voter as they leave the polling station.

The appendices in this handbook show what to do when something out of the ordinary occurs, e.g. establishing entitlement to vote, checking photographic ID and dealing with anonymous voters, proxy voters and emergency proxy voters. Presiding Officers should read these sections prior to polling day in order to be prepared.

Remember to follow all stages of the process carefully or the voter may inadvertently be disenfranchised.

Stage one – checking the voter

Greet electors as they approach the table. If there are two polling stations in the room, make sure that electors attend the correct one. There should be signs displayed listing the streets or addresses for each station and polling station staff should be on hand to guide electors.

Most electors bring their poll card with them to show to the Poll Clerk even though this is not a requirement for most voters. Offer this poll card back to the elector: it will help them to give information to tellers outside if this is their wish. If the elector declines the poll card, the Poll Clerk should dispose of the card securely.

Unless an elector has an anonymous entry, the Poll Clerk must confirm the elector’s name and address and check that they are on the register of electors and eligible to vote in the election.

Only electors with anonymous entries on the register, and their proxies, must produce their poll card, or proxy poll card, in order to vote.

This is because electors with an anonymous entry are registered without a reference to their name or address in order to protect them from harm. Return the poll card to any such electors once you have marked their entry on the register. For an explanation of the voting

procedure for anonymous electors, please see Appendix 4.

Whose names are on the register of electors?

In most cases, the register of electors will contain the names of all electors allocated to the polling station. A few electors may have registered anonymously and will appear without reference to their name or address. Their entry on the register will consist of their elector number and the letter 'N', and will be found at the end of the register under the 'other electors' section.

Together with their name, most electors just have their elector number and address. These electors are eligible to vote at any election. Some electors will also have a letter or a date preceding their name. These letters indicate their eligibility to vote in certain elections and the date indicates when they will attain voting age.

Who can vote at a UK Parliamentary election?

- Electors with no letters or dates before their name.
- Electors with an anonymous entry who have no letter next to their entry other than the letter 'N'.
- Electors who are 18 years of age or over (unless they also have a letter next to their entry indicating they are not eligible) – the figures printed before an elector's entry indicate the date on which that elector becomes 18 years old.
- Electors with an 'F' before their name* – these are overseas electors who can vote only in UK Parliamentary elections.

* For an anonymously registered elector, any letters would appear before the letter 'N', as the names of such electors are not contained on the register of electors.

Who cannot vote at a UK Parliamentary election?

- Electors with a date of birth next to their name which shows that they will not be 18 years old until after polling day.
- Electors with an 'A' before their name* – these are voters who have chosen to vote by post and are therefore not able to vote in person at the polling station.
- Electors with a 'B' before their name* – these are citizens of European Union (EU) member states (other than the Republic of Ireland, Cyprus and Malta) who can vote at local government elections in England and at Police and Crime Commissioner elections in England and Wales.
- Electors with a 'G' before their name* – these are citizens of European Union (EU) member states (other than the Republic of Ireland, Cyprus and Malta) who can vote in local government and Police and Crime Commissioner elections in England and Wales and Senedd elections in Wales.
- Electors with an 'L' before their name* – these are electors who can sit in the House of Lords and who may vote in local government elections, Police and Crime Commissioner elections and elections to devolved institutions.
- Electors with an 'M' before their name* – in Wales these are qualifying foreign citizens, and in Scotland they are qualifying foreign nationals or prisoners serving a sentence of 12 months or less. They can vote in local government elections and elections to devolved institutions.

* For an anonymously registered elector, any letters would appear before the letter 'N', as the names of such electors are not contained on the register of electors.

What happens if the register of electors indicates that the elector cannot vote in the polling station?

If the register of electors indicates that the elector cannot vote in the polling station, refer these electors to the Presiding Officer. In

certain circumstances the Presiding Officer will ask them the prescribed questions (see Appendix 5a).

Stage two – checking the voter’s photographic ID

Once the register has been checked, ask the elector for their photographic ID.

You must check:

- that the photographic ID provided is included on the list of accepted photographic ID
- that the ID includes a photograph that is a good likeness of the elector
- that the name on the photographic ID matches the entry of the elector on the register of electors
- that the photographic ID provided appears to be genuine and not forged

Once you have checked the photographic ID, hand it back to the elector.

What are the accepted forms of photographic ID?

The accepted forms of photographic ID are:

- a passport issued by the UK, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, a British Overseas Territory, an EEA state, or a Commonwealth country (including an Irish Passport Card)
- a driving licence issued by the UK, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, or an EEA state
- a biometric immigration document
- an identity card bearing the Proof of Age Standards Scheme hologram (a PASS card)
- a Ministry of Defence Form 90 (Defence Identity Card)
- a Blue Badge

- a national identity card issued by an EEA state
- an Older Person’s Bus Pass funded by the Government of the United Kingdom
- a Disabled Person’s Bus Pass funded by the Government of the United Kingdom
- an Oyster 60+ Card funded by the Government of the United Kingdom
- a Freedom Pass
- a Scottish National Entitlement Card for the purpose of concessionary travel
- a 60 and Over Welsh Concessionary Travel Card
- a Disabled Person’s Welsh Concessionary Travel Card
- a Senior SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland
- a Registered Blind SmartPass or Blind Person’s SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland
- a War Disablement SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland
- a 60+ SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland
- a Half Fare SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland
- an Electoral Identity Card issued in Northern Ireland
- a Voter Authority Certificate
- an Elector’s Document issued to an anonymous elector

Expired documents can be used as accepted photographic ID at the polling station as long as the photograph is still a good likeness of the elector.

Electors with anonymous entries on the register must produce their Elector’s Document as their form of photographic ID in order to vote.

This is because electors with an anonymous entry are registered without a reference to their name or address in order to protect them from harm. For an explanation of the voting

procedure for anonymous electors, please see Appendix 4.

What should you look for when checking an elector's photographic ID?

You should check that the photographic ID is included on the list of accepted photographic ID shown on this page. Appendix 13 sets out the eligible British Overseas Territories, EEA states and Commonwealth countries.

You should check that the photographic ID includes a photo that is a good likeness of the elector:

- Does the person have any distinguishing features e.g. moles, scars etc?
- Compare the shape of the face and look at the position of the main features (e.g. eyes, ears, nose, mouth) in relation to the rest of the person's face.

You should also check that the holder's name as shown on the photographic ID matches the elector's entry on the electoral register.

You should not refer to any other markers on the photographic ID (for example address details, nationality, age or gender markers).

You should check that the photographic ID appears to be genuine and not forged:

- Does the ID resemble the type of document it purports to be? (Appendix 12 includes sample images of a range of the accepted forms of photographic ID).
- Is the photographic ID an original, not a scan, photo or copy of the document?
- Is there any damage or signs of tampering, especially in areas where the photo or name are shown (not including cancelled passports which have been returned with cut corners to indicate that they can no longer be used as an official travel document)?

If you have concerns about the photographic ID you should refer your concerns to the Presiding Officer. Appendix 2b sets out what the

Presiding Officer should do in these circumstances.

What happens if an elector requests to have their photographic ID checked in private?

There may be instances where an elector requests to have their photographic ID checked in private. This could be for a variety of reasons. Some electors may not feel comfortable having their photographic ID checked in public for example if they are required to remove a face covering which is worn for religious reasons or if the elector has changed their gender.

You should make sure that any request for photographic ID to be checked in private is handled discreetly and with courtesy. The elector is not required to give a reason for this request, and you should not ask them to explain why they want to have their photographic ID checked in private.

If an elector requests that their photographic ID be checked in private, you should arrange for them to go to the private area set up for this purpose.

If an elector requests that a female carries out the check, a female member of the polling station staff should be asked to do this.

Where possible, the (Acting) Returning Officer will ensure that polling station teams will have female members of staff. Where there is more than one polling station in a building, staff will be able to work flexibly to try to help ensure a female member of staff can be available.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have contingency plans in place where this has not been possible. For example, the Presiding Officer may have contact details for female members of staff, such as Polling Station Inspectors, who will be authorised to check photographic ID, and who will be on call to attend polling stations at short notice. The Presiding Officer should follow the instructions issued by the (Acting) Returning Officer for this situation.

You should explain the arrangements to the elector, and ask them to wait or, if they prefer, to return at a later time.

No other people are entitled to observe an ID check carried out in private, including those who are entitled to be in the polling station such as a polling agent or an official observer.

If the elector is required to remove a face covering to carry out the check in private, you should offer them the use of a mirror to check that their face covering is in place before leaving the private area.

You should mark a tally on the relevant section of the VIDEF notes sheet each time an elector requests to have their photographic ID checked in private.

What happens if an elector doesn't have an accepted form of ID or refuses to show ID?

If an elector (or proxy) does not have an accepted form of photographic ID with them or if they refuse to present this, you should explain that it is required in order to vote and ask them to return with an accepted form of photographic ID so that they can be issued with a ballot paper.

You should also check on the VIDEF notes sheet whether the elector (or proxy) has already been turned away because they did not provide an accepted form of photographic ID:

- If they are already marked on the VIDEF notes sheet, you should update their record to show they attended the polling station again.
- If they are not already marked on the VIDEF notes sheet, you should record their elector number (or in the case of a proxy, the proxy's name and address) on the VIDEF notes sheet.

Stage three – marking the register and completing the voter ID paperwork

Once the elector's details and photographic ID have been checked, the Poll Clerk:

- must draw a straight line against (but not through) their entry on the register of electors
- should read out the voter's name, elector number and polling district reference from the register of electors (to assist with the completion of the corresponding number list)

Before issuing the ballot paper, polling station staff should first check on the BPRL and the VIDEF notes sheet to confirm whether the elector (or proxy) has already been recorded:

- If they have previously been recorded on either the BPRL or the VIDEF notes sheet, the relevant section on either or both of these forms should be marked to show that the elector (or proxy) has returned with an accepted form of photographic ID and will be issued with a ballot paper.

You should also add to the tally in the relevant sections of the VIDEF notes sheet to record where an elector produced a Voter Authority Certificate or an Elector's Document as their photographic ID.

Stage four – issuing the ballot paper

Ballot papers are numbered and should match the numbers pre-printed on the corresponding number list. Ballot papers must be issued in strict numerical order commencing with the lowest number in the batch. Otherwise, problems will be experienced at the close of poll when completing the ballot paper account.

If the elector is shown on the register of electors as being eligible to vote at the election, has shown an accepted form of photographic ID and has, if necessary, answered the prescribed questions satisfactorily (see

Appendix 5a for the prescribed questions), then the voter must be issued with a ballot paper.

The Poll Clerk (or Presiding Officer) with the ballot papers must:

- allocate the ballot paper
- read out the ballot paper number
- ensure that the ballot paper bears the unique identifying mark and official mark
- fold the ballot paper, then hand it to the voter unfolded so that they can see all of the candidates on the paper

The Poll Clerk (or Presiding Officer) with the corresponding number list must write the voter's elector number against the number of the ballot paper being issued on the corresponding number list.

Always enter the elector number on the corresponding number list. **Do not write anything on the ballot paper itself.**

What happens if the ballot paper does not bear the unique identifying mark?

All ballot papers **must** bear a unique identifying mark on the back of the ballot paper. This can take a number of forms, for example, a printed barcode or a sequence of letters and numbers. The (Acting) Returning Officer, or their staff, should notify Presiding Officers at the training session as to what form the unique identifying mark will take.

If all the ballot papers are missing the unique identifying mark, the Presiding Officer should notify the elections office immediately. If only some papers are missing the mark, the Presiding Officer should only issue those ballot papers that contain the unique identifying mark, and should also notify the elections office of the situation.

What happens if the ballot paper does not contain the official mark?

The official mark will be pre-printed on the ballot paper. The (Acting) Returning Officer will indicate what the official mark will be at the

training session. Every ballot paper **must** bear an official mark. Any ballot paper that is lacking the official mark will be rejected at the count.

If the ballot papers do not contain a pre-printed official mark as indicated by the (Acting) Returning Officer, the Presiding Officer should contact the (Acting) Returning Officer. You may be able to improvise an official mark. For example, use a drawing pin to perforate the ballot paper a few times before it is issued. The Presiding Officer should record the improvised mark and note the numbers of the first and last ballot papers issued and stamped in this way. This should be handed in with the with the ballot papers at the count.

Stage five – voting

Voters must mark the ballot paper in the privacy of the polling booth and then re-fold the ballot paper so that no one may see the way they have voted. Voters should show the ballot paper number and the unique identifying mark on the back of the ballot paper to the Presiding Officer or Poll Clerk before placing it in the ballot box.

What is the procedure if a voter makes a mistake and spoils a ballot paper?

Do not issue a tendered ballot paper.

Sometimes voters do make mistakes, e.g. by making a mark against the 'wrong' candidate. The Presiding Officer must take the spoilt ballot paper and write 'cancelled' on it before placing it in the envelope provided. **Do not place the spoilt ballot paper in the ballot box.** Once a spoilt ballot paper has been placed in the ballot box, a replacement ballot paper cannot be issued.

Issue the voter with a replacement ballot paper. Do not forget to write the elector number against the new ballot paper number on the corresponding number list and to write 'cancelled' by the elector number for the cancelled ballot paper. The Presiding Officer must also remember to ensure that the replacement ballot paper bears the official mark.

At the close of poll, the Presiding Officer must count and then record the number of spoilt ballot papers on the ballot paper account.

What to do if you observe someone attempting to accompany a voter in the voting booth who is not their appointed companion?

Someone accompanying a voter into the polling booth could be guilty of undue influence if it is determined that they were doing so in order to:

- persuade or force the voter to vote in a particular way
- prevent the voter from voting
- obstruct or prevent the voter from making their own choice about how to cast their vote

As a Poll Clerk: You must approach the person and tell them not to do so.

If they fail to comply, you must alert the presiding officer immediately.

As a Presiding Officer: You must approach the person and order them not to do so.

If they then fail to comply with your order, you have the power to order their removal from the polling station by a police officer or by a person authorised for this purpose by the (Acting) Returning Officer.

If the person fails to comply with the police in this situation, this may amount to the criminal offence of obstructing a constable.

In all cases, a record should also be made in the polling station log.

Providing general assistance to voters

Polling staff have a duty to assist voters in the voting process. Remember, voters are customers: greet them with a smile and take into account not all disabilities are visible. Explain to voters which staff in the polling station they can ask for assistance should they require it.

Never be off-hand, prejudiced or patronising. Do not become angry or agitated, even when under pressure.

Listen carefully if you are asked a question. If you are unable to answer a voter's questions or concerns, refer them to the (Acting) Returning Officer.

When giving general assistance, polling station staff must be careful not to lead voters to cast their vote for a specific candidate, or offer an opinion about any candidate.

There are a number of written instructions available for voters in the polling station. First of all, there are the instructions on the ballot paper itself. There are also the 'How to vote at this election' posters and the notice displayed inside each polling booth. If any voter asks for assistance it may, in some circumstances, be helpful to read out these instructions to them or offer information in an alternative format if the (Acting) Returning Officer has provided this.

Some voters may still find the instructions unclear. They may ask, for example, to have their favoured candidate pointed out to them, or ask where they should make their mark on the ballot paper. The Presiding Officer should read out instructions printed at the top of the ballot paper and the details of the candidates in the order that they appear on the ballot paper.

Any equipment or resources provided to the polling station by the (Acting) Returning Officer to support disabled voters should be kept in full view and be clearly marked so they can be identified and accessed easily by voters.

There are special procedures to follow when assisting disabled voters and these are described in Appendix 1.

The language used to assist or give instructions to voters in the polling station should be English or, in Wales, English or Welsh. The (Acting) Returning Officer may, however, have provided instructions or guidance in alternative languages or formats depending on requirements within the community. The Presiding Officer should be

familiar with what resources are available and provide these as and when appropriate.

In some exceptional cases the translated notices may not be sufficient or appropriate. For example, a voter may have low levels of literacy or may have a question that falls outside of what is covered by the notices. In those circumstances, if polling station staff are able to provide information in a language spoken by the voter, assistance in a language other than English or Welsh may then be provided. Where assistance is given in another language, you should explain to other staff and any polling agents or observers present what question has been asked and the response given.

Certificates of employment

Some polling station staff may have been issued with a certificate of employment. Such certificates are signed by the (Acting) Returning Officer, allowing staff to vote at another polling station within the parliamentary constituency, rather than at their prescribed one. Similarly, a police officer may present such a certificate, signed by an inspector (or higher rank). In such a case, the Presiding Officer will follow the standard procedure to issue a ballot paper, including checking photographic ID, and then cancel the certificate and place it in the envelope provided.

Postal votes

Polling station staff are responsible for accepting or rejecting any postal votes (or any part of a postal vote, i.e. the postal ballot paper or postal voting statement) handed in at the polling station.

There are limits to the number of postal votes an individual can hand in and restrictions as to who can hand them in. Individuals who hand in postal votes must also complete a postal vote return form, which must be verified by polling station staff. For further details on the postal vote procedure, see Appendix 3a.

Maintenance of the polling place

The Presiding Officer should check the polling place regularly, including for any build-up of electors waiting to vote, and ensure that voters have unimpeded access at all times:

- Check signs and notices and replace or repair any that have been defaced or damaged.
- Ensure that the entrance to the polling station, including any ramps, is not blocked.
- Where temporary ramps are being used, ensure that they are firmly in place and check to ensure that they have not become dislodged during the day.
- Ensure any equipment or resources provided to the polling station by the (Acting) Returning Officer remain in full view and accessible to voters. If any equipment is left in a polling booth, ensure it is returned to the desk.
- Instruct anyone who is campaigning in or round the polling station to stop.
- Remove any campaign literature that may have been left in the polling station.
- Make sure that there is sufficient light for voters in the polling booths.
- Make sure that there is sufficient light for polling station staff to check the photographic ID.
- Make sure that the pens/pencils are still in the booths and sharpen pencils if necessary.
- Ensure that nothing has been left in the booths, including ballot papers or information on a particular party or candidate.
- Check the ballot box seals/lock.
- Give the ballot box a shake or use a ruler or ballot box compactor to push the ballot papers down if the box seems full.
- Keep the polling station, including any passageways leading into the polling station, clean, tidy and free from any hazards.

- Maintain any additional health and safety measures as instructed by the (Acting) Returning Officer
- If you notice any queues forming, take steps as instructed by the (Acting) Returning Officer for dealing with them.

6 The close of poll

Polling must close at 10pm, but any eligible electors who at 10pm are in their polling station, or in a queue at their polling station for the purposes of voting (whether that queue is inside or continues on outside the polling station) must be allowed to vote.

If a person is in the polling station or in a queue outside the polling station by 10pm for the purposes of returning a postal vote, they may do so after 10pm.

Procedures

- Check the polling place, not just immediately before the close of poll, but regularly in the lead-up to the close of poll and take steps to ensure that as far as possible all waiting electors will be able to be issued with a ballot paper by 10pm. If that is not possible, take steps to ensure that they will all be inside the polling station or in a queue outside the polling station for the purposes of voting by that time. Inform the elections office immediately in the event of a queue existing or building up in the lead-up to the close of poll.
 - If there is more than one polling station in the building, check that anyone waiting to vote is at the correct polling station for their address.
 - Make sure nobody joins the queue after 10pm.
 - The (Acting) Returning Officer will have set out the procedures to be followed if there is a queue of electors at 10pm. This may include:
 - issuing tokens to identify electors in the queue
 - asking electors to move inside the polling station so that polling staff can close the doors behind the last electors in the queue
 - asking a member of the polling station team to mark the end of the queue, for example by positioning themselves behind the last elector in the queue
 - Explain to anyone who arrives after 10pm and tries to join the queue that the poll has closed and that, by law, they cannot be issued with a ballot paper. There may be circumstances where a person marking the end of the queue or staff inside the polling station are challenged by an elector who wishes to vote even though they arrived after 10pm. Such electors cannot be issued with a ballot paper in any circumstances. General guidance to support you in maintaining security in and around the polling station can be found in Appendix 6.
 - Anyone who at 10pm is not waiting to vote either inside the polling station, or in a queue outside the polling station, must not be issued with a ballot paper or be allowed to hand in their postal vote.
 - Anyone who is issued with a ballot paper must be allowed to vote.
- In addition to elections staff, the following are permitted to be present at the close of poll:
- the candidates
 - election agents
 - polling agents
 - police officers on duty at the polling station (in England and Wales, this includes police community support officers on duty at the polling station)
 - representatives of the Electoral Commission
 - accredited observers
- After the close of poll and the last person has voted the Presiding Officer must seal the slot of the ballot box. Any candidate, election agent, or polling agent present may also affix their seal to it.
- The Poll Clerk, in the meantime, should take down all the signs and tidy the room. If instructed to do so, polling station staff may also be required to dismantle the polling station furniture and return the room to its original

state. Take care when moving heavy items (see Appendix 9 for guidance on health and safety).

Candidates, election agents and polling agents are also entitled to be present when the paperwork is being completed and when the various packets of documents are sealed as described below. They are also entitled to affix their own seals to these packets at this time.

Completing the paperwork

The Presiding Officer must complete all official forms. **Take care when filling in the paperwork. It is far more important to be accurate than fast.**

When completing and returning the paperwork, you should refer to any instructions provided by the (Acting) Returning Officer.

It is quite possible that some of the official forms have not been needed during the day; no tendered ballot papers may have been issued and no ballot papers may have been spoilt.

If this is the case, still complete the forms, entering a 'nil' return where necessary.

Checklist of official forms to be completed by the Presiding Officer

- the ballot paper account
- the list of voters with disabilities assisted by companions
- the list of votes marked by the Presiding Officer
- the statement of the number of voters whose votes were marked by the Presiding Officer
- the statement of the number of postal votes delivered to the polling station
- the list of tendered votes
- the Ballot Paper Refusal List (BPRL)
- the Voter ID Evaluation Form (VIDEF)

Completion of the paperwork is easier if all the official forms are laid out with their corresponding envelopes.

The front of each of the official envelopes lists the contents. Complete as many of the forms and envelopes as possible during the day, well before the close of poll. Remember to complete all of the paperwork even if it seems that there is nothing to report.

There may be occasions when, for example, no tendered ballot papers have been issued or electors have not spoilt any ballot papers. In those cases, the Presiding Officer should still fill in the relevant sections of the ballot paper account.

Checklist of official packets and envelopes and their contents

- the ballot paper account – keep this with the ballot box
- the packet containing those postal votes handed in at the polling station that have been accepted – keep this with the ballot box
- the packet containing the completed postal vote return forms for those postal votes that have been accepted
- the packet (or packets) of those postal votes handed in at the polling station which have been rejected and the accompanying postal vote return forms
- unused and spoilt ballot papers (both ordinary and tendered) – if they do not fit, wrap the envelope around them and secure with string or elastic bands
- the tendered ballot papers
- the marked copy of the register of electors (including any marked notices as described in Appendix 2a) and list of proxies
- the completed corresponding number list
- the BPRL
- the VIDEF notes sheet and VIDEF
- the certificates of employment

- the tendered votes list, the list of voters with disabilities assisted by companions, the list of votes marked by the Presiding Officer, the statement of the number of voters whose votes are marked by the Presiding Officer, the list of correction of errors on the day of poll and the declarations made by the companions of voters with disabilities

The ballot paper account

The ballot paper account is the most important of all the paperwork and should be filled in first and completed with care. In many instances, the first section of the ballot paper account will have been completed in advance by the (Acting) Returning Officer. It is the Presiding Officer's duty to complete the remainder of the form.

The ballot paper account reconciles the number of ballot papers dealt with by the Presiding Officer. Remember to count the number of ballot papers issued according to the corresponding number list and include this on the ballot paper account. The form relies on the serial numbering of the ballot papers and this is why it is so important to issue ballot papers in numerical order as pre-printed on the corresponding number list.

The ballot paper account and the packet containing the postal votes must be delivered with the ballot box and other documentation to the verification and count centre as directed by the (Acting) Returning Officer – do not lose them or place them by mistake in another envelope or with other election materials as this may cause problems and delays at the count.

The Voter ID Evaluation Form (VIDEF)

The VIDEF will record totals for the number of electors (or proxies) at the polling station who:

- produced a Voter Authority Certificate
- produced an Elector's Document, in the case of an anonymous elector
- requested to have their ID checked in private

The VIDEF will also need to be completed to show totals for the number of electors who were not issued with a ballot paper for each of the following reasons, and the number of these who later returned and were issued with a ballot paper:

From the VIDEF notes sheet

- the total number of electors who did not show any photographic ID or did not show an accepted form of photographic ID

From the BPRL

- The total number of instances where the Presiding Officer refused to issue a ballot paper because:
- the Presiding Officer decided that the photographic ID raised a reasonable doubt about the identity of the elector
- the Presiding Officer reasonably suspected the photographic ID was a forged document
- the elector failed to answer a prescribed question satisfactorily

You will also need to indicate on the VIDEF whether a member of staff was stationed at the polling station entrance to explain the requirements of voter ID to electors before they applied for a ballot paper.

The rest of the paperwork

Presiding Officers should then attend to the rest of the paperwork. Complete and sign the other forms on the checklist (see previous page). Do not forget to fill in the forms with 'nil' returns if they have not been needed during the day.

Packing materials at the polling station

In order, pack the materials into their official envelopes and packets. The corresponding number list and the unused ballot papers must be placed separately in the appropriate envelopes. Postal votes (or parts of postal votes) handed in at the polling station should

also be kept separate as these will be needed quickly at the verification and count centre.

A number of sacks, bags or crates will have been supplied to transport the paperwork and other election materials back to the verification and count centre. Make sure that the items go in the appropriate container.

Transporting election materials to the verification and count centre

The ballot box, ballot paper account, postal votes envelope, sacks or bags containing the official envelopes, and other election stationery and materials must be delivered to the verification and count centre.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have given instructions regarding the transportation of ballot boxes and polling station materials to the verification and count centre.

If the items are to be delivered by the Presiding Officer, the (Acting) Returning Officer will have given instructions on the location of the verification and count centre and the entrance to be used. One of the Poll Clerks may be asked to assist the Presiding Officer if there is too much for one person to carry. **Go to the verification and count centre directly and without delay.**

Presiding Officers should contact the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately if any problems occur that may cause a delay in getting to the verification and count centre.

Sometimes, other arrangements may be made for the delivery of ballot boxes and election materials to the verification and count centre. It may be that the (Acting) Returning Officer arranges for the materials to be collected from the polling station and taken to the verification and count centre.

Do not leave the ballot boxes unattended at any time and ensure that ballot boxes are only handed to members of the (Acting) Returning Officer's staff.

Finally, before leaving the polling station, make sure that any waste material is disposed of appropriately and the premises are left tidy. Ensure that any keys are returned to the appropriate person.

Appendix 1 – Assistance with voting for disabled voters

The following guidance is designed to help to ensure that there is equal access to voting for all. It provides information and advice on the actions polling station staff can take to remove some of the barriers and challenges disabled voters face when voting at the polling station.

Accessibility awareness

Every voter should have the right to vote independently and in secret.

We know that disabled people face barriers to voting at polling stations which include:

- not having the support they need when voting
- encountering physical, visual, psychological and information barriers when voting at the polling station

Blind and partially sighted people face additional barriers because the method of voting – by making a cross in a specific location on a piece of paper – is principally a visual exercise.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will provide you with information about accessibility awareness as part of your training. Having an awareness and understanding of the barriers to voting will help you to provide support to disabled voters at the polling station.

Remember:

- not all disabilities are visible - for example neurodivergence or hidden disabilities like mental health conditions

- some voters may have more than one impairment – for example, a visual impairment and dementia

Polling station staff can support disabled voters by:

- considering the needs of the person, not just a specific disability
- communicating clearly the process of voting - for example, if the voter asks a question about information on a notice, provide an explanation rather than directing them to read the notice
- communicating that assistance is available if required (recognising that not all conditions or impairments are visible)
- ensuring that they are aware of how to use any equipment provided to support voters
- ensuring voters are aware that that they may request the assistance of a companion and that a companion can be anyone aged 18 or over

Be aware that disabled voters may bring their own equipment or an assistance animal with them.

Voters with sight loss may use text to speech apps on their mobile phones or carry pocket-sized assistive equipment, such as video magnifiers, to help them read documents in the polling booth or in conjunction with a tactile voting device.

Assistance animals should not be prevented from entering the polling station.

Deaf-blind people may have a white cane with red bands on or a red and white harness on a guide dog. This indicates that the person has both impaired sight and impaired hearing.

The Equality Act requires that all disabled people, including those with sensory impairments and mobility impairments, are not offered a lower standard of service than other voters. Reasonable adjustments must be made so that disabled people are not disadvantaged in any way.

Polling station staff cannot exclude a person who is registered as an elector or entered on the list of proxies from voting on the grounds of disability or mental capacity.

Equipment provided at the polling station to support disabled voters

The (Acting) Returning Officer must provide each polling station such equipment as is reasonable for the purposes of enabling or making it easier for disabled voters to vote independently and in secret.

As a minimum, the following equipment should have been made available to support disabled voters in the polling station:

- Chairs/seating – this provides a place to rest for voters who cannot stand for long periods and for voters who would like to take some time to think before entering the polling booth. Ideally there should be a mix of chairs with and without armrests.
- Magnifiers – these increase the size of the text on a document, providing support for voters who are visually impaired to vote independently.
- Tactile voting device – this provides support for voters who are visually impaired to mark their vote on the ballot paper in the correct place.
- Polling booth at wheelchair level – this enables voters who use a wheelchair to access a lower writing surface so they can cast their vote in secret.
- Badges identifying polling station staff – these help voters more easily identify who is a member of staff and can be approached for assistance.
- Pencil grip – these can help voters with dexterity impairments to more easily hold and use a pencil independently.
- Ramps (for buildings with steps) – these support access to a polling station for voters who use a wheelchair or have difficulty using steps.
- Temporary alerters or temporary doorbells for any doors that are required to remain shut during the day (for example, fire doors) – these provide a way for voters to let polling station staff know that they need assistance to open the door so they can access the polling station. These do not need to be permanently fixed or installed in a building used as a polling station but can be temporarily placed at an accessible level on a table or chair next to any doors that must remain closed.
- Appropriate lighting – some polling station venues have good lighting but others may need additional lighting at the desk to ensure that voters can clearly see the faces of staff, and in the polling booths to support voters to be able to read and complete the ballot paper.
- Parking spaces reserved for disabled voters (where parking is available at the venue) – this ensures that disabled voters can park as close as possible to the polling station.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will confirm what equipment is going to be available at your polling station. They may also provide you with other types of equipment to support voters to participate. You will receive instructions from the (Acting) Returning Officer about how to operate any equipment they provide.

The equipment to support disabled voters should be kept in full view and clearly marked so that it can be identified and accessed easily by voters.

Tactile voting device

A blind or partially sighted elector can use the tactile voting device to help them vote provided it is placed on the ballot paper correctly. Voters with sight loss may use apps on their mobile phones or carry pocket-sized assistive equipment, such as video magnifiers to help them read documents. These could be used in conjunction with the device. The (Acting) Returning Officer may provide an audio device for voters to use alongside or instead of the tactile voting device. If an audio device is provided to the polling station the (Acting)

Returning Officer will provide instructions on how to use it.

All polling station staff must know how to use the device and be able to explain its use to blind or partially sighted voters.

Make sure that it fits the ballot paper being used, is securely attached to the ballot paper and that the voter is confident about using it.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will explain how the device works but, in general, the voter should:

- lift the selected window(s)
- mark the ballot paper
- close the window(s)
- separate the device from the ballot paper
- fold and place the ballot paper in the ballot box
- return the device to the Presiding Officer

Large-print version of the ballot paper

Ensure that the large-print version of the ballot paper is displayed in a well-lit area where electors can easily see it before being issued with their ballot paper.

Hand-held copy of the ballot paper

Ensure that the enlarged hand-held copy of the ballot paper is made available to voters. The enlarged copy can be used by a voter in the polling booth as an aid for marking their ballot paper.

As well as the equipment provided at the polling station, adopting practices and behaviours throughout polling day that demonstrate an awareness of the possible barriers to voting for disabled voters help to make a difference. These could include:

- checking whether car parking spaces close to the polling station entrance are available for disabled people to use if there are none reserved for disabled people for that purpose

- checking regularly that signage for any alternative disabled access is not obstructed
- ensuring that signage at the entrance to the station does not obstruct wheelchairs, those with mobility issues, or visually impaired voters
- checking regularly that any ramp provided remains in place and is secure
- propping double doors open to help to ensure good access for all; however, make sure that these are not fire doors
- checking that doormats are level with the floor and are removed if potentially dangerous

Assistance to electors unable to gain access to the polling station

Ideally your polling station will be located in a fully accessible building. Unfortunately, in practice, this may not be the case as in some areas there may not be accessible buildings available for use as polling stations

If a physically disabled elector is unable to enter the polling station, the Presiding Officer, after informing any agents present, may take the ballot paper to the elector. After the ballot paper has been marked, the Presiding Officer must place the folded paper into the ballot box immediately. It is essential that the secrecy of the vote is maintained in all circumstances. The ballot box must not be left unattended or removed from the polling station at any time.

Disabled voters requesting assistance

If requested, the Presiding Officer should ensure that an elector is given appropriate assistance in order to be able to cast their vote. For example, the elector may need the voting process explained to them by the Presiding Officer, or the elector may request the assistance of a companion.

Some disabled voters may request the assistance of the Presiding Officer to mark the ballot paper for them. If the voter knows how they wish to vote, they must instruct the Presiding Officer, in the privacy of the polling booth, to mark the ballot paper on their behalf accordingly. Ensure that no other voter can overhear the choice expressed by the disabled voter you are assisting. If possible, choose a part of the polling station where a conversation in normal tones cannot be overheard.

On occasion, the voter may be unsure of how to vote. In that case, the Presiding Officer should read out the instructions on the top of the ballot paper and the names of candidates in the order that they appear on the ballot paper.

Once the elector has made a decision, the Presiding Officer must mark the ballot paper accordingly. If candidates, election agents or polling agents are present, they should be invited to listen to and to observe the Presiding Officer, so that they can confirm that the ballot paper is marked in accordance with the wishes of the elector.

If the Presiding Officer has to mark a ballot paper for an elector, the name of the voter must be noted on the official form 'List of votes marked by the Presiding Officer'. At the close of poll, the Presiding Officer must also fill out the 'Statement of the number of voters whose votes are marked by the Presiding Officer'.

Companions of disabled voters

Alternatively, a disabled voter may be assisted by a companion, with the permission of the Presiding Officer, who must be satisfied that the voter's disabilities would prevent them from voting unaided.

The disabled voter's companion must be aged 18 years or over and can assist up to two people at the same election. The voter should ask the permission of the Presiding Officer to be assisted by their companion.

The companion, not the voter, is required by law to complete a simple declaration,

'Declaration to be made by the companion of a voter with disabilities'. It is helpful for the Presiding Officer to fill out the declaration on the companion's behalf and to ask them to check the information and sign the document.

The Presiding Officer must ensure that they explain the process clearly to both the elector and their companion.

The Presiding Officer must record the voter's name and elector number, as well as the companion's name and address, on the form 'List of voters with disabilities assisted by companions'.

Assisting blind or partially sighted voters to mark their ballot paper

Blind or partially sighted voters may request assistance from the Presiding Officer or qualified companions.

Do:

- give precise instructions to help such voters find their way
- guide the voter on their instruction (most blind or partially sighted people prefer to take the arm of the helper)
- if asked, read out clearly the instructions at the top of the ballot paper and the candidates in the order that they appear on the ballot paper

Do not:

- assume that help is needed – always ask first
- distract guide dogs by fussing or petting them and do not take hold of the lead
- touch the voter without first asking if they wish to be guided

Assisting deaf voters in the polling station

Hearing loss can range from mild to profound. Some people with hearing loss will use spoken English and may rely on lip-reading to communicate. Others may have British Sign Language as their first language, although they may also use lip-reading.

A person with hearing loss may wear hearing aids, although these do not restore their full hearing.

Where a polling station has an induction loop installed, it should be used wherever possible to support the accessibility of the electoral process to voters with hearing loss.

Do:

- get the deaf person's attention before speaking
- tap them gently on the shoulder or wave at them
- face the person being spoken to
- speak clearly, not too slowly, not too fast and use normal lip movements – use natural facial expressions and gestures
- remain patient and repeat if necessary
- use plain language
- if someone does not understand what you have said, try saying it in a different way
- if they ask you to, speak to a relative or friend
- maintain eye contact
- be prepared to write something down if the person continues to not understand what you are saying
- find a suitable place to talk, with good lighting, and away from noise and distractions

Do not:

- shout – it distorts your face and voice and it looks aggressive

- place anything in your mouth
- cover your mouth
- speak too fast
- speak too slowly or exaggerate lip patterns
- turn away or look down
- speak with bright light behind – this will shadow your face
- have anything in your hand if gesturing
- give up if the deaf person does not understand immediately

Appendix 2a – Dealing with problems on the register of electors

Age – entitlement to vote

It is an offence for persons under 18 years of age to vote in this election, whether alone or accompanied. In Scotland and Wales, electors aged 16 and 17 years old can vote at local government elections and elections to devolved institutions, but they **cannot** vote in a UK Parliamentary election.

If someone is obviously under 18, they should be warned that they will be guilty of an offence if they vote in the election. The Presiding Officer must ask the prescribed questions and the person must answer them unaided (see Appendix 5a for the prescribed questions). If the person answers the questions satisfactorily, and they have shown an accepted form of photographic ID, they must be issued with a ballot paper. No other questioning or requests for proof of age may be made. A note should be made of the voter's name, address and any other particulars, including the time of the incident and details of any person accompanying the voter. The (Acting) Returning Officer should subsequently be informed.

Mis-spelt names and voters who have changed their name

Sometimes an elector's name has been mis-spelt or the name has legally changed since they applied to register, e.g. by marriage.

Ask the elector the prescribed questions (see Appendix 5a). If the voter answers satisfactorily, and they have shown an accepted form of photographic ID, they must be allowed to vote, and the Presiding Officer

should make a note of the inaccuracy and pass it on to the Electoral Registration Officer.

If the elector is insistent that they wish the error to be amended before they vote, the Presiding Officer should contact the elections office for advice or alternatively direct the voter to the Electoral Registration Officer.

Other electors

At the end of some registers is a heading 'Other electors'. Electors appearing here, which include service and overseas electors, and those who have registered by declaration of local connection, no longer have a residential qualification but are able to vote (subject to entitlement). It is unlikely that service electors will have been issued with a poll card. However, poll cards will have been posted to all anonymous electors who, unlike ordinary electors, will need to produce their poll card in order to vote in the polling station (see Appendix 4).

A person who is not on the register of electors

Usually, the register of electors will contain all those entitled to vote at that polling station. If a person's name does not appear in the polling station register this may be because the person is not registered. However, it is possible that an error has occurred.

Clerical errors on the register

If the Electoral Registration Officer discovers that a correctly completed application has been received and the person was only omitted from the register as a result of a clerical error, the Electoral Registration Officer will correct this error up until 9pm on polling day and make provision for the person to be able to vote up until the close of poll at 10pm. The error may be discovered by the Electoral Registration Officer either before or on polling day or by a voter or a proxy in the polling station.

Clerical errors identified by the Electoral Registration Officer before polling day

If an error is identified before polling day but after the register has been produced for the polling station, the Electoral Registration Officer will have provided a separate 'notice', including any additions or amendments, in addition to the normal register. This notice must be marked instead of the register, but all other procedures are the same, including sealing up such a notice with the register at the close of poll.

Clerical errors identified by the Presiding Officer on polling day

If someone who presents themselves at the polling station is not on the register (or the notice) and is insistent that they made an application to register, the Presiding Officer should refer this immediately to the Electoral Registration Officer.

Clerical errors identified by the Electoral Registration Officer on polling day

If it is determined that a correctly completed application was received and the person was only omitted from the register as a result of a clerical error, the error must be corrected and the Electoral Registration Officer will give notice to the Presiding Officer (either in writing or orally, e.g. by telephone).

Procedure to allow a person to vote following the correction of a clerical error on polling day

Instructions as to how the information will be communicated to the Presiding Officer will be given at the training session.

If the notice is communicated verbally

The Presiding Officer must make a written record of the elector's name and number on the polling station register and mark this record when issuing a ballot paper in the usual manner.

The elector's name must also be recorded on a separate list. This list should be sealed up at the close of poll with other prescribed lists (see page 26).

If the notice is communicated in writing

The Presiding Officer should mark that notice in the same way as if it were part of the register, and issue ballot papers in the usual way.

The marked notice or marked written record must be sealed up with the register at the close of poll.

The elector's name must also be recorded on a separate list. This list should be sealed up at the close of poll with the other prescribed lists (see page 26).

Any other person who is not on the register of electors

Anyone else who is not on the register of electors (or the notice) for that polling station must not be allowed to vote. The person may be registered to vote in a different polling district. If the elector requires more help, refer them to the elections office.

Appendix 2b – Dealing with issues arising from the photographic ID check

This appendix provides the Presiding Officer with guidance on what to do in a range of different scenarios which may arise from checking photographic ID.

The same procedures should be followed for voters and proxy voters.

The need to provide an accepted form of photographic ID does not override the need for the Presiding Officer to be satisfied that the elector is the person named on the register of electors. Even if an elector has an accepted form of photographic ID, the Presiding Officer can and should still use the prescribed questions (see Appendix 5a) if they have any doubts relating to the entry on the register of electors.

Where a decision to issue a ballot paper is referred to the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer's decision is final.

An elector has a form of photographic ID that is not on the list of accepted ID

You should:

- explain to the elector what forms of photographic ID can be accepted
- ask the elector to return with an accepted form of photographic ID
- check on the VIDEF notes sheet to confirm whether the elector has already been turned away because they did not provide an accepted form of photographic ID
- if they are already marked on the VIDEF notes sheet, you should update their record to show they attended the polling station again
- if they are not already marked on the VIDEF notes sheet, you should record their elector number (or in the case of a proxy, the proxy's name and address) on the VIDEF notes sheet

The photographic ID is not a good likeness of the elector

Electors may present an accepted form of photographic ID, which raises a reasonable doubt as to whether the person is the elector or proxy that they claim to be, for example, the photograph on the document is not a good likeness of the voter.

If the Poll Clerk decides that the photographic ID raises reasonable doubt as to whether the person is who they claim to be, they must refer the matter to the Presiding Officer. Only the Presiding Officer can make a decision to refuse to issue a ballot paper on these grounds.

The Presiding Officer should then check the photographic ID following the process set out in Stage 2 of the voting procedure in Chapter 5.

If the Presiding Officer decides that the photographic ID raises reasonable doubt as to whether the person is who they claim to be, for example because the photograph on the document is not a good likeness of the elector, they must:

- explain to the elector that they believe the document they have provided raises reasonable doubt as to whether they are who they claim to be
- ask the elector to return with an accepted form of photographic ID showing a current likeness of the elector
- check the entries on the BPRL to see if the elector has been turned away previously
 - if they have, update the existing entry to record they have been turned away again

- if they haven't, make a new entry including the voter's elector number (or proxy's name and address) and write the number '1' in the Reason for refusal column

The name confirmed by the elector varies from the name on the photographic ID

Electors may present an accepted form of photographic ID, on which the name varies from the name of the elector on the register of electors, for example, where there is a variation in spelling; or where someone is using a double-barrelled surname, a middle name instead of a first name or a shortened version of their full name. As set out in Appendix 2a, this may also be because the elector has legally changed their name since registering to vote.

If the variation does not give the Poll Clerk reason to doubt that the person is who they claim to be, they should issue the voter with a ballot paper.

If the name on the register differs from the name on the photographic ID to such a degree that a Poll Clerk has reasonable doubt that the voter is the elector that they claim to be, they must refer the matter to the Presiding Officer for a decision.

The Poll Clerk should pass the photographic ID to the Presiding Officer, who should check the ID following the process set out in Stage 2 of the voting procedure in Chapter 5.

The Presiding Officer should explain the situation to the elector (for example, that there is a difference with the first name/surname/ both names as shown on the register).

The Presiding Officer can discuss the difference with the elector and can also request additional evidence to help make a connection between the photographic ID and the name on the register, such as a marriage certificate, divorce papers, deed poll paperwork, a birth certificate, bills etc.

If the Presiding Officer is satisfied as to the identity of the elector, the ballot paper should be issued as set out in Stage 4 of Chapter 5.

If the Presiding Officer cannot be satisfied as to the elector's identity, a ballot paper must not be issued. The Presiding Officer should:

- explain to the elector what forms of photographic ID are accepted
- ask the elector to return with an accepted form of photographic ID
- check the entries on the BPRL to see if the elector has been turned away previously.
 - if they have, update the existing entry to record they have been turned away again
 - if they haven't, make a new entry including the voter's elector number (or proxy's name and address) and write the number 1 in the Reason for refusal column

The photographic ID appears to be a forgery

If a Poll Clerk reasonably suspects that a piece of photographic ID is not genuine they must refer the matter to the Presiding Officer for a decision.

The Poll Clerk should pass the photographic ID to the Presiding Officer, who should check the ID following the process set out in Stage 2 of the voting procedure in Chapter 5.

If the Presiding Officer has reasonable doubt about the authenticity of the document, they must:

- hand the ID back to the elector and explain that they think the photographic ID is a forgery
- advise the elector to return with an alternative form of accepted photographic ID
- check the previous entries on the BPRL to see if the elector has been turned away previously

- if they have, update the existing entry to record they have been turned away again
- if they haven't, make a new entry including the voter's elector number (or proxy's name and address) and write the number '2' in the Reason for Refusal column

The Presiding Officer should explain the arrangements to the elector, and ask them to wait or, if they prefer, to return at a later time.

You should also inform the elections team so that the (Acting) Returning Officer can be made aware of any cases of suspected forged photographic ID and can refer these to the police.

An elector arrives wearing a face covering, and will not remove it for their identity to be checked

The Poll Clerk should explain that it is mandatory to provide photographic ID, and that the law does not allow them to issue a ballot paper unless they can verify the ID by comparing the picture with the elector's face.

The Poll Clerk should also explain that there is an area where this can be done in private with a member of polling station staff.

An elector has requested that their photographic ID is checked by a female Poll Clerk, who has reasonable doubt that the ID is a good likeness of the elector

The Poll Clerk must refer this matter to the Presiding Officer, who must check the photographic ID of the elector themselves before making the decision whether to issue a ballot paper. If there is no female Presiding Officer in the polling station, or in another polling station in the building, the (Acting) Returning Officer should have provided contact details for female members of staff, e.g. Polling Station Inspectors, who will be authorised to check photographic ID in such circumstances. The Presiding Officer should follow the instructions issued by the (Acting) Returning Officer for this situation.

Appendix 3a – Procedure for postal voters

Postal voters

Electors who have chosen to vote by post will have the letter ‘A’ against their names in the register of electors to be used at the polling station. The names and the addresses where the postal ballot papers have been sent will be shown on the list of postal voters. Such electors are not allowed to vote in person at the polling station, even if they state that they have not received their postal ballot paper.

However, completed postal votes may be handed in, by the voter or someone on their behalf, at any polling station within the constituency. The (Acting) Returning Officer will have given you instructions on which postal votes may be returned to your polling station.

When someone hands in a postal vote at the polling station, a postal vote return form must be completed to enable the polling station staff to determine if the postal votes are to be accepted or rejected. If the form is not completed in full, the polling station staff must reject the postal vote(s)

Who can hand in postal votes?

An individual can hand in their own postal vote as well as postal votes for up to five other people.

However, if the individual confirms that they are a political campaigner, they are only allowed to hand in their own postal vote and up to five others that either belong to a close relative, or to someone for whom they, or the organisation which employs or engages them, provides regular care.

Close relatives are an individual’s spouse, civil partner, parent, grandparent, brother, sister,

child or grandchild. Two people living together as if they were a married couple or civil partners are treated as such.

Where an individual is handing in postal votes for electors for whom they are acting as proxy, the number of postal votes that they can hand in for other people is reduced by the number of proxy postal votes that they are handing in.

Who cannot hand in postal votes?

- Political campaigners cannot handle postal votes for other electors who are not close relatives or someone for whom they provide regular care.
- Individuals who are under 18 are not allowed to hand in postal votes.
- Individuals who have already handed in the maximum permitted number of postal votes for that election.

What is the procedure for receiving postal votes handed in at the polling station?

The normal procedure to follow for postal votes being handed in is set out below. More information about queries arising from handing in postal votes, and situations where you have to reject postal votes that are handed in, is set out in the next section.

Stage 1 – Confirm that the postal vote(s) can be returned to your polling station and advise the individual that they will need to provide some details to return the postal votes

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have given you instructions on which postal votes can be accepted at your polling station.

Explain that the postal vote return form must be completed correctly otherwise the postal votes will be rejected.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will also have given you training on how to assist individuals to complete the form.

Stage 2 – Completion of section 1 of the postal vote return form:

The following information must be recorded in section 1:

- whether the individual is handing in their own postal vote (completing the Yes or No box as appropriate on the form)
- whether the individual is handing in postal votes for any other people, and if so, how many
- individuals can hand in postal votes for up to 5 other people
- whether the individual is a political campaigner
- political campaigners can hand in postal votes for up to 5 other people as long as they are close relatives or people for whom they provide regular care

If the individual:

- is handing in no more than the permitted number of postal votes
- has confirmed that they are not a political campaigner or
- has confirmed that they are a political campaigner but are handing in postal votes for close relatives or people for whom they provide regular care

the relevant boxes on the form must be completed and the total number of postal votes to be handed in recorded on the form.

Stage 3 – Completion of section 2 of the postal vote handing in form

Ask the individual to check that the information provided in section 1 is correct and to complete the following fields of section 2:

- their name
- their address
- (if applicable) the reason for handing in postal votes for other people

The individual must read and complete the declaration, confirming that:

- they have not handed in more than the permitted number of postal votes
- they are not a political campaigner, or
- they are a political campaigner and have only handed in their own postal vote and/or that of a close relative, or someone for whom they provide regular care

The individual must then sign and date the form.

Stage 4 – Completion of section 3 of the postal vote return form

Polling station staff must complete section 3. Check that sections 1 and 2 have been completed correctly.

If you are satisfied that:

- the postal vote return form has been completed correctly with the required information
- the individual has only handed in as many postal votes as they are entitled to, and
- the individual is not a political campaigner, or is a political campaigner who has only submitted their own postal vote and/or postal votes of close relatives or people for whom they provide regular care,

complete section 3A of the form to confirm this and accept the postal votes.

Stage 5 – Thank the individual and confirm that the postal votes have been accepted and will be forwarded to the (Acting) Returning Officer

Stage 6 – Polling station staff put accepted postal votes in packet for accepted postal votes

Once accepted, place the postal vote(s) unopened, in the packet provided.

The packet must be kept secure at all times. It must be delivered to any staff appointed to collect postal votes handed in at the polling station in accordance with the (Acting) Returning Officer's instructions, or be delivered

to the verification and count centre at the close of poll.

Stage 7 – Polling station staff put completed postal vote return form in appropriate packet

The completed postal vote return form should be kept separately from the packet containing the accepted postal votes and forwarded to the (Acting) Returning Officer at the close of poll.

Postal votes must not be placed in the ballot box.

What if the postal vote cannot be handed in at your polling station?

If the postal vote cannot be returned to your polling station, you should advise the individual that they can hand it in at the council offices. The (Acting) Returning Officer will advise where postal votes can be handed in if there are multiple council offices in the authority.

Alternatively, the individual can contact the (Acting) Returning Officer for more information on where they can hand it in.

What do I do if I need to reject a postal vote(s)?

There are four situations when you must reject postal vote(s) that are handed in.

These reasons are that the individual:

- did not fully complete the postal vote return form (incomplete)
- handed in postal votes on behalf of more than the permitted number of electors
- is a campaigner not permitted to handle the postal votes
- did not complete the postal vote return form (left behind)

If any of the above reasons apply to the postal votes handed in, then you must complete section 3B of the postal vote return form, ticking which of the reasons apply and the number of postal votes to be rejected.

Once rejected, the completed postal vote return form should be attached to the (bundle of) rejected postal vote(s) and placed in the packet for rejected postal votes.

This packet should be sealed at the close of poll and delivered to the (Acting) Returning Officer.

What if an individual does not want to complete the form?

Explain to the individual that the postal vote return form must be completed by law and the postal votes cannot be handed in without it. Any postal votes that are left behind at the polling station without the form being completed will be rejected.

If the individual insists on leaving the postal vote(s) without completing a form, complete section 3B of the postal vote return form, ticking the 'did not fully complete the postal vote return form' option, attach it to the postal vote(s) and place the bundle in the packet for rejected postal votes.

What if an individual wants to hand in postal votes for more than 5 other people?

Individuals are only allowed to hand in their own postal vote and postal votes for up to 5 other people.

The individual should determine which postal votes they wish to submit. They may leave the polling station to make the decision.

The individual can hand in the permitted number of postal votes and leave the polling station with the remaining postal votes.

If the individual insists on handing in postal votes for more than 5 other people, all the postal votes for the other people must be rejected. You can only accept the individual's own postal vote.

In this situation, the postal vote return form must be completed with the following information:

- in sections 1 and 2, the details of the individual and the postal vote to be handed in (if they are returning their own postal vote)
- in section 3, that the individual's postal vote has been accepted (part 3A and part 3B), and the number and the reason for rejection of the other postal votes (part 3B)

The completed postal vote return form must be attached to the rejected postal votes and kept in the packet for rejected postal votes.

The accepted postal vote can be placed in the packet for accepted postal votes.

You should not assist the individual in determining which postal vote is their own.

What if an individual is not sure if they are a political campaigner?

A political campaigner is defined in legislation and includes candidates, agents and party workers. You should not advise whether someone meets this definition.

You can show the individual the definition of a political campaigner, which is set out on the reverse of the postal vote return form, to help them determine whether they can hand in the postal vote(s).

If they are still unsure, having read the definition on the form, they should seek their own legal advice.

What if the individual advises that they are a political campaigner (and are handing in postal votes for people who are not close relatives or people for whom they provide care)?

Advise the campaigner that they are not allowed to hand in postal votes unless it is their own, or they are handing in postal votes for close relatives or people for whom they provide care.

If they have indicated that all of the postal votes do not belong to close relatives or someone for whom they provide care, and they

insist that they want to hand them in, you should advise them that:

- it is an offence for political campaigners to handle postal votes which are not their own, those of close relatives or those of someone for whom they provide care
- any postal votes that are handed in which belong to other people except those set out above will be rejected
- the (Acting) Returning Officer will notify the police where they suspect an offence has been committed

You should ask the political campaigner to hand you the postal votes. Details of the rejected postal votes must be recorded in section 3B of the form and attached to the rejected postal votes.

If the political campaigner refuses to hand over the postal votes and leaves the polling station, you should record the details in the polling station log book.

What do I do if an individual leaves postal votes in the polling station without completing the form?

If you find postal votes that have been left in the polling station, these must be rejected and the details of the postal votes recorded in section 3B of the postal vote return form. In this situation, the postal votes are rejected as 'did not complete a postal return form' (left behind).

Collection of postal votes from polling stations

The (Acting) Returning Officer may arrange for collection of accepted postal votes from polling stations during polling day. If postal votes are collected from the polling station, they should be placed into a packet, which should be sealed. Polling agents, candidates and election agents can also add their seals to the packet if they wish.

What happens if someone is listed as a postal voter (or postal proxy voter) but claims not to have applied for a postal vote?

There are occasions when an elector or an appointed proxy asks for a ballot paper only to find that they are marked on the register of electors as being a postal voter.

The Presiding Officer should check the entry on the register of electors to confirm that the elector or proxy is marked as a postal voter. The Presiding Officer should explain the circumstances to the elector or proxy and if they insist that they have not applied for a postal vote then the following procedures should be followed.

If the elector or proxy is in possession of their postal vote, they should be advised to return this in the normal manner, remembering that completed postal ballot papers can be handed in at the polling station.

Electors or proxies marked as having been issued with a postal vote cannot be given an ordinary ballot paper in the polling station. However, an elector or proxy who claims never to have applied for a postal vote but is listed as a postal voter, is entitled to receive a tendered ballot paper at the polling station at any time.

Alternatively, up until 5pm on polling day, they may be issued with a replacement postal ballot pack by the (Acting) Returning Officer. The Presiding Officer should refer the elector or proxy to the elections office for advice on this procedure.

If it is before 5pm but the elector or proxy cannot or does not want to make arrangements for a replacement postal vote to be issued, the Presiding Officer should follow the procedure for issuing a tendered ballot paper instead (see Appendix 5b).

After 5pm, the elector or proxy cannot be issued with a replacement postal ballot pack, so the Presiding Officer can only issue a tendered ballot paper.

Before issuing a tendered ballot paper, the Presiding Officer must ask the appropriate prescribed questions (see Appendix 5a).

If the elector or proxy answers the prescribed questions satisfactorily, and produces an accepted form of photographic ID, the Presiding Officer must issue a tendered ballot paper – the elector or proxy must not be given an ordinary ballot paper.

In all instances, the Presiding Officer should make a record of the elector's details as instructed by the (Acting) Returning Officer. They should also advise the elector to contact the Electoral Registration Officer, particularly if they wish to cancel their postal voting arrangements for future elections and referendums.

What happens if an elector (or postal proxy) has not received, has lost or has spoilt their postal ballot paper?

A postal ballot paper cannot be replaced at the polling station. If an elector (or postal proxy) states that they have applied to vote by post but have not received or have lost or spoilt their postal ballot paper, they should be advised to apply to the (Acting) Returning Officer for a replacement, as long as this application is made before 5pm on polling day.

Replacements can be issued up until that time and the Presiding Officer should refer the elector to the elections office for advice on this procedure.

If an elector (or postal proxy) arrives after 5pm on polling day and states that they have lost, spoilt or not received their postal ballot paper, they can be issued with a tendered ballot paper if they answer the prescribed questions satisfactorily (see Appendix 5a) and produce an accepted form of photographic ID.

A tendered ballot paper cannot be issued to such an elector (or postal proxy) before 5pm.

Appendix 3b – Procedure for proxy voters

Proxy voters

Some electors will have appointed a proxy to vote on their behalf. Even so, electors may vote in person provided that they do so before the proxy and that the proxy has not applied to vote by post. Check the register of electors to see if the elector has already voted before commencing with the following procedure. Any elector who has applied to vote by proxy will have the letter 'P' against their name on the register of electors.

If the proxy is also voting themselves, they should do so before voting as a proxy.

Firstly, ask for the elector's name and address and see if they are included on the list of proxies and make sure that they are eligible to vote in the election.

Ask the proxy for their photographic ID, check that the form of photographic ID provided is accepted and that the photo is a good likeness of the proxy, and that the name on the photographic ID matches the name included on the list of proxies. Once you have checked the photographic ID hand it back to the proxy.

If there is any doubt about the proxy's photographic ID, escalate to the Presiding Officer for a decision. (See Appendix 2b).

Tally on the VIDEF notes sheet if the proxy produces a Voter Authority Certificate as their accepted form of ID.

Tally on the VIDEF notes sheet if the proxy requests that their photographic ID is checked in private.

Check the BPRL and the VIDEF notes sheet and record if the proxy has returned having previously been refused or turned away.

Draw a line on the list of proxies to indicate that the proxy has voted.

The elector's entry in the register must then be marked in the usual manner. The Poll Clerk may call out the elector's elector number to assist with the completion of the corresponding number list.

The Presiding Officer or Poll Clerk responsible for issuing ballot papers must write the elector's elector number (not the proxy's) on the corresponding number list beside the appropriate ballot paper number to record that the ballot paper has been issued.

Remember that a ballot paper may only be issued to electors who are eligible to vote in the election. If the elector's entry in the register of electors is prefixed with a letter that does not entitle them to vote in the election, the proxy is unable to cast a vote on their behalf.

Procedure for issuing ballot papers to proxies voting on behalf of electors with anonymous register entries

To protect them from harm, some electors will be registered without reference to their name or address – they will have an anonymous register entry (see Appendix 4). Electors who have an anonymous entry may have appointed a proxy to vote on their behalf. In that case, ask for their poll card: proxies wishing to vote on behalf of an anonymous elector must produce their official proxy poll card and will not be able to vote as a proxy without one.

Instead of asking for the elector's name and address, only their elector number should be asked for and called out.

Remember that a ballot paper may only be issued to electors who are eligible to vote in the election. If the elector's entry in the register of electors is prefixed with a letter that does not entitle them to vote in the election, the proxy is unable to cast a vote on their behalf.

Eligibility for voting as a proxy

A person is not entitled to vote as a proxy on behalf of more than two electors in any constituency at the same UK Parliamentary election.

The only circumstances in which a person can act as a proxy for more than two electors is if they are registered as overseas voters, or service voters. In this scenario, a person may act as proxy for up to four electors of which no more than two may be domestic electors (domestic electors are all voters who are not overseas voters or service voters).

Where a person who has been appointed to act as proxy for more than one elector applies to exercise the electors' votes, the proxy should only be given the ballot paper for one elector at a time.

Proxies may also be challenged in the same way that an ordinary voter may be if they are suspected of personation. If this happens, ask the relevant prescribed questions (see Appendix 5a).

What if the elector turns up to vote instead of their proxy?

An elector who has appointed a proxy is entitled to receive their ballot paper if they apply for it in person, but only if the request is made before the ballot paper has been issued on their behalf to the proxy. The list of proxies must not be marked if this happens, but the elector's entry on the register of electors must be marked. If the proxy then turns up later, they should not be allowed to vote as a proxy for the voter, but, if they insist that the elector has not yet voted and the prescribed questions are answered satisfactorily (see Appendix 5a), a tendered ballot paper may be issued. An elector or proxy still needs to produce an accepted form of photographic ID before they can be issued with a tendered ballot paper.

If the proxy has requested to vote by post, the elector cannot be issued a ballot paper. An 'A' marker will appear against the elector's name in the register of electors and the name of the

proxy and the address to which the postal vote has been sent will appear on the list of postal proxies.

What happens if someone else appears to have voted as a proxy?

The Presiding Officer should follow the procedure for issuing tendered ballot papers for proxies if a proxy's entry on the list of proxies and the entry of the elector on the register of electors have already been marked (see Appendix 5b).

The Presiding Officer should only issue a tendered ballot paper after asking the prescribed questions for proxies (see Appendix 5b).

Emergency proxies

Electors can appoint a proxy up to 5pm on polling day in instances of:

- a medical emergency
- where they have been unexpectedly called away because of their employment or service
- where an elector or proxy's photographic ID is lost, stolen, destroyed or so damaged that it is no longer useable, or where they have sent away or applied for ID that has not been returned or received in time for polling day
- where an anonymous elector has not been issued with the necessary Elector's Document

If anyone does apply on polling day, the Electoral Registration Officer and (Acting) Returning Officer will make sure that all polling station staff are informed of the appropriate procedure to follow.

If the Electoral Registration Officer grants an emergency proxy application on polling day, the decision will be communicated to the relevant Presiding Officer either in writing or by telephone.

The Presiding Officer should then make a note of the elector's name, address and elector number and attach this information to the list of proxies. There may have been a blank form included at the end of the list of proxies for that purpose.

Once the Electoral Registration Officer's decision to grant an emergency proxy application has been notified, the Presiding Officer must issue a ballot paper in the usual manner. The Electoral Registration Officer's written record (if available) or the Presiding Officer's note should be marked to show that the proxy has voted on the elector's behalf.

Appendix 4 – Electors with an anonymous register entry

To protect them from harm, some electors will be registered without reference to their name or address. They will have what is called an anonymous entry in the register, which will consist of their elector number and the letter 'N'. Some of these electors may also have further letters that qualify their eligibility to vote at certain elections (see Chapter 5 for details).

If a register contains anonymous entries, these will be found at the end of the register under the 'other electors' section. It is important to remember that in a split polling station their entry may appear on the register for the other polling station.

The procedure for issuing a ballot paper to an anonymous elector is different from ordinary electors.

Procedure for issuing ballot papers to electors with an anonymous entry

Unlike ordinary electors, anonymous electors **must** have a poll card and an Elector's Document and will not be able to vote without both of these.

- ask for their poll card – it will not contain their name or address but will have their elector number
- check the register – the entry for that elector number should be an 'N', rather than a name and address
- ask the elector to produce their Elector's Document - check that you are satisfied that the photo is a good likeness of the elector, and make a tally on the VIDEF notes sheet

to record that an elector presented an Elector's Document

- check the BPRL and the VIDEF notes sheet and record if the elector has returned having previously been refused or turned away
- place a straight line against the elector's entry in the register
- do not ask for the name or address of the elector – call out only their elector number
- enter the elector number in the corresponding number list
- issue the ballot paper and return their poll card to them

The prescribed questions may also be put to a voter with an anonymous register entry, but their name and address will be omitted (see Appendix 5a).

What if an elector with an anonymous entry appears at the polling station without a poll card?

If they have simply forgotten to bring their poll card with them, ask them to come back to the polling station at a later time with their poll card. If they claim that they never received one or that they have lost it, ask them to contact the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately. If a replacement poll card is issued and the elector later returns to the polling station with it, a ballot paper must then be issued in the manner described above.

What if an elector with an anonymous entry appears at the polling station without an Elector's Document?

If they have simply forgotten to bring their Elector's Document, ask them to come back to the polling station at a later time with this. No other form of photographic ID can be accepted for anonymous electors.

If they claim that they never received one or that they have lost it, ask them to contact the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately.

What if an elector with an anonymous entry wants to have their ID checked in private?

If an anonymous elector requests for their photographic ID to be checked in private, you should arrange for them to go to the private area set up for this purpose. The check should be carried out in the same way for other electors (see as set out in Chapter 5).

Appendix 5a – The prescribed questions

The prescribed questions can be asked of any elector or proxy.

However, the Presiding Officer must put the prescribed questions precisely and calmly in the following circumstances:

- An elector (who has not appointed a proxy) applies for a ballot paper but the register of electors shows that they have already voted. In this circumstance, even if the questions are answered satisfactorily, the elector is only entitled to a tendered ballot paper.
- A proxy voter's entry on the list of proxies has already been marked and the entry of the elector on the register of electors has also been marked. Upon satisfactorily answering the questions, the elector or proxy is only entitled to a tendered ballot paper.
- A proxy voter returns to the polling station after their application to cast a vote as a proxy has been rejected because the register of electors indicates that the voter has voted in person (the list of proxies in this case would not be marked), and insists that the elector has not voted. If they answer the questions satisfactorily, they will be entitled to a tendered ballot paper.
- An elector's (or a proxy's) name appears on the postal voters list (or proxy postal voters list) but they state that they did not apply to vote by post. If the elector (or proxy) answers the questions satisfactorily, they must be issued with a tendered ballot paper.
- An elector (or proxy) whose name appears on the list of postal voters (or on the list of postal proxy voters), arrives at the polling station after 5pm on polling day and claims to have lost, spoilt or not received their

postal ballot paper. If the questions are answered satisfactorily, the elector (or proxy) will be entitled to a tendered ballot paper only.

- A candidate, election agent or polling agent requires the questions to be asked. If the prescribed questions are answered satisfactorily, they will be entitled to be issued with an ordinary ballot paper.

The Presiding Officer should also ask the relevant prescribed questions where:

- An elector states that their name is not as shown in the register of electors. If, in response to the prescribed questions, the elector can confirm that the register entry refers to them, they will be entitled to be issued with an ordinary ballot paper.
- Polling station staff suspect an elector or a proxy of personation. If, in response to the prescribed questions, the elector can confirm that the register entry refers to them, they will be entitled to be issued with an ordinary ballot paper.
- The elector is registered as eligible to vote but is clearly under age. If the prescribed questions are answered satisfactorily, they will be entitled to be issued with an ordinary ballot paper.

No inquiry may be made as to the right of any person to vote, other than the statutory questions shown overleaf.

The Presiding Officer may only issue an ordinary or tendered ballot paper, as appropriate, to anyone who has answered the questions correctly **and** has shown an accepted form of photographic ID.

The prescribed questions cannot be used to override reasonable doubt about an elector's resemblance to the photo on their photographic ID or where it appears that the photographic ID is a forged document.

If a person refuses to answer the questions, then an ordinary or tendered ballot paper, as appropriate, cannot be issued. If that person returns later, then the Presiding Officer must again ask them the prescribed questions.

The required information to be given to a person before asking the prescribed questions in all scenarios

Where the prescribed questions are to be put to a voter, the Presiding Officer must provide some additional information before asking them the questions.

Before asking a person the prescribed questions, the Presiding Officer must first inform them that:

- a ballot paper will be refused if the person fails to answer each question satisfactorily, and
- giving false information may be an offence

Whenever the Presiding Officer refuses to issue a ballot paper because the elector has not answered one of the prescribed questions satisfactorily, polling station staff must check the Ballot Paper Refusal List (BPRL) to see if the elector has already been recorded:

- If they have already been recorded, update the existing entry to record that they have been refused again, writing the number '3' in the Reason for refusal column.
- If they have not been recorded, make a new entry including the voter's elector number (or the proxy's name and address) and write the number '3' in the Reason for refusal column.

The prescribed questions to be asked of a person applying to vote as an elector

'What is your name?'

If the elector is unable to provide their name, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the elector provides their name, then ask:

'What is your address?'

If the elector is unable to provide the address which appears on the polling station register, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the elector provides the address which appears on the polling station register, then ask:

'Are you the person registered in the register of parliamentary electors for this election as follows (you must then read out loud the whole entry from the register)'?

If the answer is 'no', do not issue a ballot paper.

If the answer is 'yes', then ask:

'Have you already voted, here or elsewhere, at this election, otherwise than as proxy for some other person?'

If the answer is 'yes' to this question, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the person has answered 'yes' to the first question and 'no' to the second question, an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued as appropriate.

The prescribed questions to be asked of a person applying to vote as a proxy (but not on behalf of an elector with an anonymous entry)

The prescribed questions for proxies have a different wording:

'What is your name?'

If the proxy is unable to provide their name, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides their name, then ask:

‘What is your address?’

If the proxy is unable to provide the address which appears on the list of proxies, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides the address which appears on the list of proxies, then ask:

‘Are you the person whose name appears as (read out the name that appears in the list of proxies) in the list of proxies for this election as entitled to vote as proxy on behalf of (the name of the elector on the register of electors)?’

If the answer is ‘no’, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the answer is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Have you already voted, here or elsewhere, at this election as proxy on behalf of (the name of the elector on the register)?’

If the answer is ‘yes’ to this question, a ballot paper must not be issued.

If the answer is ‘no’, then ask:

‘Have you already voted as proxy at this election, whether here or elsewhere in this constituency or in any other constituency, on behalf of four or more electors?’

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, a ballot must not be issued.

If, however, the answer is ‘no’, then ask:

‘Have you already voted as proxy at this election, whether here or elsewhere in this constituency or any other constituency, on behalf of two or more electors?’

If the answer to this question is ‘no’, an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued, as appropriate.

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Were two or more of the electors on whose behalf you have voted in this election registered in a register of parliamentary

electors otherwise than in pursuance of an overseas elector's declaration or a service declaration?’

If the answer is ‘no’, an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued, as appropriate.

If the answer is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Is the elector (or are the electors) for whom you are voting today registered in a register of parliamentary electors otherwise than in pursuance of an overseas elector's declaration or a service declaration?’

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the answer is ‘no’ (and the questions above have been answered satisfactorily), an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued as appropriate

The prescribed questions to be asked of a person applying to vote as a proxy for an elector with an anonymous entry

‘What is your name?’

If the proxy is unable to provide their name, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides their name, then ask:

‘What is your address?’

If the proxy is unable to provide the address which appears on the list of proxies, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides the address which appears on the list of proxies, then ask:

‘Are you the person entitled to vote as proxy on behalf of the elector whose number on the register of electors is (read out the number from the register)?’

If the answer is ‘no’, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the answer is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Have you already voted, here or elsewhere, as proxy on behalf of the elector whose number on the register of electors is (read out the number of the elector on the register)?’

If the answer is ‘yes’ to this question, a ballot paper must not be issued.

If the answer is ‘no’, you must also ask:

‘Have you already voted as proxy at this election, whether here or elsewhere in this constituency or in any other constituency, on behalf of four or more electors?’

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’ a ballot paper must be issued.

If, however, the answer is ‘no’, then ask:

‘Have you already voted as proxy at this election, whether here or elsewhere in this constituency or in any other constituency, on behalf of two or more electors?’

If the answer to this question is ‘no’, an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued as appropriate.

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’ then ask:

‘Were two or more of the electors on whose behalf you have voted in this election registered in a register of parliamentary electors otherwise than in pursuance of an overseas elector’s declaration or a service declaration?’

If the answer is no, an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued as appropriate.

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Is the elector (or are the electors) for whom you are voting today registered in a register of parliamentary electors otherwise than in pursuance of an overseas elector’s declaration or a service declaration?’

If the answer to these questions are ‘yes’, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the answer is ‘no’ (and the questions above have been answered satisfactorily), an ordinary or tendered ballot paper must be issued as appropriate.

The prescribed questions to be asked of a person applying to vote in person when they are shown on the register as a postal voter

The following prescribed questions are for electors shown on the register as postal voters, but who:

- claim either to have not applied to vote by post or
- present themselves at the polling station after 5pm on polling day and claim to have lost or not received their postal ballot paper

‘What is your name?’

If the elector is unable to provide their name, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the elector provides their name, then ask:

‘What is your address?’

If the elector is unable to provide the address which appears on the polling station register, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the elector provides the address which appears on the polling station register, then ask:

‘Did you apply to vote by post?’

If the answer is ‘no’, a tendered ballot paper must be issued.

If the answer to this question is ‘yes’, then ask:

‘Why have you not voted by post?’

If the question is answered satisfactorily, the Presiding Officer should record the reason and issue a tendered ballot paper.

If, however, the elector says that they have not voted by post because they have lost or not received (all or any part of) their postal ballot pack, a tendered ballot paper can only be issued after 5pm.

pack, a tendered ballot paper can only be issued after 5pm.

The prescribed questions to be asked of a person applying to vote as a proxy when they are shown as having been issued with a postal proxy ballot paper

The prescribed questions for proxies named on the proxy postal voters list but who claim either to have not applied to vote by post or who present themselves at the polling station after 5pm on polling day and claim to have lost or not received their postal ballot paper are as follows:

'What is your name?'

If the proxy is unable to provide their name, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides their name, then ask:

'What is your address?'

If the proxy is unable to provide the address which appears on the list of proxies, do not issue a ballot paper.

If the proxy provides the address which appears on the list of proxies, then ask:

'Did you apply to vote by post as proxy?'

If the answer is 'no', a tendered ballot paper must be issued.

If the answer is 'yes', then ask:

'Why have you not voted by post as proxy?'

If the question is answered satisfactorily, the Presiding Officer should record the reason and issue a tendered ballot paper.

If, however, the proxy says that they have not voted by post because they have lost or not received (all or any part of) their postal ballot

Appendix 5b – Tendered ballot papers

Circumstances in which to issue tendered ballot papers

Please read these instructions carefully before issuing any tendered ballot paper.

The Presiding Officer must make sure that tendered ballot papers are only issued in the prescribed circumstances.

A tendered ballot paper should only be issued if:

- an elector appears on the register of electors (or notice) as having already voted
- a proxy's entry on the list of proxies has already been marked and/or the entry of the elector who appointed them as a proxy has been marked
- an elector (or proxy) who appears on the list of postal voters claims not to have applied for a postal vote. They are entitled to request a replacement postal ballot pack from the (Acting) Returning Officer up until 5pm, but can be issued with a tendered ballot paper at any time if they so wish
- it is after 5pm and an elector (or proxy) who appears on the list of postal voters claims to have lost, spoiled or not received their postal vote

If tendered ballot papers are issued in error, the Presiding Officer must make a note of the serial numbers of the tendered ballots that have been issued by mistake and inform the (Acting) Returning Officer as soon as possible.

Before issuing a tendered ballot paper, the Presiding Officer should explain the circumstances to the elector (or proxy) and must then ask the prescribed questions relevant to their situation (see Appendix 5a).

If the prescribed questions are answered satisfactorily, then the Presiding Officer must ask the elector or proxy to produce their photographic ID.

The Presiding Officer must check that the document is an accepted form of photographic ID and that they are satisfied that it contains a photograph which is a good likeness of the elector and is not a forgery.

If they are so satisfied, the Presiding Officer must issue a tendered ballot paper. The Presiding Officer should then explain the tendered vote procedure to the elector (or proxy).

Procedure for issue

Following satisfactory answer of the prescribed questions, and check of the elector's photographic ID, the elector's elector number (including the polling district reference) must be written against the number of the tendered ballot paper being issued on the tendered votes list.

Ensure that the tendered ballot paper bears the official mark, fold it, then hand it to the voter or proxy **unfolded** so that they can see all the candidates on the ballot paper. They must then vote in secret, fold the tendered ballot paper and return it to the Presiding Officer.

The tendered ballot paper must not be placed in the ballot box. To make sure this does not happen, the Presiding Officer should stand by the ballot box and cover the slot.

The Presiding Officer must take the folded tendered ballot paper and endorse it with the name of the voter together with their elector number (including the polling district reference) and place it in the official envelope provided. They must then enter the voter's elector number and name on the 'List of tendered votes'.

If a proxy votes on behalf of an elector, do not endorse the tendered ballot paper with the proxy's name, but with the elector's elector number. Enter the elector number, together

with the name of the proxy, on the ‘List of tendered votes’.

Reasons for completing a tendered ballot paper

On occasion, voters may ask why they are being offered a tendered ballot paper. Even though tendered ballot papers are not included in the count, a tendered ballot paper provides evidence that a voter was concerned about the conduct of the election at the time of voting, rather than after the result was declared. As such, tendered ballot papers are the first step in pursuing a complaint about the electoral process. If a voter does not take this step it could mean that there is no formal record that they tried, but were unable, to cast their vote.

In addition, whenever a tendered ballot paper is issued, the name of the voter and their elector number is entered on the list of tendered votes. This list then enables the (Acting) Returning Officer to establish whether there are any patterns of possible personation across their area.

Appendix 6 – Security at the polling station

The Presiding Officer is responsible for the security of the polling station. Voters expect polling stations to be run in a calm and orderly manner.

Keeping order

Presiding Officers must maintain order in the polling station. They have the power to order a person's removal from the polling station. Eligible voters must nevertheless be allowed to vote before they are removed. A Presiding Officer who orders the removal of a person should record the details of the incident and pass them on to the (Acting) Returning Officer.

A person who has been removed from the polling station and has not voted may only be re-admitted on the authority of the Presiding Officer. If the person returns and conducts themselves in an orderly manner, they must be given the opportunity to vote.

There is no legal definition of the extent of the polling station but, at a minimum, it is the room in which voting takes place.

The (Acting) Returning Officer will have briefed you should there be a history of public order issues affecting your particular polling station and the surrounding area. In those circumstances in particular, you should carry out regular checks of the immediate surroundings of your polling station. This is to ensure that voters have unimpeded access to their polling station. Although it is important to carry out these checks, if the polling station is busy, wait until a quieter time before carrying out your next check.

Dealing with allegations of offences

The Presiding Officer must remain vigilant against any potential offences occurring within the polling station, for example, an individual attempting to interfere with, or obtain information of, another individual's vote.

If you witness or are made aware of such an offence being committed, you must attempt to prevent it and intervene using the powers available to you to uphold the secrecy of the ballot.

Any offences suspected to have been committed in the polling station should also be reported to the police.

Serious disturbances or incidents and the adjournment of the poll

The police will have been informed of the location of polling stations. Police officers (and, in England and Wales, police community support officers) may be assigned polling station duties and may visit them during the day. If there is disorder at the polling station during the day, contact the (Acting) Returning Officer and inform them of the situation. If necessary, call the police to deal with the problem.

In the event of a serious disturbance or incident e.g. bomb scare, fire, flood, etc., the Presiding Officer may be asked to vacate the premises or may decide to do so. If the emergency services ask for the building to be evacuated, it must be done. Inform the (Acting) Returning Officer immediately and seek guidance on further actions that should be taken.

Never put the personal safety of voters or the rest of the polling station team at risk, or risk any injury to any person. If it is possible to do so without putting personal safety at risk, then all the sensitive election materials (the ballot box, ballot papers, register of electors, etc.) may be removed from the building and kept under the care of the polling station staff. You

should keep any agents or observers present informed of your actions.

If forced to leave the premises, establish a temporary polling station at a safe distance from the serious disturbance or incident. There may be sufficient space at the entrance to the building, or even outside it. In some cases, Presiding Officers have used the back of a car. Whatever the situation, voters must be able to vote safely and in secret from 7am onwards.

Regardless of whether there has been an interruption in polling, the polling station must still close at 10pm. However, a note should be made of the time during which the polling station was unable to operate.

In the most extreme case, the (Acting) Returning Officer will permit the Presiding Officer to adjourn the poll until the following day. If the poll is adjourned, then the (Acting) Returning Officer will arrange for the election materials to be collected.

Presiding Officers must not adjourn the poll without the (Acting) Returning Officer's consent.

Dealing with difficult situations

It is possible that during the course of polling day polling station staff will encounter difficult situations or be faced with confrontational behaviour.

The following steps may assist polling station staff with potentially difficult or challenging situations:

- **Listen to the voter** – it is good practice to look at the person while they speak, demonstrating interest.
- **Understand** – let the person know that every effort is being made to understand the problem from their perspective. This emphasises that an informed decision is being considered.
- **Explore** – ask the person if there is any further relevant information that they can give that might help the process along.

- **Summarise** – give the response and the reason for it. Do not become engaged in an argument.

Appendix 7 – Procedure for dealing with personation

What happens if polling station staff suspect a person of personating an elector or proxy?

There may be rare occasions when a member of the polling station team, another elector, an election agent, polling agent or candidate suspects that the person requesting a ballot paper is not who they claim to be. This is called personation and it is a serious offence.

Remember that a person, other than a proxy, is not guilty of personation if they apply for a ballot paper by a name which is not their own, as long as it is the name under which they have been registered.

Presiding Officers must not interrogate a person if they suspect personation. Only the prescribed questions may be asked. The questions must be put to the person before they are issued with a ballot paper, and not afterwards (see Appendix 5a).

The prescribed questions determine whether the voter is the person who appears on the register of electors (or the list of proxies if they are voting as a proxy for someone else), and if they have voted before in the election (or on behalf of that elector if they are the proxy).

If the person answers the questions satisfactorily, and provides an accepted form of photographic ID which the Presiding Officer is satisfied contains a photo which is a good likeness of the elector and is not a forgery, an ordinary ballot paper must be issued. The Presiding Officer should, however, report their suspicions to the (Acting) Returning Officer as soon as possible.

If there is a confrontation, or a reasonable expectation of confrontation, the Presiding Officer should consider their own safety and the safety of all other people present as a priority. Consideration may be given to other ways of supporting a future investigation, such as recording registration numbers of vehicles and preserving items touched by a person involved in an incident, if it is safe to do so, until the arrival of a police officer.

If a person has been arrested on the grounds that they are suspected of committing or being about to commit personation, that person must not be prevented from voting as long as they answer the prescribed questions satisfactorily and provide an accepted form of photographic ID which the Presiding Officer is satisfied contains a photo which is a good likeness of the elector and is not a forgery.

What happens if an election agent, polling agent or candidate challenges a voter?

If an election agent, polling agent or candidate challenges a voter (through the Presiding Officer), the voter must not be prevented from voting as long as they answer the prescribed questions correctly and provide an accepted form of photographic ID which the Presiding Officer is satisfied contains a photo which is a good likeness of the elector and is not a forgery.

What happens if someone else (apart from a proxy) appears to have voted on behalf of the voter?

There are rare occasions when a person asks for a ballot paper only to find that their name on the register of electors is marked as already having voted. If it appears that someone other than their appointed proxy has voted on behalf of an elector, the tendered ballot process outlined in Appendix 5b should be followed.

Appendix 8 – Guidance on tellers, the media and exit polls

Tellers

Tellers volunteer for parties and candidates. They stand outside polling stations or polling places and record the elector number of voters who have voted. By identifying electors who have not voted and relaying this information to the party, candidate or their supporters, tellers play a vital and important role in elections. The party, candidate or their supporters may then contact the voters who have not yet been to vote during polling day and encourage them to vote.

There should be no more than one teller at a polling station at any time for each candidate. Where a polling place contains more than one polling station with separate entrances, it may be appropriate for there to be tellers at each entrance, but no more than one per candidate.

Tellers have no legal status and voters have the right to refuse to give them any information. The (Acting) Returning Officer or their staff may provide further guidance on the activities of tellers.

Tellers must:

- always remain outside the polling station
- only enter the polling station to cast their own vote, to vote as a proxy or to accompany a disabled voter
- always comply with the instructions of the (Acting) Returning Officer and Presiding Officer

Tellers must not:

- be able to see or hear what is happening inside the polling station
- impede, obstruct or intimidate voters on their way in or out of the polling station
- demand any information relating to a voter's elector number, name or address
- ask to see or check a voter's photographic ID
- ask voters to re-enter the polling station to ascertain their elector number
- have discussions with voters that may give rise to allegations of undue influence (e.g. voting intentions, party affiliations or party campaigns)
- display any campaign material in support of or against any particular political party or candidate other than a rosette or badge

Tellers may:

- approach voters for information as they enter or leave the polling station
- display a coloured rosette or badge displaying the name of the candidate or party and/or emblem or description; the rosette/badge should not bear a slogan and must not be oversized
- remind electors as they approach the polling station that they need to provide photographic ID

The Presiding Officer should check on tellers' activities from time to time and make sure that they do not block the entrance or hinder voters from entering the polling station.

The media

Representatives of the media have no right to enter a polling station except as voters or accredited observers. They must not be allowed to film or interview voters in the polling station. If a film crew is filming or interviews are taking place outside the polling station, make sure that voters are not hindered or harassed on their way to vote, that the cameras are not positioned in a way that may compromise the

secrecy of the ballot and that the entrance to the polling station is not obstructed.

Exit polls

Public opinion poll companies may be commissioned to organise an exit poll for the election. Presiding Officers may have been informed by the (Acting) Returning Officer if a polling company intends to conduct an exit poll outside the polling station. If that is the case, make sure that the interviewers neither enter nor block the access to the polling station.

Appendix 9 – Health and safety

Health and safety of polling station staff and electors

Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks must be aware of any potential risks to safety throughout polling day. This requires an inspection of the premises as a whole and of the immediate area outside. If hazards are encountered, some remedy needs to be considered. Liaise with the key-holder first, if appropriate and where possible.

If an accident occurs to any person at the polling station, a record must be made of the incident and the following information recorded:

- full name and address of person involved
- time of accident
- location of accident
- brief details of accident
- evidence of injury or damage
- name and address of any witnesses
- conditions prevailing at the time
- action taken by polling station staff
- name of doctor or paramedic called
- details of any hospital admission

The (Acting) Returning Officer should be informed immediately.

Lifting heavy objects

Listed below are some points that, if observed, may help to reduce the risk of injury to those who are involved with manual handling operations:

- before attempting to lift or move any object, test the weight by tilting to determine how heavy the load is and the position of its centre of gravity
- before commencing the lifting or moving of objects, ensure that the area in which you are working is clear and free from obstructions
- have items delivered as close as possible to where they are going to be used and split the load into smaller, more manageable units
- ensure that you have a firm, comfortable grip before lifting
- ensure that you have a firm footing before lifting
- when lifting, keep your head up, your back straight, your feet slightly apart and, wherever possible, lift from the knees using your leg muscles
- keep the object you are lifting as close to your body as possible
- do not pile objects so high that you or your load might overbalance
- do not pile objects so high that you cannot see where you are going
- if you cannot lift or move the load on your own, ask for assistance
- help others to lift or move a load if you are asked
- do not attempt to lift or move an object if you suffer from a medical condition that puts you at risk of injury (e.g. sciatica)

Appendix 10 – Frequently asked questions for polling station staff on polling day

Q. Why do I need to show photographic ID?

A. The Elections Act 2022 introduced a requirement for voters to show photographic ID before being issued with a ballot paper in polling stations at certain elections, including local council elections in England.

Voter ID is designed to prevent personation - where an individual votes as someone else.

Q. I thought I had photographic ID but it's been lost/damaged/stolen/destroyed/ sent away/ not arrived in time. What can I do?

A. **Before 5pm** You may be able to appoint a proxy to vote on your behalf. The deadline for this is 5pm today. Staff in the elections office will be able to give you more details on this procedure. The person you appoint as your proxy will need to have an accepted form of photographic ID to be able to vote on your behalf.

After 5pm Unfortunately the law doesn't allow us to issue you with a ballot paper unless you show one of these accepted forms of photographic ID.

Q. Why can't I use my student card/ why are other forms of ID not included on the accepted forms of photographic ID to vote?

A. The Elections Act 2022 sets out the list of the photographic identification documents that can be accepted.

The law doesn't allow us to issue you with a ballot paper, unless you show one of these accepted forms of photographic ID.

Q. What did you record when you checked my ID/refused to issue me with a ballot paper?

The Elections Act 2022 sets out the data and information the (Acting) Returning Officer is required to record in the polling station.

Q. Who can I complain to if I am unhappy that my ID has been refused?

A. If you are unhappy about any aspect of voting in the polling station, you can raise your concerns with the (Acting) Returning Officer.

However, there is no ability to appeal against the Presiding Officer's decision to refuse to issue you with a ballot paper on grounds relating to voter ID.

Q. Why do you need to write my elector number beside my ballot paper number? Does this mean my vote is not secret?

A. The requirement that the elector number is recorded on this list against the number of the ballot paper issued to you is included in the election rules. This system is essentially an updated version of a system that dates from the Ballot Act 1872, which was introduced to avoid the possibility of counterfeit ballot papers being used and to assist with the detection of alleged fraud.

Clearly, if the ballot papers are numbered, it is far more difficult for an unscrupulous person to introduce copies of official ballot papers into the ballot box. If a fraudulent act has occurred, it would be possible to detect the offence by reference to the corresponding number list.

There is a safeguard to prevent the ballot paper numbers on the corresponding number list being linked with the marked ballot papers. At the close of poll, the corresponding number list is placed in a sealed envelope by the Presiding Officer at the polling station. The sealed envelope is then taken to the (Acting) Returning Officer. After the count has taken

place, the used ballot papers are also sealed. The only occasion when the sealed packets can be opened is on the order of a judge as a result of an election petition or in furtherance of an investigation into an alleged election offence. Even then, it is very rare for the documents to be examined, except in cases where fraud or personation (i.e. someone voting illegally on someone else's behalf) are being investigated.

Because of the above safeguards, it is virtually impossible for any person to be in a position to marry up the voter to a particular ballot paper.

For that reason, voters can be confident that the ballot remains secret. Voters have no grounds to fear that the way in which they voted could be detected, except under the very special circumstances outlined above.

Q. I've forgotten to post my postal vote. Can I vote in person here at the polling station?

A. We can't give you an ordinary ballot paper here at the polling station. However, you don't need to post your postal vote in order to vote: you can deliver your postal vote by hand to your polling station or any polling station in the constituency or you can get someone else to do this for you. Polling stations close at 10pm. Alternatively, you can take your postal vote to the elections office at the local council.

Q. My postal vote hasn't arrived yet – what can I do?

A. **Before 5pm:** A replacement can be issued if you can get to the elections office before 5pm today. You will need to bring along some form of identification. Staff in the elections office will be able to provide more information on this procedure and can tell you what sort of identification is acceptable.

After 5pm: You are entitled to receive a tendered ballot paper. If you are on the register for this polling station and you answer the prescribed questions satisfactorily, and show an accepted form of photographic ID, we will be able to issue you with one.

Q. My postal vote has arrived, but now I've lost my ballot paper. What can I do?

A. **Before 5pm:** A replacement can be issued if you can get to the elections office before 5pm on polling day. You will need to bring along any pieces of your postal ballot pack that you still have and some form of identification. Staff in the elections office will be able to provide more information on this procedure and can tell you what sort of identification is acceptable.

After 5pm: You are entitled to receive a tendered ballot paper. If you are on the register for this polling station and you answer the prescribed questions satisfactorily, and show an accepted form of photographic ID, we will be able to issue you with one.

Q. I've received my postal vote but now I've changed my mind and want to vote in person at the polling station. Can I cancel my postal vote?

A. No – once you have been issued with a postal vote, you have to use it if you want to vote in this election; you cannot be issued with a ballot paper at a polling station. However, you can deliver your completed postal vote, sealed in the envelopes provided, by hand to your polling station or any polling station in the constituency on polling day. If you want to cancel your postal vote for future elections and referendums, please contact the Electoral Registration Officer.

Q. What do you mean I'm not registered – I thought that everyone could vote?

A. You need to be on the electoral register to vote. In order to be included on the register and to be able to vote at future elections and referendums, you will need to apply to the Electoral Registration Officer.

If you are sure you applied to register, please contact the electoral registration office.

Q. My husband has had an accident at work and has been rushed to hospital. He's desperate to vote – is there anything that can be done?

A. He may be able to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf. The deadline for this is 5pm today. Staff in the elections office will be able to give you more details on this procedure.

Q. Do I have to use a pencil to mark my ballot paper?

A. You can vote using a pen or pencil. Pencils are typically what is provided inside polling stations, but you can choose to use a pen. There is no legal requirement for ballot papers to be marked with a pencil.

You can bring your own pencil or pen into the polling station to vote.

Pencils are used for practical reasons: with ink pens there is always a risk that they may dry out or spill; ink may cause some transfer of the mark the voter has made on the ballot paper when they fold it, potentially leading to their vote being rejected if, for example, it looks like they have voted for more candidates than they are entitled to.

Legislation has built specific safeguards into the process to prevent and detect tampering with ballot papers: there is a requirement for seals to be attached to ballot boxes and candidates and agents are entitled to be present at the close of poll and can attach their own seals if they wish; at the count candidates and agents can then check their seals before the ballot boxes are opened.

Appendix 11 – Polling station set-up checklist

This checklist should be used prior to the poll opening to ensure that the polling station is set up correctly

Outside the polling station

Checked

Entrance, exit and approaches

Is the approach signage clear and are electors able to easily identify where the polling station is and where to queue if required?

Are there parking spaces reserved for disabled people?

Have you ensured that there are no hazards between the car parking spaces and the entrance to the polling station?

Signage

Have you ensured good signage for any alternative disabled access, and can it be read by someone in a wheelchair?

Is the 'How to vote at this election' notice (including any supplied in alternative languages and formats) displayed outside the polling station and positioned so it can be read by all voters?

Level access

Is there a suitable ramp clear of obstructions?

Is the ramp stable? If not, contact the elections office immediately.

Are doormats flush with the floor? If not, remove them.

Entrances

Have double doors been checked to ensure good access for all?

Is the door for any separate disabled access properly signed?

Have you ensured that any signage and/or notices do not obstruct wheelchairs, those with mobility difficulties, or visually impaired voters?

If a temporary alerter/doorbell has been provided, is it working and accessible to voters?

Inside the polling station

Checked

- Is the polling station set up to make best use of space?
- Walk through the route the voter will be expected to follow, and check that the layout will work for voters, taking into account how they will move through the voting process from entering to exiting the polling station
- Would the layout work if there was a build-up of electors waiting to cast their ballot and does it prevent voters from leaving the polling station without placing their ballot paper in the ballot box?
- Is best use being made of the lights and natural light available?
- Is the polling station as well ventilated as possible?
- Is there seating available if an elector needs to sit down?
- If there is an induction loop available, is it switched on?

Private ID checks

- Has an area been set up where electors can have their ID checked in private?

Official notices

- Is the 'How to vote at this election' notice (including any supplied in alternative languages and formats) displayed inside the polling station and positioned so it can be read by all voters?
- Is the notice that provides information on how to mark the ballot paper (including any supplied in alternative languages and formats) posted inside all polling booths and positioned so it can be read by all voters?
- Is the notice that contains the details of the accepted forms of photographic ID that a voter needs to produce one of when applying for a ballot paper displayed inside the polling station so it can be read by all voters?
- As you walk through the route that the voter will be expected to follow, are the posters and notices clearly visible, including for wheelchair users and those who may have a visual impairment?
- Have you ensured that the notices/posters are not displayed among other posters where electors would find it difficult to see them?

Polling booths/ballot box

Checked

Is the ballot box placed immediately adjacent to the Presiding Officer?

Is the ballot box correctly sealed?

Can a wheelchair user gain easy access to the ballot box?

Can a wheelchair user gain easy access to the polling booth?

Are polling booths correctly erected and in such a position so as to make best use of the lights and natural light?

Have you ensured that polling booths are positioned so that people outside cannot see how voters are marking their ballot papers?

Are the polling booths arranged to ensure electors are able to cast their vote in private and without influence from people inside the polling station?

Can the Presiding Officer and Poll Clerk observe them clearly?

Are pens/pencils available in each booth and any pencils sharpened?

Is the string attached to the pens/pencils long enough for the size of ballot papers and to accommodate both right-handed and left-handed voters?

Large-print display and hand-held sample ballot paper

Is the large-print ballot paper displayed so it is clearly visible to all voters?

Is the large-print hand-held ballot paper available and visible to voters?

Equipment to assist disabled voters

Is the tactile template available and in full view?

Is the magnifier(s) available and in full view?

Is the pencil grip(s) available and in full view?

Do all staff know how to use them?

Ballot papers

Are the ballot papers the correct ones for the polling station and are they numbered correctly and stacked in order?

Corresponding number list

Are the ballot paper numbers on the corresponding number list printed in numerical order?

Do the ballot paper numbers printed on the corresponding number list match those on the ballot papers?

Electoral Register

Do you have the correct register for your polling station and does it include the expected number of electors?

Voter ID paperwork

Do you have the VIDEF notes sheet for your polling station ready to be completed whenever needed during polling day?

Do you have the BPRL for your polling station ready to be completed whenever needed during polling day?

Badges identifying polling station staff

Are the badges provided to identify polling station staff and highlight they can be approached by voters for assistance being worn by all polling station staff?

Appendix 12 – Common examples of accepted photographic ID

The following shows example images, supplied by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, of some of the most common forms of accepted photographic ID held by electors. This list is not exhaustive and there are other forms of photographic ID that are not included here.

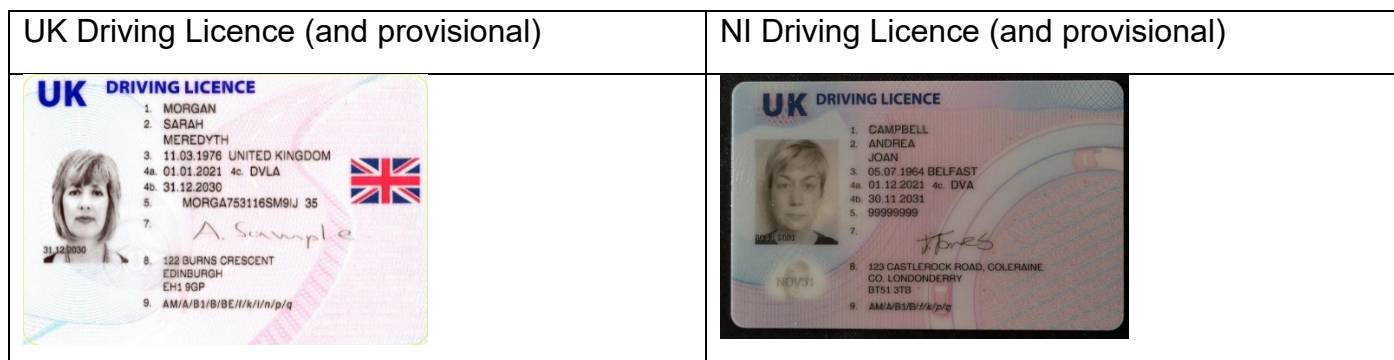
International travel

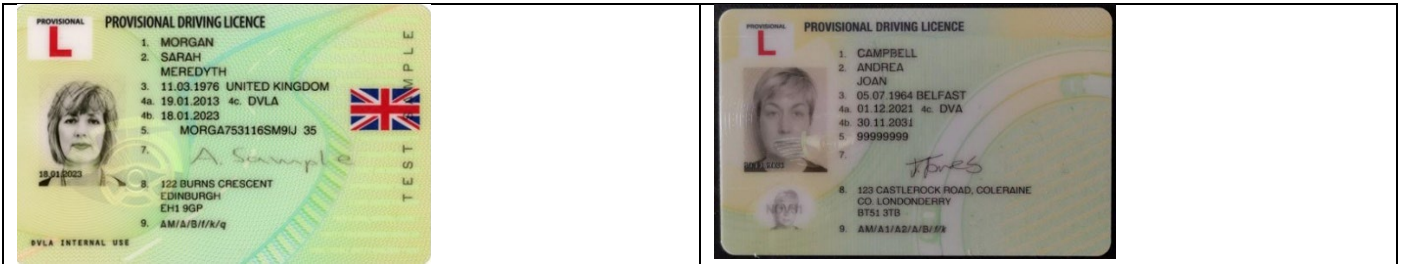
Passports issued by the UK, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, a British Overseas Territory, an EEA state or a Commonwealth country (including an Irish passport card).



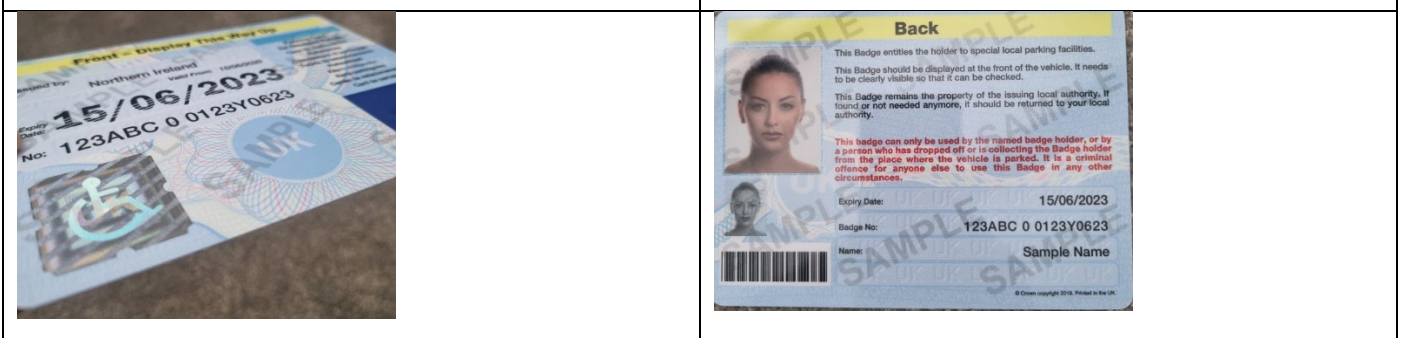
Driving and Parking

Driving licence issued by the UK, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, or an EEA state (this includes a provisional driving licence).





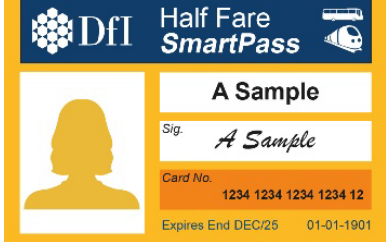


Blue Badge



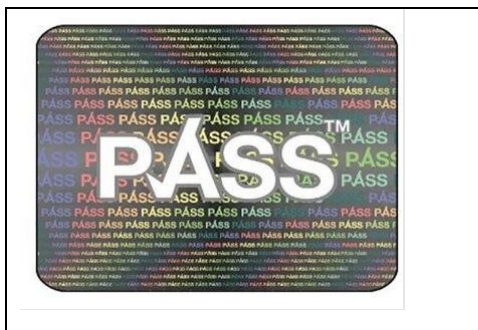
Local travel

<p>Older Person's Bus Pass</p>	<p>Disabled Person's Bus Pass</p>	<p>Oyster 60+ Card</p>
<p>Freedom Pass</p>	<p>Scottish National Entitlement Card for the purpose of concessionary travel</p>	<p>60 and Over Welsh Concessionary Travel Card</p>
<p>Disabled Person's Welsh Concessionary Travel Card</p>	<p>Senior SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Registered Blind SmartPass or Blind Person's SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland</p>



<p>War Disablement SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland</p>	<p>60+ SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Half Fare SmartPass issued in Northern Ireland</p>
 <p>The card is blue and white. It features the DfI logo and 'SmartPass' text. A sample name 'A Sample' is shown with a signature strip and a card number '1234 1234 1234 12'. The expiry date is 'Expires End DEC/25 01-01-1901'.</p>	 <p>The card is orange and white. It features the DfI logo and '60+ SmartPass' text. A sample name 'A Sample' is shown with a signature strip and a card number '1234 1234 1234 12'. The expiry date is 'Expires End DEC/25 01-01-1901'.</p>	 <p>The card is yellow and white. It features the DfI logo and 'Half Fare SmartPass' text. A sample name 'A Sample' is shown with a signature strip and a card number '1234 1234 1234 12'. The expiry date is 'Expires End DEC/25 01-01-1901'.</p>

Proof of age

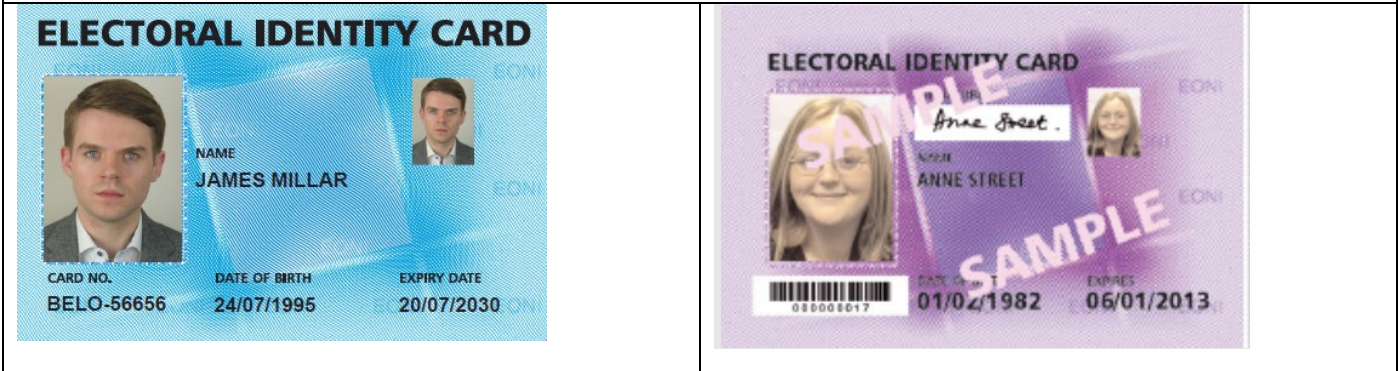
Identity card bearing the Proof of Age Standards Scheme hologram (a PASS card).



Other government issued documents

<p>Biometric immigration document</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence Form 90 (Defence Identity Card) (previous version)</p>
 <p>The document is pink and blue. It features a photo of a woman on the left. Text includes 'SAMPLE SUBANNA', '07-05-2009', 'UK 08-08-2008', 'STUDENT LEAVE TO REMAIN', and 'NO WORK'. A signature 'S Sample' is visible at the bottom right.</p>	 <p>Three Defence Identity Cards are shown. The top one is for the Royal Navy (N012345N), the middle one for the British Army (12345678), and the bottom one for the Royal Air Force (0123456R). Each card includes a photo placeholder, a signature strip, and an expiry date of '06 Jan 15'.</p>

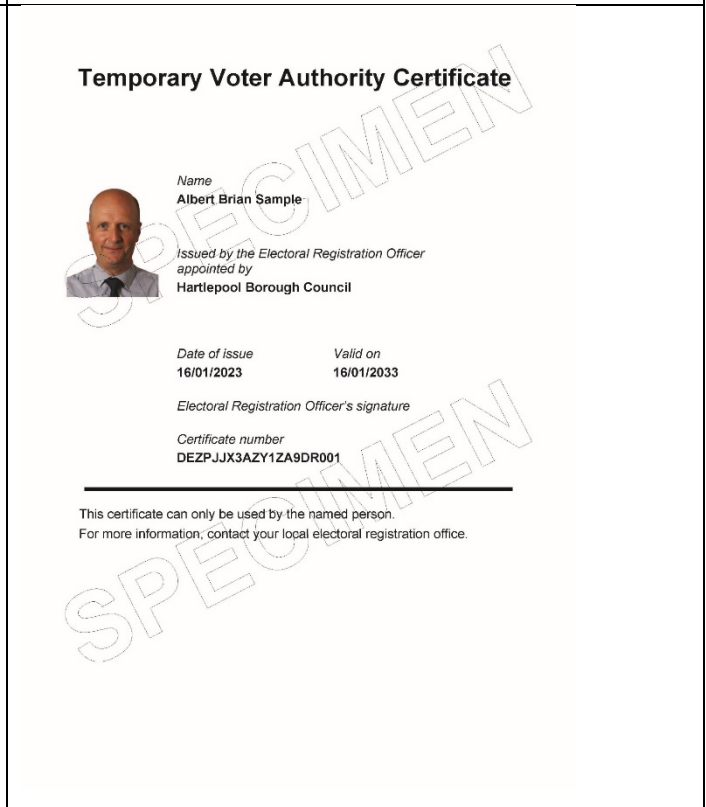
Electoral Identity Card issued in Northern Ireland



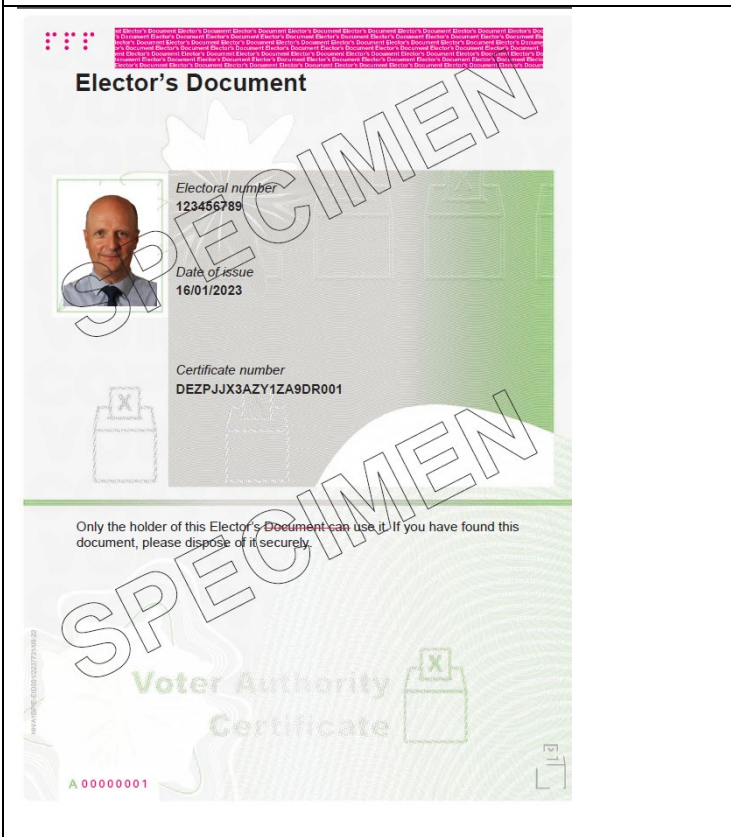
Voter Authority Certificate



Temporary Voter Authority Certificate



Anonymous Elector's Document



Appendix 13 – EEA countries, Commonwealth countries and British Overseas Territories

Certain accepted forms of photographic ID, such as passports, driving licences and national ID cards, can be issued from specific countries outside of the United Kingdom, dependent on their membership to the European Economic Area (EEA), the Commonwealth, or whether they are a British Overseas Territory.

The following tables will help you to identify which forms of ID can be accepted from which countries.

To assist you in determining the validity and providence of the photographic ID, we have included versions of the EEA country names in their native languages (e.g. 'Republik Österreich' for Austria) as this may be how they appear.

Also included, where relevant, is the driving licence code (e.g. 'A' for Austria), and the 3 letter ISO 3166 code (e.g. 'AUT' for Austria) which is used in passports and often on national ID cards.

Passports from British Overseas Territories will be UK passports, often with the territories name added to the cover. They will use the same ISO 3166 code as the United Kingdom, 'GBR'.

British Overseas Territories (passports)

Anguilla	Bermuda	British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Montserrat
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Sovereign Base areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus	Turks and Caicos Islands	

Commonwealth countries (passports)*

Antigua and Barbuda- ATG	Australia- AUS	The Bahamas- BHS
Bangladesh- BGD	Barbados- BRB	Belize- BLZ
Botswana- BWA	Brunei Darussalam- BRN	Cameroon- CMR
Canada- CAN	Cyprus- CYP	Dominica- DMA
Fiji- FJI	Gabon- GAB	The Gambia- GMB
Ghana- GHA	Grenada- GRD	Guyana- GUY
India- IND	Jamaica- JAM	Kenya- KEN
Kingdom of Eswatini- SWZ	Kiribati- KIR	Lesotho- LSO
Malawi- MWI	Malaysia- MYS	Maldives- MDV
Malta- MLT	Mauritius- MUS	Mozambique- MOZ
Namibia- NAM	Nauru- NRU	New Zealand- NZL
Nigeria- NGA	Pakistan- PAK	Papua New Guinea- PNG
Rwanda- RWA	Saint Kitts and Nevis- KNA	Saint Lucia- LCA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines- VCT	Samoa- WSM	Seychelles- SYC
Sierra Leone- SLE	Singapore- SGP	Solomon Islands- SLB
South Africa- ZAF	Sri Lanka- LKA	Togo- TGO
Tonga- TON	Trinidad and Tobago- TTO	Tuvalu- TUV
Uganda- UGA	United Kingdom- GB/UK GBR	United Republic of Tanzania- TZA
Vanuatu- VUT	Zambia- ZMB	

*Please note that while some former Commonwealth countries have retained their voting rights in the UK, they can only use an accepted form of ID issued by a Commonwealth country. For example, Zimbabwean citizens are entitled to vote but cannot use a Zimbabwean passport as ID.

European Economic Area countries (driving licences, passports and national ID)

Austria- A AUT Republik Österreich	Belgium- B BEL Koninkrijk België/ Royaume de Belgique/ Königreich Belgien	Bulgaria- BG BGR Република България/ Republika Bŭlgarija
Croatia- HR HRV Republika Hrvatska	Republic of Cyprus- CY CYP Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία/ Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti	Czech Republic- CZ CZE Česká Republika/ Česko
Denmark- DK DNK Danmark	Estonia- EST Eesti	Finland- FIN Suomi
France- F FRA République Française	Germany- D DEU Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Greece- GR GRC Ελληνική Δημοκρατία
Hungary- H HUN Magyarország	Iceland- ÍS ISL Ísland	Ireland- IRL Éire
Italy- I ITA Repubblica Italiana	Latvia- LV LVA Latvijas Republika	Liechtenstein- FL LIE Fürstentum Liechtenstein
Lithuania- LT LTU Lietuvos Respublika	Luxembourg- L LUX Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Malta- M MLT Malta
Netherlands- NL NLD Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	Norway- N NOR Norge/ Noreg	Poland- PL POL Rzeczpospolita Polska
Portugal- P PRT República Portuguesa	Romania- RO ROM România	Slovakia- SK SVK Slovenska Republika
Slovenia- SLO SVN Republika Slovenija	Spain- E ESP Reino de España	Sweden- S SWE Sverige

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We are an independent body set up by the UK Parliament. We regulate party and election finance and set standards for well-run elections. We work to support a healthy democracy, where elections and referendums are based on our principles of trust, participation, and no undue influence.

Putting voters first