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# **PART 1**

## **SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION**

## THE COUNCIL'S CONSTITUTION

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The North West Leicestershire District Council has agreed a constitution which sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. Some of these processes are required by the law, while others are a matter for the Council to choose. The Constitution contains 16 articles in Part 2 which set out the basic rules governing the Council's business. More detailed procedures and codes of practice are provided in separate rules and protocols at the end of the document.

## WHAT'S IN THE CONSTITUTION?

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In Part 2, Article 1 of the Constitution commits the Authority to a new community leadership agenda, to local democratic self-government, to improvement, quality and equality in service delivery and to the active involvement of local people, stakeholders and partners in decision making. Articles 2 - 16 explain the rights of citizens and how the key parts of the Council operate. These are:

Members of the Council (Article 2).

Citizens and the Council (Article 3).

The Council meeting (Article 4)

Chairing the Council (Article 5).

Overview and Scrutiny (Article 6).

The ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) (Article 7).

Regulatory and other bodies (Article 8).

The Standards Committee (Article 9).

Area committees and forums (Article 10).

Joint arrangements (Article 11).

Officers (Article 12)

Decision making (Article 13).

Finance, contracts and legal matters (Article 14).

Review and revision of the Constitution (Article 15).

Suspension, interpretation and publication of the Constitution (Article 16).

## HOW THE COUNCIL OPERATES

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The Council is composed of 38 councillors, elected every four years. Councillors are democratically accountable to residents of their Ward. The overriding duty of councillors is to the whole community, but they have a special duty to their constituents, including those who did not vote for them. Councillors have to agree to follow a code of conduct to ensure high standards in the way they undertake their duties. The Standards Committee trains and advises them on the code of conduct. All Councillors meet together as the full Council. Meetings of the Council are normally open to the public. Here Councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget each year. The Council appoints a Leader, an ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, two Scrutiny Boards, regulatory bodies, a Standards Committee and other statutory, advisory and consultative bodies. The Leader and other ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet members are open to questions from the public and other councillors at meetings of the Council.

## HOW DECISIONS ARE MADE

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The Executive is the part of the Authority's structure which is responsible for most day-to-day decisions. The Executive is made up of the Leader and six other councillors. It is called the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet when the Leader and other executive members meet together. When major decisions are to be discussed or made, these are published in the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet's forward plan in so far as they can be anticipated. If these major decisions are to be discussed with council officers at a meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, this will generally be open for the public to attend except where personal or confidential matters are being discussed. The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet has to make decisions which are in line with the Council's overall policies and budget. If it wishes to make a decision which is outside the budget or policy framework, this must be referred to the full Council to decide.

## OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

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The overview and scrutiny function is carried out by two Monitoring bodies. One deals with policy review and development and the other with performance monitoring. They support the work of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and the full Council. They allow citizens to have a greater say in Council matters by holding public inquiries into matters of local concern. These lead to reports and recommendations which advise the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and the Council as a whole on its policies, budget and service delivery. The monitoring bodies also monitor the decisions of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet. They can 'call-in' a decision which has been made by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet but not yet implemented. This enables them to consider whether the decision is appropriate. They may recommend that the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet reconsiders the decision. They may also be consulted by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or the Council on forthcoming decisions and the development of policy.

## THE COUNCIL'S STAFF

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The Council has people working for it (called 'officers') to give advice, implement decisions and manage the day-to-day delivery of its services. Some officers have a specific duty to ensure that the Council acts within the law and uses its resources wisely. All employees are subject to a code of conduct and a protocol governs the relationships between officers and members of the Council.

## CITIZENS' RIGHTS

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Citizens have a number of rights in their dealings with the Council. These are set out in more detail in Article 3. Some of these are legal rights, whilst others depend on the Council's own processes. Where members of the public use specific council services, for example as a council tenant, they have additional rights. These are not covered in this Constitution.

Citizens have the right to:

Vote at local elections if they are registered;

Contact their local councillor about any matters of concern to them;

Obtain a copy of the Constitution;

Attend meetings of the Council and its boards and committees except where, for example, personal or confidential matters are being discussed;

Petition to request a referendum on a mayoral form of executive;

Present petitions or deputations and participate in the Council's question time and that of the two monitoring bodies;

Speak in favour of or against applications for planning permission;

Find out from the forward plan what major decisions are to be discussed by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or decided by the Board or officers, and when;

Attend meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) where key decisions are being discussed or decided;

See reports and background papers and any record of decisions made by the Council or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) except those containing confidential or exempt information;

Complain to the Council in accordance with its complaints procedure;

Complain to the Local Government Ombudsman if they think the Council has not followed its procedures properly. However, they should only do this after using the Council's own complaints process;

Complain to the Standards Board for England if they have evidence which they think shows that a Councillor has not followed the Council's Code of Conduct for Members;

## NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Inspect the Council's accounts and make their views known to the District Auditor, and

Speak at meetings at the discretion of committee or in accordance with the rules set out in this Constitution.

The Council welcomes participation by its citizens in its work. Details of the rights of citizens to inspect agendas and reports and to attend meetings are set out in Article 3 and the Access to Information Procedure Rules. Information on this can be obtained from the Council offices and from the Council's website at [www.nwleics.gov.uk](http://www.nwleics.gov.uk).

# **PART 2**

## **ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION**



## ARTICLE 1 - THE CONSTITUTION

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### 1.01 Powers of the Council

The Council will exercise all its powers and duties in accordance with the law and this Constitution.

### 1.02 The Constitution

This Constitution, and all its appendices, is the Constitution of the North West Leicestershire District Council.

### 1.03 Purpose of the Constitution

The purpose of the Constitution is to:

- (a) enable the Council to provide clear leadership to the community in partnership with citizens, businesses and other organisations;
- (b) support the active involvement of citizens in the process of local authority decision making;
- (c) help councillors represent their constituents more effectively;
- (d) enable decisions to be taken efficiently and effectively;
- (e) create a powerful and effective means of holding decision-makers to public account;
- (f) ensure that no one will review or scrutinize a decision in which they were directly involved;
- (g) ensure that those responsible for decision making are clearly identifiable to local people and that they explain the reasons for decisions;
- (h) provide a means of improving the delivery of services to the community;
- (i) maintain the highest standards of conduct of members and officers of the Authority;
- (j) provide a comprehensive document that explains how the Council conducts its business.

### 1.04 Interpretation and Review of the Constitution

Where the Constitution permits the Council to choose between different courses of action, the Council will always choose that option which it thinks is closest to the purposes stated above.

The Council will monitor and evaluate the operation of the Constitution as set out in Article 15.

## ARTICLE 2 - MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

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### 2.01 Composition and Eligibility

**2.01.1 Composition.** The Council will comprise 38 members, otherwise called councillors. One or more councillors will be elected by the voters of each ward.

**2.01.2 Eligibility.** Only registered voters of the district or those living or working in the district will be eligible to hold the office of councillor.

### 2.02 Election and Terms of Councillors

**Election and Terms.** The regular election of councillors will be held on the first Thursday in May every four years beginning in 2003. The terms of office of councillors will start on the fourth day after being elected and will finish on the fourth day after the date of the next regular election.

### 2.03 Roles and Functions of all Councillors

#### 2.03.1 Key Roles

All Councillors will:

- (i) collectively be the ultimate policy-makers and carry out a number of strategic and corporate management functions;
- (ii) represent their communities and bring their views into the Council's decision making process, i.e. become the advocate of and for their communities;
- (iii) effectively represent the interests of their ward and of individual constituents;
- (iv) respond to constituents' enquiries and representations, fairly and impartially;
- (v) participate in the governance and management of the Council;
- (vi) be available to represent the Council on other bodies;
- (vii) maintain the highest standards of conduct and ethics.

#### 2.03.2 Rights and Duties

- (i) Councillors will have such rights of access to such documents, information, land and buildings of the Council as are necessary for the proper discharge of their functions and in accordance with the law.

- (ii) Councillors will not make public information which is confidential or exempt without the consent of the Council or divulge information given in confidence to anyone other than a councillor or officer entitled to know it.
- (iii) For these purposes “confidential” and “exempt” are defined in the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of the Constitution.

## 2.04 Cessation of Membership

A councillor will cease to be a member if they resign by giving notice in writing, if they fail to observe the requirements to attend Council meetings as prescribed by Section 85 of the Local Government Act 1972 or if they are disqualified from holding office by virtue of Section 80 of the Local Government Act 1972 or any other statutory provision.

## 2.05 Conduct

Councillors will at all times observe the Code of Conduct for Members; the Planning Code of Conduct; the Licensing Code of Conduct and the Protocol on Member/Officer Relations set out in Part 5 of this Constitution.

## 2.06 Allowances

Councillors will be entitled to receive allowances in accordance with the Members’ Allowances Scheme set out in Part 6 of this Constitution.

## ARTICLE 3 - CITIZENS AND THE COUNCIL

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### 3.01 Citizens’ Rights

Citizens have the following rights. Their rights to information and to participate are explained in more detail in the Access to Information Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution:

- (a) **Voting and Petitions.** Citizens have the right to sign and present a petition to the Council and to address members in support. This is however subject to the Rules of Procedure in Part 4 of this Constitution.
- (b) **Information.** Citizens have the right to:
  - (i) attend meetings of the Council, monitoring bodies, boards and committees except where confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed;
  - (ii) attend meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet when key decisions are being considered;
  - (iii) find out from the forward plan what key decisions will be taken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and when;

- (iv) see reports and background papers, and any records of decisions made by the Council and the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#);
  - (v) speak at meetings of the Planning Committee or the Licensing Committee in favour of or against planning or licensing applications, subject to the procedures laid down by those bodies; and
  - (vi) inspect the Council's accounts and make their views known to the external auditor.
- (c) **Participation.** Citizens have the right to participate in the Council's question time and those of its monitoring bodies and contribute to investigations by those bodies.
- (d) **Complaints.** Citizens have the right to complain to:
- (i) the Council under its complaints scheme;
  - (ii) the Ombudsman after using the Council's own complaints scheme;
  - (iii) the Standards Board for England about a breach of the Council's Code of Conduct for Members.

## 3.02 Citizens' Responsibilities

- (a) Citizens must not be violent, abusive or threatening to councillors or officers and must not wilfully damage things owned by the Council, councillors or officers.
- (b) When attending meetings citizens must not behave improperly, offensively or interrupt the business of the meeting. If they do, they will be removed and excluded from the meeting.

## ARTICLE 4 - THE COUNCIL

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### 4.01 Meanings

- (a) **Policy Framework.** The policy framework means the following plans and strategies:

Best Value Performance Plan;

Community Strategy;

Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy;

Plans and strategies which together comprise the

Development Plan;

Council's Corporate Policy Statement;

Food Law Enforcement Service Plan;

The plan and strategy which together comprise the Housing Investment Programme;  
Local Agenda 21 Strategy;  
Licensing Policy  
Council's Delivery Plan

- (b) **Budget.** The budget includes the allocation of financial resources to different services and projects, proposed contingency funds, the council tax base, setting the council tax and decisions relating to the control of the Council's borrowing requirement, the control of its capital expenditure and the setting of virement limits.
- (c) **Housing Land Transfer.** Housing Land Transfer means the approval or adoption of applications (whether in draft form or not) to the Secretary of State for approval of a programme of disposal of 500 or more properties to a person under the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 or to dispose of land used for residential purposes where approval is required under Sections 32 or 43 of the Housing Act 1985.

## 4.02 Functions of the Council

The functions and responsibilities of the Council are set out in Part 3 to this Constitution.

## 4.03 Council Meetings

There are three types of Council meeting:

- (a) the annual meeting;
- (b) ordinary meetings;
- (c) extraordinary meetings.

and they will be conducted in accordance with the Council Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## 4.04 Responsibility for Functions

The Council will maintain the tables in Part 3 of the Constitution setting out the responsibility of the Council's functions which are not the responsibility of the Executive.

## ARTICLE 5 - CHAIRING THE COUNCIL

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### 5.01 Role and Function of the Chairman of the Council

The Chairman of the Council and, in his or her absence, the Deputy Chairman will have the following roles and functions:

#### (a) Ceremonial Role

The Chairman represents the symbol of the Council and the District of North West Leicestershire. He or she is seen as the first citizen of the District and in ceremonial matters will take precedence.

The Chairman also represents an expression of social cohesion. He or she will act as a link between the various bodies and organisations visited and the Council.

#### (b) Chairing the Council Meeting

The Chairman of the Council and his/her deputy, will be elected by the Council annually. The Chairman will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) to uphold and promote the purposes of the Constitution, and to interpret the Constitution when necessary;
- (ii) to preside over meetings of the full Council so that its business can be carried out efficiently and with regard to the rights of councillors and the interests of the community;
- (iii) to ensure that the Council meeting is a forum for the debate of matters of concern to the local community and the place at which members who are not on the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet are able to hold the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet to account;
- (iv) to promote public involvement in the Council's activities;
- (v) to be the conscience of the Council; and
- (vi) to attend such civic and ceremonial functions as the Council and he/she determines appropriate.
- (vii) the Deputy Chairman will deputise for the Chairman whenever the Chairman is unavailable or unable to act.

## ARTICLE 6 - MONITORING BODIES (OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY)

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### 6.01 Monitoring Bodies

The Council will appoint two monitoring bodies to discharge the functions of overview and scrutiny conferred by Section 21 of the Local Government Act 2000.

These are:

The Policy Development and Review Board  
The Performance Monitoring Board

## 6.02 Functions of Monitoring Bodies

The function and responsibilities of the monitoring bodies are set out in Part 3 of this Constitution.

## 6.03 Proceedings of Monitoring Bodies

The monitoring bodies will generally meet in public and conduct their proceedings in accordance with the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules in Part 4 of the Constitution.

## ARTICLE 7 - THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET

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### 7.01 Role

The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will carry out all of the Council's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the Council, whether by law or under this Constitution.

### 7.02 Form and Composition

The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will consist of the Leader together with at least 2, but not more than 9, councillors appointed by the Council, one of whom will be the Deputy Leader.

### 7.03 Leader

The leader will be a councillor annually elected to the position of leader by the Council. The leader will hold office until:

- (a) the date of the Council's annual meeting save that such will not prevent re-election;
- (b) he or she resigns from office;
- (c) he or she is suspended from being a councillor under Part III of the Local Government Act 2000 (although he or she may resume office at the end of the period of suspension);
- (d) he or she is no longer a councillor;
- (e) he or she is removed from office by resolution of the Council.

### 7.04 Other ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet Members

Other ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet members shall hold office until:

- (a) the date of the Council's Annual Meeting save that such will not prevent re-election;
- (b) they resign from office; or
- (c) they are suspended from being councillors under Part III of the Local Government Act 2000 (although they may resume office at the end of the period of suspension); or
- (d) they are no longer councillors; or
- (e) they are removed from office, either individually or collectively, by resolution of the Council.

The Deputy Leader will act in the absence or inability of the Leader to act.

## **7.05 Cabinet Support Members**

Each Cabinet Member may, by notification in writing to the Leader and to the Chief Executive, appoint a maximum of 2 Councillors as cabinet Support Members to support the Cabinet Member in the discharge of his functions. Such Cabinet Support Members shall hold office until

- (a) the date of the Council's Annual Meeting;
- (b) they resign from office; or
- (c) they are suspended from being councillors under Part III of the Local Government Act 2000 (although they may resume office at the end of the period of suspension); or
- (d) they are no longer councillors; or
- (e) they are removed from office, either individually or collectively, by notification in writing by the relevant Cabinet Member to the Cabinet Support Member, the Leader and the Chief Executive.

Such Cabinet Support Officers shall provide advice and support to the relevant Cabinet Member, but cannot take any executive decision or action.

## **7.06 Proceedings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet**

Proceedings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet shall take place in accordance with the Executive Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## **7.067.07 Functions of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet**

The functions and responsibilities of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet are set out in Part 3 to this Constitution.



## 7.077.08 Portfolios

- (a) Each member of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will be allocated a portfolio of responsibility of executive business. The individual portfolios and the policy areas, key partnerships and service areas falling within it are ~~set out below~~as defined by the Leader and notified in writing to the Chief Executive and are as set out in Part 3 of this Constitution.
- (b) **Shadow portfolio holders.** The opposition party shall nominate members as shadow portfolio holders for each of the ~~individual~~Cabinet portfolios ~~listed below.~~

~~(c) The portfolios will be:~~

### ~~Leader~~

- ~~• Corporate strategy~~
- ~~• Planning—strategic and regional~~
- ~~• CPA and inspection~~

### ~~Resources~~

#### ~~Finance~~

- ~~• Revenues and benefits~~
- ~~• Procurement~~
- ~~• Accountancy~~
- ~~• Internal audit~~
- ~~• Cash Office~~
- ~~• Financial strategy and planning~~

#### ~~Legal and Democratic Services~~

- ~~• Legal~~
- ~~• Land charges, including NLPG~~
- ~~• Elections and electoral registration~~
- ~~• Democratic and members' services~~

#### ~~Property~~

- ~~• Property services, including facilities management~~
- ~~• Strategic asset management, including all land transactions~~

## Partnerships

- ~~• Workplace development and strategic HR~~
- ~~• External partnerships~~
- ~~• Community safety partnerships including CCTV~~
- ~~• Local strategic partnerships~~
- ~~• LAA~~
- ~~• Member development~~

- Regeneration, economic development and markets
- Rural agenda

## Community

### Leisure and Culture

- Leisure, sports and recreation facilities and physical activity
- Sports development (including positive futures)
- Dual-use arrangements (community leisure use of schools and other facilities)
- Tourism, heritage, arts, museums, countryside, events, youth and play development
- Children and young people

### Neighbourhoods and Communities

- Community health
- Social inclusion
- Travellers
- Community development, community engagement, including social enterprise
- Co-ordination of voluntary sector liaison
- Neighbourhood working
- Civil contingencies

## Environment

### Planning and Development

- Development control
- Planning policy
- Building control

### Street Management

- Street cleansing
- Parks, recreation and ground maintenance
- Land drainage
- Street furniture
- Cemeteries
- Toilets
- Enforcement (abandoned vehicles, taxis, dog fouling)
- Fleet management and maintenance
- Recycling
- Refuse collection (domestic and trade)
- Security (Council Offices)

### Environmental Health

- Food control
- Pest control

- Environmental protection
- Private sector housing
- Occupational health and safety
- Public health promotion
- Animal welfare
- Licensing
- Health and safety

## Housing

### Housing Advice

- Homelessness and homelessness prevention
- Applications for Council housing
- Allocations and nominations

### Housing Management

- Tenancy and estates management
- Anti-social behaviour
- Rent accounting and collection
- Sheltered and supported housing

### Housing Repairs

- Responsive repairs
- Planned maintenance

### Housing Strategy

- Resident involvement
- Enabling
- Strategy and business plan

## Performance and Communications

### Performance Management

- Performance management
- Project management
- Diversity
- Business process improvement
- Scrutiny
- Risk management

### Communications

- Customer services
- ICT
- Communications, media and PR, marketing and consultation
- Customer feedback and complaints
- Reprographics
- E-government and website

## **7.087.09 Responsibility for Functions**

The Monitoring Officer will maintain a list in Part 3 of this Constitution setting out which individual Executive members or Committees of the Executive, officers or joint arrangements are responsible for the exercise of particular executive functions.

## **ARTICLE 8 - REGULATORY AND OTHER BODIES**

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### **8.01 Regulatory and Other Bodies**

The Council will appoint the various regulatory and other bodies set out in Part 3 of the Constitution to discharge the functions and responsibilities also set out in Part 3.

## **ARTICLE 9 - THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

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### **9.01 Standards Committee**

The Council at its Annual Meeting will establish a Standards Committee.

### **9.02**

- (a) **Membership.** The Standards Committee will be composed of at least:  
Two councillors.

Five persons who are not councillors or officers of the Council or any other body having a Standards Committee and who are not related to or have a close friendship or relationship with such persons (Independent members).

Two members of a parish council wholly or mainly in the Council's area (Parish members).

- (b) **Independent Members.** Independent members will be entitled to vote at meetings;
- (c) **Parish Members.** At least one parish member must be present when matters relating to those parish councils or their members are being considered;
- (d) **Chairing the Committee.** A member of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) may not chair the Standards Committee.

### **9.03 Functions**

The functions and responsibilities of the Standards Committee are set out in Part 3 to this Constitution.

## ARTICLE 10 - AREA COMMITTEES AND FORUMS

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### 10.01 Area Committees

The Council may appoint area committees as it sees fit, if it is satisfied that to do so will ensure improved service delivery in the context of best value and more efficient, transparent and accountable decision making.

The Council will consult with relevant parish and town councils and the chairmen of relevant parish meetings when considering whether and how to establish area committees.

## ARTICLE 11 - JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

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### 11.01 Arrangements to Promote Well Being

The Council, in order to promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area, may:

- (a) enter into arrangements or agreements with any person or body;
- (b) co-operate with, or facilitate or co-ordinate the activities of, any person or body; and
- (c) exercise on behalf of that person or body any functions of that person or body.

### 11.02 Joint Arrangements

- (a) The Council may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities and/or their Executives to exercise functions in any of the participating authorities, or advise the Council on any matter. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of a joint committee with these other local authorities.
- (b) The Executive may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities to exercise functions which are executive functions. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of joint committees with these other local authorities.
- (c) The Executive may only appoint Executive members to a joint Committee and those members need not reflect the political composition of the Council as a whole.
- (d) The Council has not established any joint arrangements at present, [although it is in the process of agreeing joint arrangements for the enforcement of decriminalised car parking enforcement](#). If it does so in the future, details of the joint arrangements, including delegations to joint committees under S.20 to the Local Government Act, 2000, will be placed in the Council's scheme of delegations in Part 3 of the Constitution.

## 11.03 Access to Information

- (a) Access to Information rules are contained in the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of the Constitution.
- (b) If all the members of any joint committee are members of the Executive in each of the participating authorities then its access to information regime is the same as that applied to the Executive.
- (c) If the joint Committee contains members who are not on the Executive of any participating authority, the access to the information provisions in Part V of the Local Government Act 1972 will apply.

## 11.04 Delegation to and from Other Local Authorities

- (a) The Council or the Executive may delegate their powers and functions to another local authority or, in certain circumstances, the Executive of another local authority.
- (b) The decision whether or not to accept such delegation from another local authority shall be reserved to full Council.

## 11.05 Contracting Out

The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet may contract out to another body or organisation functions which may be exercised by an officer and which are subject to an order under Section 70 of the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994, or under contracting arrangements where the contractor acts as the Council's agent under usual contracting principles, providing there is no delegation of the Council's discretionary decision making

## ARTICLE 12 - OFFICERS

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### 12.01

- (a) **General.** The Council may engage such staff (referred to as officers) as it considers necessary to carry out its functions.
- (b) **Officers.** The Council will engage persons for the following posts.
- (c) **Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer.** The Council has designated the following posts as shown:

Post	Designation
Chief Executive	Head of Paid Service
Head of Legal and Democratic Services	Monitoring Officer
Head of Finance, <a href="#">HR and Assets</a>	<del>Responsible Financial</del> <a href="#">Chief Finance Officer</a>

These posts have the functions described in Article 12.02 - 12.04 below.

- (d) **Structure.** The Head of Paid Service will determine and publicise a description of the overall departmental structure of the Council showing the management structure. This is set out at Part 9 of this Constitution.

## 12.02 Functions of the Head of Paid Service

- (a) **Discharge of Functions by the Council.** The Head of Paid Service will report as required on the manner in which the discharge of the Council's functions is coordinated, the number and grade of officers required for the discharge of functions and the organisation of officers.
- (b) **Restrictions on Functions.** The Head of Paid Service may not be the Monitoring Officer but may hold the post of the ~~Responsible Financial~~ [Chief Finance Officer](#) if he or she is a qualified accountant.

## 12.03 Functions of the Monitoring Officer

- (a) **Maintaining the Constitution.** The Monitoring Officer will maintain an up-to-date version of the Constitution and will ensure that it is widely available for consultation by members, staff and the public. [The Monitoring Officer is given delegated authority to make changes to the Constitution to reflect changes of fact and law, and decisions of the Council and of the Cabinet:](#)

[Whilst changes to the "executive arrangements" within the Constitution may only be changed by resolution of the full Council after consideration of the proposal by the Monitoring Officer, save that the Monitoring Officer is given delegated authority to make changes to the Constitution to reflect changes of fact and law, and decisions of the Council and of the Cabinet.](#)

- (b) **Ensuring Lawfulness and Fairness of Decision Making.** After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and ~~Responsible Financial~~ [Chief Finance Officer](#), the Monitoring Officer will report to the full Council (or to the ~~Executive Board~~ [Cabinet](#) in relation to an executive function) if he or she considers that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or if any decision or omission has given rise to maladministration. Unless the report relates to a finding of maladministration such a report will have the effect of

stopping the proposal or decision being implemented until the report has been considered. The Monitoring Officer may advise scrutiny of the circumstances to enable scrutiny to consider whether it wishes to conduct a short enquiry.

- (c) **Supporting the Standards Committee.** The Monitoring Officer will contribute to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct through the provision of support to the Standards Committee.
- (d) **Receiving Reports.** The Monitoring Officer will receive and act on reports made by Ethical Standards Officers and decisions of the Case Tribunals.
- (e) **Conducting Investigations.** The Monitoring Officer will conduct investigations into matters referred by Ethical Standards Officers and make reports or recommendations about them to the Standards Committee.
- (f) **Advising Whether Executive Decisions are within the Budget and Policy Framework.** The Monitoring Officer will advise whether decisions of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet are in accordance with the budget and policy framework.
- (g) **Providing Advice.** The Monitoring Officer will provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, maladministration, financial impropriety, probity and budget and policy framework issues to all councillors. The Monitoring Officer will be responsible for ensuring that the Access to Information Rules are complied with.
- (h) **Restrictions on Posts.** The Monitoring Officer cannot be the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer or the Head of Paid Service.

## 12.04 Functions of the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer

- (a) **Ensuring Lawfulness and Financial Prudence of Decision Making.** After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and the Monitoring Officer, the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer will report to the Council (or to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet about an executive function) and the Authority's external auditor if he or she considers that any proposal, decision or course of action will involve incurring unlawful expenditure or is unlawful and is likely to cause a loss or deficiency or if the Council is about to enter an item of account unlawfully.
- (b) **Administration of Financial Affairs.** The ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer will have responsibility for the proper administration of the financial affairs of the Council.
- (c) **Contributing to Corporate Management.** The ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer will contribute to the corporate management of the Council, in particular through the provision of professional financial advice.



- (d) **Providing Advice.** The ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer will provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, maladministration, financial impropriety, probity and budget and policy framework issues to all councillors and will support and advise councillors and officers in their respective roles.
- (e) **Give Financial Information.** The ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer will provide financial information to the media, members of the public and the community.
- (f) **Restrictions of Functions.** The ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer may not be the Monitoring Officer.

## **12.05 Duty to Provide Sufficient Resources to the Monitoring Officer and ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer**

The Council will provide the Monitoring Officer and the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer with such officers, accommodation and other resources as are in their opinion sufficient to allow their duties to be performed.

## **12.06 Conduct**

Officers will comply with the Employees' Code of Conduct and the Protocol on Officer/Member Relations set out in Part 5 of this Constitution.

## **12.07 Employment**

The recruitment, selection and dismissal of officers will comply with the Officer Employment Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## **12.08 Functions and Delegation**

The officers shall be responsible for exercising those delegated functions and responsibilities set out in the Scheme of Delegation in Part 3 of this Constitution.

Unless a decision is specifically reserved in this Constitution to the Council, a Board or Committee of members it shall be deemed to have been delegated to the relevant officer in accordance with the scheme.

## **ARTICLE 13 - DECISION MAKING**

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### **13.01 Responsibility for Decision Making**

The Council will issue and keep up to date a record of what part of the Council or individual has responsibility for particular types of decisions or decisions relating to particular areas or functions. This record is set out in Part 3 of this Constitution.

## 13.02 Principles of Decision Making

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

- (a) proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- (b) due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- (c) respect for human rights;
- (d) a presumption in favour of openness;
- (e) clarity of aims and desired outcomes; and
- (f) explaining what options were considered and giving the reasons for the decision.

## 13.03 Types of Decision

- (a) Decisions reserved to Council

Decisions relating to the functions listed in Part 3 will be made by the full Council and not delegated.

- (b) Key decisions

- (i) A “key decision” means a decision taken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, a committee of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, an area or joint committee in connection with the discharge of a function which is the responsibility of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and which is likely:

- (a) to result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Authority’s budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or

- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the District.

- (ii) For the purposes of (a) above £100,000 shall be regarded as significant in terms of expenditure or savings. For the purposes of (b) above and any issue which, in the opinion of the Leader, is likely to have an impact on people shall be regarded as significant in terms of impact on communities. In deciding whether an issue is significant the Leader shall have regard:

to whether the decision may incur a significant social, economic or environmental risk

to the likely extent of the impact of the decision both within and outside the District

to whether the decision is likely to be a matter of political controversy

to the extent to which the decision is likely to result in substantial public interest

a decision taker when making a decision may only make a key decision in accordance with the requirements of the Executive Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## **13.04 Decision Making by the Full Council**

Subject to Article 13.08, the Council meeting will follow the Council Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution when considering any matter.

## **13.05 Decision Making by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet**

Subject to Article 13.08, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will follow the Executive Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution when considering any matter.

## **13.06 Decision Making by Monitoring Bodies**

Monitoring bodies will follow the Monitoring Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution when considering any matter.

## **13.07 Decision Making by Groups Established by the Council**

Subject to Article 13.08, other Council groups will follow those parts of the Council Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution as apply to them.

## **13.08 Decision Making by Council Bodies Acting as Tribunals**

The full Council, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or any body, group or committee, or any councillor or an officer acting as a tribunal, or in a quasi judicial manner, or determining/considering (other than for the purposes of giving advice) the civil rights and obligations or the criminal responsibility of any person will follow a proper procedure which accords with the requirements of natural justice and the right to a fair trial contained in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

## **ARTICLE 14 - FINANCE, CONTRACTS AND LEGAL MATTERS**

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### **14.01 Financial Management**

The management of the Council's financial affairs will be conducted in accordance with the Financial Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this.

## **14.02 Contracts**

Every contract made by the Council will comply with the Contracts Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## **14.03 Legal Proceedings**

The Head of Legal and Democratic Services is authorised to institute, defend or participate in any legal proceedings in any case where such action is necessary to give effect to decisions of the Council or in any case considers that such action is necessary to protect the Council's interests. The Head of Legal and Democratic Services may designate nominated officers to carry out this function on his or her behalf.

## **14.04 Authentication of Documents**

Where any document is necessary to any legal procedure or proceedings on behalf of the Council, it will be signed by the Head of Legal and Democratic Services or by some other persons authorised by him/her, unless any enactment otherwise authorises or requires, or the Council has given requisite authority to some other person. Contracts with a value exceeding £50,000 must either be signed by at least two officers of the Council or under the Common Seal of the Council attested by at least one officer.

## **14.05 Common Seal of the Council**

The Common Seal of the Council will be kept in a secure place in the custody of the Head of Legal and Democratic Services. A decision of the Council, or of any part of it, will be sufficient authority for sealing any document necessary to give effect to the decision. The Common Seal will be affixed to those documents which in the opinion of the Head of Legal and Democratic Services should be sealed. The affixing of the Common Seal will be attested by the Head of Legal and Democratic Services or some other officer authorised by him or her. An entry of every sealing shall be made and consecutively numbered in a book kept for the purpose.

## **ARTICLE 15 - REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

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### **15.01 Duty to Monitor and Review the Constitution**

- (a) The Monitoring Officer will monitor and review the operation of the Constitution to ensure that the aims and principles of the Constitution are given full effect.
- (b) A key role for the Monitoring Officer is to be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution adopted by the Council, and to make

recommendations for ways in which it could be amended in order better to achieve the purposes set out in Article 1. In undertaking this task the Monitoring Officer may:

1. observe meetings of different parts of the member and officer structure;
2. undertake an audit trail of a sample of decisions;
3. record and analyse issues raised with him/her by members, officers, the public and other relevant stakeholders; and
4. compare practices in this Authority with those in other comparable authorities, or national examples of best practice.
5. make revisions to the Constitution to reflect decisions taken by the full Council and to correct matters of fact or changes in legislation.

## 15.02 Changes to the Constitution

- (a) **Approval.** ~~Changes to the constitution will~~ Whilst changes to the “executive arrangements” within the Constitution may only be ~~approved~~ changed by resolution of the full Council after consideration of the proposal by the Monitoring Officer, save that the Monitoring Officer is given delegated authority to make changes to the Constitution to reflect changes of fact and law, and decisions of the Council and of the Cabinet.
- (b) **Change of executive arrangements.** The Council must take reasonable steps to consult with local electors and other interested persons in the area when drawing up proposals.

## ARTICLE 16 - SUSPENSION, INTERPRETATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

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### 16.01 Suspension of the Constitution

- (a) **Limit to Suspension.** The Articles of this Constitution may not be suspended. The Rules specified below may be suspended by the full Council to the extent permitted within those Rules and the law.
- (b) **Procedure to Suspend.** A motion to suspend any rules will not be moved without notice unless at least one half of the whole number of councillors is present. The extent and duration of suspension will be proportionate to the result to be achieved, taking account of the purposes of the Constitution set out in Article 1.
- (c) **Rules Capable of Suspension.** The following rules may be suspended in accordance with Article 16.01:
  - (i) Council Procedure Rules

- (ii) Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules
- (iii) Monitoring Procedure Rules
- (iv) Financial procedure Rules

## 16.02 Interpretation

The ruling of the Chairman of the Council as to the construction or application of this Constitution or as to any proceedings of the Council shall not be challenged at any meeting of the Council. Such interpretation will have regard to the purposes of this Constitution contained in Article 1.

## 16.03 Publication

- (a) The Chief Executive will give a printed copy of this Constitution to each member of the Council upon delivery to him/her of that individual's declaration of acceptance of office on the member first being elected to the Council.
- (b) The Monitoring Officer will ensure that the Constitution is published on the Council's website and that copies are available for inspection at the Council Offices, libraries and other appropriate locations, and can be purchased by members of the local press and the public on payment of a reasonable fee.

## **SCHEDULE 1: DESCRIPTION OF EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

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The following parts of this Constitution constitute the executive arrangements:

1. Article 6 (Overview and Scrutiny) and the Monitoring Procedure Rules;
2. Article 7 (The ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#)) and the Executive Procedure Rules;
3. Article 10 (Area Committees and Forums)
4. Article 11 (Joint Arrangements)
5. Article 13 (Decision Making) and the Access to Information Procedure Rules;
6. Part 3 Responsibility for Functions.

# **PART 3**

## **RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNCTIONS**

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<b>SECTION 8:</b> Proper Officer Designations	77



## SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

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- (i) This part of the Constitution sets out which bodies and individuals are responsible for particular functions of the Authority. These fall into two categories:
- Council functions; and
  - Executive functions
- (ii) These are described in more detail in this part of the Constitution. Also included in this part of the Constitution are details of the membership of boards and committees, the Scheme of Delegation to Officers, and the list of proper officer designations. The list of proper officer designations sets out the officers responsible for certain functions under a particular piece of legislation.

### **Council Functions**

- (iii) These are also sometimes referred to as non-executive functions and under law are functions that cannot be the responsibility of the Executive. In some instances, for example adopting the annual budget, the decision can only be taken at a meeting of the full Council. In other cases, the responsibility for undertaking the function may be delegated by the Council to a board, committee or on officer - where this is the case it is identified in this part of the Constitution.
- (iv) There are a number of functions for which Councils are able to determine responsibility locally. These are known as “local choice functions”. Those local choice functions which this Council has determined will be the responsibility of Council or a committee and which will be the responsibility of the Executive are listed in Section 3 of this part of the Constitution.

### **Executive Functions**

- (v) All other functions are Executive functions. Decisions about these functions may be taken by the Leader, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), individual ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) members, ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) committees, joint arrangements with other authorities and officers. Further information about the executive delegation scheme and its operation is set out in Section 5 of this part of the Constitution.

## SECTION 2 - COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

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1. These are local authority functions which cannot be the responsibility of the Executive. References to the Regulations are to The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 as amended. The functions in Column 1 are reserved or delegated to the body or officer specified in Column 2. Matters reserved to a specific group or committee or sub-committee are specified in Section 5 of this part of the Constitution. The

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extent of delegation to the Chief Executive and Directors is shown at Section 8 of this part of the Constitution in the Scheme of Delegation to Officers.

<b>Function Column 1</b>	<b>Reservation or Delegation of Function Column 2</b>
All those functions for which the Council is responsible relating to town and country planning and development control set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Planning Committee/Director of Environment
All those functions for which the Council is responsible relating to the protection and treatment of hedgerows and the preservation of trees set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Planning Committee/Director of Environment
All those functions for which the Council is responsible relating to public rights of way set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Planning Committee/Director of Environment
All those functions for which the Council is responsible relating to licensing and registration and the grant of consents and refusals set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Licensing Committee/Director of Environment
All those functions for which the Council is responsible governing health and safety at work (other than in the Authority's capacity as an employer) set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Director of Environment
All those functions relating to elections set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Council/Chief Executive

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<b>Function Column 1</b>	<b>Reservation or Delegation of Function Column 2</b>
Functions relating to the name and status of areas and individuals set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Council
Power to make, amend, revoke, re-enact or enforce byelaws set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Council
Power to promote or oppose local or personal bills set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	Council
Power to make and amend procedure rules	Council
Power to make contract standing orders	Council
Power to appoint staff, and to determine the terms and conditions on which they hold office (including procedures for their dismissal)	Council/Chief Executive and Directors
Duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of financial affairs	Council
Power to appoint officers for particular purposes (appointment of proper officers)	Council/Monitoring Officer
Duty to designate an officer as the head of the Authority's paid service	Council
Duty to designate an officer as the monitoring officer and to provide staff	Council
Duty to approve the Authority's statement of accounts, income and expenditure and balance sheet, or record of payments and	Council

# NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Function Column 1	Reservation or Delegation of Function Column 2
Power to make a closing order on a takeaway food shop	Director of Environment
Powers relating to overview and scrutiny	Council

## SECTION 3 - RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOCAL CHOICE FUNCTIONS

- The Council has the discretion to choose which part of the structure should be responsible for certain functions (known as “Local Choice Functions”). These are set out in Schedule 2 of The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 as amended (the Regulations). The Council has determined that these functions will be the responsibility of the bodies set out in Column 2. In turn, the decision making body may delegate to the person or body specified in Column 3.

1. Function	2. Decision Making Body	3. Delegation of Function
Functions under local Acts (other than a function specified in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations)	<del>Executive Board</del> <u>Cabinet</u>	Heads of Service
Determination of an appeal against any decision of the Authority	Council	Appeals Committee
The conduct of best value reviews under Local Government Act 1999	<del>Executive Board</del> <u>Cabinet</u>	Chief Executive
The discharge of any function relating to the control of pollution or the management of air quality	<del>Executive Board</del> <u>Cabinet</u>	Director of Environment

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1. Function	2. Decision Making Body	3. Delegation of Function
The service of an abatement notice for a statutory nuisance	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Director of Environment
The passing of a resolution that Schedule 2 to the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 should apply	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	
Inspections for statutory nuisance	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Director of Environment
Investigation of any complaint as to the existence of a statutory nuisance	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Director of Environment
Obtaining information under Section 330 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as to interests in land	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Director of Environment
Obtaining of particulars of persons interested in land under Section 16 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	<del>Executive Board</del> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Heads of Service
The appointment or revocation of appointment of any individual to any office/body other than the Council	Council	Chief Executive
The making of agreements with other local authorities for the placing of staff	Council	

## SECTION 4 - RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS

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### 1. EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS

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“Executive arrangements” are arrangements by the Authority for the creation and operation of an Executive of the Authority under which certain functions of the Authority are the responsibility of the executive. Decisions of the executive may be taken by:

the Executive (known as the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet)

a member of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet

a committee of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet

an officer

by another authority

by joint arrangements, such as a joint committee

### ~~2. EXECUTIVE BOARD~~2. CABINET

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**Membership:** The Leader and six members appointed by the Council.

**Quorum:** Three councillors

**Functions:**

1. To be responsible for strategic and policy co-ordination.
2. To recommend major new policies (and amendments or revisions of existing policies) to the Council for approval as a part of the Authority’s Budget and Policy Framework (Article 4 of this Constitution).
3. To prepare and agree other policies and strategies for implementation.
4. To recommend to the Council the annual budget, including the Capital and Revenue Budgets and the level of Council Tax and The Council Tax base.
5. To consider, at least annually, the level of reserves, provisions, and balances held by the Authority and recommend any changes to the Council.
6. To ensure that the annual budget is implemented and the underlying principles adhered to in any changes required from time to time. This will include recommending to Council any changes to policy that will materially reduce or increase the services of the Authority or create significant financial commitments in future years.

7. To take in-year decisions on resources and priorities, together with other stakeholders and partners in the local community, to deliver and implement the budget and policies decided by the full Council.
8. To exercise the Authority's duty in Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to reduce crime and disorder.
9. To oversee the implementation of Best Value.
10. To consider and respond to recommendations and reports from the monitoring bodies.
11. To monitor expenditure on the capital programme.
12. To approve those major service developments or reductions which also constitute Key Decisions.
13. To receive and consider reports from the District Auditor (including the Management Letter) and agree any appropriate action.
14. To consider the reports of external review bodies on key aspects of overall service delivery.
15. To ensure that the promotion of the rights, welfare and interests among all groups in society is given equal and primary consideration in all aspects of the Council's work and services.
16. To carry out the Authority's responsibilities for improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of the District and increasing the availability and equality of access to employment.
17. To review and monitor the Authority's strategy and overall implementation on e-Government, telecommunications, information systems and information technology, making recommendations to the Council as required.
18. To oversee the provision of all the Council's services other than those functions reserved to the Council.
19. To manage and maintain the Authority's housing stock.
20. To manage and maintain the Authority's other property portfolio.
21. To collect the Council Tax, National Non-Domestic Rates, periodic income and sundry debts.
22. To provide, manage and keep under review the concessionary bus fares scheme.

23. To exercise the Authority's powers for planning and responding to civil emergencies.
24. To exercise the Authority's functions as Local Planning Authority (except to the extent that those functions are by law the responsibility of the Council), including supplementary planning guidance, and designating conservation areas.
25. To oversee the Authority's overall policy on the voluntary and community sector.
26. To approve the purchase, sale or appropriation of land and buildings where the market value of the transaction exceeds £30,000 and to approve leasing (or otherwise) property where throughout the term the annual rental will exceed £20,000.
27. To authorise the making of compulsory purchase and control orders.
28. To write off debts of more than £1000.
29. To write-off stocks, stores and other assets and to write off any losses of money or stores or to settle claims.
30. To accept tenders which exceed budgetary provision.
31. To receive reports on contract overspends in accordance with limits set out in the Financial Procedure Rules and agree the action to be taken.
32. To give grants or loans to charitable, voluntary bodies or other bodies where permitted by law.
33. To promote and develop international exchanges and links with towns and cities in other countries.
34. To exercise the powers and duties of the Authority under Sections 13 and 14 of the Public Order Act 1986.
35. To be the focus for forming partnerships with other local, public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to address local needs.
36. To confer with other local authorities, government departments, statutory bodies, voluntary bodies, the Police or other external agencies in order to discharge the responsibilities vested in the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#).
37. To resolve any matters in dispute between Executive members.
38. To deal with all local choice functions set out in Part 3 of this Constitution which the Council decides should be undertaken by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#).



39. To make decisions where no other tier of government has responsibility or where a policy or strategy does not exist.
40. Determining all local choice functions set out in Part 3 of this Constitution which the Council decides should be undertaken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.
41. To make decisions where no other tier of government has responsibility or where a policy or strategy does not exist.

### 3. PORTFOLIOS

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The Leader has notified the Chief Executive that the portfolios of individual Cabinet Members shall be as follows:

#### Leader

- Corporate strategy
- Community leadership - LSP
- Local Area Agreements

#### Deputy Leader

##### Finance

- Revenues and benefits
- Procurement
- Accountancy
- Internal audit
- Cash Office
- Financial strategy and planning
- Workplace development and strategic HR

##### Legal and Democratic Services

- Legal
- Land charges, including NLPG
- Elections and electoral registration
- Democratic and members' services

##### Property

- Property services, including facilities management
- Strategic asset management, including all land transactions

##### Environment

##### Planning and Development

- Development control
- Planning policy
- Building control

- [Rural agenda](#)
- [Regeneration, economic development and markets](#)
- [Sustainability](#)
- [Town centre management](#)

## [Street Management](#)

- [Street cleansing](#)
- [Parks, recreation and ground maintenance](#)
- [Land drainage](#)
- [Street furniture](#)
- [Cemeteries](#)
- [Toilets](#)
- [Enforcement \(abandoned vehicles, taxis, dog fouling\)](#)
- [Fleet management and maintenance](#)
- [Recycling](#)
- [Refuse collection \(domestic and trade\)](#)
- [Security \(Council Offices\)](#)

## [Environmental Health](#)

- [Food control](#)
- [Pest control](#)
- [Environmental protection](#)
- [Private sector housing](#)
- [Occupational health and safety](#)
- [Public health promotion](#)
- [Animal welfare](#)
- [Licensing](#)
- [Health and safety](#)

## [Housing](#)

### [Housing Advice](#)

- [Homelessness and homelessness prevention](#)
- [Applications for Council housing](#)
- [Allocations and nominations](#)

### [Housing Management](#)

- [Tenancy and estates management](#)
- [Anti-social behaviour](#)
- [Rent accounting and collection](#)
- [Sheltered and supported housing](#)

### [Housing Repairs](#)

- [Responsive repairs](#)
- [Planned maintenance](#)

## Housing Strategy

- Resident involvement
- Enabling
- Strategy and business plan

## Community

### Leisure and Culture

- Leisure, sports and recreation facilities and physical activity
- Sports development (including positive futures)
- Dual-use arrangements (community leisure use of schools and other facilities)
- Tourism, heritage, arts, museums, countryside, events, youth and play development
- Children and young people

### Neighbourhoods and Communities

- Community health
- Social inclusion
- Travellers
- Community development, community engagement, including social enterprise
- Co-ordination of voluntary sector liaison
- Neighbourhood working
- Community Safety Partnerships and CCTV

## Transforming Services

- Shared services
- Transforming services

## Performance

### Performance Management

- Performance management
- Project management
- Diversity
- Business process improvement
- Scrutiny
- Risk management
- Civil contingencies
- CPA/Inspection

### Communications

- Customer services
- ICT
- Communications, media and PR, marketing and consultation

- [Customer feedback and complaints](#)
- [Reprographics](#)
- [E-government and website](#)

**Delegation of Functions:** All the functions listed are reserved to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) unless delegated to officers in the Scheme of Delegation to Staff in Section 6 of Part 3 of the Constitution.

## SECTION 5 - BODIES EXERCISING COUNCIL FUNCTIONS

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### 1. Full Council

**Membership:** All members of the Council

**Quorum:** One quarter of the total number of members

**Functions:**

Only the full Council will exercise the following functions:

- 1.1 adopting and changing the Constitution;
- 1.2 approving or adopting the policy framework, the budget and any application to the Secretary of State for a Housing Land Transfer;
- 1.3 subject to the urgency procedure contained in the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution, making decisions about any matter in the discharge of an executive function which is covered by the policy framework or the budget where the decision maker is minded to make it in a manner which would be contrary to the policy framework or contrary to/or not wholly in accordance with the budget;
- 1.4 appointing the Leader and other members of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#);
- 1.5 agreeing and/or amending the terms of reference of any boards, committees or other bodies appointed by the full Council deciding on their composition and making appointments to them;
- 1.6 appointing representatives to outside bodies unless the appointment is an executive function or has been delegated by the Council;
- 1.7 adopting an allowances scheme or assessing, revoking or replacing any such scheme;
- 1.8 changing the name of the area and conferring the title of Honorary Alderman;
- 1.9 confirming the appointment or dismissal of the Head Of Paid Service;
- 1.10 making arrangements for the proper administration of financial affairs;

- 1.11 designating an officer as the Monitoring Officer;
- 1.12 appointing an Electoral Registration Officer;
- 1.13 appointing a Returning or Acting Returning Officer for parliamentary, local and European elections;
- 1.14 making, amending, revoking, re-enacting or adopting bylaws and promoting or opposing the making of local legislation or personal Bills;
- 1.15 determining senior management structures of the organisation;
- 1.16 agreeing procedure rules, standing orders and financial regulations;
- 1.17 proposals relating to district boundaries, electoral wards and the number of district councillors;
- 1.18 agreeing an Annual Schedule of meetings;
- 1.19 adopting and amending the Authority's Code of Conduct for members and other codes and protocols comprising the ethical framework;
- 1.20 arranging for the discharge of any other functions of the Authority which are not executive functions;
- 1.21 power to resolve not to issue casino licences;
- 1.22 subject to any matters delegated to boards, committees or other bodies or officers, determining all local choice functions set out in Part 3 of this Constitution which the Council decides should be undertaken by itself rather than the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#);
- 1.23 accepting the delegation of a power or function from another local authority;
- 1.24 all matters which, by law, must be reserved to Council.

**In the absence of any express statutory prohibition, every Board or Committee appointed by the Council may appoint Sub-Committees for purposes and duration to be specified by the Board or Committee. They may also make specific delegations to officers.**

## **2. MONITORING BODIES (OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY)**

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### **2.1 POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

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**Membership:** Eleven councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

**Scope:** To assist in the review of existing policies and the development of new ones in line with Council priorities

## 2.2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING BOARD

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**Membership:** Eleven councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

**Scope:** To monitor the effectiveness and suitability of service provision against previously determined performance targets.

## 2.3 GENERAL ROLE

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Within their terms of reference, the Boards will:

- 2.3.1 review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any of the Council's functions;
- 2.3.2 make reports and/or recommendations to the Council and/or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) in connection with the discharge of any functions;
- 2.3.3 consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants; and
- 2.3.4 exercise the right to call-in, for reconsideration, decisions made but not yet implemented by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#).
- 2.3.5 The Performance Monitoring Board and the Policy Review and Development Board may, from time to time, hold joint meetings.

## 2.4 SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

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### 2.4.1 Policy Review and Development

The Board will:

- 2.4.1.1 assist the Council and the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) in the development of its budget and policy framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues;
- 2.4.1.2 conduct research, community and other consultation in the analysis of policy issues and possible options;
- 2.4.1.3 consider and implement mechanisms to encourage and enhance community participation in the development of policy options;

- 2.4.1.4 question members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, groups and senior officers about their view on issues and proposals affecting the area; and
- 2.4.1.5 liaise with other external organisations operating in the area, whether national, regional or local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working.

## 2.4.2 Performance Monitoring Board

The Board will:

- 2.4.2.1 review the decisions made by and performance of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and Council officers both in relation to individual decisions and over time;
- 2.4.2.2 review the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas;
- 2.4.2.3 question members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and council officers about their decisions and performance, whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over a period of time, or in relation to particular decisions, initiatives or projects;
- 2.4.2.4 make recommendations to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and/or Council arising from the outcome of the monitoring process;
- 2.4.2.5 review the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by requesting them to address the monitoring body and local people about their activities and performance; and
- 2.4.2.6 question and gather evidence from any person (with their consent);
- 2.4.2.7 be responsible for corporate risk management, receive quarterly reports from the lead officer for corporate risk management and report to Council through its annual report.

## 2.4.3 Finance

- 2.4.3.1 Monitoring bodies will exercise overall responsibility for the finances made available to them.

**2.4.4 Annual Report**

2.4.4.1 Monitoring bodies will report annually to the Council on their workings and make recommendations for future work programmes and amended working methods if appropriate.

**2.4.5 Officers**

2.4.5.1 The Boards will exercise overall responsibility for the work programme of the officers employed to support their work.

**3. PLANNING COMMITTEE**

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**Membership:** Seventeen councillors

**Quorum:** Five councillors

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>The determination of all planning applications and applications for advertisement consent, listed building consent and conservation area consent is delegated to the Head of Planning and Development Services except where:</p>	<p>(a) The application is contrary to the provisions of an approved or draft development plan policy and is recommended for permission.</p> <p>(b) In the opinion of the Head of Planning and Development Services the application is likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) be potentially controversial, or</li> <li>(ii) be of significant public interest, or</li> <li>(iii) have a significant impact on the environment, or</li> <li>(iv) raise matters which should be referred to the Planning Committee.</li> </ul>



<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
	<p>(c) The application is submitted by or on behalf of the Council for its own development, except for the approval of development which is unlikely to have any major impacts and to which no objections have been received.</p>
	<p>(d) A legal agreement (S106 or similar) is required except in the case of minor non-contentious agreements or minor amendments to existing legal agreements.</p>
	<p>(e) A member has notified the Director of Environment in writing or by e-mail within 3 weeks of the publication of the weekly list that the application should be determined by the Planning Committee, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the notification is supported by one or more planning grounds, or</li> <li>(ii) where the item relates to a matter of local concern.</li> </ul> <p>Provided that this call-in shall not be exercised by any member with a prejudicial interest.</p> <p>(f) The details of an intended delegated decision on any application where material planning representations have been received in conflict with that recommendation have been circulated to the ward councillors concerned and to the Chairman of the Planning Committee, and</p>

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
	<p>(i) the ward councillor(s) has advised the Head of Planning and Development Services by 5.00pm on the second working day following the list being sent out stating the reason for the request with that being confirmed in writing within 5 working days, and</p> <p>(ii) the Head of Planning and Development Services, in consultation with the Chairman of the Planning Group decides that the application should be referred to the Planning Committee.</p> <p>(g) The application is submitted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a serving member or officer of the Council;</li> </ul> <p>Reasonable steps will also be taken to ensure Planning Committee considers applications submitted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a person who has served as a member or officer of the Council in the five year period before the application was submitted, or</li> <li>• their respective co-habiting partners.</li> </ul>

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
Making orders to revoke or modify planning permissions, to impose conditions to remove buildings or repair listed buildings.	All matters reserved.
Making tree preservation orders.	To consider objections or other representations.
Serving Building Preservation Notices or Listed Building Repair Notices.	All matters reserved except where necessary to serve a notice in an emergency.
Public path orders under the Town and Country Act 1990.	To determine matters referred to it following the receipt of objections or other representations.

**4. LICENSING COMMITTEE**

**Membership:** Twelve councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>To consider all outstanding licensing matters.</p> <p>To recommend to Council to resolve not to issue a casino licence.</p>	<p>To determine all licensing matters referred to with the exception of:</p> <p>(i) The Statements of Licensing Policy under both the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005;</p> <p>(ii) the power to resolve not to issue a casino licence which shall be reserved to Council.</p>

**4.1 LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE**

**Membership:** Three councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>To consider matters concerning the discharge by the Council of its licensing functions under the Licensing Act 2003.</p>	<p>Application for a personal licence where there are relevant unspent convictions;</p> <p>The review of a premises licence or club premises certificate;</p> <p>Decision to object when the local authority is the consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application;</p> <p>Determination of a police objection to a temporary event notice.</p>
	<p>Where a relevant representation has been made:</p> <p>Application for a personal licence;</p> <p>Application for a premises licence or club premises certificate;</p> <p>Application for a provisional statement;</p> <p>Application for variation to a premises licence or club premises certificate;</p> <p>Application to vary a designated personal licence holder;</p> <p>Application for transfer of a premises licence;</p> <p>Application for interim authority.</p>

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>To consider matters concerning the discharge by the Council of its licensing functions under the Gambling Act 2005.</p>	<p>Application for a premises licence where representations have been received and not withdrawn.</p> <p>Application for variation to licence where representations have been received and not withdrawn.</p> <p>Application for a transfer of a licence where representations have been received from the Gambling Commission.</p> <p>Application for a provisional statement where representations have been received and not withdrawn.</p> <p>Review of a premises licence.</p> <p>Application for club gaming/club machine permits where objections have been received and not withdrawn.</p> <p>Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits.</p>

**4.2 TAXI AND PRIVATE HIRE SUB-COMMITTEE  
(A STANDING GROUP OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE)**

**Membership:** Five councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>To consider all outstanding hackney carriage and private hire licensing issues which are referred to it.</p>	<p>To determine any matters referred to it.</p>

## 5. INVESTIGATORY COMMITTEE

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**Membership:** Three Councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

Functions	Matters Reserved for a Decision
To determine disciplinary cases involving Chief Officers	To determine any matters referred to it.

## 6. APPEALS COMMITTEE

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**Membership:** Nine councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

Functions	Matters Reserved for a Decision
To determine appeals by employees of the Council against dismissal, grading and grievances.	To determine any matter referred to it.

## 7. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

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**Membership:** Five councillors  
 Five independent members  
 Two parish councillors

**Quorum:** Three councillors

Functions	Matters Reserved for a Decision
Advising the Council on the adoption or revision of the Members' Code of Conduct.	To determine any issues referred to the Committee (except for any matter reserved to Council).

<b>Functions</b>	<b>Matters Reserved for a Decision</b>
<p>Monitoring the operation of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Advising, training or arranging to train councillors and co-opted members on matters relating to the Members' Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Granting dispensations to allow councillors and co-opted members to take part in meetings where they have a prejudicial interest.</p> <p>Dealing with any reports from a Case Tribunal or Interim Case Tribunal, and any report from the Monitoring Officer on any matter which is referred by an Ethical Standards Officer to the Monitoring Officer.</p>	
<p>To exercise the above functions for the parish councils wholly or mainly in its area and the members of those parish councils.</p> <p>Overseeing the whistle blowing policy.</p> <p>Overseeing complaints handling and Ombudsman investigations.</p>	

**8. EMPLOYEE JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

**8.1 Constitution and Functions**

**(a) Title**

The committee shall be called the “North West Leicestershire District Council and Employee Joint Consultative Group”, hereinafter referred to as the “Employee Joint Consultative Committee”.

**(b) Representation**

Employer’s side:

The employers side shall comprise 6 members of the North West Leicestershire District Council, to be appointed annually by that Council.

Employees' side:

The employees side shall comprise 6 members from the recognised trades unions within the Council in the following proportions:

General and Municipal Union (GMB)	1 representative
Transport and General Workers Union (T&G)	1 representative
Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT)	1 representative
UNISON	3 representatives

Ex officio:

The Chief Executive

Director of Resources[Corporate Services](#)

Director of Community

Director of Environment

Director of Performance[Corporate Services](#)

Head of Human Resources

If a member of the Employee Joint Consultative Group ceases to be a member or officer of the Local Authority, he or she shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Employee Joint Consultative Committee and any vacancy shall be filled by the local authority. Substitute members are permitted, each member of the Committee to be responsible for arranging his/her own substitute.

**(c) Chairman**

A chairman and a deputy chairman shall be appointed by the Employee Joint Consultative Committee at its first meeting following the Statutory Annual Meeting of the Council in each year. If the chairman appointed is a member of the Local Authority, the deputy chairman shall be appointed from the staff side, and vice versa. The chairman of the meeting shall not have a second or casting vote.

**(d) Officers**

The Head of Legal and Democratic Services will be responsible for convening meetings and shall be represented thereat by a Democratic Services Officer for the sole purpose of recording the minutes of the meeting. Directors, or their representatives, shall be allowed to attend meetings of the committee in an advisory capacity.



## (e) Trade Union Officials/Organisers/Observers

Trade Union Officials or organisers will be allowed to attend the meetings and may speak to the meeting. Trade Union Representatives (other than the designated members of the JCC) will be permitted to attend as observers, subject to the provision of two working days notice to the Head of Human Resources.

## (f) Functions

The functions of the Employee Joint Consultative Committee shall be:

- (i) To provide a means of resolution of those matters previously discussed at meetings of the Employee Consultation Group where there has been a failure to reach agreement, always provided that no question of individual discipline, promotion, or efficiency shall be within the scope of the Employee Joint Consultative Committee.
- (ii) To consider any relevant matter referred to it by a Board of the Council or by any of the recognised trades unions.
- (iii) To discharge any other functions specifically assigned to the Employee Joint Consultative Committee.
- (iv) The Employee Joint Consultative Committee may refer any question coming before it for the consideration and advice of the East Midlands Regional Joint Council for Local Government Services.

## 8.2 Rules and Regulations

- (a) The Employee Joint Consultative Committee shall meet as and when required but not less than half-yearly. The Chairman or Deputy Chairman may request the Head of Legal and Democratic Services to call a meeting at any time. A meeting shall also be called within 7 days of the receipt of a requisition signed by not less than one third of the members of either side. The matters to be discussed at any meeting of the Committee shall be stated upon the notice summoning the meeting, provided that any other business may be considered if admitted by a majority vote of those present at such meeting.
- (b) The quorum of the Committee shall be 3 representatives of each side.
- (c) No resolution shall be regarded as carried unless it has been approved by a majority of the members present on each side of the Committee.
- (d) The proceedings of any meeting of the Committee shall be reported to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) of the Council.
- (e) The Council's standing orders relating to Board and Committee meetings of the Council, with such modifications as are necessary in accordance with this

Constitution, rules and regulations, shall apply to the Employee Joint Consultative Committee.

## SECTION 6 - ADVISORY BODIES AND WORKING PARTIES

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The Council, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and the Overview and Scrutiny Boards may from time to time establish working parties or advisory bodies which include in their membership councillors and/or officers and/or representatives from partner organisations or the local community. These are not constituted as boards or committees and are not authorised to make decisions on behalf of the Council. A list of such bodies is maintained by the Head of Legal and Democratic Services.

## SECTION 7 - SCHEME OF DELEGATION TO STAFF - COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

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### 1. SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

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This scheme sets out the extent to which the powers and duties of the Authority are delegated to officers.

### 2. EXERCISE OF DELEGATED POWERS

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- (i) Functions, tasks and responsibilities listed in this scheme of delegation may be exercised by the nominated officer(s) and includes anything which facilitates, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of these functions, tasks, or responsibilities.
- (ii) Where an officer has been given delegated authority by this scheme he or she may authorise any member of his or her staff to act on his or her behalf.
- (iii) An officer may always refer a delegated matter to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or the Council or to one of its Boards or Committees for decision rather than take the decision him/herself.
- (iv) When exercising delegated powers officers must always have regard to the financial, legal and human resource implications of the decision. When necessary, advice should be taken.
- (v) Before taking a decision under delegated powers, an officer shall notify the relevant portfolio holder of any action which is likely to be contentious or politically sensitive.
- (vi) Directors shall keep portfolio holders informed of the work of their service area.
- (vii) When exercising delegated powers officers shall consult with staff in another service area if the decision is likely to impact on the work of that service area.

- (viii) When exercising delegated powers an officer shall always have regard to the requirements of the Constitution.
- (ix) The Chief Executive may authorise one officer to exercise the delegated powers of another officer in the absence of the latter.
- (x) This scheme does not delegate to an officer any matter which:
  - (a) has been reserved to the full Council
  - (b) has been reserved to any board or committee
  - (c) has been reserved to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#)
  - (d) may not by law be delegated to an officer.

### **3. GENERAL FUNCTIONS TO BE DISCHARGED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS**

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- (i) To take such action as may in his or her opinion be necessary or appropriate in connection with:
  - (a) all operational management matters for these functions and service areas for which he or she has responsibility under this Constitution;
  - (b) persons and/or property for which he or she and his or her service has responsibility;
  - (c) the implementation of decisions properly authorised by the Council or a board or committee of the Council, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or an individual member of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or by an officer acting under delegated powers;
  - (d) the performance of any action for which he or she is specified as responsible in any policy, procedure or other document approved or adopted by the Council or a board or committee of the Council, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or an individual member of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or by an officer acting under delegated powers.
- (ii) To serve a requisition for information about an interest in land using powers relevant to the operation of the service area.
- (iii) To authorise officers to conduct directed surveillance or the use of covert human intelligence sources in accordance with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

## 4. CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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- (i) To exercise the functions of the Authority's Head of Paid Service under Section 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and in this role:
  - (a) to exercise overall responsibility for corporate management and operational issues (including overall management responsibility for all staff);
  - (b) to give professional advice to all parties in the decision making process (the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), Monitoring Bodies, the Council, Boards and Committees);
  - (c) to ensure that the Authority has a system of record keeping for all key decisions (a key decision is defined at page 27); and
  - (d) to ensure that the Authority achieves and delivers its objectives; and
  - (e) to represent the Authority on partnerships and external bodies (as required by statute or by the Authority).
- (ii) To co-ordinate, direct and monitor the Authority's initiatives to achieve Best Value in the delivery of its functions.
- (iii) To be responsible for performance review issues.
- (iv) To lead the Corporate Leadership Team.
- (v) After consultation with the Leader of the Council, to authorise action and incur expenditure, where urgent action is needed to enable the Authority to fulfil its functions.
- (vi) To suspend Directors and Heads of Service where their continued presence at work may prejudice an investigation or where there is a prima facie case of gross misconduct; the members of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) to be notified as soon as possible after the action is taken in accordance with the Employment Procedure Rules contained in the Constitution.
- (vii) To act as Returning Officer, Acting Returning or Deputy Returning Officer in:
  - Local Elections
  - Parliamentary Elections
  - European Elections
- (viii) To undertake the duties of Electoral Registration Officer.
- (ix) To consider and co-ordinate any investigation by the Local Government Ombudsman.

- (x) To consider and report on any report of the Local Government Ombudsman and to decide on and implement the action to be taken.
- (xi) All activities in connection with the Council's Human Resources or civic/ceremonial function.
- (xii)
  - (a) To determine all staffing matters in accordance with the Officer Employment Procedure Rules. This includes determining matters relating to structure (additions, reductions and other changes to the establishment), appointment, dismissal or discipline of staff, except in relation to those posts listed in paragraph 1.2 of the said Rules.
  - (b) Where the decision of the Head of Paid Service taken under (a) above requires consideration of the financial/budgetary implications and a decision in that respect only, then the matter will be referred to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), provided that the remit of the Board shall be limited to decisions on financial matters only.
  - (c) The Head of Paid Service may delegate the discharge of this function to another officer.
- (xiii) To make interim appointments to fill vacancies, and to make interim designations as Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer where a vacancy arises in such position, the term of each such appointment or designation not to extend beyond 18 months without the confirmation of the Appointments Panel.

### 5. DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT

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The officer is authorised by the Council to discharge the following functions and determine directly or in consultation with the Chief Executive all matters except those reserved by or referred to Council, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or Committees.

#### SERVICE FUNCTIONS

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- (i) All activities in relation to the discharge of the Council's function as Local Planning Authority, including planning policy, development control, land reclamation and drainage, regeneration and building control.
- (ii) All activities relating to the discharge of the function as a Licensing Authority under all relevant legislation.
- (iii) All activities in relation to the discharge of the environmental health function of the Council, including environmental protection/enforcement, occupational health and safety, food safety, animal welfare, environmental strategy, pest control, private sector housing (including affordable housing).

- (iv) All functions in relation to waste, recycling and street cleansing and street scene.
- (v) Economic development and regeneration.
- (vi) Engineering design.
- (vii) Enforcement of byelaws and orders of the Council including car parking and street trading.
- (viii) Cemeteries, burials and closed church yards.
- (ix) Public conveniences.
- (x) Town centre management including markets/fairs (including farmers' markets).
- (xi) Fleet management.
- (xii) Green space including allotments.
- (xiii) Sanitation including cesspools, septic tanks, etc.

### **SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS**

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### **COUNCIL FUNCTIONS**

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- (i) Subject to those matters reserved for decision by the Planning Committee, to exercise all those functions for which the Council is responsible concerning town and country planning and development control set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations and in particular:
  - to agree non-material variations to conditions of permissions and consents where no objections have been received and no demonstrable harm would be caused to an interest of acknowledged importance;
  - to decide details submitted in compliance with conditions on planning permissions;
  - to negotiate agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
  - to serve building preservation notices or listed building notices in an emergency.
- (ii) Subject to those matters reserved for decision by the Planning Committee, to exercise all those functions for which the Council is responsible concerning

the protection and treatment of hedgerows and the preservation of trees set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations and in particular:

- to give permission to cut down or lop trees protected by a tree preservation order or by virtue of their location in a conservation area;
  - to determine complaints received under the provisions of the High Hedges Regulations 2005 and specify remedial action to resolve the complaint in accordance with the national guidance and initiate enforcement action as necessary.
- (iii) Subject to those matters reserved for decision by the Planning Committee, to exercise all those functions for which the Council is responsible concerning public rights of way set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations.
- (iv) Subject to those matters reserved for decision by the Licensing Committee, the Licensing Sub-Committee and the Taxi and Private Hire Sub-Committee, to exercise all those functions for which the Council is responsible concerning licensing and registration and the grant of consents and refusals set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations including the determination of applications for licences, permits and registrations.
- (v) To exercise all those functions for which the Council is responsible concerning health and safety at work (other than in the Authority's capacity as an employer) set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations.
- (vi) To issue a closing order on a takeaway food shop.

## EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

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- (i) To make or revoke a direction under Article 4 of the General Development Order 1995.
- (ii) To recommend the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) about the designation or extension of an area as a conservation area.
- (iii) To exercise any function related to contaminated land.
- (iv) To inspect for a statutory nuisance and to investigate any complaint about the existence of a statutory nuisance.
- (v) To serve an abatement notice for a statutory nuisance.
- (vi) To administer the Building Regulations.

## 6. ~~DIRECTOR OF PERFORMANCE~~[CORPORATE SERVICES](#)

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The officer is authorised by the Council to discharge the following functions and determine directly or in consultation the Chief Executive all matters

except those reserved by or referred to Council, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or committees.

## SERVICE FUNCTIONS

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- (i) Performance management.
- (ii) Project management.
- (iii) CPA and inspection liaison.
- (iv) Local strategic partnerships.
- (v) Local area agreements.
- (vi) Health and safety (internal).
- (vii) Risk management.
- (viii) Communications and consultations.
- (ix) Media management, public relations and marketing.
- (x) Corporate overview on diversity issues.
- (xi) Corporate complaints procedure.
- (xii) Right to Buy applications.
- (xiii) Accountancy services.
- (xiv) Information management including Data Protection and Freedom Of Information.
- (xv) Elections and electoral registration.
- (xvi) Land charges including national land and Property Gazetteer.
- (xvii) Legal services.
- (xviii) Members' services and members' development.
- (xviii) Cash office.
- (xx) Strategic asset management including land sales.
- (xxi) Finance, financial planning and procurement.
- (xxii) Revenues and benefits.



(xxiii) Administration of meetings of the Council, Boards, Committees and Sub-committees and typing and clerical services.

(xxiv) Internal audit.

(xxv) Property development.

(xxvi) Property/facilities management and maintenance (non-housing).

(xxvii) ICT.

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## **SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS**

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### **EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS**

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- (i) To administer all aspects of housing benefit and Council Tax benefit.
- (ii) To discharge the Authority's responsibilities for billing, collection and enforcement of Council Tax, non-domestic rates and the community charge and all valuation matters.
- (iii) To deal with demands and notices, liabilities, reliefs and exemptions, and for non-domestic rates to recommend to the [Cabinet](#) guidelines for the granting of discretionary rate relief, partially occupied properties and hardship relief and administer the scheme in accordance with the approved guidelines.
- (iv) In addition to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services to represent the Authority and appear as an advocate on the Authority's behalf in any legal proceedings involving the executive functions referred to clauses (i) and (iii) above.
- (v) To grant and determine temporary lettings and licences of Council owned land and buildings.
- (vi) To enter into deeds of dedication on such terms as the Director sees fit.
- (vii) To agree perpetual and fixed term easements and wayleaves on such terms as the Director sees fit.
- (viii) To determine rent reviews and to instigate and participate in arbitrations.
- (ix) To agree terms for the surrender of leases.
- (x) To authorise action to determine a lease in the event of rent arrears or other breach of covenant.
- (xi) To agree terms for waiving covenants, whether freehold or leasehold.

- (xii) To approve and issue consents for assignments, sub-lettings, alterations, additions and changes of use.
- (xiii) To make and settle claims for dilapidation.
- (xiv) To appropriate land belonging to the Authority at proper value.
- (xv) To agree the grant and renewal of leases of land and buildings where the annual rental does not exceed £20,000.
- (xvi) To dispose of freehold land where the market value does not exceed £30,000.
- (xvii) Following consultation with Asset Management Group, to approve the Asset Management Policy.
- (xviii) Notwithstanding the above, to undertake acquisitions and disposals of land up to a value of £10,000 per site in accordance with and to give effect to the Council's policies and programmes (subject to provision of a monthly list of such acquisitions and disposals to the appropriate Cabinet member and Scrutiny Committee.

## 7. DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY

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The officer is authorised by the Council to discharge the following functions and determine directly or in consultation with the Chief Executive all matters except those reserved by or referred to Council, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or Committees.

### SERVICE FUNCTIONS

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- (i) All activities in relation to the discharge of the Council's function as Local Housing Authority.
- (ii) Awarding schedule of rates contracts.
- (iii) Social inclusion.
- (iv) Community safety and CCTV.
- (v) Community health, development and social regeneration.
- (vi) Leisure facilities - management and operation including sports and recreation facilities.
- (vii) Cultural services.
- (viii) Arts, entertainment, heritage and tourism and tourist information.
- (ix) Sports and leisure development.

- (x) Gypsies and Travellers.
- (xi) Community enterprise.
- (xii) External resources, grants and bids support.

## **SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS**

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### **EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS**

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- (i) To operate the housing allocations scheme, allocate properties and make nominations to registered social landlords or other approved providers.
- (ii) To determine whether people are homeless and whether they are in priority need.
- (iii) To allocate temporary accommodation.
- (iv) To collect rent, arrears of rent, charges and sundry debts.
- (v) In addition to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services, to institute, defend or participate in any legal proceedings in the county court insofar as they relate to:
  - (a) former tenant rent arrears, and
  - (b) rent possession hearingsand in conjunction with this to designate nominated officers to carry out this function on his or her behalf, including the signing of any related document necessary to any legal procedure or proceedings.
- (vi) To represent the Authority and appear as an advocate on the Authority's behalf in any related legal proceedings.
- (vii) To serve notice of seeking possession, notice to quit and applying for possession orders.
- (viii) To determine applications by tenants to alter their homes.
- (ix) To reimburse tenants for tenants' improvements.
- (x) To transfer tenancies into joint names and vice-versa.
- (xi) To agree mutual exchange.
- (xii) To take immediate action to secure the removal of trespassers from housing land and property.

- (xiii) To determine the eligibility of applicants to right to buy.

## ~~8. DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES~~

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~~The officer is authorised by the Council to discharge the following functions and determine directly or in consultation with the Chief Executive all matters except those reserved by or referred to Council, the Executive Board or Committees.~~

## ~~SERVICE FUNCTIONS~~

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- ~~(i) Right to Buy applications.~~
- ~~(ii) Accountancy services.~~
- ~~(iii) Information management including Data Protection and Freedom Of Information.~~
- ~~(iv) Elections and electoral registration.~~
- ~~(v) Land charges including national land and Property Gazetteer.~~
- ~~(vi) Legal services.~~
- ~~(vii) Members' services and members' development.~~
- ~~(viii) Cash office.~~
- ~~(ix) Strategic asset management including land sales.~~
- ~~(x) Finance, financial planning and procurement.~~
- ~~(xi) Revenues and benefits.~~
- ~~(xii) Administration of meetings of the Council, Boards, Committees and Sub-committees and typing and clerical services.~~
- ~~(xiii) Internal audit.~~
- ~~(xiv) Property development.~~
- ~~(xv) Property/facilities management and maintenance (non-housing).~~
- ~~(xvi) ICT.~~

## ~~SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS~~

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## ~~EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS~~

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- ~~(i) — To administer all aspects of housing benefit and Council Tax benefit.~~
- ~~(ii) — To discharge the Authority's responsibilities for billing, collection and enforcement of Council Tax, non-domestic rates and the community charge and all valuation matters.~~
- ~~(iii) — To deal with demands and notices, liabilities, reliefs and exemptions, and for non-domestic rates to recommend to the **Executive Board** guidelines for the granting of discretionary rate relief, partially occupied properties and hardship relief and administer the scheme in accordance with the approved guidelines.~~
- ~~(iv) — In addition to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services to represent the Authority and appear as an advocate on the Authority's behalf in any legal proceedings involving the executive functions referred to clauses (i) and (iii) above.~~
- ~~(v) — To grant and determine temporary lettings and licences of Council owned land and buildings.~~
- ~~(vi) — To enter into deeds of dedication on such terms as the Director sees fit.~~
- ~~(vii) — To agree perpetual and fixed term easements and wayleaves on such terms as the Director sees fit.~~
- ~~(viii) — To determine rent reviews and to instigate and participate in arbitrations.~~
- ~~(ix) — To agree terms for the surrender of leases.~~
- ~~(x) — To authorise action to determine a lease in the event of rent arrears or other breach of covenant.~~
- ~~(xi) — To agree terms for waiving covenants, whether freehold or leasehold.~~
- ~~(xii) — To approve and issue consents for assignments, sub-lettings, alterations, additions and changes of use.~~
- ~~(xiii) — To make and settle claims for dilapidation.~~
- ~~(xiv) — To appropriate land belonging to the Authority at proper value.~~
- ~~(xv) — To agree the grant and renewal of leases of land and buildings where the annual rental does not exceed £20,000.~~
- ~~(xvi) — To dispose of freehold land where the market value does not exceed £30,000.~~
- ~~(xvii) — Following consultation with Asset Management Group, to approve the Asset Management Policy.~~

## And arising from their respective functions all Directors are authorised:

- (a) To manage, direct and control all resources allocated to the Directorate in accordance with the Council's policies and procedures.
- (b) To co-ordinate and monitor work through approved plans and policies, ensuring compliance with targets and performance to the relevant Board or committee.
- (c) To determine the level of charges for Council services in order to maximise income and in accordance with agreed charging policies.
- (d) To ensure compliance with and discharge of all relevant legislation, Acts of Parliament orders, regulations and directives and the Council's policies and procedures (including all enforcement matters).
- (e) To provide and submit a bid for resources in accordance with the approved budget process.
- (f) To support members in their monitoring and community governance roles.
- (g) To recommend to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services the prosecution or instigation of any legal proceedings on behalf of the Council.
- (h) To issue licences and registrations relating to any of the approved functions.
- (i) To support the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) in the development of the Council's policy framework.
- (j) In the absence of the Chief Executive and in accordance with the agreed rota, to undertake on his/her behalf such actions as are required to enable the Council to fulfil its functions.

## 9. HEAD OF LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC SERVICES

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### (i) Monitoring Officer

To exercise the functions of the Authority's Monitoring Officer under Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

[Whilst changes to the "executive arrangements" within the Constitution may only be changed by resolution of the full Council after consideration of the proposal by the Monitoring Officer, save that the Monitoring Officer is given delegated authority to make changes to the Constitution to reflect changes of fact and law, and decisions of the Council and of the Cabinet.](#)

## **(ii) Legal Proceedings**

Acting on the recommendations of a Director (who has been given authority to act on a particular service function in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation) or where it is necessary to give effect to a decision of the Council, to institute, prosecute, defend, conduct, participate in, withdraw or settle any legal proceedings brought by or against the Council, to make any necessary applications and to take steps to enhance or protect the Council's legal position or interest.

To negotiate and settle claims and disputes without recourse to court proceeding including the use of alternative dispute resolution.

To represent the Authority and appear as an advocate on the Authority's behalf in any legal proceedings.

To apply for an anti-social behaviour order.

## **(iii) Urgent Action**

In any circumstances where urgent action is required, acting on the recommendation of a Director (who has been given authority to act on a particular service function in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation) or where it is necessary to give effect to a decision of the Council, or where otherwise duly authorised, to institute, prosecute, defend, conduct, participate in, withdraw or settle any legal proceedings brought by or against the Council and to take immediate legal action to enforce rights or obligations when he or she considers it to be in the interests of the Authority to do so.

## **(iv) Authority to Sign Documents in Legal Proceedings**

To sign the following on behalf of the Council:

- (a) Any document necessary in legal proceedings on behalf of the Council and
- (b) Informations and complaints, and lay them on behalf of the Council for the purpose of Magistrates Court proceedings unless Statute provides otherwise.

## **(v) Authority to Sign Contracts and Other Documents**

To sign any contract whether under seal or not.

## **(vi) Arbitration**

Acting on the recommendation of a Director, to refer contractual disputes to arbitration and to give agreement as to the appointment of such arbitrator.

**(vii) Compensation**

After consultation with the Chairman of the Standards Committee, to make compensation payments of up to £500 to victims of maladministration.

**(viii) Counsel**

To instruct Counsel and to retain the services of costs specialists, parliamentary agents or outside solicitors and to obtain expert advice on any matter affecting or likely to affect the interests of the Authority.

**(ix) Proper Officers**

To designate “proper officers” for the purpose of particular statutory functions and to make any changes needed to the table at Section 7 in Part 3 of the Constitution.

## **10. SPECIFIC DELEGATION TO OFFICERS IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS**

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**(a) Director of ~~Resources~~Corporate Services**

Consideration of pastoral measures and to respond after consultation with ward members.

In consultation with the Director of Environment, to negotiate and conclude agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 along lines previously approved by Planning Committee.

Subject to consultation with the Highway Authority and the police and ward members, to make orders under Section 21 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 relating to the temporary closures of streets and temporary direction of traffic.

Subject to consultation with ward members, the Director of Environment and the Director of Community, to make public path orders under the Town and County Planning Act 1990 and to confirm unopposed orders.

In consultation with the Chairman of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, ward members, the Director of Environment, Ashby Town Council and the Highways Authority, to agree the grant of a licence, its terms and conditions for the operation of the annual Statutes Fair at Ashby de la Zouch.

Subject to consultation with ward members, the Director of Environment and the Director of Community, to respond to consultations made by Leicestershire County Council with regard to proposed public footpath orders where the orders are unopposed.



To determine applications for bonfires on Council land subject to consultation with ward members, the Director of Environment or the Director of Community as appropriate and Fire Officer.

Subject to consultation with the relevant Directors and Heads of Service and ward members, to approve and issue licences for the temporary use of Council owned land.

Following consultation with Directors, to reject applications to purchase Council owned land.

The approval of lease cars to employees.

**(b) Director of Environment**

To lodge objections with traffic commissioners against applications for haulage licences subject to consultation with ward members and to report to next Planning Committee (in connection with those objections lodged by the Local Planning Authority).

In consultation with ward members, to make responses to County Council and the Highways Agency on traffic proposals.

The determination of applications for permits under Section 34(5E) of the Gaming Act 1968 in respect of prizes by way of all-cash machines for gaming with a maximum prize of £250:

- (A) In new premises, in consultation with the Chairman of the Licensing Committee, ward members, police and fire service.
- (B) In existing Section 34 premises, in consultation with the Chairman of the Licensing Committee and ward members.

Subject to any consultation as specified below, the granting, renewal, transfer review, cancellation and continued existence of licences, registrations, permits, statements and other rights, authorisations, permissions and exemptions and the registration of small lotteries under:

<b>Act</b>	<b>Consultation</b>
Gaming Act 1968	Ward members
Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976	Ward members
Cinemas Act 1985	Ward members, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development, fire service and the police

<b>Act</b>	<b>Consultation</b>
Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963-1985	Ward members, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development, fire service and police
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 relating to Sex Establishments	Ward members, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development, fire service and police (public entertainments - Parish Councils)
Licensing Act 2003 relating to Public Entertainments	Ward members, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development, fire service and police (public entertainments - Parish Councils)
Outdoor public entertainments	Chairman of Licensing Committee and ward representatives
Theatres Act 1968 relating to Theatre Licences	Ward members, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development and fire service
Gambling Act 2005 (including the setting of fees) authority to make representations in respect of any application for, and in relation to, a premises licence, the acceptance of a review and the initiation of a review on behalf of the Licensing Authority.	None
To grant variations of licence conditions for public entertainments, subject to consultation with ward members, police, parish councils, Head of Environmental Health, Head of Planning and Development, and where appropriate, the fire service.	
Subject to consultation with the police and ward members, to grant authorisation for exhibitions of hypnotism.	

## **11. DESIGNATED AUTHORISED OFFICERS**

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### **Signatories to Financial Documents**

Chief Executive  
 Director of [Resources](#)[Corporate Services](#)  
 Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#)

- ~~Chief Auditor~~
- ~~Chief Accountant~~
- Audit Services Manager
- Exchequer Services Manager

**SECTION 8 - PROPER OFFICER DESIGNATIONS**

The relevant postholders listed below have been designated as Proper Officers for the purposes of the adjacent legislative provisions and any subsequent amendments:

<b>Legislative Provision</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Proper Officer</b>
<b>Local Government Act 1972</b>		
S.83(1) to (4)	Witness and receipt of Declaration of Acceptance of Office	Chief Executive
S.84(1)	Receipt of notice of resignation of elected member	Chief Executive
S.88(2)	Convening a meeting of Council to fill a casual vacancy in the office of Chair	Chief Executive
S.89(1)	Notice of casual vacancy	Chief Executive
S.100 (except 100(D))	Admission of public (including press) to meetings	Director of <del>Resources</del> <u>Corporate Services</u>
S.100(b)(2)	The officer also may exclude from agendas any information which is likely to be dealt with in the absence of press and public	Director of <del>Resources</del> <u>Corporate Services</u>
S.100(B)(7)	The officer to supply to newspapers copies of documents supplied to councillors	Director of <del>Resources</del> <u>Corporate Services</u>

## NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
S.100(C)(2)	The officer to prepare a written summary of the proceedings at committees and sub-committees	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.115(2)	Receipt of money due from officers	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.146(1)(a) and (b)	Declarations and certificates with regard to transfer of securities	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.151 (and S.114 Local Government and Finance Act 1988)	The officer responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs	Head of Finance, <a href="#">HR and Assets</a>
S.191	Officer to whom an application under S.1 of the Ordnance Survey Act 1841 will be sent	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.225	Deposit of documents	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.228(3)	Accounts for inspection by any member of the Council	Head of Finance, <a href="#">HR and Assets</a>
S.229(5)	Certification of photographic copies of documents	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.236(9) and (10)	Sending of copies of byelaws to parish councils, parish meetings and County Council	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
S.238	Certification of byelaws	Head of Legal and Democratic Services

# NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
S.248	Officer who will keep the Roll of Freeman	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Schedule 12</b>		
<b>Local Government Act 1972</b>		
Para 4(2)(b)	Signing of summons to Council meeting	Chief Executive
Para 4(3)	Receipt of notice about address to which summons to meeting is to be sent	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Schedule 14</b>		
Para 25	Certification of resolution passed under this paragraph	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Schedule 16</b>		
Para 28	Deposits of lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest	Director of Environment
<b>Local Government Act 1974</b>		
S.30(5)	To give notice that copies of an Ombudsman's report are available	Chief Executive
<b>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976</b>		
S.41(1)	The officer who will certify copies of evidence of resolutions and minutes of proceedings	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977</b>		

## NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
Regulation 10	To sign exclusive rights of burial	Director of Environment
<b>Representations of the People Act 1983</b>		
S.9	Registration Officer	Chief Executive
S.24	Returning Officer for Local Elections	Chief Executive
S.28	Acting Returning Officer for a Parliamentary Election	Chief Executive
S.82 and 89	Receipt of election expense declarations and returns and the holding of those documents for public inspection	Chief Executive
<b>Local Elections (Principal Area) Rules 1986</b>		
Rule 46	Retention and public inspection of documents after an election	Chief Executive
<b>Local Elections (Parishes and Communities) Rules 1986</b>		
Rules 46, 47 and 48	Retention and public inspection of documents after an election	Chief Executive
<b>Local Government and Housing Act 1989</b>		
S.2(4)	Recipient of the list of politically restricted posts	Head of Legal and Democratic Services
S.3	Employers certificate for exemption from politically restricted posts	Chief Executive
S.4	Head of the Paid Service	Chief Executive
S.5	The Monitoring Officer	Head of Legal and Democratic Services

# NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
S.15	Officers to receive notices relating to membership of political groups	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990</b>		
	For the purposes of the composition of committees and nominations to political groups	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001</b>		
	Officer who will give written notice of appointment or dismissal of officers listed in Schedule 1, Part II, paragraph 3	Chief Executive
<b>Local Government Act 2000</b>		
	All references to the Proper Officer in the Local Government Act 2000 and subordinate legislation	Chief Executive
<b>The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) Access to Information (England) Regulations 2000</b>		
Regulation 3	Recording of Executive decisions made at meetings of the <a href="#">Executive Board</a> <a href="#">Cabinet</a>	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 5	Inspection of documents following Executive decisions	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 6	Inspection of background papers	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>

# NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
Regulation 9	Individual Executive decisions	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 11	Access to agenda and connected reports	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 12	Publicity in connection with key decisions	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 15	General exception relating to the Forward Plan	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 17	Members' rights of access to documents	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
Regulation 21	Confidential/exempt information and exclusion of public from meetings	Director of <a href="#">Resources</a> <a href="#">Corporate Services</a>
<b>Housing Act 1985</b>		
S.606	Submission of reports on particular houses or areas by the Proper Officer	Director of Community
<b>Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984</b>		
S.31	Certification by officer of need for disinfection of premises	Director of Environment, Director of Community
S.32	Certification by officer of need to remove person from infected house	Director of Environment
<b>Public Health Act 1936</b>		



## NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

<b>Legislative Provision</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Proper Officer</b>
S.85(2)	To serve notice requiring remedial action where there are verminous persons or articles	Director of Environment
<b>Public Health Act 1961</b>		
S.37	Control of any verminous article	Director of Environment

### 12. JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

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The Council is currently proposing to enter joint arrangements with neighbouring District Councils for the enforcement of decriminalised parking.

# **PART 4**

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

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**4.1: COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULES**

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## NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION

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## 1. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

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**1.1 Timing and Business.** In a year when there is an ordinary election of councillors, the annual meeting will take place within 21 days of the retirement of the outgoing councillors. In any other year, the annual meeting will take place in March, April or May.

The annual meeting will:

- 1.1.1 elect a person to preside if the Chairman is not present;
- 1.1.2 elect the Chairman;
- 1.1.3 appoint the Deputy Chairman;
- 1.1.4 receive any declarations of interest;
- 1.1.5 approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- 1.1.6 receive any announcements from the Chairman and/or the Chief Executive;
- 1.1.7 elect the Leader;
- 1.1.8 agree the number of members to be appointed to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and appoint those members;
- 1.1.9 appoint at least one Overview and Scrutiny Committee, a Standards Committee and such other Committees as the Council considers appropriate to deal with matters which are neither reserved to the Council nor are executive functions (as set out in Part 3 of this Constitution);
- 1.1.10 decide the size and terms of reference for those boards and committees;
- 1.1.11 decide the allocation of seats to political groups in accordance with the political balance rules;
- 1.1.12 receive nominations of Councillors to serve on each board or committee and outside body; and
- 1.1.13 appoint to those boards committees and outside bodies except where appointment to those bodies has been delegated by the Council or is exercisable only by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#);
- 1.1.14 agree the scheme of delegation set out in Part 3 of this Constitution;

1.1.15 approve a programme of ordinary meetings of the Council for the year (if not already agreed); and

1.2 Provided always that this is without prejudice to the right of the Council at any time to establish or dissolve any board or committee or to review its size and terms of reference.

## 2. ORDINARY MEETINGS

---

2.1 Ordinary meetings of the Council will take place in accordance with a programme decided by the Council. Ordinary meetings will:

2.1.1 elect a person to preside if the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is not present;

2.1.2 approve the minutes of the last meeting;

2.1.3 receive any declarations of interest from Members;

2.1.4 receive any announcements from the Chairman, Leader, Members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or the Chief Executive;

2.1.5 receive any petitions or deputations;

2.1.6 receive any questions from, and provide answers to, the public;

2.1.7 receive any questions from members of the Council;

2.1.8 deal with any business from the last Council meeting;

2.1.9 receive reports from the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and the Council's Boards or committees and receive questions and answers on any of those reports as required by law or specifically referred by those bodies;

2.1.10 receive reports about and receive questions and answers on the business of joint arrangements and external organisations;

2.1.11 consider motions; and

2.1.12 consider any other business specified in the summons to the meeting.

## 3. EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS

---

3.1 **Calling Extraordinary Meetings.** Those listed below may request the Chief Executive to call Council meetings in addition to ordinary meetings:

3.1.1 the Council by resolution;

- 3.1.2 the Chairman;
  - 3.1.3 the Monitoring Officer; and
  - 3.1.4 any five Members of the Council if they have signed a requisition presented to the Chairman and he/she has refused to call a meeting or has failed to call a meeting within seven days of the presentation of the requisition.
- 3.2 When requested the Chief Executive shall call a meeting of the Council unless he or she is of the opinion that the business to be discussed at the proposed meeting can conveniently wait until the next ordinary meeting of the Council.
- 3.3 **Business.** No business may be conducted at an extraordinary meeting other than that specified in the resolution, request or requisition which led to its being called.

## 4. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETINGS/APPLICATION OF PROCEDURE RULES TO BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

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- 4.1 All Council meetings will begin at 6.30 p.m. unless the Council or the Chairman decides otherwise. The Council will normally meet in the Council Offices.
- 4.2 Rules 5 to 9, 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.3, 13.1.5, 13.1.6, 13.1.8 - 13.1.10, 13.1.11, 13.1.12, 13.1.13, 13.1.14, 13.1.15, 13.1.16, 14, 15, 16.1 to 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, and 17 to 23 apply to meetings of all boards, groups and committees, except that Rule 8 (Duration of Meetings) does not apply to meetings of any board, group committee, or panel at which the appointment of staff is being considered or a meeting of a quasi judicial nature.

## 5. NOTICE OF AND SUMMONS TO MEETINGS

---

- 5.1 The Chief Executive or other authorised officer will give notice to the public of the time and place of any meeting in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure Rules. At least 5 clear days before a meeting, the Chief Executive or other authorised officer will send a summons signed by him or her by post to every Member of the Council or leave it at their usual place of residence. The summons will give the date, time and place of each meeting and specify the business to be transacted, and will be accompanied by such reports as are available. Clear days excludes the day of the meeting, the day on which the meeting is called, weekends and bank holidays.

## 6. CHAIRMAN OF MEETING

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- 6.1 The person presiding at a meeting of the Council may exercise any power or duty of the Chairman. Where these rules apply to meetings of boards or committees, references to the Chairman also include the Chairmen of boards or committees.



## 7. QUORUM

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- 7.1 Subject to any specific statutory requirement, the quorum of a meeting will be one quarter of the whole number of members or three voting members, whichever is the greater. If a quorum is not reached 15 minutes after the time appointed for the start of the meeting, the meeting will stand adjourned. During any meeting if the Chairman counts the number of members present and declares there is not a quorum present, then the meeting will adjourn immediately. Remaining business will be considered at a time and date fixed by the Chairman. If he/she does not fix a date, the remaining business will be considered at the next ordinary meeting.

## 8. DURATION OF MEETING

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- 8.1 All meetings of the Council will end after it has sat for three hours, except that an extension may be agreed by resolution to extend the meeting for no more than half an hour.

## 9. SMOKING AT MEETINGS

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- 9.1 Smoking will not be permitted at any meeting of the Council.

## 10. QUESTIONS BY THE PUBLIC

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- 10.1 **General.** Members of the public may ask questions of members of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) at ordinary meetings of the Council.
- 10.2 **Order of Questions.** Where provision is made for questions by the public at a Council meeting, a maximum of thirty minutes will be allowed. Questions will be asked in the order of which notice of them was received, except that the Chairman may group together similar questions.
- 10.3 **Notice of Questions.** A question may only be asked if notice has been given by delivering it in writing or by electronic mail to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services no later than midday three clear days before the day of the meeting. Each question must give the name and address of the questioner and must name the member of the Council to whom it is to be put.
- 10.4 **Number of Questions.** At any one meeting no person may submit more than one question and no more than one question may be asked on behalf of any one organisation.
- 10.5 **Scope of Questions.** The Head of Legal and Democratic Services may reject a question if it:

is not about a matter for which the local authority has a responsibility or which affects the district;

is defamatory, frivolous or offensive;

is substantially the same as a question which has been put at a meeting of the Council in the past six months;

requires the disclosure of confidential or exempt information;

relates to a planning application.

If a question is rejected the person who submitted it will be notified in writing before the meeting and given the reasons for the rejection.

- 10.6 Record of Questions.** The Head of Legal and Democratic Services will enter each question in a book open to public inspection and will immediately send a copy of the question to the member to whom it is to be put. Rejected questions will include reasons for rejection. Copies of all questions will be circulated to all members and will be made available to the public attending the meeting.
- 10.7 Asking the Question at the Meeting.** The Chairman will invite the questioner to put the question to the member named in the notice. If a questioner who has submitted a written question is unable to be present, the question will not be dealt with.
- 10.8 Supplemental Question.** A questioner who has put a question in person may also put one brief supplementary question without notice to the member who has replied to his or her original question. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original request or reply. The Chairman may reject a supplementary question on any of the grounds in rule 10.5 above or if the question takes the form of a speech.
- 10.9 Written Answers.** Any question which cannot be dealt with during public question time, either because of lack of time or because of the non-attendance of the member to whom it was to be put, will be dealt with by a written answer.
- 10.10 Reference of Question to the Executive or a Committee.** Unless the Chairman decides otherwise, no discussion will take place on any question, but any member may move that the matter raised by a question be referred to the Executive or the appropriate board or committee. Once seconded, such a motion will be voted on without discussion.

## 11. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

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- 11.1 On Reports of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), or Board or Committee.** A member may ask the Leader or the Chairman of a board or committee questions without notice about an item in a report of the Executive or of that board, group or committee when it is being considered.
- 11.2 Questions on Notice at Full Council.** Subject to rule 11.3, a member may ask the Chairman, the Leader, any member of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or

the Chairman of any board or committee a question about any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties or which affects the district.

**11.3 Notice of Questions.** A member may only ask a question under Rule 11.2 if either:

- (a) they have given at least 3 clear days notice in writing of the question to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services; or
- (b) the question relates to urgent matters, they have the consent of the member to whom the question is to be put and the content of the question is given to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services by 12 noon on the day of the meeting.

**11.4 Response.** An answer may take the form of:

- (a) a direct oral answer;
- (b) where the desired information is in a publication of the Council or other published work, a reference to that publication; or
- (c) a written answer circulated to the questioner.

**11.5 Supplementary Question.** A member asking a question under Rule 11.2 may ask one supplementary question without notice. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or reply.

**11.6 Number of Questions.** Questions are limited to one per member per meeting, plus one supplementary question.

**11.7 Time for Questions.** There will be a time-limit of thirty minutes on members' questions with no extension of time and questions not dealt with in this time will be dealt with by written response. The Chairman will decide the time allocated to each question.

**11.8 Format of Questions.** Members must confine their contributions to questions and answers and not make statements or attempt to debate. The Chairman will decide whether a member is contravening this rule and stop the member concerned. The Chairman's ruling will be final.

## 12. MOTIONS - ON NOTICE

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**12.1 Notice.** Except for motions which can be moved without notice under Rule 14, written notice of every motion, signed by at least one member, must be delivered to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services not later than midday on the day seven clear days before the date of the meeting. These will be entered in a book open to inspection by the public.

**12.2 Motions Set Out in the Agenda.** Motions for which notice has been given will be listed on the agenda in the order in which notice was received, unless the member giving notice states, in writing, that they propose to move it to a later meeting or withdraw it.

**12.3 Scope.** Motions must be about matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the area. The Chairman may, on the advice of the Chief Executive, refuse a motion which is illegal, scurrilous, improper or out of order.

## **13. MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS - WITHOUT NOTICE**

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**13.1** The following motions and amendments may be moved without notice:

- 13.1.1 to appoint a Chairman of the meeting at which the motion is moved;
- 13.1.2 in relation to the accuracy of the Minutes;
- 13.1.3 to change the order of business in the Agenda;
- 13.1.4 to refer something to an appropriate body or individual;
- 13.1.5 to appoint a Committee or member arising from an item on the summons for the meeting;
- 13.1.6 to receive reports and recommendations of Committees or officers and to make any decisions necessarily arising;
- 13.1.7 to withdraw a motion;
- 13.1.8 to amend a motion;
- 13.1.9 to proceed to the next business;
- 13.1.10 that the question be now put;
- 13.1.11 to adjourn a debate;
- 13.1.12 to adjourn a meeting;
- 13.1.13 to extend the meeting under Rule 8:
- 13.1.14 to suspend a Procedure Rule to which Rule 23 applies;
- 13.1.15 to exclude the public in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure Rules;
- 13.1.16 not to hear a member further or to require a member to leave the meeting; and

13.1.17 to give the consent of the Council where its consent is required by this Constitution.

## 14. RULES OF DEBATE

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**14.1 No Speeches to be Made Until Motion Seconded.** No speeches may be made after the mover has moved a proposal and explained the purpose of it until the motion has been seconded.

**14.2 Right to Require a Motion in Writing.** Unless notice of the motion has already been given, the Chairman may require it to be written down and handed to him or her before it is discussed.

**14.3 Seconders' Speech.** When seconding a motion or amendment, a Member may reserve his or her speech until later in the debate.

**14.4 Content and Length of Speeches.** Speeches must be directed to the question under discussion or to a personal explanation or point of order. No speech may exceed 5 minutes without the consent of the Chairman.

**14.5 When a Member May Speak Again.** A member who has spoken on a motion may not speak again whilst it is the subject of debate, except:

- (a) to speak once on an amendment moved by another member;
- (b) to move a further amendment if the motion has been amended since he or she last spoke;
- (c) if his or her first speech was on an amendment moved by another Member, to speak on the main issues (whether or not the amendment on which he or she spoke was carried);
- (d) to exercise a right of reply;
- (e) on a point of order; and
- (f) by way of personal explanation.

### 14.6 Amendments to Motions

14.6.1 An amendment must be relevant to the motion and may:

- (i) refer the motion to an appropriate body or individual for consideration or re-consideration;
- (ii) leave out words;
- (iii) leave out words and insert or add others;
- (iv) insert or add words;

as long as the effect is not to negate the motion.

- 14.6.2 Only one amendment may be moved and discussed at any one time. No further amendment may be moved until the amendment under discussion has been disposed of.
- 14.6.3 If an amendment is not carried, other amendments to the original motion may be moved.
- 14.6.4 If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended takes the place of the original motion. This becomes the substantive motion to which any further amendments are moved.
- 14.6.5 After an amendment has been carried, the Chairman will read out the amended motion before accepting any further amendment, or if there are none, put it to the vote.

## **14.7 Alteration of Motion**

- 14.7.1 A member may alter a motion of which he or she has given notice with the consent of the meeting. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.
- 14.7.2 A member may alter a motion which he or she has moved without notice with the consent of both the meeting and the seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.
- 14.7.3 Only alterations which could be made as an amendment may be made.

**14.8 Withdrawal of Motion.** A member may withdraw a motion which he/she has moved with the consent of both the meeting and the seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion. No member may speak on the motion after the mover has asked permission to withdraw it unless permission is refused.

## **14.9 Right of Reply**

- 14.9.1 The mover of a motion has a right to reply at the close of the debate on the motion, immediately before it is put to the vote.
- 14.9.2 If an amendment is moved, the mover of the original motion also has a right of reply at the close of debate on the amendment, but may not otherwise speak on the amendment.
- 14.9.3 The mover of an amendment shall have no right of reply to the debate on the amendment.

#### **14.10 Motions Which may be Moved During Debate**

When a motion is under debate, no other motion may be moved except the following:

- 14.10.1 to withdraw the motion
- 14.10.2 to amend the motion;
- 14.10.3 to proceed to the next business;
- 14.10.4 that the question be now put;
- 14.10.5 to adjourn a debate;
- 14.10.6 to adjourn a meeting;
- 14.10.7 that the meeting continue for a further half hour;
- 14.10.8 to exclude the press and public; and
- 14.10.9 that a member be not further heard or to exclude the member from the meeting.

#### **14.11 Closure Motions**

- 14.11.1 A member may move without comment the following motions at the end of a speech of another member:
  - (i) to proceed to next business;
  - (ii) that the question be now put;
  - (iii) to adjourn a debate; or
  - (iv) to adjourn a meeting.
- 14.11.2 If a motion to proceed to next business is seconded and the Chairman thinks the item under discussion has been sufficiently discussed, he or she will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply and then put the procedural motion to the vote.
- 14.11.3 If a motion that the question be now put is seconded and the Chairman thinks the item has been sufficiently discussed, he or she will put the procedural motion to the vote. If it is passed, he or she will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply before putting his/her motion to the vote.

14.11.4 If a motion to adjourn the debate or adjourn the meeting is seconded and the Chairman thinks the item has not been sufficiently discussed and cannot reasonably be discussed on that occasion, he or she will put the procedural motion to the vote without giving the mover of the original motion the right of reply.

**14.12 Point of Order.** A member may raise a point of order at any time and the Chairman will hear them immediately. A point of order may only relate to the alleged breach of these Council Procedure Rules or the law. The Member must indicate the rule or law and the way in which he or she considers it has been broken. The ruling of the Chairman on the matter will be final.

**14.13 Personal Explanation.** A member may make a personal explanation at any time, A personal explanation shall only relate to some material part of an earlier speech by the member which may appear to have been misunderstood in the present debate. The ruling of the Chairman on the admissibility of a personal explanation will be final.

### 15. PREVIOUS DECISIONS AND MOTIONS

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**15.1 Motion to Rescind a Previous Decision.** A motion to rescind a decision arising from a motion moved and adopted at a Council meeting within the past six months cannot be moved unless the notice of motion is signed by at least one third of the members.

**15.2 Motion Similar to one Previously Rejected.** A motion or amendment in similar terms to one which has been rejected at a Council meeting within the past six months cannot be moved unless notice of motion or amendment is given signed by at least one third of the members of Council.

**15.3** Once a motion or amendment to which this Rule applies has been dealt with, no Member can propose a similar motion or amendment within the next six months.

### 16. VOTING

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**16.1 Majority.** Unless this Constitution (or the law) provides otherwise any matter will be decided by a simple majority of those present and voting in the room at the time the question was put.

**16.2 Chairman's Casting Vote.** If there are equal numbers of votes for and against, the Chairman will have a second or casting vote. There will be no restriction on how the Chairman chooses to exercise a casting vote.

**16.3 Show of Hands.** Unless a recorded vote is demanded the Chairman will take the vote by a show of hands, or if there is no dissent, by the affirmation of the meeting.



- 16.4 Recorded Vote.** If a Member present at the meeting demands it, the names for and against the motion or amendment or abstaining from voting will be taken down in writing and entered into the minutes.
- 16.5 Right to Require Individual Vote to be Recorded.** Where any member requests it immediately after the vote is taken, their vote will be so recorded in the minutes to show whether they voted for or against the motion or abstained from voting.
- 16.6 Voting on Appointments.** If there are more than two people nominated for any position to be filled and there is not a clear majority of votes in favour of one person, then the name of the person with the least number of votes will be taken off the list and a new vote taken. The process will continue until there is a majority of votes for one person.

### 17. MINUTES

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- 17.1 Signing the Minutes.** The Chairman will sign the minutes at the next available meeting. The Chairman will move that the minutes of the previous meeting be signed as a correct record. The only part of the minutes that can be discussed is their accuracy.
- 17.2 No Requirement to Sign Minutes of Previous Meeting at an Extraordinary Meeting.** Where in relation to any meeting, the next meeting for the purposes of signing the minutes is a meeting called under paragraph 3 of schedule 12 to the Local Government Act 1972 (an extraordinary meeting), then the next following meeting (being a meeting called otherwise than under that paragraph) will be treated as a suitable meeting for the purposes of paragraph 41 (1) and (2) of schedule 12 relating to the signing of minutes.

### 18. PETITIONS

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- 18.1** Any person may present a petition to an ordinary meeting of the Council. They must be about matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the area. The Chairman may, on the advice of the Chief Executive, refuse a petition which is illegal, scurrilous, improper, out of order or relates to a specific planning application. A maximum of 2 petitions only will be permitted at any meeting and will be selected in the order in which they were received. Only one petition will be permitted if the Head of Legal and Democratic Services receives notice of a deputation under Rule 19.
- 18.2** A person wishing to present a petition must give notice to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services at least seven clear days before the meeting. The petition must contain signatures from at least 15 people.
- 18.3** The person presenting the petition may address the meeting for five minutes. Members may question petitioners and make initial comments for a further five minutes.

- 18.4** The relevant portfolio holder or board or committee Chairman may then address the meeting for up to three minutes.
- 18.5** The petition shall fail if no signatory is present at the meeting to present the petition.
- 18.6** There shall be no vote taken on any petition. A member may propose that the subject matter be placed on the agenda of the next ordinary meeting of the relevant board or committee, such a motion to be moved and seconded formally and put without discussion. If no such motion is moved or carried, the petition will be referred to the relevant Director or Service Manager who will respond to the petition in writing within 28 days.

### **19. DEPUTATIONS**

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- 19.1** Deputations may be received at any meeting of the Council following seven clear days written notice to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services. They must be about matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the area. The notice must be signed by at least five persons and set out the subject which the deputation wishes to raise and how it relates to the Council's functions or affects the area. The Chairman may, on the advice of the Chief Executive, refuse a deputation which is illegal, scurrilous, improper, out of order or relates to a specific planning application or relates to a matter on which there has been a previous similar deputation within the preceding six months.
- 19.2** A maximum of two deputations only will be permitted at any meeting and they will be selected in the order notice is received. Only one deputation will be permitted if the Head of Legal and Democratic Services receives notice of a petition under Rule 18.
- 19.3** A deputation may consist of up to five people, of whom no more than two may speak, except to answer members' questions.
- 19.4** The deputation may address the meeting for no more than five minutes and members may then question the deputation for a further five minutes.
- 19.5** The relevant portfolio holder or board or committee Chairman may, if he or she chooses, then address the meeting for up to three minutes.
- 19.6** There shall be no vote taken on any deputation. A member may propose that the subject matter be placed on the agenda of the next ordinary meeting of the relevant board or committee, such a motion to be moved and seconded formally and put without discussion. If no such motion is moved or carried, the petition will be referred to the relevant Director or Service Manager who will respond to the petition in writing within 28 days.

## 20. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

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Members of the public and press may only be excluded either in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution or Rule 22 (disturbance by the public).

## 21. MEMBERS' CONDUCT

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- 21.1** When the Chairman stands during a debate any member(s) then standing must sit down and the Council must be silent.
- 21.2** If a member is guilty of misconduct by persistently disregarding the ruling of the Chairman, or by behaving irregularly, improperly or offensively, or by deliberately obstructing business, any member may move that that member is not further heard. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion.
- 21.3** If the member continues to behave improperly after such a motion is carried, any member may move either that the member leave the meeting or that the meeting be adjourned for a specified period. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion.
- 21.4** If there is a general disturbance making orderly business impossible, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting for as long as he or she thinks necessary.

## 22. DISTURBANCE BY PUBLIC

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- 22.1** If a member of the public interrupts proceedings, the Chairman will warn the person concerned and, if the interruption continues, will order the person's removal from the meeting room.
- 22.2** If there is a general disturbance in any part of the meeting room open to the public the Chairman shall order that part to be cleared.

## 23. SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULES

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### 23.1 Suspension

23.1.1 Any of the Council Procedure Rules to which this Rule applies may be suspended for all or part of the business of a meeting at which suspension is moved by a motion.

23.1.2 Such a motion cannot be moved without notice unless at least one half of the whole number of Members of the Council are present.

23.1.3 This Rule applies to the following Rules:

Rules 8, 10 to 15, 18 and 19.

**4.2: ACCESS TO INFORMATION PROCEDURE RULES**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1:</b>	<b>Scope</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>2:</b>	<b>Additional Rights to Information</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>3:</b>	<b>Rights to Attend Meetings</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>4:</b>	<b>Notice of Meeting</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>5:</b>	<b>Access to Agenda and Reports Before the Meeting</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>6:</b>	<b>Items of Business</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>7:</b>	<b>Supply of Copies</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>8:</b>	<b>Access to Minutes, etc After the Meeting</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>9:</b>	<b>Background Papers</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>10:</b>	<b>Summary of Public's Right</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>11:</b>	<b>Exclusion of Access by the Public to Meetings</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>12:</b>	<b>Exclusion of Access by the Public to Reports</b>	<b>115</b>

<b>13: Application of Rules to Executive</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>14: Procedure Before Taking Key Decisions</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>15: The Forward Plan</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>16: General Exception</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>17: Special Urgency</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>18: Report to Council</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>19: Private Meetings of the Executive or its Groups</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>20: Attendance at Private Meetings of the <del>Executive Board</del></b>	<b>121</b>
<b>21: Record of Decisions</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>22: Monitoring Bodies' Access to Documents</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>23: Additional Rights of Access for All Members</b>	<b>124</b>

## 1. SCOPE

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- 1.1 These rules apply to all meetings of the Council, monitoring bodies, the Standards Committee and other groups and public meetings of the **Executive Board**[Cabinet](#) (together called “meetings”).

## 2. ADDITIONAL RIGHTS TO INFORMATION

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- 2.1 These rules do not affect any more specific rights to information contained elsewhere in this Constitution or the law.

## 3. RIGHTS TO ATTEND MEETINGS

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- 3.1 Members of the public may attend all meetings subject to the exceptions in these rules.

## 4. NOTICES OF MEETING

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- 4.1 The Council will give at least five clear days notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the Council Offices, Coalville (“the designated office”).

## 5. ACCESS TO AGENDA AND REPORTS BEFORE THE MEETING

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- 5.1 The Council will make copies of the agenda and reports open to the public available for inspection at the designated office at least five clear days before the meeting except:

5.1.1 Where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, copies of the agenda and report(s) shall be open to inspection from the time the meeting is convened, and

5.1.2 Where an item is added to an agenda copies of which are open to inspection by the public, copies of the item (and of the revised agenda) and copies of any reports for the meeting relating to that item, shall be open to inspection from the time the item is added to the agenda.

## 6. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

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- 6.1 An item of business may not be considered at a meeting unless either:

6.1.1 A copy of the agenda including the item (or a copy of the item) is open to inspection by a member of the public for at least five clear days before the meeting or, where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, from the time the meeting is convened, or

- 6.1.2 By reason of special circumstances, which shall be specified in the minutes, the Chairman of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency.
- 6.2 “Five clear days” excludes the day of the meeting, the day on which the meeting is called, weekends and bank holidays.
- 6.3 “Special circumstances” justifying an item being considered as a matter of urgency will relate to both why the decision could not be made by calling a meeting allowing the proper time for inspection as well as why the item of report could not have been available for inspection for five clear days before the meeting.
- 6.4 Where the item of business relates to a key decision Rules 14-17 will apply.

## 7. SUPPLY OF COPIES

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- 7.1 The Council will in the first instance direct an interested person to the Council’s website where such information is available, but where copies are required the Council will supply copies of:
- 7.1.1 any agenda and reports which are open to public inspection;
- 7.1.2 any further statements or particulars necessary to indicate the nature of the items in the agenda; and
- 7.1.3 if the designated officer thinks fit, copies of any other documents supplied to councillors in connection with an item to any person on payment of a charge for postage and any other costs.

## 8. ACCESS TO MINUTES, ETC AFTER THE MEETING

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- 8.1 The Council will make available copies of the following for six years after a meeting:
- 8.1.1 The minutes of the meeting or records of decisions taken, together with reasons, for all meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, excluding any part of the minutes of proceedings when the meeting was not open to the public or which disclose exempt or confidential information;
- 8.1.2 A summary of any proceedings not open to the public where the minutes open to inspection would not provide a reasonably fair and coherent record;
- 8.1.3 The agenda for the meeting; and
- 8.1.4 Reports relating to items when the meeting was open to the public.

## 9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

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### 9.1 List of Background Papers

9.1.1 The proper officer will set out in every report a list of those documents (background papers) relating to the subject matter of the report which in his/her opinion:

- disclose any facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the report is based; and
- which have been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report;
- but does not include published works or those which disclose exempt or confidential information (as defined in Rule 10).

### 9.2 Public Inspection of Background Papers

9.2.1 The Council will make available for public inspection for four years after the date of the meeting one copy of each of the documents on the list of background papers.

## 10. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC'S RIGHTS

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10.1 A written summary of the public's rights to attend meetings and to inspect and copy documents must be kept at and available to the public at the Council Offices, Coalville.

## 11. EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO MEETINGS

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### 11.1 Confidential Information - Requirement to Exclude the Public

11.1.1 The public must be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed.

### 11.2 Exempt Information - Discretion to Exclude the Public

11.2.1 The public may be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that exempt information would be disclosed.

11.2.2 Where the meeting will determine any person's civil rights or obligations, or adversely affect their possessions, Article 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 establishes a presumption that the meeting will be held in public unless a private hearing is necessary for one of the reasons specified in Article 6.



**11.3 Meaning of Confidential Information**

11.3.1 Confidential information means information given to the Council by a Government Department on terms which forbid its public disclosure or information which cannot be publicly disclosed by Court Order.

**11.4 Meaning of Exempt Information**

Exempt information means information falling within any of the following 7 categories as defined by Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

(The definition of “the authority” has been slightly abbreviated as it relates to committees and subcommittees)

<b>Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
		Information is not exempt information if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992
1. Information relating to any individual		Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information

<b>Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
<p>2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual</p>		<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p>
<p>3. Information relating to the <u>financial</u> or <u>business affairs</u> of any particular person (including <u>the authority</u> holding that information)</p>	<p><u>The authority</u> is a reference to the principal council or, as the case may be, the board, committee or sub-committee in relation to whose proceedings or documents the question whether information is exempt or not falls to be determined</p> <p><u>Financial or business affairs</u> includes contemplated, as well as past or current activities</p> <p><u>Registered</u> in relation to information required to be registered under the Building Societies Act 1986, means recorded in the public file of any building society (within the meaning of the Act)</p>	<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p> <p>Information falling within paragraph 3 is not exempt information by virtue of that paragraph if it is required to be <u>registered</u> under -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the Companies Act 1985</li> <li>(b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974</li> <li>(c) the Friendly Society Act 1992</li> <li>(d) the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978</li> <li>(e) the Building Societies Act 1986</li> </ul>

<b>Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
		(f) the Charities Act 1993
<p>4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any <u>labour relations matter</u> arising between <u>the authority</u> or a Minister of the Crown and <u>employees</u> of, or <u>office holders</u> under, the authority</p>	<p><u>The authority</u> is reference to the principal council or, as the case may be, the board, committee or sub-committee in relation to whose proceedings or documents the question whether information is exempt or not falls to be determined</p> <p><u>Employee</u> means a person employed under a contract of service</p> <p><u>Labour relations matter</u> means:</p> <p>(a) any of the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (g) of Section 218 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (matters which may be the subject of a trade dispute, within the meaning of the Act); or</p> <p>(b) any dispute about a matter falling within paragraph (a) above</p>	<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p>

<b>Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Qualification</b>
	<p>(applies to trade disputes relating to office holders as well as employees)</p> <p><u>Office holder</u> in relation to the authority, means the holder of any paid office appointments to which are or may be made or confirmed by the authority or by any joint board on which the authority is represented or by any person who holds any such office or is an employee of the authority</p>	
<p>5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings</p>		<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p>

Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)	Interpretation	Qualification
<p>6. Information which reveals that <u>the authority</u> proposes -</p> <p>(a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or</p> <p>(b) to make an order or direction under any enactment</p>	<p><u>The authority</u> is a reference to the principal council or, as the case may be, the board, committee or sub-committee in relation to whose proceedings or documents the question whether information is exempt or not falls to be determined [etc]</p>	<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p>
<p>7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime</p>		<p>Exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information</p>

**12. EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO REPORTS**

12.1 If the proper officer thinks fit, the Council may exclude access by the public to reports which in his or her opinion relate to items during which, in accordance with Rule 11, the meeting is likely not to be open to the public. Such reports will be marked “Not for publication” together with the category of information likely to be disclosed.

**13. APPLICATION OF RULES TO THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET**

13.1 Rules 14-23 apply to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and its groups. If the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or one of its groups meet to take a key decision then it must also comply with Rules 1-11 unless Rule 15 (general exception) or Rule 17 (special urgency) apply. A key decision is defined in Article 13.03 of this Constitution.

- 13.2** If the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or one of its groups meets to discuss a key decision to be taken collectively, with an officer (other than a political assistant) present, within 28 days of the date according to the forward plan by which it is to be decided, then it must also comply with Rules 1-11 unless Rule 16 (general exception) or Rule 17 (special urgency) apply. This requirement does not include meetings, whose sole purpose is for officers to brief members.

## **14. PROCEDURE BEFORE TAKING KEY DECISIONS**

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- 14.1** Subject to Rule 16 (general exception) and Rule 17 (special urgency), a key decision may not be taken unless:
- 14.1.1 A notice (called here a forward plan) has been published in connection with the matter in question;
  - 14.1.2 The relevant forward plan has come into effect; and
  - 14.1.3 The requirements of Section 100B of the Local Government Act 1972 (Access to Agenda and Connected Reports) have been complied with.

## **15. THE FORWARD PLAN**

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### **15.1 Period of Forward Plan**

- 15.1.1 Forward plans will be prepared by the Leader to cover a period of four months, beginning with the first day of any month. They will be prepared on a monthly basis and subsequent plans will cover a period beginning with the first day of the second month covered in the preceding plan.
- 15.1.2 The forward plan will be updated on a monthly basis and a new forward plan produced at least 14 days before the first day on which the forward plan will come into effect. Any outstanding matters from the previous forward plan will be included in the latest forward plan.
- 15.1.3 The most recent forward plan shall be taken to have superseded any earlier forward plan, or as the case may be, each earlier forward plan.

### **15.2 Contents of Forward Plan**

- 15.2.1 The forward plan will contain matters which the Leader has reason to believe will be subject of a key decision to be taken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, or one of its groups, or officers, or under joint arrangements, in the course of the discharge of an executive function during the period covered by the plan. It will describe the following

particulars in so far as the information is available or might reasonably be obtained:

- (a) the matter in respect of which a decision is to be made;
- (b) where the decision taker is an individual, his/her name and title, if any and where the decision taker is a body, its name and details of membership;
- (c) the date on which, or the period within which, the decision is to be made;
- (d) the identity of the principal groups whom the decision taker proposes to consult before taking the decision;
- (e) the means by which any such consultation is proposed to be undertaken;
- (f) the steps any person might take who wishes to make representations to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or decision taker about the matter in respect of which the decision is to be made, and the date by which those steps must be taken; and
- (g) a list of the documents submitted to the decision taker for consideration in relation to the matter about which the decision is to be made.

## 15.3 Publicity

15.3.1 The Head of Legal and Democratic Services will publish once a year a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the area, stating:

- (a) that key decisions are to be taken on behalf of the Council;
- (b) that a forward plan containing particulars of the matters on which decisions are to be taken will be prepared on a monthly basis;
- (c) that the plan will contain details of the key decisions to be made for the four month period following its publication;
- (d) that each plan will be available for inspection at reasonable hours free of charge at the Council Offices, Coalville;
- (e) that each plan will contain a list of the documents submitted to the decision takers for consideration in relation to the key decisions on the plan;

- (f) the address from which, subject to any prohibition or restriction on their disclosure, copies of, or extracts from, any document listed in the forward plan is available;
- (g) that other documents may be submitted to decision takers;
- (h) the procedure for requesting details of documents (if any) as they become available; and
- (i) the dates on each month in the following year on which each forward plan will be published and available to the public at the Council Offices, Coalville.

**15.4** Exempt information need not be included in a forward plan and confidential information cannot be included.

### **16. GENERAL EXCEPTION**

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**16.1** If a matter which is likely to be a key decision is to be considered and has not been included in the forward plan, then subject to Rule 17 (special urgency), the decision may still be taken if:

- 16.1.1 The decision must be taken by such a date that it is impracticable to defer the decision until it has been included in the next forward plan and until the start of the first month to which the next forward plan relates;
- 16.1.2 The Head of Legal and Democratic Services has informed the chairman of a relevant monitoring body, by notice in writing, of the matter about which the decision is to be made;
- 16.1.3 The Head of Legal and Democratic Services has made copies of that notice available to the public at the Council Offices, Coalville, for inspection;
- 16.1.4 At least 5 clear days have elapsed since the Head of Legal and Democratic Services complied with 16.1.2 and 16.1.3.
- 16.1.5 Where such a decision is taken collectively, it must be taken in public, unless it involves consideration of exempt or confidential information.

### **17. SPECIAL URGENCY**

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**17.1** If by virtue of the date by which a decision must be taken Rule 16 (general exception) cannot be followed, then the decision can only be taken if the decision taker (if an individual) or the chairman of the body making the decision, has obtained the agreement of the chairman of a relevant monitoring body that the taking of the decision cannot be reasonably deferred. If the



chairman of each relevant monitoring body is unable to act, then the agreement of the Chairman of the Council, or in his/her absence the Deputy Chairman will suffice.

- 17.2** The Leader will submit a quarterly report to the Council on the executive decisions taken under this Rule in the preceding three months. The report will include the number of decisions taken and a summary of the matter about which each decision was made.

## **18. REPORT TO COUNCIL**

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### **18.1 When a Monitoring Body Can Require a Report**

18.1.1 If a monitoring body thinks that a key decision has been taken which was not:

- (a) included in the forward plan; or
- (b) the subject of the general exception procedure; or
- (c) the subject of an agreement with a relevant monitoring body chairman or the Chairman/Deputy Chairman of the Council under Rule 16;

the body may require the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet to submit a report to the Council within such reasonable time as the body specifies. The power to require a report rests with the monitoring body, but is also delegated to the Chief Executive, who shall require such a report on behalf of the body when so requested by the chairman of the monitoring body or any 5 members of the monitoring body. Alternatively the requirement may be raised by resolution passed at a meeting of the relevant monitoring body.

### **18.2 ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet's Report to Council**

18.2.1 The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will prepare a report for submission to the next available meeting of the Council. However, if the next meeting of the Council is within 7 days of receipt of the written notice, or the resolution of the body, then the report may be submitted to the meeting after that. The report to Council will set out particulars of the decision, the individual or body making the decision, and if the Leader is of the opinion that it was not a key decision the reasons for that opinion.

## **19. PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET OR ITS GROUPS**

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- 19.1** The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will decide whether meetings about matters which are not key decisions will be held in public or private.

- 19.2 If the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet decides to hold a private meeting, members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or its groups will be entitled to receive five clear working days notice of a meeting to which they are summoned, unless the meeting is convened at shorter notice as a matter of urgency.
- 19.3 The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or its groups may meet in private if:
- 19.3.1 It meets to consider a matter that does not involve a key decision;
  - 19.3.2 It meets to consider a matter which a key decision will be made but the date for such a decision included in the forward plan is more than 28 days after the meeting;
  - 19.3.3 At any time it meets without officers present (other than a political assistant) to consider a matter about which a decision is made; or
  - 19.3.4 It meets with officers only for the purpose of briefing.

## 20. ATTENDANCE AT PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET

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- 20.1 All members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will be served notice of all private meetings of groups of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, whether or not they are members of that group.
- 20.2 All members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet are entitled to attend a private meeting of any group of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and be allowed to speak with the consent of the Chairman of that group.
- 20.3 Notice of private meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and its groups will be served on all non-executive members, at the same time as notice is served on members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.
- 20.4 Where a matter under consideration at a private meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, or a group of it, is within the remit of a monitoring body any member may attend that private meeting and speak with the consent of the person presiding.
- 20.5 The Head of Paid Service, the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer, and their nominees are entitled to attend any meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and its groups. The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet may not meet unless the Chief Executive has been given reasonable notice that a meeting is to take place.
- 20.6 A private meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet may not take any decisions unless the Head of Paid Service, the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer or the Monitoring Officer, or their nominees, are present or have waived their entitlement to attend. A private ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet meeting

may only take a decision if there is an officer present with responsibility for recording and publicising the decisions.

## 21. RECORD OF DECISIONS

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### 21.1 Executive Decision Making at Meetings

As soon as is reasonably practicable, after a meeting of a decision making body at which an executive decision has been made, whether held in public or private, the Head of Legal and Democratic Services shall ensure that a written statement is produced in respect of every executive decision made at that meeting including:

- 21.1.1 A record of the decision;
- 21.1.2 A record of the reasons for the decision;
- 21.1.3 Details about any alternative options considered and rejected at the meeting by the decision making body when it made the decision;
- 21.1.4 A record of any conflict of interest declared by any member of the decision making body which made the decision; and
- 21.1.5 A note of any relevant dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.

Decisions taken at a meeting may only be taken on the basis of a written report, setting out key legal, financial, service and corporate implications and may not be taken unless the Chief Executive or his or her nominee is present.

### 21.2 Executive Decisions Made by Individual Members of the Executive (the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet currently takes all decisions collectively but if decisions are delegated to individual members of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet the following rules will apply)

- 21.2.1 All decisions taken individually by members of the Executive must be based on written reports setting out key legal, financial, service and corporate implications and may not be taken unless the Chief Executive (or an officer nominated by him/her) is present.
- 21.2.2 When an officer prepares a report which is to be given to an individual member for decision, he/she must first give a copy of that report to the Chief Executive (or an officer nominated by him/her).
- 21.2.3 The Chief Executive will publish the report to the monitoring bodies, the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer. The report will be made publicly available as soon as reasonably practicable.

- 21.2.4 Individual decisions may only be made by members of the Executive in the presence of the Chief Executive, ~~Responsible Financial~~[Chief Finance](#) Officer or Monitoring Officer or their nominee (unless they waive that requirement) and the Administration Manager (or an officer nominated by him/her) whose responsibility it is to record the decision.
- 21.2.5 The individual decision maker may not make any key decision until the report has been available for public inspection for at least 5 clear days before the decision is made.
- 21.2.6 As soon as is reasonably practicable after an individual member has made an executive decision he or she shall produce, or cause to be produced, a written statement including:
- a record of the decision;
  - a record of the reasons for the decision;
  - details of any alternative options considered and rejected at the time by the member when he or she made the decision;
  - a record of any conflict of interest declared by any Executive Member who was consulted by the member about the decision; and
  - a note of any relevant dispensation granted by the Standards Committee.
- 21.2.7 A copy of the written statement setting out the decision must be sent to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services. All decisions of the Executive must be published and will be subject to call in as set out in Part 4 (Section 4.5).
- 21.2.8 Nothing in these rules relating to the taking of the decision by individual members shall require them to disclose confidential or exempt information.

## 22. MONITORING BODIES' ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

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- 22.1 Subject to Rule 23.2 below, a monitoring body (including its groups) will be entitled to copies of any document which is in the possession or control of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or its groups and which contains material relating to any business transacted at a public or private meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or its groups.
- 22.2 A monitoring body will not be entitled to:
- (a) any document that is in draft form; or

- (b) any part of a document that contains exempt or confidential information, unless that information is relevant to an action or decision they are reviewing or intend to review.

## 23. ADDITIONAL RIGHTS OF ACCESS FOR MEMBERS

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### 23.1 Material Relating to Previous Business

- 23.1.1 All members are entitled to inspect any document which is in the possession or under the control of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or any of its groups and contains material relating to any business previously transacted at a public or a private meeting. Where the document contains exempt information falling within paragraphs 1 to 6, 9, 11, 12 and 14 of the categories of exempt information the members will be required to sign a register kept for the purpose of such requests.

### 23.2 Material Relating to Key Decisions

- 23.2.1 All members of the Council will be entitled to inspect any document (except those available only in draft form) in the possession or under the control of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or one of its groups which relates to any key decision. If it contains exempt information falling within paragraphs 1 to 6, 9, 11, 12 and 14 of the categories of exempt information the members will be required to sign a register kept for the purpose of such requests.

### 23.3 Nature of Rights

- 23.3.1 These rights of a member are additional to any other rights of access to information a member may have.

**4.3: BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK  
PROCEDURE RULES**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1:</b>	<b>The Framework for Executive Decisions</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>2:</b>	<b>Process for Developing the Framework</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>3:</b>	<b>Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>4:</b>	<b>Urgent Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>5:</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>6:</b>	<b>In-Year Changes to Budget and Policy Framework</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>7:</b>	<b>Call-in of Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>8:</b>	<b>Suspension</b>	<b>133</b>

## 1. THE FRAMEWORK FOR EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

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- 1.1 The Council will be responsible for the adoption of its budget and policy framework as set out in Article 4. Once a budget or a policy framework document has been agreed, it is the responsibility of the Executive and officers to implement it.

## 2. PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE FRAMEWORK

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- 2.1 The process by which the budget and policy framework shall be developed is:
- 2.1.1 Two months before a plan/strategy/budget needs to be adopted, the Executive will publish initial proposals for inclusion in the budget and policy framework.
  - 2.1.2 Details of the Executive's consultation process shall be included in the forward plan, published at the Council's main offices and made available on the Council's web site.
  - 2.1.3 Any representations made to the Executive shall be taken into account in formulating the initial proposals, and shall be reflected in any report dealing with them. If the matter is one where the relevant Monitoring Body has carried out a review of policy, then the outcome of that review will be reported to the Executive and considered in the preparation of initial proposals.
  - 2.1.4 The Executive's initial proposals shall be referred to the relevant Monitoring body for advice and consideration.
  - 2.1.5 The proposals will be referred by sending a copy to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services who will forward them to the Chairman of the relevant Monitoring body. If there is no such Chairman, a copy must be sent to every member of that Committee.
  - 2.1.6 The relevant Monitoring body shall canvass the views of local stakeholders if it considers it appropriate in accordance with the matter under consideration, having particular regard not to duplicate any consultation carried out by the Executive.
  - 2.1.7 The relevant Monitoring body shall report to the Executive on the outcome of its deliberations. The relevant Monitoring body shall have four weeks to respond to the initial proposals of the Executive unless the Executive considers that there are special factors that make this timescale inappropriate. If it does, it will inform the relevant Monitoring body of the time for response when the proposals are referred to it.
  - 2.1.8 Having considered the report of the relevant Monitoring body, the Executive, if it considers it appropriate, may amend its proposals

before submitting them to the Council meeting for consideration. It will also report to Council on how it has taken into account any recommendations from the relevant Monitoring body.

2.1.9 The Council will consider the proposals of the Executive and may adopt them, amend them, refer them back to the Executive for further consideration or substitute its own proposals in their place. However, if, having considered a draft plan or strategy, it has any objections to it, the Council must take the action set out in 2.1.10 below.

2.1.10 Before the Council:

- (a) amends the draft plan or strategy;
- (b) approves, for the purpose of its submission to the Secretary of State or any Minister of the Crown for his approval, any plan or strategy (whether or not in the form of a draft) of which any part is required to be so submitted; or
- (c) adopts (with or without modification) the plan or strategy

it must inform the Leader of any objections which it has to the draft plan or strategy and must give to him/her instructions requiring the Executive to reconsider, in the light of those objections, the draft plan or strategy submitted to it.

2.1.11 Where the Council gives instructions in accordance with 2.1.10, it must specify a period of at least five working days beginning on the day after the date on which the Leader receives the instructions on behalf of the Executive within which the Leader may:

- (a) submit a revision of the draft plan or strategy as amended by the Executive (the “revised draft plan or strategy”) with the Executive’s reasons for any amendments made to the draft plan or strategy to the Council for the Council’s consideration; or
- (b) inform the Council of any disagreement that the Executive has with any of the Council’s objections and the Executive’s reasons for any such disagreement.

2.1.12 When the period specified by the Council, referred to in Rule 2.1.11, has expired the Council must, when:

- (a) amending the draft plan or strategy or, if there is one, the revised plan or strategy;
- (b) approving for the purpose of its submission to the Secretary of State or any Minister of the Crown for his approval, any plan



or strategy (whether or not in the form of a draft or a revised draft) of which any part is required to be so submitted; or

- (c) adopting (with or without modification) the plan or strategy

take into account any amendments made to the draft plan or strategy that are included in any revised draft plan or strategy, the Executive's reasons for those amendments, any disagreement that the Executive has with any of the Council's objections and the Executive's reasons for that disagreement, which the Leader submitted to the Council, or informed the Council of, within the period specified.

- 2.1.13 Subject to rule 2.1.17, where, before 8 February in any financial year, the Executive submits to the Council for its consideration in relation to the following financial year:

- (a) estimates of the amounts to be aggregated in making a calculation (whether originally or by way of substitute) in accordance with any of Sections 32 to 37 or 43 to 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (calculation of budget requirement, etc); or
- (b) estimates of other amounts to be used for the purposes of such a calculation; or
- (c) estimates of such a calculation, or
- (d) amounts required to be stated as a precept under Chapter IV of Part I of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (precepts)

and following consideration of those estimates or amounts the Council has any objections to them, it must take the action set out in Rule 2.1.14.

- 2.1.14 Before the Council makes a calculation (whether originally or by way of a substitute) in accordance with any of the Sections referred to in Rule 2.1.13 above or issues a precept under Chapter IV of Part I of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, it must inform the Leader of any objections which it has to the Executive's estimates or amounts and must give him instructions requiring the Executive to reconsider, in the light of those objections, those estimates and amounts in accordance with the Council's requirements.

- 2.1.15 Where the Council gives instructions in accordance with Rule 2.1.14 above, it must specify a period of at least five working days beginning on the day after the date on which the Leader receives the instructions on behalf of the Executive within which the Leader may:

- (a) submit a revision of the estimates or amounts as amended by the Executive (“revised estimates or amounts”) which have been reconsidered in accordance with the Council’s requirements, with the Executive’s reasons for any amendments made to the estimates or amounts, to the Council for the Council’s consideration; or
- (b) inform the Council of any disagreement that the Executive has with any of the Council’s objections and the Executive’s reasons for any such disagreement.

2.1.16 When the period specified by the Council referred to in paragraph 2.1.15 has expired, the Council must, when making calculations (whether originally or by way of a substitute) in accordance with any of the Sections referred to in Rule 2.1.14 above or issuing a precept under Chapter IV of Part I of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, take into account:

- (a) any amendments to the estimates or amounts that are included in any revised estimates or amounts;
- (b) the Executive’s reasons for those amendments;
- (c) any disagreement that the Executive has with any of the Council’s objections; and
- (d) the Executive’s reasons for that disagreement which the Leader submitted to the Council, or informed the Council of, within the period specified.

2.1.17 Rules to 2.1.13 to 2.1.16 shall not apply in relation to:

- (a) calculations or substitute calculations which the Council is required to make in accordance with Sections 52I, 52J, 52T or 52U of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (limitation of council tax and precept); and
- (b) amounts stated in the precept issued to give effect to calculations or substitute calculations made in accordance with Section 52J or 52U of that Act.

### **3. DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE BUDGET OR POLICY FRAMEWORK**

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**3.1** Subject to the provisions of Rule 5 (virement) the Executive, groups of the Executive and any officers or joint arrangements may only take decisions which are in line with the budget and policy framework. If any of these bodies or persons wishes to make a decision which is contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget

approved by full Council, then that decision may only be taken by the Council, subject to Rule 4 below.

- 3.2** If the Executive, groups of the Executive, any officers or joint arrangements want to make such a decision, they shall take advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~ Chief Finance Officer as to whether the decision they want to make would be contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget. If the advice of either of those officers is that the decision would not be in line with the existing budget and/or policy framework, then the decision must be referred by that body or person to the Council for decision, unless the decision is a matter of urgency, in which case the provisions in Rule 4 (urgent decisions outside the budget and policy framework) shall apply.

## **4. URGENT DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE BUDGET OR POLICY FRAMEWORK**

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- 4.1** The Executive, a group of the Executive, or officers or joint arrangements may take a decision which is contrary to the Council's policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget approved by full Council if the decision is a matter of urgency. However, the decision may only be taken:
- 4.1.1 If it is not practicable to convene a quorate meeting of the full Council; and
- 4.1.2 If the Chairman of a relevant Monitoring body agrees in writing that the decision is a matter of urgency.
- 4.2** The reasons why it is not practicable to convene a quorate meeting of full Council and the Chairman of the relevant Monitoring body's consent to the decision being taken as a matter of urgency must be noted on the record of the decision. In the absence of the Chairman of the relevant Monitoring body's, the consent of the Chairman of the Council, and in the absence of both, the Deputy Chairman of the Council, will be sufficient.
- 4.3** Following the decision, the decision taker will provide a full report to the next available Council meeting explaining the decision, the reasons for it and why the decision was treated as a matter of urgency.

## **5. VIREMENT**

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- 5.1** Steps taken by the Executive, a group of the Executive, or officers, or joint arrangements to implement Council policy shall not exceed the budgets allocated to each relevant budget head. However, such bodies or individuals shall be entitled to vire across budget heads within such limits as shall be laid down in the Financial Procedure Rules. Beyond those limits, approval to any virement across budget heads shall require the approval of the full Council.

## 6. IN-YEAR CHANGES TO BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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- 6.1 The responsibility for agreeing the budget and policy framework lies with the Council, and decisions by the Executive, a group of the Executive, officers, or joint arrangements must be in line with it. No changes to any budget, policy and/or strategy which make up the budget and policy framework may be made by those bodies or individuals except those changes:
- 6.1.1 Which will result in the closure or discontinuance of a service or part of service to meet a budgetary constraint;
  - 6.1.2 Necessary to ensure compliance with the law, ministerial direction or government guidance;
  - 6.1.3 In relation to the policy framework in respect of a policy which would normally be agreed annually by the Council following consultation, but where the existing policy document is silent on the matter under consideration.

## 7. CALL-IN OF DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE BUDGET OR POLICY FRAMEWORK

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- 7.1 Where a Monitoring body is of the opinion that an executive decision is, or if made would be, contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the Council's budget, then it shall seek advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer.
- 7.2 In respect of functions which are the responsibility of the Executive, the report of the Monitoring Officer and/or ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer shall be to the Executive with a copy to every Member of the Council. Regardless of whether the decision is delegated or not, the Executive must meet within 21 days of receiving the report to decide what action to take in respect of the Monitoring Officer's or ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer's report and to prepare a report to Council in the event that the Monitoring Officer or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer conclude that the decision was a departure, and to the Monitoring body if the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer conclude that the decision was not a departure.
- 7.3 If the decision has yet to be made, or has been made but not yet implemented, and the advice from the Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer is that the decision is or would be contrary to the policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget, the Monitoring body may refer the matter to Council. In such cases, no further action will be taken in respect of the decision or its implementation until the Council has met and considered the matter. The Council shall meet as soon as practicable on the request from the Monitoring body (or within 28 days if a meeting of the Council is scheduled within that period). At the meeting the Council will receive a report of the decision or

proposals and the advice of the Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer.

## 7.4 The Council may either:

7.4.1 Endorse a decision or proposal of the decision taker as falling within the existing budget and policy framework. In this case no further action is required, save that the decision of the Council be minuted and circulated to all Councillors in the normal way; or

7.4.2 Amend the budget, financial rule or policy concerned to encompass the decision or proposal of the body or individual responsible for that function and agree to the decision with immediate effect. In this case, no further action is required save that the decision of the Council be minuted and circulated to all Councillors in the normal way; or

7.4.3 Where the Council accepts that the decision or proposal is contrary to the policy framework or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the budget, and does not amend the existing framework to accommodate it, require the Executive to reconsider the matter in accordance with the advice of the Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer.

## 7.5 If the Council does not meet, the decision will become effective on the date of the Council meeting or expiry of the period in which the Council meeting should have been held, whichever is the earlier providing that the Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer is/are satisfied that the decision is within the budget and policy framework or falls within Rules 6.1.1-6.1.3.

## 8. **SUSPENSION**

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Any part of these rules may be suspended provided such suspension is not contrary to law.

**4.4: EXECUTIVE PROCEDURE RULES**

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<b>Rule</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1:</b>	<b>How Does the Executive Operate?</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>2:</b>	<b>How are Executive Meetings Conducted?</b>	<b>138</b>

## 1. HOW DOES THE EXECUTIVE OPERATE?

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### 1.1 Who May Make Executive Decisions?

Functions which are the responsibility of the Executive may be exercised by:

the Executive as a whole (the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet);

a Committee of the Executive;

an individual member of the Executive;

an officer;

an area Committee;

joint arrangements; or

another local authority.

The arrangements for the discharge of executive functions are set out in the executive arrangements adopted by the Council (see Article 7 and Part 3 of this Constitution). Currently decisions on executive functions are taken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet meeting collectively unless the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet specifically delegates a decision or already has delegated a function to an officer as set out in Part 3 of the Constitution.

### 1.2 The Executive Scheme of Delegation and Executive Functions

At the annual meeting of the Council, the Leader will present to the Council a written record of delegations made by the Executive for inclusion in the Council's Scheme of Delegation. The document presented by the Leader must contain the following information in relation to the following year in so far as they relate to executive functions:

- (a) The extent of any authority delegated to individual Executive Members individually including details of the limitation on their authority.
- (b) The terms of reference and constitution of such Executive Committees as the Leader appoints and the names of Executive Members appointed to them.
- (c) The nature and extent of any delegation of executive functions to area Committees, any other authority or any joint arrangements and the names of those Executive Members appointed to any joint Committee for the coming year.
- (d) The nature and extent of any delegation of executive functions to officers not already specified in Part 3 of this Constitution, with details of any limitation on that delegation and the title of the officer to whom the delegation is made.

## **1.3 Sub-Delegation of Executive Functions**

- (a) Where the Executive, a Committee of the Executive or an individual member of the Executive is responsible for an executive function, they may delegate further to an area Committee, joint arrangements or an officer.
- (b) Unless the Council directs otherwise, if the Leader delegates functions to the Executive then the Executive may delegate further to a Committee of the Executive or an officer.
- (c) Unless the Leader directs otherwise, a Committee of the Executive to whom functions have been delegated may delegate further to an officer.
- (d) Even where executive functions have been delegated, that fact does not prevent the discharge of delegated functions by the person or body who delegated them.

## **1.4 The Council's Scheme of Delegation and Executive Functions**

- (a) Subject to (b) below, the Council's Scheme of Delegation will be subject to adoption by the Council and may only be amended by the Council. It will contain the details required in Article 7 and set out in Part 3 of this Constitution.
- (b) The Leader may amend the Scheme of Delegation of executive functions at any time during the year. To do so, the Leader must give written notice to the Monitoring Officer and the person, body or Committee concerned. The notice must set out the extent of the amendment to the Scheme of Delegation, and whether it entails the withdrawal of delegation from any person, body or Committee or the Executive as a whole. The Monitoring Officer will present a report to the next ordinary meeting of the Council setting out the changes made by the Leader.
- (c) Where the Leader seeks to withdraw or amend delegations to a Committee, notice will be deemed to be served on that Committee when it has been served on its Chairman.

## **1.5 Conflicts of Interest**

- (a) Where a Member of the Executive has a conflict of interest this should be dealt with as set out in the Council's Code of Conduct for Members in Part 5 of this Constitution.
- (b) If every Member of the Executive has a conflict of interest this should be dealt with as set out in the Council's Code of Conduct for Members in Part 5 of this Constitution.

If the exercise of an executive function has been delegated to a Committee of the Executive, an individual member or an officer, and should a conflict of



interest arise, then the function will be exercised in the first instance by the person or body by whom the delegation was made or otherwise as set out in the Council's Code of Conduct for Members in Part 5 of this Constitution.

## 1.6 Meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet

- (a) The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will meet at least 10 times per year on dates and at times to be agreed by the Leader. The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will normally meet at the Council's main offices or at another location to be agreed by the Leader.
- (b) Meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will be subject to the Access to Information Procedure Rules and any other relevant procedure rules in this Constitution.

## 1.7 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the Executive, or a Committee of it, shall be one quarter of the total number of Members of the Executive or three members, whichever is the larger.

## 1.8 How are Decisions to be taken by the Executive?

- (a) Executive decisions which are the responsibility of the Executive as a whole will be taken at a meeting convened in accordance with the Access to Information Rules in Part 4 of the Constitution.
- (b) Where executive decisions are delegated to a Committee of the Executive, the rules applying to executive decisions taken by them shall be the same as those applying to those taken by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet as a whole.

## 2. HOW ARE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS CONDUCTED?

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### 2.1 Who Presides?

If the Leader is present he/she will preside. In his/her absence, then the Deputy Leader shall preside. In the absence of both the Leader and the Deputy Leader, then a person appointed by those present shall preside.

### 2.2 Who May Attend?

- (a) Any member of the Council may attend a meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, or a group thereof and with the permission of the Chairman may speak. The Chairman may refuse to give permission if he/she feels that such would be expedient to the efficient conduct of the business.
- (b) Meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet will normally be open to the public unless confidential or exempt information is to be discussed.

- (c) Subject to the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution, meetings may occasionally be private.

## 2.3 What Business?

At each meeting of the Executive the following business will be conducted:

consideration of the minutes of the last meeting;

declarations of interest, if any;

matters referred to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet (whether by the Monitoring bodies Committee or by the Council) for reconsideration by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet in accordance with the provisions contained in the Monitoring Procedure Rules or the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution;

consideration of reports from Monitoring bodies;

matters set out in the agenda for the meeting, and which shall indicate which are key decisions and which are not, in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## 2.4 Consultation

All reports to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet from any member of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or an officer on proposals relating to the budget and policy framework must contain details of the nature and extent of consultation with stakeholders and relevant Monitoring bodies and the outcome of that consultation. Reports about other matters will set out the details and outcome of consultation as appropriate. The level of consultation required will be appropriate to the nature of the matter under consideration.

## 2.5 Who can put Items on the Executive Agenda?

Any member of the Council may ask the Chief Executive to put an item on the agenda of an ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet for consideration. The item will be considered at the next available meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet. The notice of the meeting will give the name of the Councillor who asked for the item to be considered.

The Monitoring Officer and/or the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer may include an item for consideration on the agenda of an Executive meeting and may require the Chief Executive to call such a meeting in pursuance of their statutory duties. In other circumstances, where any two of the Head of Paid Service, ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer are of the opinion that a meeting of the Executive needs to be called to consider a matter that requires a decision, they may jointly call a meeting and include an item on the agenda of that meeting or of an Executive meeting

which has already been called. If there is no meeting of the Executive soon enough to deal with the issue in question, then the person(s) entitled to include an item on the agenda may also require that a meeting be convened at which the matter will be considered.

## **2.6 Application of Council Procedure Rules**

Rules 9, 10, 17.1 to 17.3 and 18 to 25 of the Council Procedure Rules shall also apply to meetings of the Executive.

**4.5: MONITORING PROCEDURE RULES**

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<b>17: Matters within the Remit of more than One Monitoring Body</b>	<b>149</b>

## 1. MONITORING BODIES

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The Council will have the monitoring bodies set out in Article 6 and will appoint to them as it considers appropriate from time to time. Such bodies may appoint groups. Monitoring bodies may also be appointed for a fixed period, on the expiry of which they shall cease to exist.

## 2. WHO MAY SIT ON MONITORING BODIES?

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All councillors, except members of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) may be members of a monitoring body. However, no member may be involved in monitoring a decision which he/she has been directly involved.

## 3. CO-OPTEEES

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Each monitoring body or group shall be entitled to recommend to Council the appointment of a number of people as non-voting co-optees.

## 4. MEETINGS OF THE MONITORING BODIES

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There shall be at least 8 ordinary meetings of each monitoring body in each year. In addition, extraordinary meetings may be called from time to time as and when appropriate. A monitoring body meeting may be called by the chairman of the relevant monitoring body, by at least one quarter of the whole number of the body or by the proper officer if he/she considers it necessary or appropriate.

## 5. QUORUM

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The quorum for a monitoring body shall be as set out for boards and groups in the Council Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution.

## 6. WHO CHAIRS MONITORING MEETINGS?

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Chairmen of monitoring bodies and groups will be drawn from among the councillors sitting on the bodies/groups, and subject to this requirement the Statutory Annual Council may elect such a person as it considers appropriate as chairman.

## 7. AGENDA ITEMS

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Any member of the Council shall be entitled to give notice to the Proper Officer that he/she wishes an item to be included on an agenda for a scrutiny board. Such notice will initially be referred to the Scrutiny Overview Group (meeting of scrutiny chairmen/deputy chairmen), who will consider the veracity of the notice against agreed criteria and will decide, either:

- (i) To instruct the Proper Officer to include the item on an agenda for the most appropriate scrutiny board.

- (ii) To reject the notice, giving reasons why the item will not be submitted to a Board.
- (iii) To advise, where appropriate, of an alternative means of addressing the item.

## 8. POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT

---

- (a) The role of the monitoring bodies in relation to the development of the Council's budget and policy framework is set out in detail in the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules.
- (b) In relation to the development of the Council's approach to other matters not forming part of its policy and budget framework, overview and scrutiny bodies or groups may make proposals to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) for developments in so far as they relate to matters within their terms of reference.
- (c) Monitoring bodies may hold enquiries and investigate the available options for future direction in policy development and may appoint advisers and assessors to assist them in this process. They may go on site visits, conduct public surveys, hold public meetings, commission research and do all other things that they reasonably consider necessary to inform their deliberations. They may ask witnesses to attend to address them on any matter under consideration and may pay to any advisers, assessors and witnesses a reasonable fee and expenses for doing so.

## 9. REPORTS FROM MONITORING BODIES

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- (a) Once it has formed recommendations on proposals for development, a monitoring body will prepare a formal report and submit it to the proper officer for consideration by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) if the proposals are consistent with the existing budgetary and policy framework, or to the Council as appropriate (e.g. if the recommendation would require a departure from or a change to the agreed budget and policy framework).
- (b) If a monitoring body cannot agree on one single final report to the Council or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) as appropriate, then up to one minority report may be prepared and submitted for consideration by the Council or ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) with the majority report.
- (c) The Council or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) shall consider the report of the monitoring body after being submitted to the proper officer.
- (d) The Chairman or other appropriate member of the relevant monitoring body shall attend the meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) to present the body's report.

## 10. MAKING SURE THAT MONITORING REPORTS ARE CONSIDERED BY THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET

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- (a) Once a monitoring report on any matter which is the responsibility of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet has been completed, it shall be included on the agenda of the next available meeting of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet. If for any reason the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet does not consider the monitoring report within 8 weeks then the matter will be referred to Council for review, and the proper officer will call a Council meeting to consider the report and make a recommendation to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.
- (b) Monitoring bodies will in any event have access to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet's forward plan and timetable for decisions and intentions for consultation. Even where an item is not the subject of detailed proposals from a monitoring body following a consideration of possible policy/service development, the body will at least be able to respond in the course of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet's consultation process in relation to any key decision.

## 11. RIGHTS OF MONITORING BODY MEMBERS TO DOCUMENTS

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- (a) In addition to their rights as councillors, members of monitoring bodies have the additional right to documents, and to notice of meetings as set out in the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution.
- (b) Nothing in this paragraph prevents more detailed liaison between the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and monitoring bodies as appropriate depending on the particular matter under consideration.

## 12. MEMBERS AND OFFICERS GIVING ACCOUNT

---

- (a) Any monitoring body or group may monitor and review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any Council functions. As well as reviewing documentation, in fulfilling the monitoring role, it may require any member of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet, the head of paid service and/or any officer of principal level or above to attend before it to explain in relation to matters within their remit:
  - (i) any particular decision or series of decisions;
  - (ii) the extent to which the actions taken implement Council policy; and/or
  - (iii) their performance.

And it is the duty of those persons to attend if so required.

The monitoring of officer decisions however should occur only as part of a review of service plans or during the best value review process.



- (b) Where any member or officer is required to attend a monitoring body under this provision, the chairman of that body will inform the proper officer. The proper officer shall inform the member or officer in writing giving at least 7 working days notice of the meeting at which he/she is required to attend. The notice will state the nature of the item on which he/she is required to attend to give account and whether any papers are required to be produced for the body. Where the account to be given to the body will require the production of a report, then the member or officer concerned will be given sufficient notice to allow for preparation of that documentation.
- (c) Where, in exceptional circumstances, the member or officer is unable to attend on the required date, then the monitoring body shall in consultation with the member or officer arrange an alternative date for attendance to take place within a maximum of 21 days from the date of the original request.
- (d) The monitoring body may require any Service Manager or Director to interview any member of staff and to record such interview and provide a copy of the statement to the body. A member of the body shall be present at any interview but only in an observer capacity.

### 13. ATTENDANCE BY OTHERS

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A monitoring body may invite people other than those people referred to in paragraph 12 above to address it, discuss issues of local concern and/or answer questions. It may for example wish to hear from residents, stakeholders and members and officers in other parts of the public sector and shall invite such people to attend.

### 14. CALL-IN

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Call-in should only be used in exceptional circumstances. These are where members of the appropriate monitoring body have evidence which suggest that the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) did not take the decision in accordance with the principles set out in Article 13 (Decision Making).

- (a) When a decision is made by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or a group of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or a key decision is made by an officer with delegated authority, the decision shall be published, including where possible by electronic means, and shall be available at the main offices of the Council normally within 7 days of being made. Chairmen of all monitoring bodies will be sent copies of the records of all such decisions within the same timescale, by the person responsible for publishing the decision.
- (b) That notice will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of 5 working days after the publication of the decision, unless any two members (or more) objects to it and require in writing that the decision be called in.

- (c) During that period, the Head of Legal and Democratic Services shall call-in a decision for monitoring by the relevant monitoring body if so requested by any two members (or more), and shall then notify the decision-taker of the call-in. The matter shall be referred to the next scheduled meeting of the relevant monitoring body or after consultation with the chairman of that body to a special meeting of the body.
- (d) If, having considered the decision, the monitoring body is still concerned about it, then it may refer it back to the decision making person or body for reconsideration, setting out in writing the nature of its concerns or refer the matter to the Council. If referred to the decision maker they shall then reconsider, amending the decision or not, before adopting a final decision.
- (e) If the matter was referred to the Council and the Council does not object to a decision which has been made, then no further action is necessary and the decision will be effective in accordance with the provision below. However, if the Council does object, it has no locus to make decisions in respect of an executive decision unless it is contrary to the policy framework, or contrary to or not wholly consistent with the budget. Unless that is the case, the Council will refer any decision to which it objects back to the decision making person or body, together with the Council's views on the decision. That decision making body or person shall choose whether to amend the decision or not before reaching a final decision and implementing it. Where the decision was taken by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) the matter will be referred to the next scheduled meeting. Where the decision was made by an individual, the individual will reconsider the decision within 10 working days of the Council request.
- (f) If the Council does not meet, or if it does but does not refer the decision back to the decision making body or person, the decision will become effective on the date of the Council meeting or expiry of the period in which the Council meeting should have been held, whichever is the earlier.

### Exceptions

- (g) In order to ensure that call-in is not abused, nor causes unreasonable delay, certain limitations are to be placed on its use. These are:
  - (i) that the monitoring body may only call-in 12 decisions per year;
  - (ii) once a member has signed a request for call-in under paragraph 13 (call-in) above, he/she may not do so again until a period of 3 months has expired.

### Call-In Urgency

- (i) The call-in procedure set out above shall not apply where the decision being taken by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) is urgent. A decision will be urgent if any delay likely to be caused by the call in process would

seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests. The record of the decision, and notice by which it is made public shall state whether in the opinion of the decision making person or body, the decision is an urgent one, and therefore not subject to call-in. The Chairman of the Council must agree both that the decision proposed is reasonable in all the circumstances and to it being treated as a matter of urgency. In the absence of the Chairman the Deputy Chairman's consent shall be required. In the absence of both, the head of paid service or his/her nominee's consent shall be required. Decisions taken as a matter of urgency must be recorded in the minutes and the "Digest of Decisions" and be reported to the next available meeting of the Council, together with the reasons for urgency.

- (ii) The operation of the provisions relating to call-in and urgency shall be monitored annually, and a report submitted to Council with proposals for review if necessary.

### 15. THE PARTY WHIP

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When considering any matter in respect of which a member of a monitoring body is subject to a party whip the member must declare the existence of the whip, and the nature of it before the commencement of the body's deliberations on the matter. The declaration, and the detail of the whipping arrangements, shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

### 16. PROCEDURE AT MONITORING BODY MEETINGS

---

- (a) Monitoring bodies and groups shall consider the following business:
  - (i) minutes of the last meeting;
  - (ii) declaration of interest (including whipping declarations);
  - (iii) consideration of any matter referred to the body for consideration in relation to call in of a decision;
  - (iv) responses of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet to reports of the monitoring body; and
  - (v) the business otherwise set out on the agenda for the meeting.
- (b) Where the monitoring body conducts investigations (eg with a view to policy development), the body may also ask people to attend to give evidence at meetings which are to be conducted in accordance with the following principles:
  - (i) that the investigation be conducted fairly and all members be given the opportunity to ask questions of attendees, and to contribute and speak;

- (ii) that those assisting the body by giving evidence be treated with respect and courtesy; and
  - (iii) that the investigation be conducted so as to maximise the efficiency of the investigation or analysis.
- (c) Following any investigation or review, the body/group shall prepare a report, for submission to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and/or Council as appropriate and shall make its report and findings public.

### **17. MATTERS WITHIN THE REMIT OF MORE THAN ONE MONITORING BODY**

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Where a monitoring body conducts a review or monitors a matter which also falls (whether in whole or in part) within the remit of another monitoring body, then the body conducting the review shall invite the chairman of the other body (or his/her nominee) to attend its meetings when the matter is being reviewed.

**4.6: CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES**

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<b>2:</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>3:</b>	<b>Best Value</b>	<b>154</b>
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<b>5:</b>	<b>Tenders</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>6:</b>	<b>Contracts to which the Public Procurement Regulations Apply</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>7:</b>	<b>Types of Tender</b>	<b>159</b>
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<b>15: Schedule of Rates</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>16: Authority to Waive Contract Procedure Rules</b>	<b>167</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1** These Standing Orders are made pursuant to s135 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 1.2** These Standing Orders set out how the Authority will invite tenders and let contracts for the supply of goods, services, works or services. Their role is to ensure that contracts are appropriate for their purpose, provide the right balance between price and quality and are procured in an open way that demonstrates probity and compliance with the Authority's policies. They apply equally where payment is expected to be received by the Authority or where payment is to be made.
- 1.3** Every contract made by or on behalf of the Council or the Executive shall comply with all relevant European Union and United Kingdom legislation as well as with the provisions of the Constitution.
- 1.4** It shall be the responsibility of each Director to ensure that staff within his or her Directorate comply with these Standing Orders.
- 1.5** No contract shall be entered into unless budgetary provision is available to cover the estimated value of the proposed expenditure.
- 1.6** It shall be a condition of any Agreement between the Council and any person (not being an officer of the Council) who is required to supervise a contract between the Council and a third party on the Council's behalf that, in relation to such contract, s/he shall comply with the requirements of these Standing Orders as if s/he were an officer of the Council.
- 1.7** The Chief Executive shall record in a book to be kept for the purpose particulars of any notice given by an officer of the Council under Section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972 of a pecuniary interest in a contract, proposed contract or other matter and the book shall be open during office hours to the inspection of any member of the Council.
- 1.8** An officer with an interest in a contract shall take no part in advising on the Council's dealing with that contract. If the officer is present at a meeting when the contract is discussed, he or she shall forthwith declare that interest and withdraw from the meeting while it is under discussion, unless the meeting invite him or her to remain.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

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- 2.1** 'Contract' means a legally binding agreement with another party for:
1. the supply of goods or materials
  2. the performance of services

### 3. the undertaking of works

under which the Council incurs a liability for payment or receives payment in value or kind. It excludes any procurement where the value is less than £50,000 which may be dealt with by an official order. It excludes a contract of employment or a contract for the acquisition or disposal of land or an interest in land;

- 2.2** 'EU threshold' means the current European Union threshold values for advertisement under the Public Procurement Regulations;
- 2.3** 'Framework agreement' is an agreement for up to four years with a provider which sets out terms and conditions under which specific purchases (call-offs) can be made throughout the term of the agreement;
- 2.4** 'OJEU' refers to the Official Journal of the European Union;
- 2.5** 'PIN' refers to a Prior Information Notice for publication in OJEU;
- 2.6** 'Public Procurement Regulations' means the Public Contract Regulations 2006 or any amendment thereof;
- 2.7** '~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer' means the officer designated under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972;
- 2.8** 'Supplier' means any person or body providing, or seeking to provide, supplies, services or works to the Council;
- 2.9** 'Tender' means the terms on which a contractor is willing to supply goods or materials, perform services or undertake works. It will be preceded by invitations from the Council to submit a tender and will conclude with the Council's consideration of the tenders submitted and the selection of a contractor for the goods, services or works concerned;
- 2.10** 'Value' means the actual or estimated amount payable by the Council to the supplier for the goods, services or works (excluding VAT) over the length of the contract. For contracts of an indefinite length the value should be established on the basis that the contract will last for a period of forty eight months.

### 3. BEST VALUE

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- 3.1** In all areas of tendering, negotiating, letting or renewing, performing, reviewing, amending, discharging or terminating any contract to which the Council is either a party or of which it is a beneficiary, regard shall be had to the requirements of economy, efficiency and effectiveness specified in Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999 ("the Act") and, in particular to any performance indicators or performance standards specified by the Secretary of State under Section 4 of the Act.



- 3.2** In relation to any contract to which the Council is a party, it shall be an express term of any invitation to tender or treat and of any contract which may result, that any other party to the contract and any subcontractors or agent of any other party to the contract appointed in respect of the contract shall be, throughout the duration of the contract, under a continuing duty to the Council:
- 3.2.1 To make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the performance of its obligations to the Council having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness and, in particular to any performance indicators or performance standards specified by the Secretary of State under Section 4 of the Act and to the provisions of any Best Value Performance Plan promulgated by the Council under Section 6 of the Act.
  - 3.2.2 To supply such information as the Council may from time to time reasonably request relating to the contract and/or to the performance by that party of its obligations to the Council under that contract.
  - 3.2.3 To co-operate fully with the Council in discharging the Council's duty under Section 3 of the Act including, as and where appropriate;
    - Setting benchmarks by which to measure performance under the contract
    - Incorporating into the contract any applicable performance indicators or performance standards specified by the Secretary of State, whether prior to or during the course of the contract
    - Establishing performance plans for the contract either alone or together with other similar or related contracts
    - Undertaking regular periodic reviews of the performance of the contract
- 3.3** Whenever possible, purchases should be aggregated to make the best use of the Council's purchasing power. Where a recurring pattern of purchases can be seen for similar supplies, services or works, consideration should be given to whether one or more framework agreements would represent better value in terms of price, service, invoicing or other administrative costs.

#### **4. STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO SPECIALISED WORK OR SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES**

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- 4.1** Notwithstanding the provisions of these Standing Orders and subject only to the requirements of statute or regulation:
- 4.1.1 Exemption from any of the provisions of these Standing Orders may be granted by the Council acting through the Chief Executive (or where appropriate, Acting Chief Executive), in consultation with the

~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer (or where appropriate the Director of ~~Resources~~Corporate Services) upon it being shown to their satisfaction that there are **special circumstances** justifying such exemption. Such special circumstances shall fall under at least one of the following categories:

- (a) one of the tendering methods detailed in Standing Order 7 has been used and has resulted in either unacceptable, irregular or no tenders;
  - (b) only one supplier is available for technical or artistic reasons;
  - (c) the procurement is a repetition of work awarded on an earlier contract that was subject to a formal tendering procedure. This procedure shall only be used where the expiration of the earlier contract is less than one year and in the opinion of the officers stated above, the value of the previous successful tender was sufficiently competitive in comparison to the second lowest tender, that best value can be secured;
  - (d) extreme urgency exists for unforeseen reasons which are not attributable to the Council and the various time limits cannot be met;
  - (e) the procurement of a named product or service required to be compatible with an existing product or service previously provided in relation to the same matter.
- 4.1.2 Any request under 4.1.1 above shall be made in writing on the approved form which shall be certified by the officers specified in 4.1.1 above.
- 4.1.3 The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet shall be informed of the exercise of any authority pursuant to this Standing Order by the appropriate Director and any such report will include confirmation that the officers specified in 4.1.1 have been consulted and such exemption granted.

## 5. TENDERS

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### Definitions relating to the Standing Orders Concerning Tenders

- 5.1 Any contract specifications are to be prepared in accordance with any rules or regulations for the time being contained in such of the Public Procurement Regulations as are applicable to a contract of that type or which would be so applicable if the value of the contract were in excess of the threshold specified in the Public Procurement Regulations.
- 5.2 In relation to any contract for the supply of goods, materials or services to or for the execution of works for the Council the functions described in Section

17(4) of the Local Government Act 1988 shall be exercised without any reference to any of those matters set out in Section 17(5) of that Act. (Section 17.4 describes the functions to which this legislation applies and Section 17.5 details what is regarded as non commercial issues that must be ignored when entering into a contract for the supply of works, goods or services).

## Procedures for Determining If and When Tenders Must be Invited

**5.3** As soon as is practically possible after deciding to seek offers in relation to a proposed contract the Director shall estimate the value of the proposed contract. The value shall be calculated in accordance with any rules or regulations for the time being contained in the Public Procurement Regulations as are applicable to a contract of that type or which would be so applicable if the value of the contract were in excess of the threshold specified in the Public Procurement Regulations. Supplies, services or works shall not be split so as to avoid these Standing Orders or the Public Procurement Regulations.

**5.4** Tenders need not be invited in respect of:

5.4.1 Any single contract, not related to or a part of any larger procurement, whose value is less than £10,000. Where practicable, the best price must be obtained from a choice of 3 suppliers and this recorded in a file for audit purposes;

5.4.1.1 In selecting contractors who are to be requested to provide a written or verbal quotation, Heads of Service shall ensure that the selection process they are using is fair and equitable, and that no favouritism is shown to any one contractor. The Head of Service shall keep a record, in a form agreed by the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer of:

- (i) all those contractors that were requested to provide a quotation;
- (ii) the reasons why those particular contractors were selected to provide a quotation;
- (iii) if applicable, the reasons why less than three contractors were selected to provide a quotation; and
- (iv) the reason for accepting other than the lowest quotation.

5.4.2 Any contract where the estimated value is £10,000 or more but less than or equal to £25,000. In such a case no order shall be made unless at least three written independent quotations have been invited;

- 5.4.3 Any contract to carry out works to be carried out pursuant to Disabled Adaptation Grants. In such cases, where practicable, the best price must be obtained from a choice of 2 suppliers and this recorded in a file for audit purposes.
- 5.4.4 Call-off contracts called-off from a framework agreement which has been entered into by:
- the Council in accordance with these Standing Orders; or
  - another local authority, a local authority purchasing consortium, a central government department or agency or other contracting authority where the framework agreement has been tendered and awarded in accordance with the Public Procurement Regulations.
- 5.5** In any contract where the total estimated value exceeds £25,000, but is less than or equal to £50,000, the Head of Service shall be responsible for obtaining and accepting not less than three tenders. This formal procedure will include written specifications and tender documents, the opening of tenders on specified dates and recording of the tenders received by the Head of Service.
- 5.5.1 In selecting contractors who are to be requested to provide a written tender, Heads of Service shall ensure that the selection process they are using is fair and equitable, and that no favouritism is shown to any one contractor. The Head of Service shall keep a record, in a form agreed by the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer of:
- (i) all those contractors that were requested to provide a tender;
  - (ii) the reasons why those particular contractors were selected to provide a tender;
  - (iii) if applicable, the reasons why less than three contractors were selected to provide a tender.
- 5.5.2 The provisions of Standing Order 8 with the exception of 8.2 shall apply to this Standing Order.
- 5.6** Where the value of a proposed contract is £50,000 or more tenders shall be invited in accordance with whichever of Standing Orders 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 shall apply or, where the EU threshold is exceeded, in accordance with one of the procedures specified in 6.2.

## 6. CONTRACTS TO WHICH THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS APPLY

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- 6.1** Where the value of the contract is in excess of any threshold prescribed in the Public Procurement Regulations the contract shall be tendered in accordance with the Regulations. The current thresholds can be found on the Internet.
- 6.2** Under the Public Procurement Regulations a contract may be tendered under the open, restricted or negotiated procedure or, in the case of complex procurements, under the competitive dialogue procedure.
- 6.3** A contract notice in the prescribed form shall be published in the OJEU in order to invite tenders for or expressions of interest for Part A services contracts and supplies and works contracts the estimated value of which exceeds the relevant thresholds. Contracts for Part B services do not need to be advertised in OJEU. The rules relating to technical specifications and the publication of contract award notices shall be observed for all contracts.
- 6.4** The Public Procurement Regulations set out the minimum timescales for receipt of expressions of interest and tenders. Where the Council has established a PIN announcing its forthcoming contracts for the year ahead, the Council may, if appropriate, rely on reduced timescales. Reduced timescales are available in other specific circumstances.
- 6.5** The provisions of these Standing Orders shall continue to apply to such a contract only to the extent that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Public Procurement Regulations.

## 7. TYPES OF TENDER

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### 7.1 Restricted Tendering

- 7.1.1 This Standing Order shall apply where the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or officer duly authorised in that behalf, have decided that invitations to tender for a contract are to be made to some or all of those persons or bodies who have replied to a notice.
- 7.1.2 For the purpose of this Standing Order, notice shall be given:
- (a) in at least one local newspaper, and/or
  - (b) in at least one newspaper or journal circulating among such persons or bodies who undertake such contracts, and
- 7.1.3 The public notice shall:
- (a) specify details of the contract into which the Council wish to enter,

- (b) invite persons or bodies interested, to apply for permission to tender, and
- (c) specify a time limit, being not less than 14 days, within which such applications are to be submitted to the Council.

Where the value of the contract exceeds the EU threshold the last date by which expressions of interest and/or questionnaires shall be submitted shall be a minimum of 37 days from the date of the despatch of the notice.

- 7.1.4 After the expiry of the period specified in the notice invitations to tender for the contract shall be sent to:
- (a) not less than 5 of the persons or bodies who applied for permission to tender, selected by the Council
  - (b) where fewer than 5 persons or bodies have applied or are considered suitable, those persons or bodies which the Council consider suitable.

## 7.2 Standing List

- 7.2.1 This Standing Order shall apply where the Council, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or officer duly authorised in that behalf, have decided that invitations to tender for a contract are to be limited to those persons or bodies whose names shall be included in a list compiled and maintained for that purpose. This method of tendering is not permitted where the value or estimated value of the contract is over the EU threshold.
- 7.2.2 The list shall:
- (a) be compiled and maintained by a Director;
  - (b) contain the names of all persons or bodies who wish to be included and who have demonstrated appropriate and acceptable financial and technical competence to the satisfaction of the relevant Director; and
  - (c) indicate in respect of a person or body whose name is so included, the categories of contract and the values or amounts in respect of those categories for which approval has been given.
- 7.2.3 At least 4 weeks before a list is first compiled, notices inviting applications for inclusion in it shall be published:
- (a) in at least one local newspaper and/or

- (b) in at least one newspaper or journal circulating among such persons or bodies as undertake such contracts.
- 7.2.4 When necessary, lists shall be reviewed at regular intervals of not less than 1 year and no list shall be valid for more than 2 years.
- 7.2.5 Invitations to tender for a contract shall be sent to:
  - (a) not less than 4 of those persons or bodies selected by the Council or the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet duly authorised in that behalf, from among those approved for a contract of the relevant category and amount or value, or
  - (b) where fewer than 4 persons or bodies are approved for a contract of the relevant category and amount or value, all those persons or bodies.

## 7.3 Open Tendering

- 7.3.1 This Standing Order shall apply where the Council, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or officer duly authorised in that behalf, have decided that tenders for a contract are to be obtained by open competition.
- 7.3.2 At least 14 days' public notice shall be given in one or more local newspapers and/or in one or more newspapers or journals circulating among such persons or bodies as undertake such contracts. The notice shall express the nature and purpose of the contract, say where tender documents can be obtained, invite tenders for its execution and state the last date and time when tenders will be received.
- 7.3.3 Where the value of the contract exceeds the EU threshold the last date by which tenders shall be received shall be a minimum of 52 days from the date of the despatch of the notice.

## 8. SUBMISSION OF TENDERS

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This Standing Order shall apply where tenders are invited under Standing Order 5.6.

- 8.1 Where in pursuance of these Standing Orders invitation to tender is made, every invitation shall state that no tender will be considered unless it is enclosed in a plain sealed envelope which shall bear the word "Tender" - followed by the subject to which it relates but no other name or mark indicating the sender.
- 8.2 The tenders shall be delivered to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services or such other officer of the Council as may be duly authorised in that behalf

and shall be kept by him or her in a secure place until the time and date specified for their opening.

**8.3** No tender received after the time and date specified in the invitation shall be considered under any circumstances unless there is clear evidence of it having been posted by first class post at least the day before tenders were due to be returned.

**8.4** Every invitation to tender shall state:

that the Council is not bound to accept any tender;

any other matters directed by these Standing Orders to be included.

## **9. OPENING AND ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS**

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This Standing Order shall apply where tenders are invited under Standing Order 5.6.

**9.1** Tenders received under these Standing Orders shall be opened at one time and only in the presence of:

- (i) the Head of Legal and Democratic Services or duly appointed representative;
- (ii) the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) or duly appointed representative;
- (iii) the appropriate Head of Service or duly appointed representative.

Provided (1) that no Head of Service or any member of his or her staff shall be present if a tender has been submitted in his name and (2) that tenders for the installation of gas appliances may be opened in the presence of an authorised officer of EMGAS.

**9.2** All tenders received shall be recorded and all officers present shall sign the tender book.

**9.3** A register of all tenders accepted shall be kept and maintained by the Head of Legal and Democratic Services. Such register shall for each contract specify the name of the contractor, the works to be executed or the goods to be supplied and the contract value. The register shall be open to inspection by any member of the Council during normal office hours.

**9.4** Tenderers shall be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their tenders.

## **10. TENDER EVALUATION**

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**10.1** All tenders shall be properly evaluated by the Director in accordance with all relevant criteria for that particular type of contract and in accordance with any



specific requirements of any relevant EU Directive or United Kingdom legislation.

- 10.2** Any tenderer whose tender is found to contain a qualification which will give that tenderer an unfair advantage over other tenderers will be asked either to withdraw the qualification or withdraw the tender.
- 10.3** An error in the computation of the tender will be corrected and the tenderer asked by the Director to stand by the corrected tender or to withdraw the tender.
- 10.4** Post tender negotiations shall only be by exception and in accordance with Public Procurement Regulations. Authority to enter into post tender negotiations may only be granted by the Chief Executive or Director of [ResourcesCorporate Services](#). Officers who are authorised to carry out post-tender negotiations shall ensure that there are recorded minutes of all negotiation meetings and that both parties agree actions in writing.
- 10.5** A tender other than the lowest tender if payment is to be made by the Council or the highest tender if payment is to be received by the Council shall not be accepted except where there are justifiable reasons for doing so for instance:

the procurement of a named product required to be compatible with an existing product, i.e. computer software;

an alternative pre-tender evaluation criteria has been determined.

In such circumstances the Officers detailed in Standing Order 4 shall be consulted and written confirmation of their agreement retained on file.

## 11. NOMINATED SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

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- 11.1** Where a sub-contractor or supplier is to be nominated to a main contractor the following provisions shall have effect:
- (i) where the estimated amount of the sub-contract or the estimated value of the goods to be supplied by the nominated supplier exceeds £25,000 but is less than £50,000 the provisions of Standing Order 5.9 will apply.
  - (ii) where the estimated amount of the sub-contract or the estimated value of the goods to be supplied by the nominated supplier exceeds £50,000 then, unless the Officers duly authorised in that behalf under Standing Order 4.1.2 determine in respect of any particular nomination that it is not reasonably practicable to obtain competitive tenders, tenders shall be invited in accordance with Standing Order 5. In addition where provided in the main contract the main contractor shall be given the opportunity to submit a tender.
  - (iii) the provisions of Standing Orders 8 and 9 shall apply to tenders received under this Standing Order.

## 12. CONTRACT CONDITIONS

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**12.1** Every procurement which exceeds £50,000 in value shall be a formal contract in writing and:

- (a) specify the goods materials or services to be supplied and the work to be executed; the price to be paid together with a statement as to the amount of any discount(s) or other deduction(s); the period(s) within which the contract is to be performed and such other conditions and terms as may be agreed between the parties, and
- (b) the Council, where a contract exceeds £200,000, shall require a contractor to give sufficient security for the due performance of the contract provided that this shall not apply where the goods and materials are supplied and payment is not made until completion of works.
- (c) the amount of a performance bond shall be 10% of the contract.

**12.2** Where an appropriate British Standard Specification or British Standard Code of Practice issued by the British Standards Institution is current at the date of the tender, every contract shall require that all goods and materials used or supplied, and all the workmanship shall be at least of the standard required by the appropriate British Standard Specification or Code of Practice.

**12.3** Every contract which exceeds £250,000 shall be in writing and under the Common Seal of the Council.

**12.4** There shall be inserted in every written contract a clause empowering the Council to cancel the contract and to recover from the contractor the amount of any loss resulting from such cancellation, if:

the contractor shall have offered or given or agreed to give to any person any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do for having done or forborne to do any action in relation to the obtaining or execution of the contract or any other contract with the Council, or

for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the contract or any other contract with the Council, or

if the like acts shall have been done by any person employed by him or acting on his behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the contractor), or

if in relation to any contract with the Council the contractor or any person employed by him or acting on his behalf shall have committed any offence under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, or shall have given any fee or reward the receipt of which is an offence under Section 117 (2) of the Local Government Act 1972.

- 12.5** In appropriate cases, where a contract exceeds £50,000 in amount or value, provide for the payment of liquidated damages by the contractor where he fails to complete the contract within the time specified.
- 12.6** The provisions of these Contract procedures do not prevent the use of a formal contract for a procurement less than £50,000 where the Head of Service considers it appropriate.

### 13. VARIATION OR NOVATION

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- 13.1** A Head of Service may agree the variation or novation of any contract originally awarded by a Director. The variation or novation of a contract originally awarded the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet shall only be agreed by the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.

### 14. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

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- 14.1** Within every invitation to tender there shall be reference made to the requirements on public bodies with regard to the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

- 14.2** Such a reference shall include notice to the tenderer that:

the Council has a duty of 'openness' under this Act;

it is the Council not the tenderer who makes the decision on the release of information within a tender;

any claim by the tenderer that information within a tender is exempt under the Act will be considered by the Council but that a simple assertion that any disclosure would prejudice commercial interests is not sufficient. The assertion must be supported by reasoned argument and where practical, by empirical evidence; any decision to treat all or some information within a tender as exempt may be reviewed if any further requests are received over time;

the Council will consult with them before making any disclosure;

the Council has a system for dealing with any appeals under the Act.

### 15. SCHEDULE OF RATES

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- 15.1** This Standing Order shall apply where the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet or officer authorised in that behalf has decided that work shall be allocated in accordance with a Schedule of Rates.
- 15.2** For the purposes of this Standing Order, public notice shall be given in at least one local newspaper and/or in at least one newspaper/journal circulating among such persons or bodies as undertake such contracts.

**15.3** The public notice shall:

- (a) specify details of the contract into which the Council wish to enter,
- (b) invite persons or bodies interested, to apply for permission to tender, and
- (c) specify a time limit, being not less than 14 days, within which such applications are to be submitted to the Council

**15.4** After the expiry of the period specified in the public notice the Council or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) (or a duly authorised officer) shall approve a list of persons or bodies to whom work shall be allocated on the basis of the Schedules of Rates.

**15.5** Work falling to be allocated under the Schedules of Rates shall:

- (a) only be allocated to persons or bodies on the list referred to in (iv) above;
- (b) be allocated to the person or body submitting the lowest price for the relevant type of work, provided that their total workload allows them to undertake it within the time required.

**15.6** A list compiled under this Standing Order shall effect for two years and alterations thereto shall only be made as authorised under Standing Order 4.1.

**15.7** The prices submitted for work allocated under this Standing Order shall have effect for one year. At the end of that time, fresh tenders shall be invited from all the persons on a list compiled under this Standing Order and the prices submitted shall be substituted and work allocated accordingly. At the end of the second year, the list shall cease to have effect and a fresh list shall be compiled.

## **16. AUTHORITY TO WAIVE CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES**

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**16.1** If, in exceptional circumstances, authority is sought to waive Contract Procedure Rules, the report to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) must give adequate reasons and specify precisely the procedures to be waived and must first be approved by the Monitoring Officer.

## 4.7 FINANCIAL PROCEDURE RULES (FINANCIAL REGULATIONS)

### Introduction to Financial Regulations

1. Financial Regulations provide the framework for managing the Authority's financial affairs. They apply to every member and officer of the Authority and anyone acting on its behalf.
2. The regulations identify the financial responsibilities of the full Council, ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and Overview and Scrutiny members, the Head of the Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer, the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and other Service Managers.

The Council has designated the following posts as shown:

<b>Post</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Chief Executive	Head of Paid Service
Head of Finance, <a href="#">HR and Assets</a>	<del>Responsible Financial</del> <a href="#">Chief Finance</a> Officer (S151)
Head of Legal and Democratic Services	Monitoring Officer

~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) members, the Chief Executive, Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and Service Managers should maintain a written record where decision making has been delegated to members of their staff, including seconded staff.

3. These Financial Regulations are complementary to:
  - (i) the Council Procedure Rules (Standing Orders of the Council);
  - (ii) the Codes of Conduct for Members and Officers;
  - (iii) the EEC Public Procurement Directives;
  - (iv) Contracts Procedure Rules (Standing Orders with respect to Contracts);
  - (v) any such legislation affecting the functions of the Council.

The Chief Executive, Service Managers and Monitoring Officer shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with these Financial Regulations.

4. All members and staff have a general responsibility for taking reasonable action to provide for the security of the assets under their control, and for

ensuring that the use of these resources is legal, is properly authorised, provides value for money and achieves best value.

5. Service Managers are responsible for ensuring that all staff in their divisions are aware of the existence and content of the Authority's Financial Regulations and other internal regulatory documents and that they comply with them.

## FINANCIAL REGULATION A: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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### INTRODUCTION

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- A.1** Financial management covers all financial accountabilities in relation to the running of the Authority, including the policy framework and budget.

### THE FULL COUNCIL

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- A.2** The full Council is responsible for adopting the Authority's Constitution and members' code of conduct and for approving the policy framework and budget within which the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) operates. It is also responsible for approving and monitoring compliance with the Authority's overall framework of accountability and control. The framework is set out in its constitution. The full Council is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the agreed policy and related ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) decisions.
- A.3** The full Council is responsible for approving procedures for recording and reporting decisions taken. This includes those key decisions delegated by and decisions taken by the Council and its Boards. These delegations and details of who has responsibility for which decisions are set out in the constitution.

### THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~[CABINET](#)

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- A.4** The ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) is responsible for proposing the policy framework and budget to the full Council, and for discharging executive functions in accordance with the policy framework and budget.
- A.5** ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) decisions can be delegated to a sub-committee of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), an individual executive member or members or an officer.
- A.6** Where A.5 occurs, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) is responsible for establishing protocols to ensure that individual ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) members consult with relevant officers before taking a decision within his, her or their delegated authority. In doing so, the individual member must take account of legal and financial liabilities and risk management issues that may arise from the decision.

### BOARDS OF THE COUNCIL

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#### Overview and Scrutiny Boards

- A.7** The Overview and Scrutiny Boards are responsible for scrutinising executive decisions before or after they have been implemented and for holding the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) to account. The Overview and Scrutiny Boards are also responsible for making recommendations on future policy options and for reviewing the general policy and service delivery of the Authority.

## Standards Committee

**A.8** The Standards Committee is established by the full Council and is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct amongst councillors. In particular, it is responsible for advising the council on the adoption and revision of the members' code of conduct, and for monitoring the operation of the code. It may also make recommendations to the full Council on the council's constitution.

## Other Regulatory Committees

**A.9** Planning and licensing are not executive functions but are exercised through the multiparty Planning and Licensing Committees under powers delegated by the full Council. The Planning and Licensing Committees report to the full Council.

## THE STATUTORY OFFICERS

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### Head of the Paid Service (Chief Executive)

**A.10** The Head of the Paid Service is responsible for the corporate and overall strategic management of the Authority as a whole. He or she must report to and provide information for the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), the full Council, the Overview and Scrutiny Board and other Committees. He or she is responsible for establishing a framework for management direction, style and standards and for monitoring the performance of the organisation. The Head of the Paid Service is also responsible, together with the Monitoring Officer, for the system of record keeping in relation to all the full Council's decisions (see below).

### Monitoring Officer

**A.11** The Monitoring Officer is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of financial conduct and therefore provides support to the Standards Committee. The Monitoring Officer is also responsible for reporting any actual or potential breaches of the law or maladministration to the full Council and/or to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), and for ensuring that procedures for recording and reporting key decisions are operating effectively.

**A.12** The Monitoring Officer must ensure that executive decisions and the reasons for them are made public. He or she must also ensure that council members are aware of decisions made by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and of those made by officers who have delegated executive responsibility.

**A.13** The Monitoring Officer is responsible for advising all councillors and officers about who has authority to take a particular decision.



**A.14** The Monitoring Officer is responsible for advising the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or full Council about whether a decision is likely to be considered contrary or not wholly in accordance with the policy framework.

**A.15** The Monitoring Officer, together with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), is responsible for advising the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) or full Council about whether a decision is likely to be considered contrary or not wholly in accordance with the budget. Actions that may be 'contrary to the budget' include:

initiating a new policy

committing expenditure in future years to above the budget level

incurring transfers contrary to virement rules and limits

causing the total expenditure financed from council tax, grants and corporately held reserves to increase, or to increase by more than a specified amount.

**A.16** The Monitoring Officer is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date constitution.

Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) (See A Statement on the Role of the Finance Director in Local Government (CIPFA, 1999))

**A.17** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) has statutory duties in relation to the financial administration and stewardship of the Authority. This statutory responsibility cannot be overridden. The statutory duties arise from:

Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972

The Local Government Finance Act 1988

The Local Government and Housing Act 1989

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003.

**A.18** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for:

the proper administration of the Authority's financial affairs;

setting and monitoring compliance with financial management standards;

advising on the corporate financial position and on the key financial controls necessary to secure sound financial management;

providing financial information;

preparing the revenue budget and capital programme;

treasury management.

**A.19** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall:

- (i) report to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) with respect to the level of financial resources estimated to be available in each financial year;
- (ii) report to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) quarterly with an annual outturn on the Council's financial position and performance;
- (iii) report to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) in respect of the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

**A.20** Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 requires the ~~Responsible Financial~~[Chief Finance](#) Officer to report to the full Council, ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and external auditor if the Authority or one of its officers:

has made, or is about to make, a decision which involves incurring unlawful expenditure;

has taken, or is about to take, an unlawful action which has resulted or would result in a loss or deficiency to the Authority;

is about to make an unlawful entry in the Authority's accounts.

Section 114 of the 1988 Act also requires:

the ~~Responsible Financial~~[Chief Finance](#) Officer to nominate a properly qualified member of staff to deputise should he or she be unable to perform the duties under Section 114 personally;

the Authority to provide the ~~Responsible Financial~~[Chief Finance](#) Officer with sufficient staff, accommodation and other resources - including legal advice where this is necessary - to carry out the duties under Section 114.

## OTHER OFFICERS

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### Service Managers

**A.21** Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers are responsible for ensuring that ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) members are advised of the financial implications of all proposals and that the financial implications have been agreed by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).

**A.22** It is the responsibility of Service Managers to consult with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and seek approval on any matter liable to affect the Authority's finances materially, before any commitments are incurred.

**A.23** Service Managers are responsible for the control and accountability of resources consumed and generated by their service areas.

## OTHER FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITIES

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### Virement

**A.24** The full Council is responsible for agreeing procedures for virement of expenditure between budget headings.

**A.25** When a proposal arises to spend money or forego income from a budget area where an underspending would otherwise occur and the overall net expenditure of a Service Area is not altered by such changes this may be approved by the relevant Director/Service Manager in consultation with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).

**A.26** Where in exceptional or unexpected circumstances a Directorate is faced with a material increase in its net expenditure, which cannot reasonably be contained within its resource allocation figure for the year, the Director must (wherever possible, prior to incurring the expenditure) submit a request to ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) for a supplementary estimate to cover the additional expenditure. The ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) will also decide how the expenditure will be funded, e.g. from revenue, loan or otherwise.

**A.27** Directors and Heads of Service shall monitor revenue expenditure and the Asset Management Group (Capital Working Party) shall monitor Capital expenditure on a regular basis. Significant matters will be reported to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) as necessary.

### Treatment of Year-end Balances

**A.28** The full Council is responsible for agreeing procedures for carrying forward under and overspendings on budget headings.

### Accounting Policies

**A.29** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for selecting accounting policies and ensuring that they are applied consistently.

### Accounting Records and Returns

**A.30** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for determining the accounting procedures and records for the Authority.

## The Annual Statement of Accounts

- A.31** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for ensuring that the annual statement of accounts is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (CIPFA/LASAAC). The full Council is responsible for approving the annual statement of accounts.

## FINANCIAL REGULATION B: FINANCIAL PLANNING

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### INTRODUCTION

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- B.1** The full Council is responsible for agreeing the Authority's policy framework and budget, which will be proposed by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#). In terms of financial planning, the key elements are:

the corporate plan;

the budget;

the capital programme.

### POLICY FRAMEWORK

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- B.2** The full Council is responsible for approving the budget and policy framework (which is detailed at Part 2, Article 4 and Part 4, Item 4.3 in the constitution).
- B.3** The full Council is also responsible for approving procedures for agreeing variations to approved budgets, plans and strategies forming the policy framework and for determining the circumstances in which a decision will be deemed to be contrary to the budget or policy framework. Decisions should be referred to the full Council by the Monitoring Officer.
- B.4** The full Council is responsible for setting the level at which the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) may reallocate budget funds from one service to another. The ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) is responsible for taking in-year decisions on resources and priorities in order to deliver the budget policy framework within the financial limits set by the Council.

### Preparation of the Council's Delivery Plan

- B.5** The Head of the Paid Service is responsible for proposing the Delivery Plan to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) for consideration before its submission to the full Council for approval.

### Preparation of the Best Value Performance Plan

- B.6** The Director of ~~Performance~~[Corporate Services](#) is responsible for proposing the Best Value Performance Plan (BVPP) to the Performance Monitoring

Board and the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet for consideration before its submission to the full Council for approval.

## BUDGETING

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- B.7** The Head of Finance, HR and Assets shall report annually to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet the details of capital and revenue estimates for all the council's functions. He or she shall prepare and update annually a three-year rolling revenue budget forecast. Each year the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet shall consider and recommend, based on corporate priorities, the strategic allocation of resources to services and submit a report to Council.
- B.8** The format and timescale of the estimates shall be determined by the Head of Finance, HR and Assets. It is the responsibility of Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers to ensure that budget estimates reflecting agreed service plans are submitted to the Head of Finance, HR and Assets and that these are prepared and submitted as directed by the Head of Finance, HR and Assets.

### Budget Monitoring and Control

- B.9(a)** The Chief Executive, Head of Finance, HR and Assets, Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers shall:
- (i) only incur revenue expenditure where there is an approved budget provision in that financial year;
  - (ii) only incur capital expenditure where that project is in the Council's capital programme as applied to that financial year;
- (b) The Head of Finance, HR and Assets is responsible for providing appropriate financial information to enable budgets to be monitored effectively. He or she must monitor and control expenditure against budget allocations and report to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet on the overall position on a regular basis.
- (c) It is the responsibility of Service Managers to control income and expenditure within their area and to monitor performance, taking account of financial information provided by the Head of Finance, HR and Assets. They should report on variances within their own areas. They should also take any action necessary to avoid exceeding their budget allocation and alert the Head of Finance, HR and Assets to any problems.

### Budgetary Control - Capital

- B.10** In addition to B9 above, the following Financial Regulations shall apply:
- (a) whenever a new capital project is considered desirable, the appropriate Director shall (after submitting the project (with a Project Benefit Analysis) to the Asset Management Group and Corporate Leadership Team) submit the

project to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet which shall, after considering advice from the Head of Finance, HR and Assets (to include the implications of the Prudential Code if applicable and any current and future revenue implications) and other appropriate officers, make recommendations to the Council as to its acceptance or otherwise, indicating where appropriate its inclusion on the Long Term Capital Projects List and the level of priority for its implementation;

- (b) subject to (c) below, approval by Council of the Capital Programme shall be a prerequisite for the commencement of a project and to enter into a contract;
- (c) notwithstanding approval in the Capital Programme, if the proposed or actual expenditure (excluding supervision costs) exceed the approved estimate, the Service Manager shall, before proceeding, refer the proposal, with the comments of the Head of Finance, HR and Assets, to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet;
- (d) any re-phasing of capital expenditure between years shall be subject to approval by the Head of Finance, HR and Assets;
- (e) the Head of Finance, HR and Assets is empowered to authorise spending in an emergency on any unforeseen health and safety work relating to a project.

### EMERGENCIES OR DISASTERS

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**B.11** In the event of an emergency or disaster, these Financial Regulations shall be suspended and the Chief Executive and/or the Head of Finance, HR and Assets be given delegated powers to take any action deemed necessary in respect of the financial matters of the Council, subject to such action being reported to the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.

### MAINTENANCE OF RESERVES

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**B.12** It is the responsibility of the Head of Finance, HR and Assets to advise the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet and/or the full Council on prudent levels of reserves for the Authority.

### FINANCIAL REGULATION C: RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

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#### INTRODUCTION

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**C.1** It is essential that robust, integrated systems are developed and maintained for identifying and evaluating all significant operational risks to the Authority. This should include the proactive participation of all those associated with planning and delivering services.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

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- C.2 The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet is responsible for approving the Authority's risk management policy statement and strategy and for reviewing the effectiveness of risk management. The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet is responsible for ensuring that proper insurance exists where appropriate.
- C.3 The Head of Finance, HR and Assets is responsible for preparing the Authority's risk management policy statement, for promoting it throughout the Authority and for advising the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet on proper insurance cover where appropriate.

## INTERNAL CONTROL

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- C.4 Internal control refers to the systems of control devised by management to help ensure the Authority's objectives are achieved in a manner that promotes economical, efficient and effective use of resources and that the Authority's assets and interests are safeguarded.
- C.5 The Head of Finance, HR and Assets is responsible for advising on effective systems of internal control. These arrangements need to ensure compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations, and other relevant statements of best practice. They should ensure that public funds are properly safeguarded and used economically, efficiently, and in accordance with the statutory and other authorities that govern their use.
- C.6 It is the responsibility of Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers to establish sound arrangements for planning, appraising, authorising and controlling their operations in order to achieve continuous improvement, economy, efficiency and effectiveness and for achieving their financial performance targets.
- C.7 The duties of providing information regarding any sums of money due to or from the Council and of calculating, checking and recording such amounts, shall be separated as completely as possible from the duty of collecting or disbursing them.

## AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

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- C.8 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 (s6) require every local authority to maintain an adequate and effective internal audit. This legal requirement shall be delegated to the Director of ~~Resources~~Corporate Services. Internal Audit shall, as far as possible, comply with the Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government in the United Kingdom.
- C.9 Internal Audit will have the responsibility to review, appraise and report as necessary on:-

- (a) the adequacy and effectiveness and application of internal controls and processes and systems;
- (b) the extent of compliance with Financial Regulations and Standing Orders and approved policies and procedures of the Council plus the extent of compliance with external laws and regulation;
- (c) the extent to which the Council's assets and interests are accounted for and safeguarded from losses of all kinds arising from waste, inefficient administration, poor value for money, fraud or other cause.

**C.10** The Auditor shall have the Authority to:

- (a) enter any Council owned or occupied premises or land at all times (subject to any legal restrictions outside the Council's control);
- (b) have access at all times to all the Council's records, documents and correspondence;
- (c) require and receive such explanations from any employee or Member of the Council as he or she may deem necessary concerning any matter under examination; and
- (d) require any employee or Member of the Council to produce cash, stores or any other Council owned property under their control.
- (e) The Audit Services Manager shall have access to, and the freedom to report in his/her own name to all boards, members or officers, as he/she deems necessary.

**C.11** Any officer suspecting any irregularity in connection with financial or accountancy transactions shall inform his/her Service Manager, who shall immediately refer the matter to the Audit Services Manager who shall consult with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and the appropriate Service Manager and, if necessary, the police. A joint report shall be submitted to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), if deemed necessary by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), Service Manager concerned and the Chief Executive.

**C.12** Financial Regulations C.8 to C.11 above are inclusive and complementary to and not a substitution for the statutory audit undertaken by the external auditors and shall not diminish each Service Manager's or Service Manager's responsibility to take adequate measures to safeguard the Council's cash, stores and other assets.

### STORES AND INVENTORIES

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**C.13** Each Service Manager shall be responsible for the custody and physical control of the stocks and stores in his/her service area and the records kept by the storekeepers shall be prescribed by the Head of Finance, [HR and](#)



Assets. Wherever possible, stocks and stores should be marked as the property of the Council.

- C.14** Each Service Manager, in conjunction with the Head of Finance, HR and Assets, shall make arrangements for continual stock-taking covering all items at least once per year. Stock-taking procedures shall be conducted by officers independent of the day to day activities within the system. Any surpluses or deficiencies revealed shall be reported to the Head of Finance, HR and Assets who shall, in conjunction with the appropriate Service Manager agree any action required / recommend to the **Executive Board**Cabinet any action considered necessary.
- C.15** Stocks shall be maintained within the minimum and maximum levels determined by the appropriate Service Manager, and the maximum level shall not be exceeded, except in special circumstances with the approval of the Head of Finance, HR and Assets concerned.
- C.16** Each Service Manager shall prepare and maintain an inventory in a form approved by the Head of Finance, HR and Assets. The inventory shall include movable plant and machinery, rolling stock, furniture, fittings and equipment. The only exception is Office Stationery Equipment (for example; calculators, hole punches, staplers, waste bins).
- In addition to the divisional inventory, equipment purchased by the Information Technology Section, including that purchased on behalf of other Services, shall be recorded on the Information Technology inventory.
- C.17** All inventories shall be checked annually by Service Managers. Individual surpluses or deficiencies over £50 shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed for stores in paragraph C.14 (above). Where individual inventory items with an estimated value below £50 become surplus to requirements, the Council has a procedure for dealing with such items, which shall be adhered to.
- C.18** The Council's property shall not be removed otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary course of the Council's business or used otherwise than for the Council's purposes except in accordance with specific directions issued by the relevant Service Manager.
- C.19** All items appearing on the Inventory shall be indelibly marked as property of the Council.

## SECURITY

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- C.20** Each Service Manager shall be responsible for maintaining proper security at all times for all buildings, stocks, stores, furniture, equipment, cash, etc. under his/her control. He/she shall consult the Head of Finance, HR and Assets in any case where security is thought to be defective or where it is considered that special security arrangements may be needed.

- C.21** The maximum limit for cash holdings shall be agreed with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and shall not be exceeded without his/her express permission.
- C.22** Keys to safes and similar receptacles are to be carried on the person of those responsible at all times. The loss of such keys must be reported to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) immediately the loss is discovered.
- C.23** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be responsible for maintaining proper security and privacy as respects information held on computer for its use, in accordance with the Data Protection Acts 1984 and 1998, the Computer Misuse Act 1990 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

### BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

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- C.24** All arrangements with the Council's Bankers shall be made by or under arrangements approved by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), who shall be authorised to operate such banking accounts as he/she may consider necessary. Such arrangements shall be reported to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) from time-to-time.
- C.25** Transfers from accounts (but not between accounts) shall not be made unless authorised by one of the Financial Signatories to the Council.
- C.26** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be responsible for the ordering and custody of cheques to meet payments by him/her on behalf of the Council. Cheques shall be prepared, verified and accounted for under the direction of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and signed by him/her or one of the Financial Signatories to the Council provided that, for the purpose of this regulation only, 'signature' shall include the printed/facsimile signature of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).

### PETTY CASH AND FLOAT ACCOUNTS

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- C.27** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall issue guidance as to the operation and management of these accounts.
- C.28** Service Managers shall ensure that:
- (a) disbursements (other than renewal of imprest) shall be limited to expenses which are unavoidable and urgent. No single item exceeding £50 in amount (unless specifically authorised by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#)) shall be paid out of the petty cash account. All payments shall be supported by a receipted voucher to the extent that the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) may require and in particular to enable the recovery of Value Added Tax.
  - (b) each account is accurately maintained on an imprest system;

- (c) such accounts are not used for depositing income nor for employees personal expenditure;
- (d) an officer responsible for an account shall make adequate arrangements for the security of cash and accounting records;
- (e) On leaving the employment of the Council or otherwise ceasing to hold an imprest advance, an Officer shall account to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) for the amounts advanced to him/her and payments made.

### TREASURY MANAGEMENT

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- C.29** The Authority has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services.
- C.30** The full Council is responsible for approving the treasury management policy statement setting out the matters detailed in paragraph 15 of CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services. The policy statement is proposed to the full Council by the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#). The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) has delegated responsibility for implementing and monitoring the statement.
- C.31** All money in the hands of the Council shall be aggregated for the purpose of treasury management and shall be under the control of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).
- C.32** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for reporting to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) a proposed treasury management strategy for the coming financial year at or before the start of each financial year.
- C.33** All ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) decisions on borrowing, investment or financing shall be delegated to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), who is required to act in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services.
- C.34** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for reporting annually to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) on the activities of the treasury management operation and on the exercise of his or her delegated treasury management powers.

### STAFFING

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- C.35** The full Council is responsible for determining how officer support for ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and non-executive roles within the Authority will be organised.
- C.36** Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers are responsible for providing overall management to staff. The Head of Human Resources is

responsible for ensuring that there is proper use of the evaluation or other agreed systems for determining the remuneration of a job.

**C.37** Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers are responsible for controlling total staff numbers by:

advising the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) on the budget necessary in any given year to cover estimated staffing levels

adjusting the staffing to a level that can be funded within approved budget provision

varying the provision as necessary within that constraint in order to meet changing operational needs

the proper use of appointment procedures.

### INSURANCES

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**C.38** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall effect all insurance cover and register all claims in consultation with other officers where necessary.

**C.39** Service Managers shall give prompt notification to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) in writing of all new risks, properties, vehicles or other assets which require to be insured and of any alterations affecting existing insurances.

**C.40** Service Managers shall immediately notify the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) in writing of any loss, liability or damage or any event likely to lead to a claim and inform the police where necessary unless otherwise decided by the Chief Executive.

**C.41** All appropriate employees of the Council shall be included in a suitable fidelity guarantee insurance.

**C.42** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall annually, or at such other period as he/she may consider necessary, review all insurances in consultation with other Service Managers as appropriate.

**C.43** Service Managers shall consult the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and Manager of Central Support respecting the terms of any indemnity which the Council is requested to give.

**C.44** Service Managers shall ensure that their employees are aware of any limitation of cover, e.g. motor insurance covering official duty only.

**C.45** Where a claim arises which is less than or equal to the value of the excess on any policy, the Service Manager shall submit a written request to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) to make a specific financial offer. The request must

be supported by reasons in favour of settlement and can only be signed by the Chief Executive, Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) or Service Manager.

### CONTRACTS

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- C.46** The Director of [ResourcesCorporate Services](#)/Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall advise upon the financial aspects of all contracts before acceptance and shall keep a contracts register showing particulars of all contracts entered into by the Council for the execution of work and of payment made under such contracts. The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall retain copies of all contract documents and keep an appropriate register.
- C.47** The appointed Supervising Officer in control of the works shall give written orders in respect of all variations from the specification of the works included in the contracts and copies of these orders shall be forwarded to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) with the estimated variations in cost noted thereon. Any such extra variation, where the estimated additional cost of which exceeds 5%, shall be reported to the appropriate Board as soon as practicable with details of the reason for the additional cost and the proposed method of funding the extra cost.
- C.48** Payments to contractors on account of contracts shall be made only on a certificate issued by the Supervising Officer in control of the works which shall show the total amount of the contract, the value of work executed to date, retention money, amount paid to date and amount certified as due. Details, variations and fluctuations included in the value of work to date shall accompany the certificate.
- C.49** On completion of a contract and before the issue of the certificate for final payment thereunder, the appointed Supervising Officer shall produce to the Chief Internal Auditor a detailed statement of the work under the contract, with all vouchers and documents relating to prime cost and provisional sums and any other particulars required showing full measurements, additions, deductions and omissions. The Final Certificate shall not be issued nor shall the contractor be informed that the final account is agreed and the balance under the contract paid until:
- (a) the Chief Internal Auditor has examined the accounts, vouchers and documents, and approved the final account.
  - (b) If any question of propriety of payment arises, the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) shall have directed payment.
- C.50** Claims from contractors in respect of matters not clearly within the terms of an existing contract shall be referred to the Chief Executive / Head of Legal and Democratic Services for consideration of the Council's legal liability and where necessary, to the Director of [ResourcesCorporate Services](#) for financial consideration before a settlement is reached.

- C.51** Where completion of a contract is delayed beyond the completion date or any properly authorised extension thereof, it shall be the duty of the Supervising Officer to take appropriate action in respect of any claim for liquidated damages.
- C.52** In any case where the total cost of any work carried out under a contract exceeds by more than 10%, or £10,000, whichever is the lesser amount, the approved contract sum, a report of such cost shall, after agreement of the final account, be submitted to the appropriate Board by the appropriate Head of Service detailing any additional cost and proposed method of funding not previously reported under Regulation C.47.
- C.53** Subject to the expenditure on such matters being included in approved estimates, all orders or contracts for the supply of goods or materials or for the execution of work shall comply with the following direction:
- (i) where the estimated value of a single or repeat order exceeds £50,000 in total, the Contracts Procedure Rules shall be observed.
  - (ii) Where the estimated value of a single or report order exceeds £25,000, but is less than or equal to £50,000, in total the Head of Service shall be responsible for seeking not less than three quotations or tenders. This formal procedure will include written specifications and tender documents, the opening of tenders on specified dates and recording of the quotations or tenders received by the Head of Service.
  - (iii) Where the estimated value of a single or repeat order exceeds £10,000, but is less than or equal to £25,000 in a financial year, the Head of Service shall seek not less than three written quotations.

Where appropriate, the principle of Contracts Procedure Rule 4 may be applied to these Financial Procedure Rules.

- C.54** When, in exceptional circumstances authority is sought to waive Financial Procedure Rules, the report to the appropriate Board must give adequate reasons and specify precisely the procedures to be waived.

### SALARIES

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- C.55** The payment of all salaries, wages and other emoluments to all employees of the Council shall be made by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and under arrangements approved and controlled by him/her.
- C.56** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be responsible for all records relating to National Insurance, Income Tax, Superannuation and Statutory Sick Pay. The Head of Human Resources shall be responsible for the issue of statements under the Contracts of Employment Acts.

- C.57** Each Head of Service shall be responsible for the completion of timesheets by employees, other than officers, under his/her control and for their evaluation and certification. Timesheets shall be forwarded to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) in accordance with his/her directions, who shall be responsible for the preparation of salaries or wages. The Head of Service concerned, under the directions of the Director of [Resources Corporate Services](#) shall be responsible for the provision of transport and staff for the payment of salaries or wages.
- C.58** Each Head of Service shall notify the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), as soon as possible, and in a form prescribed by him/her, of all matters affecting payment of salaries and wages and in particular:
- (a) appointments, resignations, dismissals, suspensions, secondment and transfers.
  - (b) Absences from duty for sickness or other reason, apart from approved leave with pay.
  - (c) Changes in remuneration, other than normal increments, pay awards and agreements of general application.
  - (d) Information necessary to maintain records of service for superannuation, income tax, national insurance, etc.
- C.59** Each Head of Service, in conjunction with the Head of Human Resources, shall make arrangements to annually confirm the authenticity of those employees appearing on the payroll for his/her Division. Such arrangements shall include the verification of individual rates of pay.

### LEASING

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- C.60** All items proposed to be leased shall be approved by the Council prior to arrangements being made.
- C.61** All leasing agreements will be arranged and agreed by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#). An agreement can only be signed on behalf of the Council, by the Director of [Resources Corporate Services](#) or the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), providing that the revenue estimate is not exceeded.
- C.62** The Head of Service responsible for the goods to be leased shall provide the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) with such information as is required by him/her in order to obtain the best and most appropriate type of lease possible.



## FINANCIAL REGULATION D: SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

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### INTRODUCTION

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- D.1** Sound systems and procedures are essential to an effective framework of accountability and control.

### GENERAL

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- D.2** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) is responsible for the operation of the Authority's accounting systems, the form of accounts and the supporting financial records. Any changes proposed by Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers to the existing financial systems or the establishment of new systems must be approved by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#). However, Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers are responsible for the proper operation of financial processes in their own Divisions.
- D.3** Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers should ensure that their staff receive relevant financial training that has been approved by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).
- D.4** Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers must ensure that, where appropriate, computer and other systems are registered in accordance with data protection legislation. Service Managers must ensure that staff are aware of their responsibilities under freedom of information legislation.

### AUTHORISED SIGNATORIES

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- D.5** It is the responsibility of Directors and Heads of Service to ensure that a proper scheme of delegation has been established within their area and is operating effectively. The scheme of delegation should identify staff authorised to act on their behalf in respect of payments, income collection and placing orders, together with the financial limits of their authority. The financial limits will be determined by the Council's Statutory Officers' Group. Service Managers shall ensure that specimen signatures and initials of such authorised staff are sent to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) and such records shall be amended by the Service Manager on the occasion of any change therein.

### CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE

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- D.6** Orders for goods and services shall not be issued unless the expenditure is included in an approved estimate or other specified financial provision.
- D.7** All orders shall be in writing, signed by the appropriate Service Manager or such other Officer as nominated by him/her and notified to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).



- D.8** Official orders shall be issued for all work, goods or services to be supplied to the Council except for supplies of public utility service; and for periodical payments such as rent or rates/local tax, for petty cash purchases or such other exceptions as the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) may approve.
- D.9** Each order shall conform to the directions of the Council with respect to central purchasing, use of contracts and the standardisation of supplies and materials and be in a form approved by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) in accordance with Regulation D.2 above.
- D.10** Monied invoices and/or delivery notes should, where appropriate, accompany the delivery of goods and the receiving officer must certify thereon, at the time of delivery, receipt of the goods. Where ordered and delivered by weight or volume the receiving officer shall make such periodical tests as are necessary to ensure that the quantities charged have actually been delivered.
- D.11** All invoices, accounts and claims relating to amounts due from the Council shall be checked in the Division concerned and such checking being indicated by the initials of the examining Officer and certified by the appropriate Service Managers or such other officer as nominated by him/her. The number of the official order and the head of expenditure to which it relates must be indicated thereon. Expenditure/income should be coded in accordance with instructions issued by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), with VAT appropriately identified in order that the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) may recover output tax (VAT). A VAT invoice/receipt must be obtained in all appropriate cases.
- D.12** The Service Managers concerned shall be responsible for the accuracy of accounts submitted for payment which shall be signed by the Service Managers or authorised Officer in accordance with regulation D.5. The passing of an account for payment by or on behalf of the Service Managers shall mean:
- (a) that the materials have been supplied, the work performed or the services rendered and that they are satisfactory as to quality and correct as to quantity;
  - (b) that the price is in accordance with quotations, contract agreement or current market rate whichever is applicable;
  - (c) that the account is allocated to the correct expenditure heading;
  - (d) that all trade and cash discounts and other proper allowances have been deducted;
  - (e) that the account has not been previously paid and that the copy of the official order has been marked off to prevent duplicate payment;
  - (f) that the account is arithmetically correct unless a variation has been agreed by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#);

- (g) that the expenditure is within the Authority's legal powers.

NOTE: The passing of an account for payment by a Service Manager or authorised Officer confirms that he/she is satisfied that all necessary steps in the certification procedure have been satisfactorily carried out.

Accordingly, it is for the Service Manager or authorised officer to recognise the initials of officers carrying out this preliminary certification procedure as those of officers who are in a position to satisfactorily perform the work responsibly. It is essential that a minimum of two officers at least should be involved in the preliminary certifications in order that the officer certifying that the goods have been supplied or the work done is different from the officer certifying the remaining items. It is also desirable that the making out of official orders and the entering of goods received records are undertaken by different officers and that this should be divorced from the certification of invoices although it is appreciated that this is not always possible in smaller Services. A Service Manager who delegates the certification of accounts should satisfy him/herself that the procedure is operating satisfactorily by signing all accounts personally from time-to-time).

- D.13** Before authorising payments to a sub-contractor, as defined by the Inland Revenue, for construction work carried out, the certifying officer of the Service concerned shall satisfy himself/herself that the sub-contractor to whom payment is due is the holder of a valid Sub-Contractors Tax Certificate issued by the Inland Revenue, otherwise tax at the appropriate rate must be deducted as required by any statutory provisions in being at that time.
- D.14** Invoices made out by an officer of the ordering Service and statements unaccompanied by the relative invoices and delivery notes, copy invoices or reminders shall not be accepted as a basis for payment.
- D.15** In all cases of purchase of property, the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be the Authorising Officer. When requesting payment he/she shall provide full particulars of the property, the name of the vendor/purchaser, the amount of purchase money, expenses and Minute authorisation. Full particulars of the property purchased shall be entered in the official Register of Properties kept by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).
- D.16** Duly certified accounts shall be passed without delay to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) who shall examine them to the extent that he/she considers necessary, for which purpose he/she shall be entitled to make such enquiries and to receive such information and explanation as he/she may require.
- D.17** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be authorised to pay all accounts duly certified in accordance with these regulations. The normal method of payment shall be by cheque, BACS or other instrument drawn on the Council's banking account.

- D.18** Each Head of Service/Service Manager shall, as soon as possible after 31 March and no later than detailed in the final accounts timetable each year, notify the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) of outstanding expenditure relating to the previous financial year.

### CONTROL OF INCOME

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- D.19** All arrangements for the collection of monies due to the Council shall be subject to approval by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) in conjunction with the appropriate Service Manager and the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall set up debits for all items of income due. No such items over £1,000 shall be written off as irrecoverable unless approved by the **Executive Board/Cabinet**. Any request to forego income shall be subject to written approval of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).
- D.20** The Service Managers shall promptly furnish the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) with such particulars in such form as he/she may require in connection with work done, goods supplied or service rendered and all other amounts due to the Council as may be required by him/her to record correctly all sums due to the Council and to ensure the prompt rendering of accounts for the recovery of income due.
- D.21** The Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall be notified promptly of all money due to the Council and of contracts, leases and other agreements and arrangements entered into which involve the receipt of money by the Council and the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) shall have the right to inspect any documents or other evidence in this connection as he/she may decide.
- D.22** All receipt forms, books, tickets and other such items shall be ordered and supplied to Service Managers by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), who shall satisfy himself/herself as to the arrangements for their control.
- D.23** Each employee who receives monies on behalf of the Council or in the normal course of their duty shall give such acknowledgment and enter up punctually such records as may be approved by the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#). Such income shall be paid to the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) or direct to the Council's account, either daily or when there is a sum of £100 in hand. Any variation from this procedure shall be subject to the written approval of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#). On no account should such monies be paid into the personal account of an employee. No deduction may be made from such money save to the extent that the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) may specifically authorise. Each officer who so banks money shall enter on the paying-in slip a reference to the related debt or otherwise indicate the origin of the cheque on the reverse of each cheque, the officer shall enter the name of his/her Service, office or establishment.
- D.24** Personal cheques shall not be cashed out of money held on behalf of the Council.

- D.25** Every transfer of official money from one member of staff to another will be evidenced in the records of the Services concerned by the signature of the receiving officer.
- D.26** Post-dated cheques will not normally be accepted. The only formal exception to this rule will be acceptance of a cheque, by the Chief Cashier or the Council's Bailiff, which shall not be dated more than 7 working days in advance\*. This will only be allowed where the debtor has no previous history of dishonoured cheques. The Chief Cashier or Bailiff will only accept one cheque per debtor on each occasion. Such cheques will be recorded and retained by the Chief Cashier.

In exceptional circumstances, any other requests to accept a post-dated cheque must have the approval of the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#).

\*(This is to allow provision where a debtor is expecting funds to be credited to a bank account during the period it is likely to take to return a cheque and receive replacement.)

- D.27** The Chief Executive, Directors, Heads of Service or Service Managers may in conjunction with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#) write-off as irrecoverable sundry and other debts not exceeding £1,000 subject to a schedule of proposed write-offs being posted in the Members' Room for a period of at least 28 days prior to write-off and members being notified electronically. The Chief Executive or Heads of Service may write-off as irrecoverable sundry and other debts not exceeding £25 where these are deemed uneconomical to pursue and cannot be added to a future account.

NOTE: Outstanding debts will still be pursued after write-off should information be received which indicates that there is a possibility that the debt can be recovered.

- D.28** The Chief Executive, Directors or Heads of Service may, in conjunction with the Head of Finance, [HR and Assets](#), write-off as non-refundable credits on accounts not exceeding £1,000 subject to a schedule of proposed write-offs being posted in the Members' Room for a period of at least 28 days prior to write-off. The Chief Executive or Heads of Service may write-off as non-refundable credits on accounts not exceeding £25 where these are deemed uneconomical to pursue and cannot be deducted from a future account. No such items over £1,000 shall be written off as non-refundable without the approval of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#).

## FINANCIAL REGULATION E: EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

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- E.1** The local authority provides a distinctive leadership role for the community and brings together the contributions of the various stakeholders. It must also

act to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area.

### **PARTNERSHIPS, JOINT VENTURES AND COMPANIES IN WHICH THE COUNCIL IS A GUARANTOR OR HAS A SHARE HOLDING INTEREST**

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- E.2** The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet is responsible for approving delegations, including frameworks for partnerships. The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet is the focus for forming partnerships with other local public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to address local needs.
- E.3** The ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet can delegate functions - including those relating to partnerships - to officers. These are set out in the scheme of delegation that forms part of the Authority's constitution. Where functions are delegated, the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet remains accountable for them to the full Council.
- E.4** The Monitoring Officer is responsible for promoting and maintaining the same high standards of conduct with regard to financial administration in partnerships that apply throughout the Authority.
- E.5** The Head of Finance, HR and Assets must ensure that the accounting arrangements to be adopted relating to partnerships, joint ventures and companies are satisfactory. He or she must also consider the overall corporate governance arrangements and legal issues when arranging contracts with external bodies. He or she must ensure that the risks have been fully appraised before agreements are entered into with external bodies.
- E.6** Service Managers are responsible for ensuring that appropriate approvals are obtained before any negotiations are concluded in relation to work with external bodies. Where it is proposed that the Council be involved in an arrangement of this nature the appropriate officer will first consult with the Head of Finance, HR and Assets and the Head of Legal and Democratic Services on the proposals.
- E.7** The Head of Finance, HR and Assets is responsible for ensuring that all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly recorded in the Authority's accounts.
- E.8** Further to Regulation E.7 unless secure arrangements are put in place to the contrary, any such arrangements will comply with the Council's Financial Regulations and this shall be stated in any such contracts.

A/ASG June 2006

**4.8: OFFICER EMPLOYMENT PROCEDURE RULES**

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<b>Rule</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1:</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>2:</b>	<b>Recruitment and Appointment</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>3:</b>	<b>Recruitment of Head of Paid Service and Chief Officers</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>4:</b>	<b>Appointment of Head of Paid Service</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>5:</b>	<b>Appointment of Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>6:</b>	<b>Procedure for the Appointment of Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>7:</b>	<b>Other Appointments</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>8:</b>	<b>Disciplinary Action</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>9:</b>	<b>Dismissal</b>	<b>203</b>

## 1. GENERAL

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- 1.1** Subject to Rule 1.2 below, the function of appointment and dismissal of, and taking disciplinary action against, a member of staff of the Authority must be discharged, on behalf of the Authority by the Head of Paid Service or by an officer nominated by him or her.
- 1.2** Rule 1.1 shall not apply to the appointment or dismissal of, or disciplinary action against:
- (a) The Head of the Paid Service.
  - (b) A statutory chief officer.
  - (c) A non-statutory chief officer.
  - (d) A deputy chief officer.
  - (e) A political assistant.
- 1.3** Permanent appointment shall be upon a contract which, unless terminated earlier by either party, would continue for a period of more than 18 months. Interim appointment shall be upon terms which will terminate before the expiry of a period of no more than 18 months, unless extended with the approval of the Appointments Committee (for Chief and Deputy Chief Officers) or the Head of Paid Service (for all other officers).
- 1.4** Appointment shall include designation as Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer

## 2. RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT

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### 2.1 Declarations

- 2.1.1 The Council will draw up a statement requiring any candidate for appointment as an officer to state in writing whether they are the parent, grandparent, partner, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of an existing councillor or officer of the Council; or of the partner of such persons.
- 2.1.2 No candidate so related to a councillor or an officer will be appointed without the authority of the relevant chief officer or an officer nominated by him/her.

### 2.2 Seeking support for Appointment

- 2.2.1 The Council will disqualify any applicant who directly or indirectly seeks the support of any councillor for any appointment with the

Council. The content of this paragraph will be included in any recruitment information.

2.2.2 No councillor will seek support for any person for any appointment with the Council.

2.2.3 No councillor shall give a reference (oral or written) for a candidate for employment by the Council.

### 3. RECRUITMENT OF HEAD OF PAID SERVICE AND CHIEF OFFICERS

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3.1 Where the Council proposes to appoint a chief officer (including the Head of Paid Service) and it is not proposed that the appointment be made exclusively from among their existing officers or by way of interim appointment, the Council will:

3.1.1 draw up a statement specifying:

- (a) the duties of the officer concerned; and
- (b) any qualifications or qualities to be sought in the person to be appointed.

3.1.2 make arrangements for the post to be advertised in such a way as is likely to bring it to the attention of persons who are qualified to apply for it; and 3.1.3 make arrangements for a copy of the statement mentioned in sub paragraph 3.1.1 to be sent to any person on request.

### 4. APPOINTMENT OF HEAD OF PAID SERVICE

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4.1 The full Council will approve the appointment of the Head of Paid Service following the recommendation of such an appointment by an Appointments Committee established in accordance with Rule 5.1 below. That Committee must include at least one member of the Executive.

4.2 The full Council may only make or approve the appointment of the Head of Paid Service where no well-founded objection has been made by any member of the Executive.

### 5. APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICERS AND DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICERS

5.1 ~~The Council will set up an Appointments Committee comprising relevant members to make appointment~~All permanent (as opposed to interim) appointments to chief officer and deputy chief officer posts shall be made on a resolution of the Appointments Committee, which shall be established by the Council. The Appointments Committee must include at least one member of the Executive.



- 5.2 An offer of permanent or interim employment as a chief officer or deputy chief officer shall only be made where no well-founded objection from any member of the Executive has been received.
- 5.3 Subject to paragraph 5.5 below, in these Rules, chief officers are defined as:
- 5.3.1 the Chief Executive (as Head of Paid Service)
  - 5.3.2 the statutory chief officers (~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer)
  - 5.3.3 the non-statutory chief officers which are:
    - (a) officers for which the Chief Executive is responsible
    - (b) officers in the Chief Executive's Department who report to or who are directly accountable to the Chief Executive by virtue of the nature of their duties; and
    - (c) officers who report to or who are directly accountable to the Council itself or any committee of the Council by virtue of the nature of their duties.
- 5.4 Subject to paragraph 5.5 below, in these Rules, deputy chief officers are defined as officers in departments who, by virtue of the nature of their duties, either report to or are directly accountable to the statutory or non-statutory chief officer responsible for that department.
- 5.5 Rules 5.3 and 5.4 do not apply to officers whose duties are solely secretarial and clerical or are in the nature of support services.

## 6. PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICERS AND DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICERS

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- 6.1 **Appointment Process.** The following process will apply after an Appointments Committee has interviewed all shortlisted candidates:
- 6.1.1 If the Committee agrees on a candidate suitable for the post, it will indicate its 'provisional intention to make an offer' to the Chief Executive.
  - 6.1.2 The Committee will inform the Chief Executive of the name of the candidate to whom it wishes to make an offer together with any relevant particulars which the Committee considers relevant in making the appointment.
  - 6.1.3 The Chief Executive will notify each member of the Executive within 24 hours of:

- (a) the name of the person to whom the Committee wishes to make an offer.
  - (b) any other particulars relevant to the appointment notified by the Committee.
  - (c) the period within which any objection to the making of the offer is to be made by any member of the Executive.
- 6.1.4 The period of objection will be 2 working days. If the period of objection is to be shortened, then notification will be by telephone and e-mail.
- 6.1.5 If:
- (a) the Leader notifies the Committee that neither he or she or any other member of the Executive has an objection to an offer being made; or
  - (b) the Chief Executive notifies the Committee that no objection has been received from the Executive within the objection period;
- the 'provisional intention to make an offer' will become a firm offer and the offer made without the need for the Committee to re-convene.
- 6.1.6 If an objection is received from a member of the Executive, the Committee will re-convene to consider the objection. If the Committee is satisfied that any objection received from the Executive is not material or is not well founded, it will confirm its decision and a formal offer will be made.

## 7. OTHER APPOINTMENTS

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- 7.1 Appointment of officers below deputy chief officer (other than assistants to the political groups) ~~is~~ and interim appointment of all officers other than Head of paid Service shall be the responsibility of the Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee, and may not be made by Councillors.
- 7.2 Appointment of an Assistant to a political group shall be made in accordance with the wishes of that political group.

## 8. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

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- 8.1 **Suspension.** The Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer or the ~~Responsible Financial~~ Chief Finance Officer may be suspended whilst an investigation takes place into alleged misconduct. That suspension will be on full pay and last no longer than two months.

**8.2 Independent Person.** No other disciplinary action may be taken in respect of any of those officers except in accordance with a recommendation in a report made by a designated independent person.

**8.3** Where it appears to the Council that an allegation of misconduct by:

- (a) the Head of Paid Service;
- (b) the Monitoring Officer; or
- (c) the ~~Responsible Financial~~Chief Finance Officer

requires to be investigated, the Council must appoint a person (“the designated independent person”) to carry out the investigation.

**8.4** The designated independent person must be such a person as may be agreed between the Council and the relevant officer, or in default of such agreement, nominated by the Secretary of State.

**8.5** In the course of the investigation the designated independent person may direct:

- 8.5.1 that the Council terminate any suspension of the relevant officer;
- 8.5.2 that any such suspension must continue beyond the two month period in 8.1;
- 8.5.3 that the terms on which any such suspension has taken place must be varied in accordance with the direction; or
- 8.5.4 that no steps (whether by the Council or any Committee, Sub-Committee or officer acting on behalf of the Council) towards disciplinary action or further disciplinary action against the relevant officer, other than steps taken in the presence, or with the agreement of, the designated independent person are to be taken before a report is made under 8.8 below.

**8.6** The designated independent person may inspect any documents relating to the conduct of the relevant officer which are in the possession of the Council or which the Council has the power to authorise him or her to inspect.

**8.7** The designated independent person may require any member of the Council’s staff to answer questions concerning the conduct of the relevant officer.

**8.8** The designated independent person must make a report to the Council:

- 8.8.1 stating his/her opinion as to whether (and if so, the extent to which) the evidence he or she has obtained supports any allegation of misconduct against the relevant officer; and

- 8.8.2 recommending any disciplinary action which appears to him/her to be appropriate for the Council to take against the relevant officer.
- 8.9** The designated independent person must, no later than the time at which they make a report under 8.8. above to the Council, send a copy of the report to the relevant officer.
- 8.10** The Council must pay reasonable remuneration to a designated independent person and any costs incurred by him/her, or in connection with, the discharge of his/her functions.
- 8.11** Members of the Council will not be involved in disciplinary action against any officer below deputy chief officer except where such involvement is necessary for any investigation or inquiry into alleged misconduct, through the Council's disciplinary, capability and related procedures, as adopted from time to time which may allow a right of appeal to members in respect of disciplinary action.

## **9. DISMISSAL**

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- 9.1** Members of the Council will not be involved in the dismissal of any officer below deputy chief officer except where such involvement is necessary for any investigation or inquiry into alleged misconduct, through the Council's disciplinary, capability and related procedures, as adopted from time to time which may allow a right of appeal to members in respect of dismissals.
- 9.2** Where a Board, Committee or officer ("the dismissor") proposes to dismiss:
- (i) the Head of Paid Service;
  - (ii) a statutory chief officer;
  - (iii) a non-statutory chief officer or,
  - (iv) a deputy chief officer
- (a) Notice of dismissal must not be given until the dismissor has notified the Head of Paid Service (or where the officer to be dismissed is the Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer) of the name of the person whom the dismissor wishes to dismiss and any other particulars which the dismissor considers are relevant to the dismissal; and
- (b) The Head of the Paid Service, or as the case may be, the Monitoring Officer, has notified every member of the Executive of:
- (i) The name of the person whom the dismissor wishes to dismiss;
  - (ii) Any other particulars relevant to the dismissal which the dismissor has notified; and

(iii) The period within which any objection to the dismissal is to be made by the Leader on behalf of the Executive to the Head of Paid Service/ Monitoring Officer; and

(c) Either:

(i) The Leader has within the period specified in the notice under 9.2. b) above notified the dismissor that neither he nor she nor any other member of the Executive has any objection to the dismissal;

(ii) The Head of Paid Service/Monitoring Officer has notified the dismissor that no objection was received by him or her within that period from the Executive;

Or:

(i) The dismissor is satisfied that any objection received from the Executive within that period is not material or is not well founded.

# **PART 5**

## **CODES AND PROTOCOLS**

<b>5.1: Local Code of Conduct for Members and Co-opted Members</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>5.2: Protocol on Member/Officer Relations</b>	<b>218</b>
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<b>5.7: Outline Roles and Responsibilities for Councillors</b>	<b>267</b>

## 5.1 LOCAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS AND CO-OPTED MEMBERS

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### Statutory Provisions

This Local Code of Conduct which was adopted by North West Leicestershire District Council on 9 April 2002 for the purposes of Section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000, embodies the National Model Code of Conduct for authorities operating Executive arrangements, as set out in Statutory Instrument 2001 No. 3575. All the provisions of the model code in Schedule 1 are mandatory under the Order.

## SCHEDULE 1

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### THE MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT AUTHORITIES OPERATING EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### PART 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

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##### Scope

1. (1) A member must observe the Authority's code of conduct whenever he:
  - (a) conducts the business of the Authority;
  - (b) conducts the business of the office to which he has been elected or appointed; or
  - (c) acts as a representative of the Authority,and references to a member's official capacity shall be construed accordingly.
- (2) An authority's code of conduct shall not, apart from paragraphs 4 and 5(a) below, have effect in relation to the activities of a member undertaken other than in an official capacity.
- (3) Where a member acts as a representative of the Authority:
  - (a) on another relevant authority, he must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority's code of conduct; or
  - (b) on any other body, he must, when acting for that other body, comply with the Authority's code of conduct, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.
- (4) In this code, "member" includes a co-opted member of an authority.



## General Obligations

2. A member must:
  - (a) promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person;
  - (b) treat others with respect; and
  - (c) not do anything which compromises or which is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the Authority.
3. A member must not:
  - (a) disclose information given to him in confidence by anyone, or information acquired which he believes is of a confidential nature, without the consent of a person authorised to give it, or unless he is required by law to do so; nor
  - (b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
4. A member must not in his official capacity, or any other circumstance, conduct himself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing his office or authority into disrepute.
5. A member:
  - (a) must not in his official capacity, or any other circumstance, use his position as a member improperly to confer on or secure for himself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage;and
  - (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the Authority:
    - (i) act in accordance with the Authority's requirements; and
    - (ii) ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the Authority or of the office to which the member has been elected or appointed.
6. (1) A member must when reaching decisions:
  - (a) have regard to any relevant advice provided to him by:

- (i) the Authority's ~~Responsible Financial officer~~Chief Finance Officer acting in pursuance of his duties under Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988; and
  - (ii) the Authority's Monitoring Officer acting in pursuance of his duties under Section 5(2) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; and
- (b) give the reasons for those decisions in accordance with the Authority's and any statutory requirements in relation to the taking of an executive decision.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b) above and in paragraph 9(2) below, "executive decision" is to be construed in accordance with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under Section 22 of the Local Government Act 2000.
7. A member must, if he becomes aware of any conduct by another member which he reasonably believes involves a failure to comply with the Authority's code of conduct, make a written allegation to that effect to the Standards Board for England as soon as it is practicable for him to do so.

## PART 2 - INTERESTS

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### Personal Interests

8. (1) A member must regard himself as having a personal interest in any matter if the matter relates to an interest in respect of which notification must be given under paragraphs 14 and 15 below, or if a decision upon it might reasonably be regarded as affecting to a greater extent than other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the Authority's area, the well-being or financial position of himself, a relative or a friend or:
- (a) any employment or business carried on by such persons;
  - (b) any person who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;
  - (c) any corporate body in which such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £5,000; or
  - (d) any body listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph 15 below in which such persons hold a position of general control or management.
- (2) In this paragraph:
- (a) "relative" means a spouse, partner, parent, parent-in-law, son, daughter, step-son, step daughter, child of a partner, brother, sister,

grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or the spouse or partner of any of the preceding persons; and

- (b) "partner" in sub-paragraph (2)(a) above means a member of a couple who live together.

## **Disclosure of Personal Interests**

- 9. (1) A member with a personal interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the Authority at which the matter is considered must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- (2) Subject to paragraph 12(1)(b) below, a member with a personal interest in any matter who has made an executive decision in relation to that matter must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.

## **Prejudicial Interests**

- 10. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, a member with a personal interest in a matter also has a prejudicial interest in that matter if the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the member's judgement of the public interest.
- (2) A member may regard himself as not having a prejudicial interest in a matter if that matter relates to:
  - (a) another relevant authority of which he is a member;
  - (b) another public authority in which he holds a position of general control or management;
  - (c) a body to which he has been appointed or nominated by the Authority as its representative;
  - (d) the housing functions of the Authority where the member holds a tenancy or lease with a relevant authority, provided that he does not have arrears of rent with that relevant authority of more than two months, and provided that those functions do not relate particularly to the member's tenancy or lease;
  - (e) the functions of the Authority in respect of school meals, transport and travelling expenses, where the member is a guardian or parent of a child in full time education, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;

- (f) the functions of the Authority in respect of statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where the member is in receipt of, or is entitled to the receipt of, such pay from a relevant authority; and
- (g) the functions of the Authority in respect of an allowance or payment made under Sections 173 to 176 of the Local Government Act 1972 or Section 18 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

## Overview and Scrutiny Committees

11. (1) For the purposes of this Part, a member must, if he is involved in the consideration of a matter at a meeting of an overview and scrutiny committee of the Authority or a sub committee of such a committee, regard himself as having a personal and a prejudicial interest if that consideration relates to a decision made, or action taken, by another of the Authority's:
- (a) committees or sub-committees; or
  - (b) joint committees or joint sub-committees,  
of which he may also be a member.
- (2) But sub-paragraph (1) above shall not apply if that member attends that meeting for the purpose of answering questions or otherwise giving evidence relating to that decision or action.

## Participation in Relation to Disclosed Interests

12. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, a member with a prejudicial interest in any matter must:
- (a) withdraw from the room or chamber where a meeting is being held whenever it becomes apparent that the matter is being considered at that meeting, unless he has obtained a dispensation from the Authority's standards committee;
  - (b) not exercise executive functions in relation to that matter; and
  - (c) not seek improperly to influence a decision about that matter.
- (2) A member with a prejudicial interest may, unless that interest is of a financial nature, and unless it is an interest of the type described in paragraph 11 above, participate in a meeting of the Authority's:
- (a) overview and scrutiny committees; and
  - (b) joint or area committees,

to the extent that such committees are not exercising functions of the Authority or its executive.

13. For the purposes of this Part, "meeting" means any meeting of:
- (a) the Authority;
  - (b) the executive of the Authority; or
  - (c) any of the Authority's or its executive's committees, subcommittees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees.

### **PART 3 - THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

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#### **Registration of Financial and Other Interests**

14. Within 28 days of the provisions of an authority's code of conduct being adopted or applied to that authority or within 28 days of his election or appointment to office (if that is later), a member must register his financial interests in the Authority's register maintained under Section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 by providing written notification to the Authority's Monitoring Officer of:
- (a) any employment or business carried on by him;
  - (b) the name of the person who employs or has appointed him, the name of any firm in which he is a partner, and the name of any company for which he is a remunerated director;
  - (c) the name of any person, other than a relevant authority, who has made a payment to him in respect of his election or any expenses incurred by him in carrying out his duties;
  - (d) the name of any corporate body which has a place of business or land in the Authority's area, and in which the member has a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body;
  - (e) a description of any contract for goods, services or works made between the Authority and himself or a firm in which he is a partner, a company of which he is a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in sub-paragraph (d) above;
  - (f) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land in which he has a beneficial interest and which is in the area of the Authority;

- (g) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land where the landlord is the Authority and the tenant is a firm in which he is a partner, a company of which he is a remunerated director, or a body of the description specified in sub paragraph (d) above; and
  - (h) the address or other description (sufficient to identify the location) of any land in the Authority's area in which he has a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer.
- 15.** Within 28 days of the provisions of the Authority's code of conduct being adopted or applied to that authority or within 28 days of his election or appointment to office (if that is later), a member must register his other interests in the Authority's register maintained under Section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 by providing written notification to the Authority's Monitoring Officer of his membership of or position of general control or management in any:
- (a) body to which he has been appointed or nominated by the Authority as its representative;
  - (b) public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature;
  - (c) company, industrial and provident society, charity, or body directed to charitable purposes;
  - (d) body whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy; and
  - (e) trade union or professional association.
- 16.** A member must within 28 days of becoming aware of any change to the interests specified under paragraphs 14 and 15 above, provide written notification to the Authority's Monitoring Officer of that change.

### **Registration of Gifts and Hospitality**

- 17.** A member must within 28 days of receiving any gift or hospitality over the value of £25, provide written notification to the Authority's Monitoring Officer of the existence and nature of that gift or hospitality.

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

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The Order contains a model code of conduct as regards the conduct which is expected of members and co-opted members of relevant authorities in England. Under Section 51 of the Local Government Act 2000, each relevant authority must adopt a code of conduct applying to its members which must incorporate any mandatory provisions of the model code. Under Section 51(5) of that Act, where an authority does not adopt such a code within six months of the Order coming into

force, the mandatory provisions of the model code will apply to the members of the Authority until it does.

**Article 1** provides that this Order applies only to the named authorities.

**Article 2** provides that a model code for authorities operating executive arrangements is set out in Schedule 1 to the Order, and that all of its provisions are mandatory and **article 3** provides that a model code for authorities not operating executive arrangements is set out in Schedule 2 to the Order, and that all of its provisions are mandatory. Where an authority ceases to, or begins to operate executive arrangements, it must adopt the appropriate code or revise its existing code in accordance with the appropriate code.

**Article 4** makes transitional provision for eight months following the coming into force of the Order to disapply existing statutory provisions relating to the National Code of Local Government Conduct, members' interests, surcharge and declarations of office.

**Schedule 1** to the Order applies in relation to authorities operating executive arrangements.

**Paragraph 1** of that model code provides that it applies whenever a member is acting in his official capacity, and that it does not apply in other circumstances unless otherwise indicated. Additionally, where a member is acting as a representative of his authority, he must continue to observe the Authority's code, unless he is subject to another relevant authority's code, or unless (in relation to any other body) it conflicts with any other legal obligations.

**Paragraph 2** provides that members must promote equality, treat others with respect and not do anything which compromises the impartiality of those who work for the Authority.

**Paragraph 3** provides that members must not without consent disclose confidential information they have acquired and must not prevent others from gaining access to information to which they are entitled.

**Paragraph 4** provides that in a member's official capacity and in other circumstances, a member must not conduct himself in a manner which could bring his authority into disrepute.

**Paragraph 5** provides that a member must not in his official capacity or in other circumstances use his position improperly to gain an advantage or confer a disadvantage and that when using or authorising the use of the Authority's resources, he must act in accordance with the Authority's requirements and must not permit those resources to be used for political purposes.

**Paragraph 6** provides that a member must have regard to any relevant advice provided to him by the Authority's ~~Responsible Financial~~ [Chief Finance](#) Officer which relates to the officer's report on unlawful expenditure or expenditure which exceeds

resources, and to relevant advice provided by the Authority's Monitoring Officer which relates to the officer's report on contraventions of law or maladministration. It also provides that in reaching executive decisions, a member must give reasons for the decision in accordance with the Authority's and statutory requirements.

**Paragraph 7** provides that a member must make a written allegation of misconduct to the Standards Board for England if he becomes aware of conduct by another member involving failure to comply with the Authority's code of conduct.

**Paragraph 8** provides that a member has a personal interest in a matter which has been registered, or where a decision upon a matter could reasonably be regarded as affecting the wellbeing or financial position of those persons described in the paragraph.

**Paragraph 9** provides that a member with a personal interest in a matter must disclose that interest at any meeting at which the matter is considered, and where an executive decision is taken in relation to that matter, must ensure that the interest is recorded in any written statement of the decision.

**Paragraph 10** provides that a member with a personal interest also has a prejudicial interest if the interest could be regarded by a member of the public as so significant that it is likely to prejudice his judgement of the public interest. The paragraph provides that in the circumstances specified a member may regard himself as not having a prejudicial interest.

**Paragraph 11** provides that a personal and prejudicial interest arises for a member at a meeting of an overview and scrutiny committee where that committee considers a decision of another committee in which he was involved, unless he attends to give evidence about that decision.

**Paragraph 12** provides that a member with a prejudicial interest must, unless he has obtained a dispensation, withdraw from any meetings at which the matter is being considered, and must not exercise executive functions or improperly influence decisions in relation to the matter. In the circumstances specified a member with a prejudicial interest may participate in meetings.

**Paragraph 13** defines "meeting" for the purposes of Part 3.

**Paragraph 14** provides that a member must notify the Authority's Monitoring Officer of the financial interests specified in the paragraph and paragraph 15 provides that he must notify the Authority's Monitoring Officer of the other interests specified in the paragraph. Any change to those interests must also be notified under paragraph 16.

**Paragraph 17** provides that a member must notify the Authority's Monitoring Officer of any gift or hospitality he receives which may be over the value of £25.

The model code in Schedule 2 to the Order makes similar provision for members of authorities not operating executive arrangements, with the omission of references to executive arrangements.



**5.2: PROTOCOL ON MEMBER/OFFICER RELATIONS**

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## 5.2 PROTOCOL ON MEMBER/OFFICER RELATIONS

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to provide a guide to good working relationships between Officers and Members of the Council.

### 2. THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

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- 2.1 Members are elected to make decisions in the interests of the District and to represent their constituents. Under the Council's Executive Arrangements, Members perform roles on the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), the Monitoring Boards and on Committees and sub-committees in addition to sitting as Members of the Council. Each Member of the Executive is a Portfolio holder, responsible for particular areas of activity. Some Members represent the Council on outside bodies.
- 2.2 Officers are employed by and serve the whole Council. They advise the Council, its Committee and Sub-Committee and the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#). They implement decisions of the Council, the Executive and decision making groups. Officers also make decisions under powers delegated to them.
- 2.3 Officers are responsible to their line manager and, ultimately their Service Manager/Strategic Director. Service Managers and Strategic Directors are accountable to the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is accountable to the whole Council. Some senior officers have specific statutory responsibilities, including the Chief Executive, as the Head of Paid Service. Other officers also hold statutory posts such as Section 151 Officer under the Local Government Act 1972 for financial legality and the Monitoring Officer who is responsible for overseeing the Conduct of Councillors and the legality of decisions made by the Executive.
- 2.4 Directors, Heads of Service and Service Managers have responsibility for delivering their respective services in accordance with the Council's Policies and the provisions of the Council's Constitution.

### 3. OFFICERS' ADVICE AND POLITICAL NEUTRALITY

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- 3.1 Officer advice and support will be provided to:

Council Meetings;

Meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) and any Committee or Sub-Committee established by the Council or ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#);

Executive Members (Portfolio Holders);

Meetings of the Monitoring/Scrutiny Boards, Standards Committee and other Committees/Sub-Committees;

Task Groups/Working Parties, etc;

Groups;

Members of Council on Council business.

- 3.2** Officers will also provide advice and assistance to individual Members in respect of Council Business, including issues raised by constituents, where appropriate.
- 3.3** Members should not discuss matters relating to staffing, establishment or the organisational structure of the Council or its operational services, with officers other than Service Managers, Directors or the Chief Executive. Officers must not discuss with or advise Members on such matters without the prior agreement of their Service Manager, Director or the Chief Executive.
- 3.4** Officers must not be requested to advise upon matters of party business or private matters.
- 3.5** All Officers must treat political Groups and individual Members in a fair and even-handed manner. Officers must maintain political neutrality and Members must respect this.
- 3.6** Service Managers and Directors may be invited to attend political Group meetings. Where such an invitation is accepted, the same opportunity will be afforded to all other political groups.
- 3.7** Political Group meetings fall outside the Council's decision making process. Conclusions reached at such meetings are not formal Council decisions and so should not be relied upon as such. The Code of Conduct for Councillors applies to Members attending Political Group meetings with respect to Council related matters.

## **4. OFFICERS' ADVICE ON DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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- 4.1** All Members are required to abide by the Code of Conduct, which sets out standards governing their conduct. The Monitoring Officer will provide advice and information to Members on declarations of interest. However, only the Member concerned will know the nature and extent of any interest they may have. It is the Member's responsibility, therefore, to decide whether any interest should be declared and whether the interest is 'Prejudicial'. Members are normally expected to seek advice prior to a meeting. Raising such issues for the first time at a Council or public meeting can place officers in a difficult position, and does not reflect well on the Council. Officers must, when requested to do so, respect Members' confidentiality when providing advice on declarations of interest but may otherwise draw to a Member's attention the need to declare a known interest.

## 5. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

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- 5.1** Close personal familiarity between individual Members and Officers can damage working relationships and prove embarrassing to other Members and Officers. There is the danger of favouritism being shown to a particular Member or Officer. There may be a risk that confidential information will be passed to a Member.
- 5.2** For these reasons, such personal familiarity is discouraged. Nevertheless, it is recognised that there may be occasions where it is unavoidable, particularly where family relationships or common interests (e.g., a club) arise.

A Member must declare to the Chief Executive and his/her respective Group Leader any relationship with an Officer that might be seen as influencing his/her work as a Member. This includes a family or close personal relationship. Similarly, the Officer concerned should notify his/her Service Manager and the appropriate Director or, in the case of a Director, the Chief Executive, then all Group Leaders should be notified.

## 6. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

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- 6.1** The Constitution contains rules of procedure for the appointment of staff. Members cannot appoint staff below Service Manager level. Where Members are involved in making appointments, they must not take any part in the appointment of anyone to whom they are:

Married;

A partner;

Otherwise related;

A close friend;

A business associate.

- 6.2** Members may be involved in interviewing internal candidates who will be well known to them. On such occasions, Members must not allow that knowledge to influence their judgement one way or the other.

## 7. UNDUE PRESSURE

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- 7.1** A Member should not apply pressure on an Officer to do anything that he/she is not empowered to do, or which is against the Officer's professional judgement, or to undertake work outside normal duties or normal hours.
- 7.2** Similarly, an Officer must not seek to influence an individual Member to make a decision in his/her favour, nor raise personal matters to do with his/her job, nor make claims or allegations about other employees except in accordance

with law. Members who receive any such approach from an Officer should advise the Chief Executive and/or the appropriate Director immediately. The Council has formal procedures for consultation, grievance and discipline, etc. dealing with these matters.

- 7.3** Members may contact Officers for information/advice about matters relating to officers' responsibilities. Members are expected to exercise caution when approaching junior staff who may feel intimidated by such approaches. Heads of Service (Service Managers) are responsible for organising their staff's workloads and priorities. Members should not ask individual members of staff below Service Manager level to carry out work or research of a particular nature, which might involve staff spending time on matters that may not necessarily form part of the priorities of that particular service. In addition, Members must not request individual members of staff to attend meetings or visit particular sites. All such requests must be made to the relevant Service Manager who will decide whether or not the work should be carried out.
- 7.4** Whilst Senior Officers endeavour to see Members without prior appointment this can cause difficulties. Generally speaking, Members should make appointments to speak to officers. It can be disruptive to walk in unannounced, and this should be avoided wherever possible. Members should not turn up unannounced with members of the public and must not use their position to secure priority treatment for someone.

### **8. OFFICERS' REPORTS AND ADVICE**

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- 8.1** The Service Manager named in a report to the Council or any part of its formal decision making structure will always be fully responsible for the contents of it. Under Overview and Scrutiny arrangements, an Officer can be held responsible for the contents of his/her reports or advice and be required to answer for the advice given. However, reports will often have been researched and written by other staff who may also be named as 'contact officers' at the end of the report.

### **9. OFFICER DECISIONS MADE UNDER DELEGATED POWERS**

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- 9.1** Officers may make decisions under powers delegated to them pursuant to the Scheme of Delegation or by specific authority from the Council or the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#). This may be in consultation with specified Members but it is the Officer, and not any Member, who makes the decision or takes the action and it is the Officer who is accountable for it. Officers will not take decisions they believe to be wrong or unlawful.
- 9.2** Officers will at all times exercise delegated powers in accordance with the principles of the scheme of delegation. In particular, they will comply with the requirement to consult relevant Members, and will keep ward Members informed, where appropriate, of decisions affecting their wards in accordance with any agreement arrangements for doing so.

## 10. THE OFFICER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LEADER AND OTHER EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

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- 10.1** The working relationship between Management Team, Heads of Service and the Leader/Executive Members will be particularly close. Executive Members will have broad-ranging portfolio responsibilities but, under the Council's current political management arrangements, do not have individual executive powers to make decisions. Officers may provide briefing notes, advice and information to the Executive/Portfolio Members in respect of reports or questions at formal Meetings. This relationship, however, must not:

Compromise Officers' duties to all Members of the Council;

Be so close as to give the appearance of partiality on the part of the officer;

Undermine the confidentiality of any discussions with the Management Team or between Senior Officers and other Members;

Compromise Officers' professional responsibility to advise Members that a particular course of action should/should not be pursued;

Abrogate Officer responsibility for action taken under Delegated Powers.

## 11. CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM/COMPLAINTS

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- 11.1** It is important that there should be mutual courtesy between Members and Officers. It is important that there are reasonable standards of courtesy and no Member or Officer should seek to take unfair advantage of their position.
- 11.2** Members and Officers should not undermine respect for the other at Council meetings or any other meetings they attend in their capacity as a Councillor or Council employee. A personal attack by a Councillor on a member of staff, or on staff generally, at a formal meeting will never be acceptable.
- 11.3** Members should not raise matters relating to the conduct or capability of an individual Council Officer or Officers collectively at any meeting where members of the public are present, including private meeting with a member of the public.
- 11.4** If a Member believes that he/she has not been treated with proper courtesy or has a concern about the conduct or capability of an Officer he/she should raise the matter with the relevant Service Manager. If he/she is not satisfied with the action that has been taken in response to this, he/she may raise the matter with the relevant Director who will look into the matter afresh. If the Director believes that there is a case to answer, he/she may determine the action to be taken which might include the Council's formal disciplinary procedures. If the Officer concerned is the Chief Executive, then the Member should raise the matter with their Group Leader, who should initially discuss the issue with the Chief Executive. A special procedure, which is set out in

the Constitution, applies in relation to action against the Chief Executive, a Strategic Director (Section 151 Officer) and the Monitoring Officer.

- 11.5** If an Officer feels that he/she has not been treated with respect or is concerned about any action or statement relating to him/herself or a colleague by a Member, or conduct of a Member, he/she should raise the matter with his/her Service Manager. If he/she is not satisfied with any action that has been taken as a result, he/she should raise the matter with the relevant Director. If there is a serious case to answer, the Director, with the agreement of the Chief Executive, will raise the matter in the first instance with the appropriate Group Leader.
- 11.6** Where an Officer or Member is concerned about potential unlawful conduct of an Officer or Member, the Council's Whistle Blowing Policy may also be relevant.

## **12. MEMBERS' ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND TO COUNCIL DOCUMENTS**

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- 12.1** Each Member has the right to inspect and have copies of the reports, minutes and background papers relating to the public part of any agenda of the Council, Executive, Board or Committee/Sub-Committee meetings of the Council. However, members do not have an automatic right of access to all documents relating to confidential ("Exempt") items on the agenda. These might include, for instance, information relating to employees, occupiers of Council property, applications for grants contracts, industrial relations negotiations, legal advice and criminal investigations.
- 12.2** In respect of such confidential information, Members will normally receive, or have access to all papers unless they are of particular sensitivity. A Member may have access to such sensitive documentation insofar as it is reasonably necessary to enable him/her to properly perform his/her duties as a Member of the Council. The relevant question to be asked is whether he/she needs to know the information to perform such duties. This would normally include matters relating to particular wards.
- 12.3** A member of the Executive, or a Board or Council Committee/Sub-Committee will have a "need to know" of the documentation relating to that body. In other circumstances, a Member will normally be expected to justify the request in specific terms and the motive for requesting the information of a confidential nature will be relevant. The question as to access to such documentation will be determined by the Chief Executive.
- 12.4** Where a Member has a private, personal or pecuniary interest in a matter, the Member will only be entitled to the same rights of access to documentation as would apply to the public generally, although the Member would continue to receive the same documentation as is sent to other Members of the body concerned. A member who has a prejudicial interest in any matter under the Code of Conduct will not be allowed access to confidential background



papers. A member who has a prejudicial interest must not seek to obtain such confidential information in relation to that matter.

- 12.5** Any Council information provided to a Member must only be used by the Member in connection with the proper performance of the Member's duties as Member of the Council. Confidential information should not be disclosed, discussed with or released to any other persons. Such disclosure would be a betrayal of trust. In particular, Members should never disclose or use confidential information for the personal advantage of themselves or of anyone known to them, or to the disadvantage or the discredit of the Council or anyone else.
- 12.6** Any confidential information provided to members should be clearly marked as such prior to its provision.
- 12.7** A Member has no general entitlement to inspect draft documents, correspondence or working papers.
- 12.8** Further advice regarding Members' rights to inspect Council documents may be obtained from the Administration Manager or the Monitoring Officer.

### **13. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PRESS RELEASES**

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- 13.1** By law the Council is prohibited from publishing material which appears to be designed to affect public support for a political party. Press releases are written by Officers, but they may contain quotations from a Member. Such news releases are issued on behalf of the Council and it would not, therefore, be appropriate when repeating quotations from Members to indicate their party political affiliation. The aim will be for the new releases to be objective, factual and informative. All press releases and media interviews should be conducted in accordance with the Council's Press Release Protocol. All press releases will be issued by the Council's Communications Team.
- 13.2** The Council will abide by the National Code of Recommended Practice on Local Authority Publicity.

### **14. MEMBER SUPPORT SERVICES**

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- 14.1** The Council provides a range of support services, including stationery, typing and postage to enable Members to carry out their duties. These may only be used for Council business. They may not be used for party political work of any kind. Members should not ask Officers to type, photocopy or otherwise process party political material.
- 14.2** Members will be provided with personal computers to enable them to carry out their official duties and to receive e-mails and obtain access to Council documents. Members must abide strictly with the Council's Policy and Protocol regarding the use of Council computers.

## 15. CORRESPONDENCE

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- 15.1** Unless a Member or Officer requests confidentiality, it may be assumed that correspondence (including e-mail) between a Member and an Officer is not confidential and may be shown to others. Where confidentiality is not requested, Members and Officers will exercise discretion in determining whether it is appropriate to disclose correspondence to others. The originator of the correspondence must accept that it may be disclosed to others unless confidentiality has been requested. However, both Officers and Members have a personal responsibility to maintain confidentiality in any matter which appears to be of a personal or confidential nature, whether or not this has been specifically stated. If, in an Officer's view, correspondence on a non-confidential matter between an individual Member and an Officer is of interest to other Members, to keep them fully informed, the original Member should be informed when copies are provided to other members.
- 15.2** Where issues are raised by, or with, individual Members relating to a matter of general interest in a Council Ward, copies of correspondence may be sent to all Members for the particular area and the appropriate Executive Member/Committee/Board Chairman at the discretion of the relevant Service Manager. An exception will be made where the Member specifically requests that correspondence is not copied to other Members, or there is a political, or other reason, why this is not appropriate.
- 15.3** Officer letters on behalf of the Council should normally be sent out in the name of the appropriate Officer, rather than in the name of a Member. It may be appropriate in certain circumstances (e.g. representations to a Government Minister) for a letter to be signed by a Member, such as the Leader of the Council/Chairman of the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#), but this should be the exception rather than the norm.
- 15.4** Members should ensure that any letters they send out in their own name, for example as individual Ward Members to members of the public, do not purport to be or give the impression that they are 'official' letters setting out the Council's position. Nor should members say anything which appears to commit the Council to a course of action or a position without authority to do so.

## 16. UNRESOLVED ISSUES AND AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL

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- 16.1** If there are any issues of concern, which are not dealt with by this protocol, then the relevant Member or Officer may discuss the matter with the Chief Executive, Directors or Monitoring Officer or the Head of Human Resources, as appropriate, with a view to advice being provided.
- 16.2** This protocol will be reviewed periodically by the Standards Committee, who will make recommendations to the Council on proposed amendments.

## 17. CONTRAVENTION OF THE PROTOCOL

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- 17.1** Any contravention of this protocol shall be reported to the Monitoring Officer. If appropriate, the Monitoring Officer will refer the matter in the first instance to the relevant Group Leader. If the contravention cannot be resolved at this stage, the Monitoring Officer may refer the matter to the Standards Committee, unless it is a matter that relates to a breach of the Code of Conduct which must be referred to the Standards Board for England in the first instance.
- 17.2** Neither the Monitoring Officer nor the Standards Committee may become involved in any matter that may become the subject of a complaint to the Standards Board for England, since such complaints may be referred back to the Standards Committee for investigation and determination.

**5.3: EMPLOYEES' CODE OF CONDUCT**

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## 5.3 EMPLOYEES' CODE OF CONDUCT

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### INTRODUCTION

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The Council exists to serve and represent the people of North West Leicestershire. The people, therefore, have a right to expect the highest standards of conduct from everyone who works for the Council. This Code is designed to help you in your day to day work. It outlines existing laws, regulations and conditions of service, together with further guidance. We are all working in a commercially orientated environment, so this advice is most important if we are to meet these challenges.

### STATUS OF THE CODE

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We have based this code on a model, recommended by the Local Government and Management Board, which we have adapted for use within this Council. It sets out the minimum standards that are expected of you. The Code aims to lay down guidelines which will help you maintain and improve standards and protect you from misunderstanding or criticism. However, you should also understand that if you fail to comply with the Code, you may be subject to disciplinary action.

### WHO THE CODE IS AIMED AT

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The Code will inevitably affect some staff more than others. Nonetheless, the Code applies to all Council employees. Any actions you take, as a member of a company or a voluntary organisation should meet the standards laid down in the Code.

## 1. STANDARDS

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- 1.1 As a Council employee, you must conduct yourself to the highest standards. This will ensure that public confidence in your integrity cannot be shaken by the least suspicion, however ill-founded, that you could in any way be influenced by improper motives.
- 1.2 You must give the highest standards of service to the public. Where it is part of your duties, you must also provide appropriate advice to Councillors and fellow employees with impartiality. If you are aware of any deficiency in the provision of service, you must bring it to the attention of your manager. You must do this through established divisional procedures and you may do so without any fear of recrimination. If you are aware of any impropriety or breach of procedure, you must report it to your manager.

## 2. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

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- 2.1 The Council practices open government. However, where information is necessarily confidential, you must only make it available on a "need to know" basis. If you need guidance on provision of information, consult laid down divisional procedures or your manager.

- 2.2** You must not use any information which you obtain during your employment for personal gain or benefit. Furthermore, you must not pass information on to others who might use it in such a way.
- 2.3** If you receive any information from a Councillor or a fellow employee which is personal to that person and does not belong to the Council, you must not divulge it without the prior approval of that person. The only exception is where disclosure is required or sanctioned by law.

## **3. POLITICAL NEUTRALITY**

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- 3.1** As an employee, you serve the Council as a whole. It follows that you must serve all Councillors and not just those of any single political group.
- 3.2** If you are required to advise political groups, you must do so in ways which do not compromise your political neutrality.
- 3.3** You must follow every lawful expressed policy of the Council. You must not allow your own personal or political opinions to interfere with your work. This applies whether or not your post is politically restricted.

## **4. RELATIONSHIPS**

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### **4.1 Councillors**

Mutual respect between employees and Councillors is essential to good local government. You must, therefore, avoid close personal familiarity with individual Councillors (other than relatives). Such familiarity can be embarrassing to other employees and Councillors, and can damage working relationships.

### **4.2 The Local Community and Service Users**

You must always remember your responsibilities to the community we serve and make sure that you treat all groups and individuals within that community courteously, efficiently and impartially.

### **4.3 Contractors**

If you have had any current or previous relationship of a business or private nature with an external contractor or potential contractor, you must tell your manager. It is essential that all orders and contracts are awarded on merit, by fair competition against other tenders, and you must show no special favours to businesses run by, for example, friends, partners or relatives in this process.

- 4.4** If your job involves engaging, supervising or any other official relationship with contractors, you must tell your manager if you have had any current or

previous relationship of a business or private nature with an external contractors or potential contractor. This will then be entered in a register.

### 5. APPOINTMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT MATTERS

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- 5.1** If you are involved in making appointments, you must make sure that these are made on merit and with your decision being based on the ability of the candidate to undertake the duties of the post. Anything else would be unlawful. To avoid any possible accusation of bias, you must not be involved in an appointment where you are related to, or have a close personal relationship, with an applicant.
- 5.2** You must not be involved in making decisions relating to discipline, promotion or pay adjustments for any employee who is a relative, partner, etc.

### 6. OUTSIDE COMMITMENTS

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- 6.1** You must be clear about your contractual obligations to the Council and must not involve yourself in outside employment which might conflict with the Authority's interests. If you are graded at spinal point 28 or above, you must have the Council's specific consent before you take up any additional employment.
- 6.2** You must follow Council rules on ownership of intellectual property or copyright created during your employment.

### 7. PERSONAL INTERESTS

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- 7.1** If you have any non-financial interests, which could conflict with the Council's interests, you must declare these to your manager.
- 7.2** If you have any financial interests, which might conflict with the Council's interests, you must declare these to your manager.
- 7.3** If you are a member of any organisation which is not open to the public without both formal membership and commitment of allegiance and which has secrecy about rules or membership or conduct, you must declare this to your manager.
- 7.4** You must not allow your membership of any organisation to influence you in the conduct of your duties and responsibilities.

### 8. EQUALITY ISSUES

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- 8.1** You must comply with both the law and the Council's policies on all issues relating to questions of equality.
- 8.2** You must treat all members of the local community, customers and employees with fairness, equity and respect.



## 9. SEPARATION OF ROLES DURING TENDERING

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- 9.1** If your job involves you in the tendering process and dealing with contractors, you must be clear about the separation of client and contractor roles within the Council. If you are a senior employee with both a client and contractor responsibility, you must be aware of the need for both accountability and openness.
- 9.2** If you are employed in a contractor or client unit, you must be fair and impartial in your dealings with all customers, suppliers, other contractors and sub-contractors.
- 9.3** If you have access to confidential information on tenders or costs for either internal or external contractors, you must not disclose this information to any unauthorised person or organisation.
- 9.4** If you are contemplating involvement in a management buy-out, you must tell your manager immediately you decide to proceed and take no part in the process of awarding a contract.
- 9.5** You must show no special favour towards current or former employees or their partners, close relatives or associates when awarding contracts to businesses run by them or employing them in a senior or relevant capacity.

## 10. CORRUPTION

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- 10.1** You must not corruptly receive or give any gift, loan, fee, reward or advantage for either doing or not doing anything or for showing favour or disfavour to any person or organisation in your official capacity. To do so is a serious criminal offence.

## 11. COMPUTER SOFTWARE

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- 11.1** If your job involves use of computers, you must make sure that you use only properly licensed computer software in accordance with the Council's I.T. policy.

## 12. USE OF PUBLIC MONEY

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- 12.1** You must ensure that you use any public funds entrusted to you in a responsible and lawful manner. You must always strive to ensure value for money to the local community and to avoid any legal challenge against the Authority.

## 13. HOSPITALITY

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- 13.1** If you are offered any gifts or hospitality, you must not accept these without the authority of your manager. Any which are authorised must be recorded in the gifts and hospitality register.
- 13.2** You must only accept offers of hospitality if there is a genuine need for you to be present to give or receive information or to represent the Authority. You must not accept offers to attend purely social or sporting functions, unless these are part of the life of our local community or where the Authority should be seen to be represented. All acceptances must be authorised by your manager and recorded.
- 13.3** If you have to decline an offer of hospitality, you must do so courteously but firmly, informing those making the offer of the procedures and standards operated by the council.
- 13.4** You must not accept significant personal gifts from contractors or outside suppliers. This does not apply to insignificant items of a token value only, such as pens or diaries. If in doubt, consult your manager.
- 13.5** If you are authorised to receive hospitality, you must nevertheless still be particularly sensitive about its timings in relation to any decisions which the Authority may be taking which involve those providing the hospitality.
- 13.6** Hospitality provided for attendance at relevant conferences and courses is acceptable providing:
- It is clear that the hospitality is corporate rather than personal
- The council's consent has been obtained in advance (where possible)
- The council is satisfied that any purchasing decisions you may be involved in are not being compromised.
- 13.7** If you are involved in visits to inspect equipment, etc, you must ensure that the council meets the cost of such visits to avoid any question of the integrity of subsequent purchasing decisions being jeopardised.

## 14. SPONSORSHIP - GIVING AND RECEIVING

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- 14.1** You must apply the basic conventions concerning acceptance of gifts or hospitality, any involvement you may have with an outside organisation which wishes to sponsor, or is seeking to sponsor, a local government activity, whether by invitation, tender, negotiation or voluntarily. You must take particular care when dealing with contractors or potential contractors.
- 14.2** Where the Council wishes to sponsor an event or service, you must make full disclosure to your manager if either yourself, partner, spouse or close relative stands to benefit from such sponsorship. In the same way, you must make

sure that you give impartial advice and that you have no conflict of interest where the Council gives support to community groups through sponsorship, grant aid, financial or other means.

**ALWAYS ERR ON THE SIDE OF CAUTION. IF IN DOUBT, ASK YOUR MANAGER FOR ADVICE.**

**5.4: PLANNING CODE OF CONDUCT**

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## 5.4 PLANNING CODE OF CONDUCT

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### 1. THE NEED FOR THIS CODE OF CONDUCT

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- 1.1 A key purpose of the planning system is to control development in the public interest. However, planning is not an exact science, it relies on informed judgements made within a policy context and, in doing so, can affect the daily lives of everyone as well as the private interests of individuals, landowners and developers.
- 1.2 The planning process and the decisions, which flow from it, can therefore be highly contentious. This is heightened by the openness of the system, actively inviting public opinion before taking decisions.
- 1.3 Planning can affect land and property interests, particularly the financial value of land holdings. It can also affect, sometimes irrevocably, the quality of the environment, in which local residents live and work. Of all areas of local government the discharge of the planning function gives rise to the greatest number of difficulties and allegations of impropriety.
- 1.4 It is important, therefore, that Planning Authorities should make planning decisions affecting these interests, openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons. Those reasons must have regard to the framework of legislation, national policy, development plans and local guidance.
- 1.5 There are already established codes of conduct to which elected members and officers must have regard. These include the Code of Conduct for Members (which is mandatory) and the Royal Town Planning Institute's Code of Professional Conduct. Officers who are members of the Royal Town Planning Institute are subject to the Code of Professional Conduct. The Institute may discipline them if they act in breach of the Code.

### 2. STATUS

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- 2.1 Councillors must always comply with the Code of Conduct for Members. They must also comply with this Planning Code of Conduct which seeks to explain and supplement the Code of Conduct for Members for the purposes of planning control. If a member does not comply with this Code of Conduct he or she may put the Council at risk of proceedings on the legality (eg. including claims of bias/predetermination) or maladministration of the related decision. He or she may also be at risk of being named in a report made to the Standards Committee or Council or, if the failure is also likely to be a breach of the Code of Conduct for Members, a complaint being made to the Standards Board for England.
- 2.2 This Code applies to all members and officers (not just to members of the Planning and Environment Group) at all times when involving themselves in

the planning process. It applies as equally to planning enforcement matters or site specific policy issues as it does to planning applications.

- 2.3** The Code is also designed to assist councillors in dealing with and recording approaches from developers and objectors and is intended to ensure propriety and transparency in the decision making process is preserved.

## **3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS**

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- 3.1** Councillors and officers have different but complementary roles. Both serve the public but councillors are responsible to the electorate, both as to representing their views and acting responsibly in terms of using resources and acting on the advice of officers where necessary. Officer advisers are responsible to the Council as a whole.
- 3.2** Good administration is dependent on a successful relationship between councillors and officer advisers, which can only be based upon mutual trust and understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities.

### **Councillors**

- 3.3** Councillors set the Council's planning policy and determine planning applications and enforcement issues within the context of that policy. When elected members make a decision on a planning matter, they should always:
- act fairly and openly
  - approach each application with an open mind
  - carefully weigh up all relevant issues
  - determine each application on its own merits
  - avoid contacts with interested parties which might be taken to indicate that they were unduly influenced by one party or another
  - ensure that there are clear and substantial planning reasons for their decisions, and that those reasons are clearly stated.

### **Role of Officers**

- 3.4** Where a matter is determined by members, the function of officers is to advise and assist members in matters of planning policy and in their determination of planning applications and enforcement issues by:
- providing impartial and professional advice

- making sure that all the information necessary for the decision to be made is given
- providing a clear and accurate analysis of the issues
- setting applications and enforcement issues against broader development plan policies and all other material considerations
- giving a clear recommendation
- carrying out the decisions of councillors in the Planning and Environment Group.

**3.5** It is important that officers involved in the processing and determination of planning matters act in accordance with this Code of Conduct and their professional codes of conduct, primarily the Royal Town Planning Institute's Code of Professional Conduct. As a result, planning officers' views, opinions and recommendations should be presented on the basis of their overriding obligation of professional independence, which may on occasion be at odds with the views, opinions or decisions of the Planning and Environment Group or its Members.

**3.6** Officers also determine planning applications, planning enforcement issues and other planning matters under delegated authority.

## **4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE**

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**4.1** If a councillor's connections with the property and development industry (eg. developers, advisers, estate agents, valuers, surveyors or related consultancies, etc) are such that he or she would frequently have to disclose an interest and refrain from taking part in the Planning Committee's business, or otherwise could not regularly carry out his or her duties, they should give urgent and careful consideration before seeking or accepting a seat on the Planning Committee.

## **5. DECISION MAKING**

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**5.1** Members should only consider the material planning merits of an application in determining whether or not to grant planning permission. Members should give no weight to non-planning related matters that may be raised by members of the public, other councillors or third parties.

**5.2** Planning applications are considered in line with the policies set out in development plans, and adopted supplementary planning documents. Applications must be determined in accordance with policy unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Officers' reports and verbal presentations by officers at the Planning Committee set out the level of compliance of each application with relevant development plans.

- 5.3** If a decision of the Planning Committee is seen to be made other than on material planning grounds it could be open to legal challenge, and if a planning inspector or court deems the decision to be flawed, it may be overturned with possible adverse implications for the Council both in terms of cost and reputation.

## **6. BEFORE A MATTER COMES TO THE PLANNING AND COMMITTEE**

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### **Lobbying and Contact with the Public, Developers/ Agents, Advisers, etc**

- 6.1** Lobbying is a normal and acceptable part of the planning process. However, lobbying can, unless care and common sense are exercised by all parties, lead to the impartiality of a councillor being called into question. Lobbying of members of Planning Committee could be by applicants, agents, other advisors, objectors, councillors and other interested parties. Lobbying can be verbal or by the circulation of letters or documents.
- 6.2** The information provided by lobbyists and others is likely to represent an incomplete picture of the relevant considerations governing a planning matter. The views of consultees, neighbours and the assessment of the case by the planning officer all need to be considered before a member is in a position to make a balanced judgement on the merits of the particular planning matter.
- 6.3** Lobbyists may on occasion want to discuss a proposed development with a member before a planning application is determined. However, councillors are under an obligation to determine matters on their planning merits. That means that they must not make up their minds before receiving and reading any officer report or before hearing any debate on the matter out of which new information may arise.
- 6.4** If a member states his or her support for, or opposition to, a proposal before the matter is formally considered at the relevant meeting, he or she cannot claim to retain an open mind on the issue and be prepared to determine it fairly on its merits.
- 6.5** Members should:
- ensure that they do not decide in advance of the relevant meeting of Planning Committee whether they support or oppose a proposal
  - if asked for advice in relation to any planning matter restrict their response to giving procedural advice only
  - remember that their overriding duty is to the whole community not just to the people in their ward/local area and, taking account of the need to make decisions impartially, not improperly favour or appear to favour any person, company, group or locality



- pass on details of any verbal lobbying and/or any correspondence on a particular application to the relevant planning officer
- direct lobbyists or objectors to the relevant planning officer, who will include reference to their opinions, where relevant, in his or her report.

**6.6** A member of the Planning Committee, when attending public meetings, should take great care to maintain his or her impartiality by listening to all points of view expressed at the meeting and should not state a conclusive view on any pre application proposals or submitted planning application. To do so prejudices a member's impartiality.

**6.7** If a member feels that they have been exposed to undue or excessive lobbying they should inform the Monitoring Officer. If they no longer retain an open mind on the matter and so feel that their impartiality has been compromised, they will need to declare a prejudicial interest and withdraw from the decision making process.

**6.8** There may be circumstances when a member of the Planning Committee decides that they want to act as a representative of their electoral area, reporting and advocating the views of their constituents. In those circumstances, they should not seek to participate in consideration of the application by the Planning Committee nor in any vote on the matter. They should seek the Planning Committee's consent to represent the constituents' views to the meeting provided the member does not need to declare a prejudicial interest which would requiring them to withdraw from the meeting.

The Council's Monitoring Officer will give advice on whether an interest should be declared in cases of doubt.

**6.9** Members of the Planning Committee, or other members addressing the Committee, shall declare, prior to that address or submission any lobbying which they have been subject to in connection with the matter under consideration.

**6.10** Where, before the meeting of the Planning Committee, a member receives relevant information about an application which is not contained in the Planning Officer's report on the application, they should immediately advise the Director of Environment so that the information can be confirmed and if appropriate a supplementary report prepared.

### **Discussions with Potential Applicants/ Pre and Post Application Discussions**

**6.11** Pre-application meetings with potential applicants can be beneficial if they assist to resolve matters, which might otherwise lead to the refusal of planning permission. In order to maintain members' impartiality such meetings should normally be at officer level, although they may exceptionally also include members. At all such meetings, whether or not they involve members:

- A note of the discussion will be taken and placed on the file and notes will also be made of telephone discussions/conferences and of any strategic or contentious issues. Planning files are open to public inspection.
- It will be made clear that no commitments can be made which could bind or otherwise compromise the Planning Committee or any member of it. It will also be made clear that not all relevant information may be to hand, nor may formal consultation with interested parties have been completed.
- Members should only receive information and should not enter into negotiations. This specifically includes the basis, terms, purposes or financial quantum of any agreement for developer contribution.

**6.12** In all discussions members should follow the Council's Members' Code of Conduct and refuse hospitality or gifts (apart from minor refreshments). If such an offer is made it must be reported to the Monitoring Officer. Officers and elected members must behave in such a manner as to avoid giving the impression that they are open to such offers. See paragraph 11 for further explanation of gifts and hospitality.

**6.13** Members of Planning Committee should consider the Members' Code of Conduct before having social contacts with developers, their agents or advisers, particularly when applications are being submitted and evaluated and/or when controversial decisions are in prospect.

**6.14** A member of the Planning Committee or any other councillor should not approach, persuade or pressurise an applicant for planning permission, or their agent or adviser, to make changes to the application or to offer developer contributions.

### **Use of Political "Whips"**

**6.15** Members should determine all planning applications on their merits and should not take into account any consideration, other than a material planning consideration and which they are not prepared to identify in open Committee.

**6.16** It is not appropriate for any party group to instruct its members, whether individually or in a political group meeting prior to a Planning Committee to vote in a particular manner on an application or to apply or threaten to apply any sanction to any member who voted contrary to the group's collective view.

**6.17** Where such a whip has been applied, members should declare it in exactly the same manner as they would declare any other attempt at lobbying.

## Access to Planning Officers/Offices

- 6.18** Officers are required to manage Council services in accordance with the policy and instructions adopted by councillors through formal **Executive Board**[Cabinet](#) or Committee decisions. Like all other officers of the Council, planning officers are appointed to serve the Council as a whole and not any political group.
- 6.19** Any member wishing to discuss a particular planning matter with a planning officer should make an appointment with the relevant officer through formal reception arrangements (reception desk or Director/Service Head's PA).
- 6.20** The Council is expected to make a decision on all applications within eight, thirteen or fifteen weeks of submission depending on the nature of the application. Every effort is made to meet these deadlines although it is not always possible, particularly for applications, which are to be considered by the Planning Committee. Applications are always included on the agenda of the first available Planning Committee agenda after completion of the officer's report so that a decision can be taken in the shortest possible time.
- 6.21** Councillors should not put pressure on officers to forward a particular recommendation nor ask officers to delay the determination or assessment of planning matters for their own personal or political convenience or following lobbying by applicants, agents/advisers or other interested parties.
- 6.22** A councillor with a prejudicial interest in a planning application may not ask for it to be called-in under the procedure for the time being in force in Part 3 of the Constitution.

## 7. AT THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

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### Declaration of Personal and/or Prejudicial Interests

- 7.1** The Code of Conduct for Members and the Council's Member/Officer Protocol gives advice on the declaration of personal and/or prejudicial interests.
- 7.2** Where interests arise, the member must declare these in accordance with this Code of Conduct.
- 7.3** Where a member has declared a prejudicial interest at Planning Committee meeting, the member should leave the meeting at the point the item is reached and not participate or give the appearance of trying to participate in the consideration of the item.
- 7.4** It is important that all councillors are familiar with the Code of Conduct for Members. Where in relation to any item any councillor has a personal and/or prejudicial interest in an application (as defined in the Code), this must be declared at the earliest opportunity in the declaration of interests section of

the Planning Committee agenda, or at any time subsequently, or as soon as practicable when the interest becomes apparent.

- 7.5** Where a member is in any doubt about whether they have an interest, they may always seek the advice of the Council's Monitoring Officer or legal advisor at the meeting, disclosing all material facts. Whenever possible, advice should be taken before meetings. Ultimately however, the duty to declare and the decision as to whether an interest should be disclosed rests with the elected member concerned. In making that decision, members should be aware that the test is whether a reasonable member of the public, with the same knowledge of the matter, would reasonably consider that there was an interest. A member may remain and vote on an item where a personal interest (which is not prejudicial) has been declared. To assist members' thinking on this matter members are advised to adopt a sequential approach to the consideration of personal and prejudicial interests.

See Appendix 1 of this document - Declaring Interests Flowchart - Questions to Ask Yourself.

- 7.6** A ward councillor who is also a member of the Planning Committee and who wishes to address the Group as a representative of their ward reporting and advocating the views of the constituents about a proposed development in his or her ward should comply with the requirements of paragraph 6.8 above.

### **Pre-Determination and Bias**

- 7.7** The right to a fair and unbiased hearing (particularly in the light of the Human Rights Act 1998) is a general legal requirement and applies to planning decision making in addition to the Code of Conduct for Members.
- 7.8** Members should not compromise their ability to participate in planning decision making at the Council by making up their minds, or by clearly appearing to have made up their minds (eg. by declaring their views in advance particularly in relation to an external interest or lobby group), on how they will vote on any planning matter prior to formal consideration of the matter at the District level and before hearing the officer's presentation and evidence and arguments on both sides. Members' role at the District level is as a detached decision maker; NOT the advocate or representative of an applicant or those opposing an application.
- 7.9** If members compromise themselves in this way and then take part in the decision they will put the Council at risk of a finding of maladministration and of legal proceedings on the grounds of there being a danger of bias or pre-determination or a failure to take into account all of the factors enabling the proposal to be considered on its merits.
- 7.10** For this reason members of the Planning Committee should be very cautious about joining or participating in organisations which seek to organise or alter public opinion on the issue of a proposed development, as this may preclude

them from participating in the determination of the subsequent planning matter.

## **Dual-hatted Members and Members on Other Bodies**

**7.11** Planning Committee members who are members of parish or town councils may find they are expected to express a view at a parish or town council meeting, or vote on whether or not the parish or town council should object or comment on a proposal from that parish or town council's point of view.

They may then have to consider the same matter as a District Council member if it is determined by the Planning Committee.

**7.12** Members are also appointed to outside public bodies or internal boards or groups, who may then act as consultees or interested parties and are of course permitted to join interest groups which reflect areas of interest such as a local civic society, CPRE, etc.

**7.13** Where members have dual parish/town and District Council membership, or are members of other consultee bodies or interested parties, they may find themselves having to vote differently on a matter when they consider it at District level, having heard the technical and legal background from officers.

**7.14** This is not inconsistency, but the consequence of having to fulfil totally separate and different roles.

**7.15** Where members have dual parish/town council/District Council membership or sit on consultee bodies and issues come up for discussion at different levels, members can take part at the lower/consultee level provided that they have not already made up their mind on the matter and are not biased, and they:

- (a) make it clear at the lower level that their views are expressed on the limited information before them;
- (b) they will reserve their judgement and independence to make up their own mind on each separate proposal, based on their overriding duty to the whole community and not just to the people in that area ward or parish, as and when it comes before the District and when they have heard all of the relevant information; and
- (c) they will not in any way commit themselves as to how they or others may vote when the proposal comes before the Planning Committee at District level.

**7.16** Membership of a parish or town council, consultee body or pressure group (and participation in its debates and votes) will not constitute a personal or prejudicial interest in a matter within its area or upon which it may or may not have commented on when it is considered at District level unless:

- (a) It substantially affects the wellbeing or financial standing or purpose of the relevant body (eg. it is the body's own planning application or the body is particularly associated with it).
- (b) The member or the body has taken a leading role in supporting or opposing the matter, within the area or elsewhere.

**7.17** In (a) or (b) above a member is likely to have a prejudicial interest. However, if a member has a prejudicial interest but considers they fall within the exemptions provided for in the Members' Code of Conduct, they may exercise their discretion and take part in the meeting at District level.

**7.18** However, this exemption should be exercised only after careful consideration, and the member remains bound by the other parts of the Members' Code of Conduct and this Code in relation to the matter.

**7.19** Members who are a trustee or company director of a body whose matter is under consideration and where appointed by the Council should always disclose a prejudicial interest and withdraw.

Note: The above advice represents a pragmatic approach to the participation of dual-hatted members in planning matters. As members are aware, the risk under the Code of Conduct and declaration of interests rests with the individual member. For that reason, members are further advised to consider the facts of each case before making a decision on their level of participation. This is particularly important in controversial/high profile matters and/or where the member may play a prominent role in the determination at District level. If a member is in doubt they are reminded to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer at an early stage.

### **Councillors who are not Members of the Committee**

**7.20** Councillors who are not on the Planning Committee may make written representations to the Director of Environment about a planning application in the same way that any other interested person may do so.

**7.21** When a councillor who is not a member of the Planning Committee speaks at a meeting they shall disclose at the earliest opportunity any personal interest, the fact that they have been in contact with the applicant, agent, adviser or an interested party if this is the case, and make it clear whether they are speaking on behalf of such persons or any other particular interest. A councillor who has a prejudicial interest in a planning application may not attend a meeting of the Planning Committee at which that application is considered.

**7.22** Any councillor who is not on the Planning Committee but who is at one of its meetings should sit separately from the Group, so as to demonstrate clearly that they are not taking part in the discussion, consideration or vote.

- 7.23** They should not communicate in any way with members of the Planning Committee or pass papers or documents to them before or during the meeting.

### **Members' Conduct at the Planning and Environment Group**

- 7.24** Members of the Planning Committee should minimise their involvement in planning applications, related consents, processes, and/or discussions or negotiations about planning obligations, prior to consideration by the Committee so that they are in an unfettered position to take all decisions at the meeting with an open mind and in relation to the facts, material planning considerations and officer advice.
- 7.25** The Planning Committee adopts quasi-judicial principles in its proceedings and so members must not only act fairly, but must be seen to act fairly.
- 7.26** The Planning Committee is held in public and applicants, their agents, advisers, authorised representatives of town/parish council or meeting or objectors can address the meeting in accordance with the Procedures for Public Speaking for the time being adopted by the Planning Committee.
- 7.27** During consideration of an application, members should not speak or communicate with applicants, agents, advisers or, objectors or other interested parties other than through the Chair of the Group.
- 7.28** Members' questioning of speakers should be designed so as to clarify arguments and views and care should be taken not to express a view or show bias.
- 7.29** Members should not take part in a determination of a matter or vote on an application if they have not been present for whatever reason throughout the consideration of the item at that meeting of the Planning Committee.

### **Decisions against Officer Advice**

- 7.30** If the Planning Committee resolves to depart from the advice and recommendations of the planning officer an indication of the material planning reasons for that decision must be entered into the minutes of the relevant meeting.
- 7.31** Before taking such a decision members must take advice from officers at the meeting as to the implications of the decision they propose to take and consider the cost and challenge implications which could ensue for the Council.



## **Recording of Officers who are Present at Meetings of the Planning Committee**

- 7.32** The Planning Committee minutes will record which officers are present at Group meetings as well as including explicit provision for the declaration of an officer's interest.

## **8. MEMBERS' SITE VISITS**

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- 8.1** Officers visit all sites prior to preparation of their reports. Plans and photographs are available before and during each Planning Committee meeting.
- 8.2** However, there may be limited circumstances where a site visit would be helpful for Planning Committee members.
- 8.3** The purpose of a members' site visit is for members to familiarise themselves with the site itself and its surroundings, in order to understand the issues more clearly at the Planning Committee meeting.
- 8.4** A Council officer should always be present at a Planning Committee members' site visit. Councillors who are not members of the Planning Committee should not attend site visits.
- 8.5** During members' site visits, members, along with the accompanying officers, should carry out the inspection in one group. The Chair, or senior officer present, should ensure that applicants, agents, advisers, or objectors do not attend. Site visits are not public meetings and there should be no discussion with third parties on site visits.
- 8.6** Members should refrain from making comments on the merits or otherwise of the application. No decisions should be taken or suggested at the site visit.
- 8.7** Applications should not be deferred to enable a site visit to take place unless reasons for the site visit are agreed by the Planning Committee and minuted.
- 8.8** Where premises are the subject of or affected by any planning application, Planning Committee members should only attend at those premises in the course of a site visit arranged in accordance with this Code.

## **9. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS**

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- 9.1** Planning proposals submitted to their own Authority by councillors and officers can give rise to suspicions of impropriety. Such proposals can take a variety of forms including planning applications and development plan proposals. It is, of course, perfectly legitimate for such proposals to be submitted. However, it is vital that they are handled in a way, which gives no grounds for accusations of favouritism, bias, or maladministration.



**9.2** Officers whether or not they are members of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) should also have regard to and be guided by the RTPI's Code of Professional Conduct.

**9.3** Should a councillor or officer submit their own proposal to the Authority they serve they must take no part in its processing. While they may properly seek pre-application advice from officers in exactly the same way as any other application, they must avoid all contact, whether direct or indirect, with members of the Planning Committee concerning the application.

**9.4** For the sake of transparency in decision making, all planning applications submitted by:

a serving member or officer of the Council shall be determined by the Planning Committee. The Director of Environment will notify the Monitoring Officer as soon as the application is received.

In addition, reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that applications submitted by:

- a person who has served as a member or officer of the Council in the five year period before the application was submitted; or
- their respective co-habiting partners

shall be determined by the Planning and Environment Group.

**9.5** Members of the Planning Committee must consider whether the nature of any relationship with the member (and/or officer) submitting the planning application requires that they make a declaration of interest and if necessary also withdraw from the meeting.

**9.6** No planning officer of the Council shall engage, other than on behalf of the Council, in any work on any town planning or related matter for which the Council is the local planning authority.

**9.7** Members of Planning Committee should not act as agents or submit planning applications for other parties or voluntary bodies. To do so would give rise to the suspicion that the member was not impartial or may influence other members in the decision making process.

**9.8** Any member who is a planning or similar agent will not be appointed to the Planning Committee.

**9.9** Non Planning Committee members who act as agents (or advisers) for people pursuing a planning matter within the Authority must play no part in the decision making process for that proposal.

**9.10** There may be occasions where the Council is the applicant for planning permission. Any councillor who was a party to the decision to apply for planning permission or who has previously expressed a view on the application shall not participate in the determination of the application by the Planning Committee.

### **10. TRAINING**

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**10.1** Members may not participate in decision making at meetings dealing with planning matters unless they have attended the mandatory planning training sessions prescribed by the Council. To do so without adequate training in planning law and practice would render the Council vulnerable to a claim for maladministration.

**10.2** They should endeavour to attend any other specialised training sessions provided, since these will be designed to extend their knowledge of planning law, regulations, procedures, codes of practice and development plans, which will assist them in carrying out their role properly and effectively.

**10.3** Follow up training may also be regularly offered on probity and ethical issues, in the context of the new ethical framework introduced by the Local Government Act 2000.

### **11. GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY**

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**11.1** Councillors must not accept gifts or hospitality (other than minor refreshments) from anyone with an interest in a planning matter and must notify the Council's Monitoring Officer in writing of all such offers of hospitality, whether not accepted, including the name of the person or body that made such offer. (This is in addition to the general requirements of the Code of Conduct to register gifts and hospitality received which exceed £25.00.)

### **12. BREACH OF THIS CODE**

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**12.1** Where a councillor (or officer) believes that another councillor (or officer) is in breach of this Code of Practice, or has information which reasonably leads to a conclusion that a member (or officer) proposes any activity or action which could cause a breach, that member (or officer) has a duty to report the matter to the Council's Monitoring Officer.

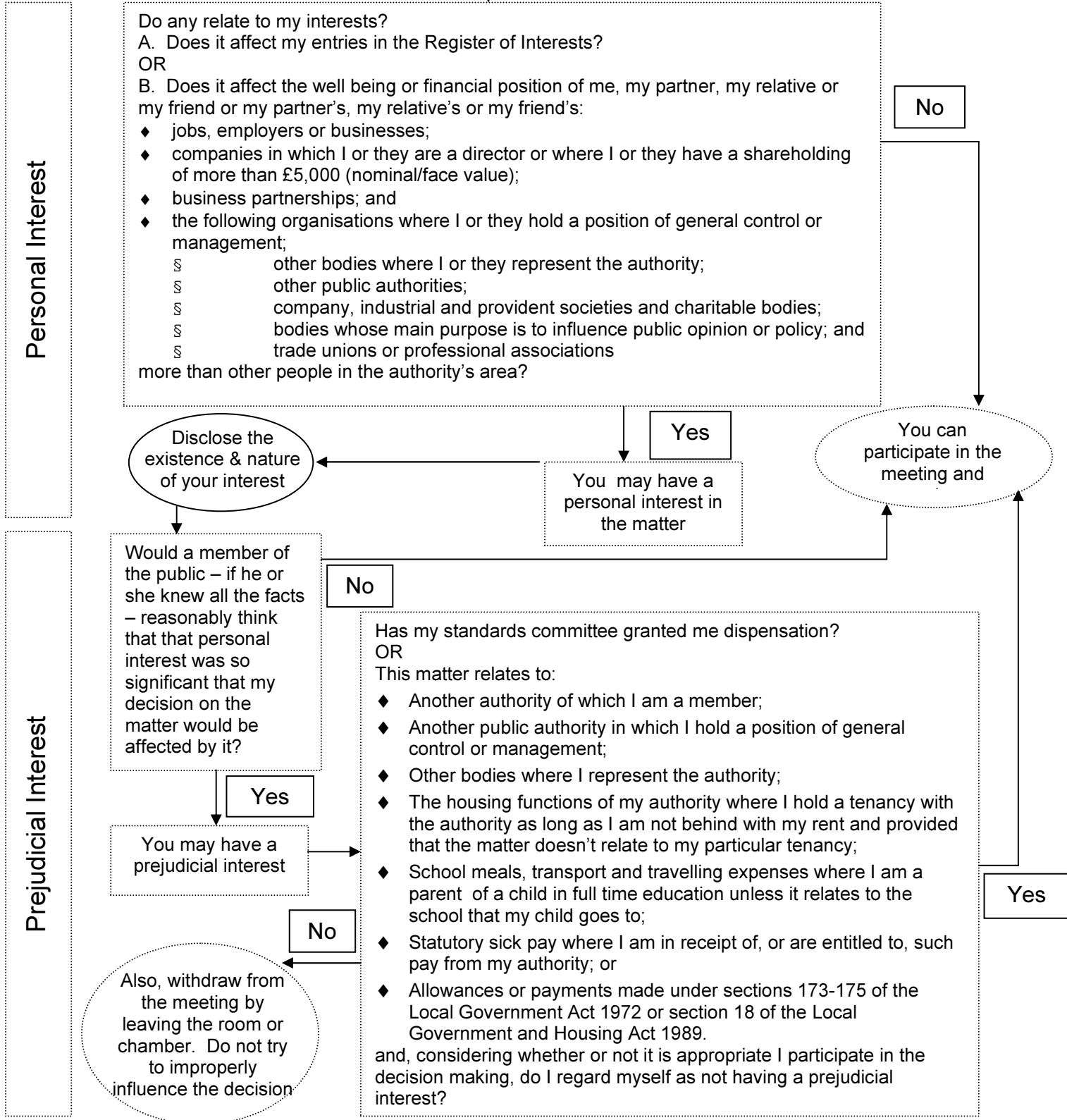
### **13. GENERAL**

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**13.1** This Code applies to all councillors and Council officers involved in the discharge of the Council's planning functions. It is a public document freely available on request from the Council's Monitoring Officer.

**DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART - QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF**

What matters are being discussed at the meeting?



**5.5: LICENSING CODE OF CONDUCT**

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## 5.5 LICENSING CODE OF CONDUCT

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1** This Code of Conduct (the Licensing Code) gives advice to members who:

- Are members of the Licensing Committee and who sit on Licensing Sub-Committee.
- Wish to address the Committee or a hearing panel on any licensing issue.
- Are involved outside the Committee on licensing applications or other licensing matters - including informal occasions such as meetings with officers or public and consultative meetings.
- Are involved in applications for licences under the Licensing Act 2003.

**1.2** Most decisions taken by councillors are administrative in nature. The work of the Licensing Sub-Committee is different in that its proceedings are quasi judicial and the rules of natural justice apply. This imposes a new and higher set of standards on those councillors who are involved in the decision making process. Failure to abide by these standards may render the Council or individual councillors open to challenge either through the courts or the Standards Board for England.

**1.3** This Code provides a set of guidelines for councillors. It is part of the Council's ethical framework and should be read in conjunction with the Members' Code of Conduct and the Protocol on Member/Officer Relations.

**1.4** A key aim of the Licensing Code is to ensure that there are no grounds for suggesting that a licensing decision has been biased, partial or is not well founded in any way. Members must make these decisions openly, impartially with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons.

**1.5** The Human Rights Act 1998 has implications for the licensing system and has created enhanced requirements for procedural fairness, transparency and accountability in decision making.

**1.6** The Licensing Code is intended to minimise the prospect of legal or other challenge to decisions. Non-compliance without good reason could be taken into account in investigations into possible maladministration or may have implications for the standing of councillors and the Council as a whole.

### 2. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

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**2.1** Members must comply with the Members' Code of Conduct and the rules in that Code must be applied before considering the Licensing Code.

- 2.2 The Licensing Code is not intended to form a part of the adopted Members' Code of Conduct but is a separate document, which is complimentary and supportive of the Members' Code of Conduct and also the source of expanded guidance in the particular area of licensing.

## 3. LEGAL BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 Human Rights Act

3.1.1 The Human Rights Act 1998, which came into full effect on 2 October 2000, incorporated the key articles of the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic law. The Convention guarantees certain basic human rights. As far as possible legislation (including the licensing laws) must be interpreted in such a way as to conform with Convention rights. Decisions on licensing issues are actions of a public authority and so must be compatible with Convention rights.

3.1.2 Members of the Sub-Committee need to be aware of the rights contained in the Convention when making decisions and in particular:

- **Article 6: Right to a fair trial**

In the determination of a person's civil rights and obligations ... everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

- **Article 8: Right to respect for family and private life**

Everyone has a right to respect for his or her private life, and his or her home and correspondence.

- **Article 1 of the First Protocol: Protection of property**

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his or her possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

- **Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination**

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms in the Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

3.1.3 Most Convention rights are not absolute and there are circumstances when an interference with a person's rights is permitted although any interference with the rights must be proportionate and go no further than is necessary.

## 3.2 Quasi-Judicial Hearings

3.2.1 A quasi-judicial hearing is one:

- which affects a person's livelihood
- which involves disciplinary action
- which affects property.

3.2.2 These hearings are subject to the rules of natural justice. Properly applied, the rules of natural justice will ensure that the requirements of the Convention, that a hearing is both "fair" and presided over by an "independent and impartial tribunal", are met.

3.2.3 There are two principles underlying the rules of natural justice. First, all parties must be given a chance to put their case under conditions which do not put one party at a substantial disadvantage to the other party. All parties should be given sufficient notice of the hearing, the applicant should have disclosure of the nature of the objections/representations as well as knowing who is objecting/making a representation and there should be a right to question witnesses.

3.2.4 Second, a person who has an interest in an application must be disqualified from considering it. The Licensing Sub-Committee must be impartial - not only must there be no actual bias but there must be no perception of bias.

3.2.5 The procedure rules which govern hearings of the Licensing Sub-Committee reflect the requirements of the Human Rights Act and the rules of natural justice. To avoid any allegations of bias or perceived bias, councillors sitting on the Licensing Sub-Committee must strictly observe those procedure rules.

## 4. TRAINING OF COUNCILLORS

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4.1 Because the technical and propriety issues associated with licensing are not straightforward, it is the Council's policy to arrange training on the work of the Licensing Sub-Committee for all councillors who sit on the Sub-Committee. Councillors must undertake the training before participating in a meeting of the Sub-Committee. Other councillors are free to attend the training in order to gain an understanding of licensing issues.

## 5. LICENSING APPLICATIONS BY COUNCILLORS, OFFICERS AND THE COUNCIL

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- 5.1 Proposals to the Council by serving and former councillors and officers and their close friends and relatives can easily give rise to suspicions of impropriety. So can proposals for a Council's own applications.
- 5.2 It is perfectly legitimate for such proposals to be submitted. However, it is vital to ensure that they are handled in such a way that gives no grounds for accusations of favouritism.
- 5.3 Recent decisions by the Adjudication Panel on standards issues make it very difficult for members who have a professional qualification to act in presenting cases in that capacity for applicants or to act as professional witnesses in hearings.
- 5.4 Councillors and officers who submit their own proposal should notify the Monitoring Officer of the proposal and play no part in its processing or determination and avoid contact, whether direct or indirect with members of the Sub-Committee concerning the application.

## 6. LOBBYING

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- 6.1 Councillors may be approached or lobbied by an applicant, councillor, agent or objector about a particular licensing application. Lobbying is a normal and perfectly proper part of the political process but it does not sit well with the quasi judicial nature of the Licensing Sub-Committee when a councillor must enter the meeting with an open mind and make an impartial determination on the relative merits of all the evidence presented at the hearing. Being lobbied in advance of the meeting is incompatible with this high standard.
- 6.2 If a member is approached, he or she should advise the lobbyist to address any comments or concerns to the Director of Environment. In no circumstances should a councillor give an indication of voting intentions or otherwise enter into an unconditional commitment to oppose or support the application. To do so without all relevant information and views would be unfair and prejudicial. A councillor who feels that he or she has been exposed to undue or persistent lobbying should advise the Monitoring Officer.
- 6.3 Other councillors should not lobby members of the Licensing Sub-Committee, directly or indirectly, about issues which are due to be determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 6.4 When attending a public meeting at which a licensing issue is raised, a member of the Licensing Sub-Committee should take great care to maintain an impartial role and not express a conclusive view on any pre-application proposals or submitted application.



- 6.5** Correspondence received by any member of the Council (whether on the Licensing Sub-Committee or not), should be passed without delay to the Director of Environment so that all relevant views can be made available to those councillors or officers responsible for determining the application. A reply by a councillor should, as a rule, simply note the contents of the correspondence and advise that it has been passed to officers.

### **7. DISCUSSIONS BEFORE THE HEARING**

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- 7.1** Pre-application discussions - discussion between a potential applicant and representatives of the Council may be of considerable benefit to both parties. Similarly, a meeting between the Council and potential objectors may also be beneficial. However, it would be easy for such discussions to become or be seen (especially by objectors/persons making representations) to become part of a lobbying process. In the circumstances, pre-application discussions should be avoided by members of the Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 7.2** Post-application discussions - a councillor should not approach an applicant for a licence in an effort to securing changes to the application. Such an approach would inevitably give rise to allegations of partiality or bias.
- 7.3** Generally, any contact with applicants should be conducted with an through officers and should always be reported to the Licensing Sub-Committee. Requests to a councillor for a meeting should be passed to the Director of Environment.

### **8. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL AND/OR PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS**

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- 8.1** The Code of Conduct for Members and the Council's Member/Officer Protocol gives advice on the declaration of personal and/or prejudicial interests.
- 8.2** Where interests arise, the member must declare these in accordance with this Code of Conduct.
- 8.3** It is important that all councillors are familiar with the Code of Conduct for Members. Where in relation to any item any councillor has a personal interest in an application (as defined in the Code), this must be declared at the earliest opportunity in the declaration of interests section of the agenda, or at any time subsequently, or as soon as practicable when the interest becomes apparent. Where a councillor has a prejudicial interest he should advise the relevant officer as soon as practicable. This is important as the quorum of a Licensing Sub-Committee is its full compliment of 3 members and a late declaration of a prejudicial interest may leave the meeting inquorate and unable to proceed.
- 8.4** Where a member is in any doubt about whether they have an interest, they may always seek the advice of the Council's Monitoring Officer or legal advisor at the meeting, disclosing all material facts. Whenever possible, advice should be taken before meetings. Ultimately however, the duty to declare and the decision as to whether an interest should be disclosed rests

with the elected member concerned. In making that decision, members should be aware that the test is whether a reasonable member of the public, with the same knowledge of the matter, would reasonably consider that there was an interest. A member may remain and vote on an item where a personal interest (which is not prejudicial) has been declared. To assist members' thinking on this matter members are advised to adopt a sequential approach to the consideration of personal and prejudicial interests. See Appendix 1 of this document - Declaring Interests Flowchart - Questions to Ask Yourself.

### **9. PRE-DETERMINATION AND BIAS**

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- 9.1** The right to a fair and unbiased hearing (particularly in the light of the Human Rights Act 1998) is a general legal requirement and applies to licensing decision making in addition to the Code of Conduct for Members.
- 9.2** If a councillor has taken a firm view on a licensing matter, or appears to have made up their mind before the formal consideration of an application, that councillor is said to have fettered their decision and pre-determined the matter.
- 9.3** If a member who has fettered their discretion takes part in the decision that will put the Council at risk of a finding of maladministration. It could also lead to legal proceedings on grounds of there being a danger of bias or predetermination or a failure to take into account all factors enabling the proposal to be considered on its merits.
- 9.4** There is acceptance that a member may consider matters in several capacities as different factors may apply to different decisions. However, given the size of Licensing Sub-Committee and the proportionately greater influence an individual member will have, members should exercise caution in such situation, as it may preclude them from taking part in a licensing hearing.
- 9.5** A councillor may make representations as an interested party (if they satisfy the criteria defining an interested party in the Licensing Act 2003). They may speak at the Sub-Committee hearing which considers the matter provided that they do not have a personal or prejudicial interest. Members are strongly recommended to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer on this point.

### **10. MEMBERSHIP OF A PARISH/TOWN COUNCIL**

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- 10.1** Where a parish council makes representations on a licensing application as an "interested party" under the Licensing Act 2003, then a District member who is also a member of that parish/town council should not sit on the Licensing Sub-Committee. It goes without saying that a member should not become involved at a District level in applications for licences made by a parish council on which they serve.

- 10.2** However, a parish councillor who is also a Licensing Committee member can, in the above circumstances, address the Licensing Sub-Committee on behalf of the parish council providing they do not have a prejudicial interest.

### **11. CONDUCT AT THE HEARING**

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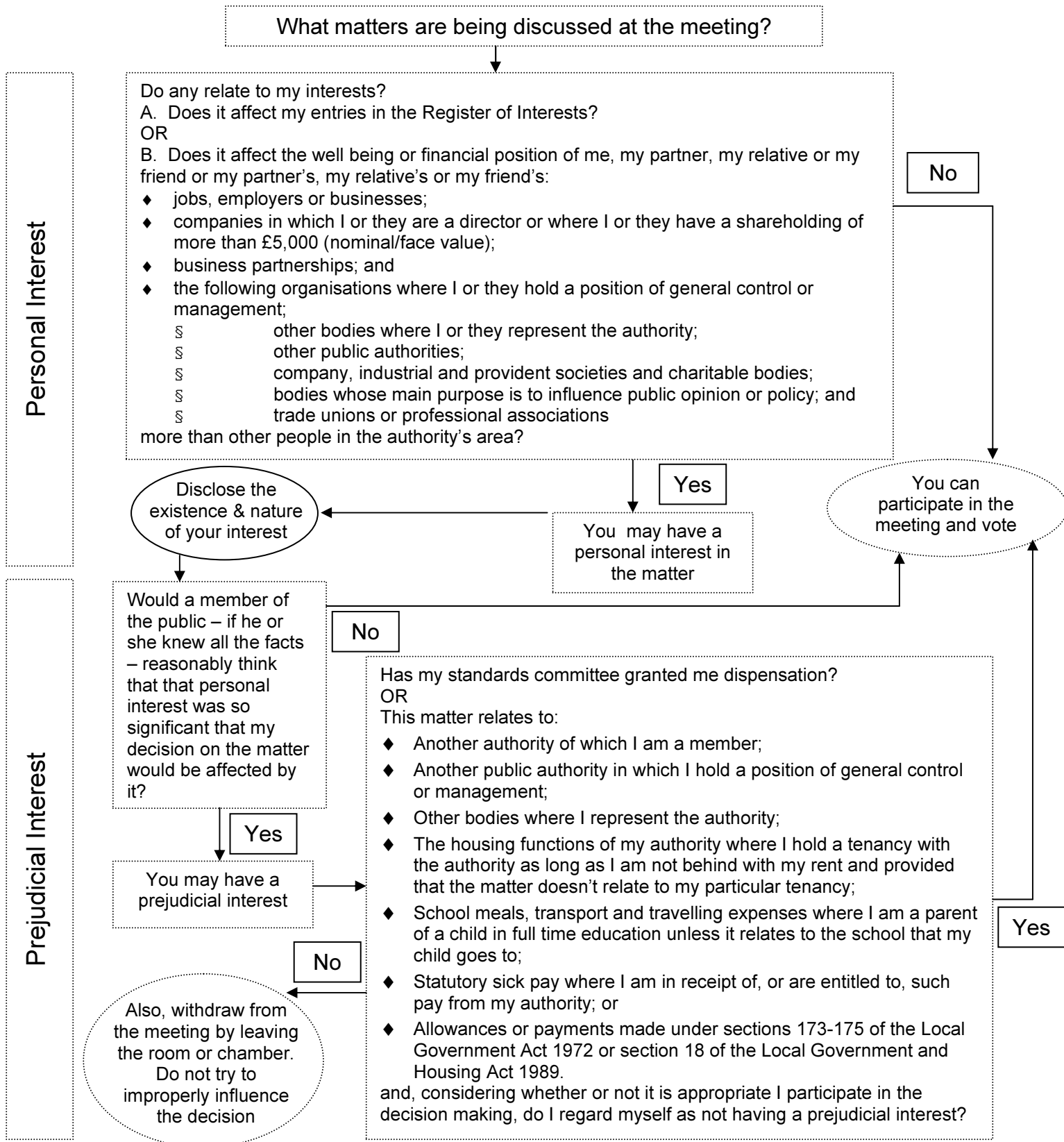
- 11.1** The essence of the rules of natural justice are that councillors not only act fairly but are also seen to act fairly. Councillors must follow the agreed procedure at all times and should only ask questions at the appropriate points in the procedure. At no time should a councillor express a view which could be seen as pre-judging the outcome. During the course of the hearing councillors should not discuss (or appear to discuss) aspects of the case with the applicant, an objector, their respective advisers or any member of the public nor should they accept letters or documents from anyone other than the clerk.
- 11.2** Again, to ensure compliance with the rules of natural justice, councillors on the Sub-Committee must ensure that they hear the evidence and arguments for and against the application and must be present for the entire hearing.

### **12. COUNCILLORS WHO ARE NOT ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE**

---

- 12.1** A councillor who is not a member of the Sub-Committee may speak at the hearing provided they do not have a prejudicial interest, if they have made a relevant representation on their own behalf as an interested party or if authorised to act as an advocate by either the applicant or any interested parties. The applicant has the right to see any representations in advance. He or she also has a right of reply.
- 12.2** Councillors addressing the Sub-Committee should disclose any interests they may have, including the fact that they have been in touch with the applicant, or any interested party, and whether they are speaking on behalf of any of those people at the meeting.
- 12.3** A councillor who is not on the Committee but who is at one of its meetings should normally sit apart from the Sub-Committee to demonstrate that they are not taking part in the discussion, consideration or vote. He or she should not communicate with councillors on the Sub-Committee or pass papers or documents to them before or during the meeting. They may not attend briefings or accompany the Sub-Committee if it retires to deliberate in private.
- 12.4** A councillor who has submitted an application or who otherwise has a prejudicial interest in the application, should not attend the meeting at all.
- 12.5** Councillors who are opposed in principle to any category of application or alcoholic liquor or form of public entertainment, either in their own ward or District wide, should not seek nomination to the Sub-Committee.

**DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART - QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF**



## 5.6 PROCEDURE AND RESOLUTION OF DISPUTE/ CONFLICT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

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### INTRODUCTION

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This procedure has been developed as a quick and largely informal way of resolving disputes or conflict between officers and Members. This procedure does not preclude the existing rights of the parties to initiate the Council's grievance or disciplinary procedures. It aims to foster mutual respect and courtesy and to develop good working relationships between officers and Members. It will be conducted in private and will examine under performance or mistakes in a developmental way without attributing blame.

### THE PROCEDURE

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Both councillors and officers shall have regard to the existing codes of conduct as setting clear ground rules on behaviour.

This procedure should be seen as additional to rather than as a substitute for the Council's existing grievance or disciplinary procedures. Any party may wish to be accompanied during part or the whole of the process.

In addition it does not preclude the involvement of external agencies in appropriate circumstances.

It will be expected that before the procedure is implemented that the parties to the dispute/conflict will have met to identify in writing specifically what the difference is and to discuss the matter in a meaningful way with a view to resolving the difference (where this is reasonably practical).

In the event that a difference cannot be resolved the Chief Executive shall be informed as soon as possible.

The Chief Executive shall notify the Leader of the Council and the appropriate service manager without delay.

The service manager shall convene a meeting ideally within 2 days between the two parties to the dispute and him or herself.

Where the dispute is between a service manager and a member the meeting shall take place between the two parties together with the relevant Director and the Leader of the Council.

Where there is a conflict between the Chief Executive and a member, the Leader shall be involved.

Any meetings shall encourage a full and frank exchange of views in a professional manner in an endeavour to resolve the conflict.

In the unlikely event of the matter not being resolved as above it will be referred to the Chief Executive and the Leader of the Council to try and break the deadlock. Should the matter remain unresolved it shall be open to the parties to initiate the Council's formal grievance or disciplinary procedures as appropriate.

## 5.7 OUTLINE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR COUNCILLORS

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### PART A - ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

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#### Standards of Behaviour

1. To adhere to the Nolan principles of Standards in Public Life and the Council's Code of Conduct for Councillors.
2. To respond to communications from or on behalf of your constituents within a reasonable time. To complete and return any questionnaires you may receive from the Council.
3. To uphold the Council's reputation by promoting its policies, values and achievements and to refrain from making comment to the media or other audiences which would be damaging to the image of the Council as a whole.
4. To uphold the office of councillor and to do nothing which would bring such into disrepute.
5. To treat members of staff with respect and to develop sound, professional relationships with them.
6. To respect the political impartiality of members of staff.
7. To uphold the right of other members who do not necessarily share your views, the right to express their own views and to have the courtesy to listen to those views.
8. To comply with the Council's Standards Orders and to do nothing as an individual which would commit the Council to a particular course of action or leave the Council open to a charge of maladministration.
9. To observe confidentiality.

#### Commitment to the Council

10. To demonstrate commitment to and work towards achieving the Council's corporate objectives.
11. To demonstrate commitment to the local government modernisation agenda and the principles of Best Value.

## **Training - Developing**

12. Subject to personal circumstances, to set aside time to undergo appropriate training and development.

## **Seeking Support and Advice**

13. To take advice from officers on any matter of Council business.
14. To seek support from officers where necessary to develop your representational role.
15. To seek appropriate advice concerning your dealings with the press and public in your representational role.

## **Communications**

16. To develop effective channels of communication with officers and other councillors.

## **Representational Role**

17. To bring forward constituents' views and concerns and grievances and to have in place appropriate methods to be available to local constituents and organisations eg via holding surgeries, canvassing (other than at election time), making oneself available.

To have contact with constituents and community groups and to represent the people to the Council rather than defending the Council's actions.

To actively reviews steps taken to listen to all the different communities within the ward and to bring forward improvements to ensure that you reach socially excluded groups and minorities.

To actively review steps taken to listen to all the different communities within the ward and to bring forward improvements to ensure that you reach the parts previously missed.

To help and assist local communities and groups in accessing services provided by the Council.

## **Meetings**

Upon appointment as a representative of the Council on a community or other body, to regularly attend meetings of that body and to report back to the Council the deliberations of that outside body and to distribute relevant written information.



To regularly attend any internal meetings as required and to participate effectively representing the views of the people at those meetings.

## Monitoring Function

To accept that the monitoring process means that the Council recognises that you have to allow colleagues to publicly question each other.

To co-operate and take part in the monitoring process of the Council when required.

## PART B - THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

---

To actively build partnerships with outside bodies.

To actively represent the Council at a strategic level where appropriate.

In dealing with resource allocation priorities and the preparation of policy plans, to do such in an impartial and proper manner.

## PART C - THE NON-EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

---

To carry out the monitoring function in a proper manner having regard to approved protocols and to seek and take advice from officers as appropriate.

In formulating proposed changes and in submitting proposals to the ~~Executive Board~~[Cabinet](#) to do so in a constructive way.

To actively channel grievances, needs and aspirations of your constituents and community bodies into the monitoring process.

To adhere to the protocols and processes agreed by the Council for operation of the scrutiny function.

## PART D - THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

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To provide the civic leadership for the Council.

To preside at all meetings of the Council.

To represent the Authority in the community at major civic and ceremonial functions.

## PART E - THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

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To assist the Chairman in providing the civic leadership for the Council.

To deputise for the Chairman in fulfilling the duties set out above in the key tasks for the Chairman.



## PART F - THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

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To provide the political leadership for the Council and to take the lead in ensuring that the Council's policies and strategies are progressed.

To ensure that the work of the executive and non-executive member is co-ordinated and progressed effectively.

To take the lead for overseeing the implementation of the changes to the political management and officer structures.

To represent the Authority in discussions and negotiations with county, regional and national organisations and others as appropriate in pursuing the interest of the Council and its communities.

To act as the Council's principal political spokesman.

To have regular meetings and communication with the Chief Executive and the Management Team and to work with the Chief Executive to fulfil the Council's objectives.

Where appropriate to act in the case of disputes between members and officers.

## PART G - DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

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To assist the Leader in providing the political leadership for the Council.

To deputise for the Leader in fulfilling the responsibilities set out above.

## PART H - CHAIRMAN OF THE ~~EXECUTIVE BOARD~~CABINET

---

To respond to questions at Council meetings during the public question and answer session when required.

To chair meetings of the ~~Executive Board~~Cabinet.

To attend agenda briefing meetings.

To lead Board consideration of the budget for approval by the Council.

To report as required on the work of the Board in implementing the Council's policy programme.

## PART J - CHAIRMAN OF THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING BOARD

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To respond to questions at Council meetings during the public question and answer session when required.

To chair meetings of the Performance Monitoring Board.

To attend agenda briefing meetings.

To lead Board consideration of the Council's monitoring function in so far as the Board is concerned.

To report, as required, on the work of the Board in implementing the Council's monitoring function.

## **PART K - CHAIRMAN OF THE POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

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To respond to questions at Council meetings during the public question and answer session when required.

To chair meetings of the Policy Review and Development Board.

To attend agenda briefing meetings.

To lead Board consideration of the Council's monitoring function in so far as the Board is concerned.

To report, as required, on the work of the Board in implementing the Council's monitoring function.

## **PART L - DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF BOARDS**

---

To deputise for the Chairman and to assist him or her in carrying out the specified responsibilities.

## **PART M - CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES**

---

To chair meetings of the committee.

To attend agenda briefing meetings as required.

## **PART N - DEPUTY CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEE**

---

To deputise for the Chairman and to assist him or her in carrying out the specified responsibilities.

**PART 6**

**MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES  
SCHEME**

**SECTION 1: NWLDC Members' Allowances Scheme 275**

**SECTION 2: NLWDC Carers' Allowances Scheme 281**

## SECTION 1 - NWLDC MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES SCHEME

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### NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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The North West Leicestershire District Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 hereby makes the following scheme:

#### **1. Citation**

This scheme may be cited as the North West Leicestershire District Council Members' Allowances Scheme, and shall have effect for the period commencing on 1 April 2006 and in subsequent years.

#### **2. Interpretation**

In this scheme

"Councillor" means a member of the North West Leicestershire District Council who is a councillor.

"Year" means the 12 months ending with 31 March.

#### **3. Basic Allowance**

Subject to paragraphs 6 and 7, for each year a basic allowance of £3,444 shall be paid to each councillor.

#### **4. Special Responsibility Allowances**

- (i) For each year a special responsibility allowance shall be paid to those councillors who hold the special responsibilities in relation to the Authority that are specified in Schedule 1 to this scheme.
- (ii) Subject to paragraphs 6 and 7, the amount of each such allowance shall be the amount specified against that special responsibility in that schedule.

#### **5. Renunciation**

A councillor may by notice in writing given to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services, elect to forego any part of his/her entitlement to an allowance under this scheme.

#### **6. Part-year Entitlements**

- (i) The provisions of this paragraph shall have effect to regulate the entitlements of a councillor to basic and special responsibility allowances where, in the course of a year, this scheme is amended or that councillor becomes, or

ceases to be, a councillor, or accepts or relinquishes a special responsibility in respect of which a special responsibility allowance is payable.

- (ii) If an amendment to this scheme changes the amount to which a councillor is entitled, by way of a basic allowance or a special responsibility allowance, then in relation to each of the periods:
  - (a) Beginning with the year and ending with the day before that on which the first amendment in that year takes effect, or
  - (b) Beginning with the day on which an amendment takes effect and ending with the day before that on which the next amendment takes effect, or (if none) with the year,

the entitlement to such an allowance shall be to the payment of such part of the amount of the allowance under this scheme as it has effect during the relevant period as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of the days in the period bears to the number of days in the year.

- (iii) Where the term of office of a councillor begins or ends otherwise than at the beginning or end of a year, the entitlement of that councillor to a basic allowance shall be to the payment to such part of the basic allowance as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days during which his/her term of office subsists bears to the number of days in that year.
- (iv) Where this scheme is amended as mentioned in sub paragraph (ii), and the term of office of a councillor does not subsist throughout the period mentioned in sub paragraph (ii)(a), the entitlement of any such councillor to a basic allowance referable to each such period (ascertained in accordance with that sub paragraph) as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days during which his/her term of office as a councillor subsists bears to the number of days in that period.
- (v) Where a councillor has during part of, but not throughout, a year such special responsibilities as entitle him/her to a special responsibility allowance, that councillor's entitlement shall be to payment of such part of that allowance as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days during which he/she has such special responsibilities bears to the number of days in that year.
- (vi) Where this scheme is amended as mentioned in sub paragraph (ii), and a councillor has during part, but does not have throughout the whole, of any period mentioned in sub paragraph (ii)(a) of that paragraph any such special responsibilities as entitle him/her to a special responsibility allowance, that councillor's entitlement shall be to payment of such part of the allowance referable to each such period (ascertained in accordance with that sub paragraph) as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days in that period during which he/she has such special responsibilities bears to the number of days in that period.

## **7. Withdrawing of Allowances**

Where a member is suspended or partially suspended from his or her responsibilities in accordance with Part 3 of the Local Government Act 2000 or regulations made thereunder, the part of the basic special, responsibility or co-optees allowance payable to him/her in respect of responsibilities or duties which he/she is suspended or partially suspended may be withheld by the Council (NB this relates to those cases where a member has been suspended or partially suspended from his or her responsibility by the Standards Board for England).

## **8. Co-optees Allowance**

An annual co-optees allowance will be paid to the tenant members of the Scrutiny Boards and a meetings allowance paid to members of the Independent Panel.

## **9. Pension**

All councillors are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme. The basic allowance and special responsibility allowances shall be treated as the amounts in respect of which such pensions are payable.

## **10. Payments shall be made**

- (i) In respect of basic allowances and special responsibility allowance, subject to sub paragraph (ii), in instalments of one twelfth of the amount specified in this scheme on the 25th day of each month.
- (ii) Where a payment of one twelfth of the amount specified in this scheme in respect of a basic allowance or a special responsibility allowance would result in the councillor receiving more than the amount to which, by virtue of paragraph 7, he or she is entitled, the payment shall be restricted to such amount as will ensure that no more is paid than the amount to which he/she is entitled.

## **11. Annual Review of the Level of Allowances**

All allowances will be increased annually on 1 April by the same percentage as the National Joint Council staff pay award (scp 28).

## SCHEDULE 1

### SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY ALLOWANCES

The following are specified as the special responsibilities in respect of which special responsibility allowances are payable, and the amounts of those allowances:

	<b>Multiple</b>	<b>SRA</b>
		<b>2006/07 £</b>
Deputy Chairman (Scrutiny)	1½	1,722
Opposition Leader (*)	2	3,444
Chairman (Planning Committee)	2	3,444
Chairman (Licensing Committee)	2	3,444
Chairman (Scrutiny)	2½	5,116
Portfolio Holder	2½	5,116
Deputy Leader	3½	8,610
Leader	5	13,776
Shadow Portfolio Holder	1½	1,722

\* An opposition group must consist of at least 5 members to qualify for the Special Responsibility Allowance.

Normally only one special responsibility allowance will be paid per councillor, being the highest of the allowances available to him/her. However, where the Council requires a member to undertake additional duties that attract a Special Responsibility Allowance the member will receive 100% of the higher allowance and 50% of the other allowance.



## SCHEDULE 2

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### APPROVED DUTIES

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The following are specified as approved duties for the payment of travelling and subsistence allowances.

- (a) Any meeting (not being a meeting of a board, sub-group or working party of this Council or a planning site visit) the holding of which is authorised by the Council or any of its boards, provided that it is a meeting to which members of at least two political groups on the Council have been invited.
- (b) A meeting of any other body to which the Council makes appointments or nominations, or of any group or sub group of such a body.
- (c) A meeting of any association of authorities of which the Council is a member.
- (d) Carrying out by a member of the Council any duty in connection with the discharge of any function of the Authority conferred by or under any enactment and empowering or requiring the Authority to inspect or authorise the inspection of premises.
- (e) As an appointed representative of the Council at any visit to obtain any advice or information as a consequence of a report to, or decision of, any council, board, group, sub group, working party, etc.
- (f) Attendance at training courses funded by the District Council.

Note: The bodies covered by paragraph (b) are those listed as "Outside Bodies" in the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council each year, together with any meetings of outside bodies specified by the Council or a board from time to time. Any other meetings authorised by the Council involving members of more than one political party automatically become "Approved duties" under (a).

## SECTION 2 - NWLDC CARERS' ALLOWANCES SCHEME

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### NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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#### **Childcare**

The scheme to provide for the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by members in providing childcare arrangements to facilitate their attendance at approved duties of the Council in accordance with the following requirements:

That payment is made to someone other than a close relation.

That payments for the care of under 8s are restricted to payments to registered childminders and other statutory approved childcare providers.

That payments be restricted to the care of children up to their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday who normally reside with the member.

That no payments be made in respect of the care of children of compulsory school age during school hours.

#### **Care of Dependants**

The reimbursement of expenditure on professional care for an elderly, sick or disabled dependent relative normally residing with the member and requiring constant care subject to payments being restricted to agencies or persons qualified to provide the care other than close relations.

#### **General Conditions**

The following conditions will apply to both types of allowance:

That payments are made on the basis of the reimbursement of actual expenditure incurred up to a maximum of an hourly rate of £7.20 per hour for each hour of absence from home and are subject to the production of satisfactory receipts by the member. This hourly rate will be increased annually on 1 April by the same percentage as the National Joint Council staff pay award (SCP 28).

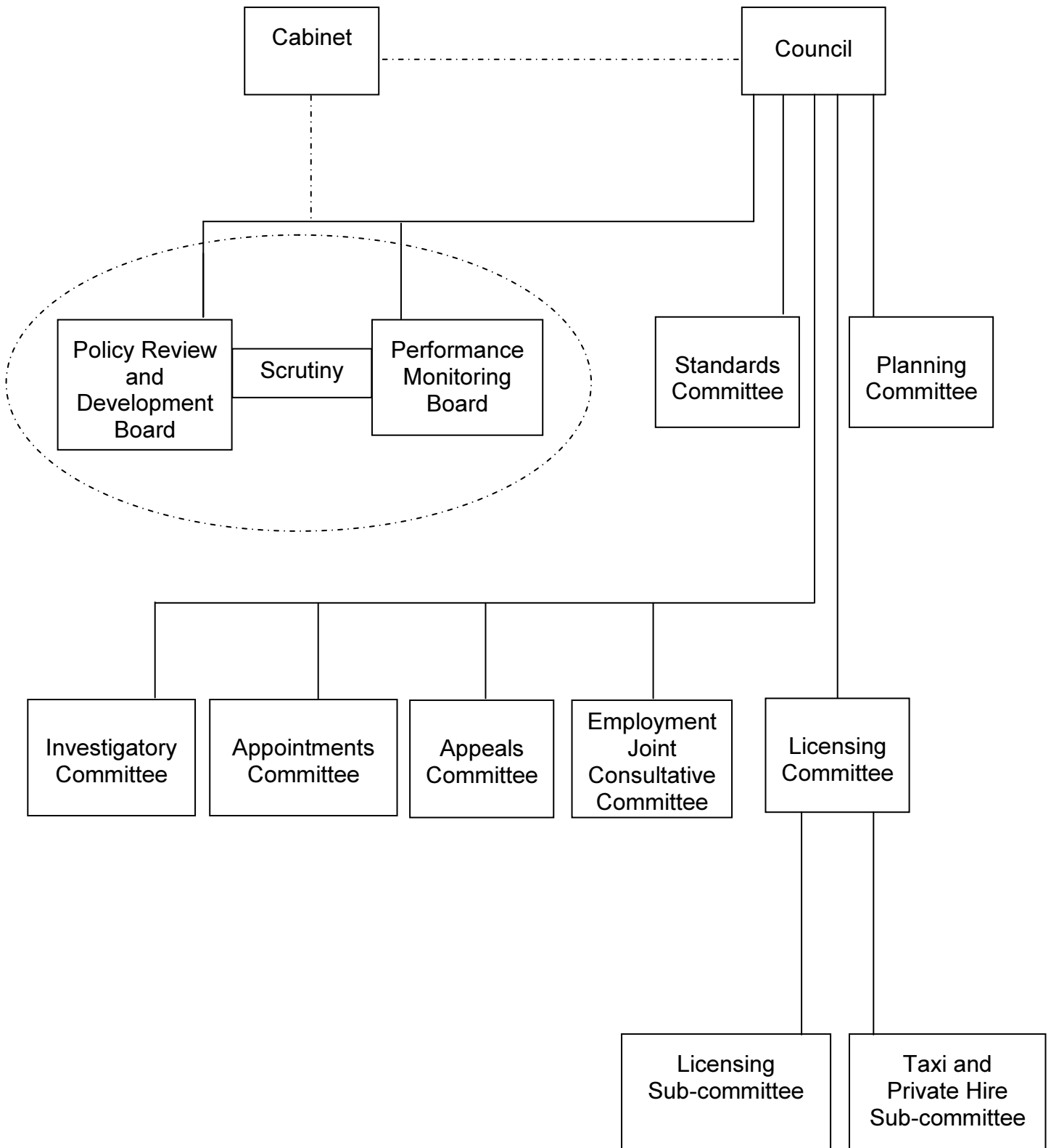
That members self-certify claims confirming that they have incurred expenditure in accordance with the scheme.

That qualifying meetings be restricted to those regarded as approved duties in the Council's scheme.

# **PART 7**

## **MEMBER STRUCTURE**

# NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUTION



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