

The Constitution of



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PART 1

Introduction

Location

The District of North East Derbyshire lies on the edge of the Peak District National Park, where the foothills of the Pennines meet the Midland plain. Covering 100 square miles, and with some of the most beautiful scenery in the Country, the District is home for almost 100,000 people and is a popular visiting place for ramblers and tourists.

Our services cover both town and rural areas, with the biggest population centres being;

Dronfield;
Killamarsh;
Eckington;
Clay Cross;
North Wingfield;
Wingerworth;

About NEDDC

In England and Wales there are six types of council:

- County council
- District council
- Parish / town council
- Metropolitan council
- Shire English and Welsh Unitary authorities
- London boroughs.

What this means is that, depending where you live, you may have more than one council responsible for your local services.

Councils are responsible for the following services:

- Cemeteries and burials
- Crime and anti-social behaviour deterrent
- Education
- Environmental Health
- Fire
- Housing
- Highways
- Leisure
- Libraries
- Public footpaths
- Parks and open spaces
- Passenger Transport
- Planning applications
- Revenue collection
- Social Services
- Strategic Planning

- Transport planning
- Tourism
- Waste collection
- Waste Disposal
- Village and civic halls

Metropolitan, unitary single tier and London boroughs provide all the above local services in their areas, which are mainly towns and cities.

Derbyshire has a three-tier system of local government. This means that, throughout most of the county services are shared between three councils.

In our case, these are Derbyshire County Council, North East Derbyshire District Council and your parish or town council.

Derbyshire County Council provides the following services:

- Education
- Fire
- Highways
- Libraries
- Passenger transport
- Social Services
- Strategic Planning
- Transport planning
- Waste Disposal

North East Derbyshire District Council provides the following services:

- Housing
- Environmental Health
- Leisure & Recreation
- Planning applications
- Revenue collection
- Waste Collection

Town and parish councils may provide the following services:

- Cemeteries and burials
- Crime and anti-social behaviour deterrent
- Public footpaths
- Parks and open spaces
- Tourism
- Village and civic halls

Who we are and how we work

The *Leader of the Council* is elected by the Council. The *Chief Executive* is *appointed* jointly with Bolsover District Council. The Council is governed by 53 *Councillors* elected by local people.

We have approximately 400 staff, working in three *directorates*. We have a *Constitution* which sets out how we work and what we can do.

Our vision

Our vision for 2015-19 is:-

“North East Derbyshire will be a place that is clean and attractive, a place where people are proud to live, where they will prosper and are safe, happy and healthy.”

Our key strategic objectives

We have five strategic objectives that will help us to deliver our long term vision:

- Create jobs, build skills and attract investment;
- Improve people’s health;
- Look after the environment;
- Increase housing choice;
- High performing council.

Our corporate plan

Our detailed plans to achieve these priorities are set out in our *Corporate Plan 2015 – 2019*.

Our partners

We work together with other local authorities and public bodies who provide other services. In our immediate area, we work closely with *Chesterfield Borough, Bolsover District and Derbyshire Dales District Councils* and we are also part of the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnerships. We have formed a strategic alliance with Bolsover District Council which means that a joint management team, led by a joint chief executive and joint directors, serves both authorities.

Our constitution

We’ve adopted a *Constitution* which sets out how we operate and how we make decisions.

Our constitution is in several different parts:-

- This introduction and summary is part 1 of the *Constitution*
- In *Part 2* there are 12 articles which explain how key parts of the Council work
- In *Part 3* there are details about who can do what in the Council
- In *Part 4* there are detailed rules about how particular things operate
- In *Part 5* there are codes and protocols about how *Councillors* and staff should behave and details of what *Councillors* can be paid
- In *Part 6* there is an A – Z of the Constitution where the meanings of particular words are given

PART 1 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Summary of our Constitution

This summary gives a short description of how the Council is run and the key bodies and people who take decisions

Councillors

Your Council is governed by 53 *Councillors* who are elected every four years. Each *Councillor* represents people in a *Ward*. Some wards have more than one *Councillor*. The job of your *Councillor* is to represent you even if you did not vote for them.

Councillors have a *Code of Conduct* to make sure they follow high standards in the way that they carry out their role. There is a *Standards Committee* which trains, advises and deals with complaints against *Councillors* alleging that they have breached the *Code of Conduct*.

The Council Meeting

All *Councillors* meet together about six times a year in the *Council Meeting*. The *Council Meeting* decides overall policies and sets the *Budget* each year. The *Council Meeting* also appoints the *Leader of the Council*, the *Chair of the Council* and other positions on various committees and outside organisations.

The Leader of the Council and the Cabinet

The *Leader of the Council* chairs meetings of the *Cabinet* and is elected for a four year term. The *Cabinet* is made up of seven *Councillors* who each have responsibility for special areas of the Council. The *Cabinet* can only make decisions within the scope of the overall *Budget* and *Policy Framework* set by the *Council Meeting*. If the *Cabinet* wants to make a decision outside the *Budget* and *Policy Framework* then it has to get the *Council Meeting* to agree.

The Chair of the Council

The *Chair of the Council* is the non political and civic representative of the Council and is in charge of the *Council Meeting*. The Chair cannot be a member of the Cabinet.

The Chief Executive

The *Chief Executive* is the Head of the Council's Paid Service. He/she and the *Directors* run the day to day work of the Council, working with the *Leader of the Council* and the *Cabinet*.

Scrutiny

There are four *Scrutiny Committees* which hold the *Cabinet* to account and also review issues of local concern. In some cases, they can *Call In* a decision which has been made but not yet carried out by the Council.

Planning and Licensing

The Council's planning and licensing functions are overseen by a *Planning Committee* and a *Licensing Committee* which are both accountable to the *Council Meeting*.

Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer

Along with the *Chief Executive*, two other members of staff have special roles to help make sure the Council follows the law and manages its finances well. These are the *Monitoring Officer* and the *Chief Finance Officer*.

PART 2 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Articles

Article 1 – The Council and the Constitution

This article explains what the Council's mission and values are and how this Constitution works.

1.1 Mission and values of the Council

(a) Mission

The Council will seek to make a difference by building thriving communities through partnership, community leadership and excellent service delivery.

(b) Values

The Council will follow these values:-

- (i) We are honest, open and accountable.
- (ii) We value people's differences and we will treat everybody fairly and with respect.
- (iii) We listen, involve and respond to all our communities.
- (iv) We always look for new and better ways of working to improve quality and value.

1.2 Powers of the Council

The Council must follow the law of England and this Constitution when it carries out its powers and duties.

1.3 The Constitution

This Constitution and all its appendices is the Constitution of North East Derbyshire District Council.

1.4 Purpose of the Constitution

The purpose of the Constitution is to:-

- (a) help the Council lead the district of North East Derbyshire working together with members of the public, business and other organisations;

- (b) help members of the public be involved in decision making;
- (c) help *Councillors* represent members of the public effectively;
- (d) make sure decisions are taken efficiently, appropriately and effectively;
- (e) make sure those who take the decisions can be held to account;
- (f) make sure that members of the public know who in the Council takes decisions and why they have taken them; and
- (g) provide a way of improving the delivery of services to the community.

1.5 Meaning of the Constitution

- (a) If the Constitution gives the Council a choice about what to do, the Council must choose the option that it thinks is closest to the purposes of the Constitution in Article 1.4.
- (b) The decision of the *Chair of the Council* on the meaning of the Constitution or on any proceedings of the Council cannot be challenged by anyone at a *Council Meeting*. The *Chair of Council* must have regard to the purposes of the Constitution when making a decision.
- (c) The meanings of many of the words and phrases in italics are given in the *A – Z of the Constitution*.

1.6 Review of the Constitution

The *Monitoring Officer* must monitor and review how the Constitution is working to make sure it gives full effect to the purposes in Article 1.4.

1.7 Changes to the Constitution

Changes to the Constitution can only be approved by the *Council Meeting*. Responsibility for reviewing the Constitution rests with the Standards Committee. The *Monitoring Officer* may make any associated changes to the Constitution to reflect what the *Council Meeting* has agreed.

1.8 Suspension of the Constitution

The *Articles* cannot be suspended. The *Council Meeting* may suspend the operation of some of the *Procedure Rules*.

1.9 Publication

The *Monitoring Officer* will make sure that every *Councillor* has access to the *Constitution* and that it is made widely available to staff and the public.

Article 2 – Councillors

This article explains who *Councillors* are, what they must do and how long they serve as *Councillors*. You can find out who your *Councillor* is here and also find out information on how to stand for election as a *Councillor*.

2.1 Number of Councillors and areas they represent

The Council will have 53 members called *Councillors*. The voters of each *Ward* may elect one or more *Councillors* to represent them.

2.2 Who can be a Councillor

Anybody aged 18 years or over who:-

- (a) is a citizen of the European Union, and
- (b) is registered to vote in local government elections in the District, or who has lived or worked there in the last 12 months, and
- (c) is not stopped by law from holding office as a *Councillor*

may stand for election as a *Councillor*.

2.2 When elections happen and how long Councillors are elected for

Elections for all *Wards* will take place on the first Thursday in May every four years. People elected as *Councillors* start being *Councillors* on the fourth day after being elected and finish on the fourth day after the next regular election.

2.3 Roles and functions of all Councillors

All *Councillors* should;

- (a) together be the makers of overall policy
- (b) represent, and speak up for their communities
- (c) deal with individual casework and speak up for members of the public
- (d) balance different interests within their *Ward* and represent it as a whole
- (e) be involved in Council decision making
- (f) be available to represent the Council on other bodies
- (g) maintain the highest standards of conduct and ethics, and
- (h) consider the views and work on behalf of all the residents in the ward, not just those who voted for them

2.4 Rights

Councillors will have rights of access to Council documents, information, land, buildings and information technology necessary to allow them to carry out their functions.

2.5 Responsibilities

Councillors must follow the *Councillor Code of Conduct* and *Protocols* and register their interests.

2.6 Allowances

Councillors will be entitled to receive allowances in accordance with the *Members Allowance Scheme*.

2.7 Stopping being a Councillor

A *Councillor* will stop being a *Councillor* if:-

- (a) they resign by giving written notice, or
- (b) they fail to attend meetings of the Council for a period of six months without having been granted a dispensation for their absence by the *Council Meeting*, or
- (c) they are stopped by law from holding office, or
- (d) the period for which they were elected has come to an end, as set out in Article 2.2 and they have not been re-elected.

Article 3 – Members of the Public and the Council

This article explains what rights members of the public have to take part in decision making by the Council and also what they must do in return.

3.1 The Public's Rights

(a) Petitions

Under the *Council Procedure Rules*, members of the public have the right to sign and present a *Petition* to the *Council* in accordance with the Council's Petition Scheme.

They also have a right to start and sign a petition calling for a referendum on Mayoral executive arrangements.

(b) Elections and Referenda

The public has a right to take part in European, Parliamentary, Police Commissioner and local elections and referenda.

(c) Information

Under the *Access to Information Rules*, members of the public have the right to:

- (i) attend public parts of meetings of the *Council Meeting*, the *Cabinet* and committees;
- (ii) find out what *Key Decisions* will be taken by the *Cabinet* and when;
- (iii) see public reports and background papers, and any records of decisions made by the *Council Meeting*, the *Cabinet*, individual officers under delegated powers and committees;
- (iv) inspect the Council's accounts and make their views known to the external auditor.

(d) Taking part

Members of the public have the right to take part in meetings of the *Council*, speak during public speaking time at meetings of the *Planning Committee* and contribute to investigations by *Scrutiny Committees* where asked to do so .

(e) Complaints

Members of the public 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 Council's *Monitoring Officer* about a breach of the *Code of Conduct*

3.2 The Public's Responsibilities

- (a) Members of the public must not be violent, abusive or threatening to *Councillors* or *Officers* and must not deliberately damage items owned by the Council, *Councillors* or *Officers*.
- (b) When attending meetings members of the public must not behave improperly, be offensive or interrupt the business of the meeting. If they do, they will be removed and excluded from the meeting.

Article 4 – The Council Meeting and Chair of Council

This article explains the role of the *Council Meeting* which is when all *Councillors* attend a formal meeting in the Council Chamber in the Council's Offices. This is different to other meetings involving *Councillors* which may be committee meetings, less formal working groups or meetings of partnerships in which the Council is involved.

It also sets out the special role of the *Chair of Council* who not only chairs *Council Meetings* but also has an important civic position as the non political representative of the Council on ceremonial and other occasions.

4.1 Council Meetings

(a) Types of Council Meetings

There are three types of Council Meetings:-

- (i) The Annual meeting
- (ii) Ordinary meetings
- (iii) Extraordinary meetings

(b) Rules applying to Council Meetings

The *Council Procedure Rules* apply to *Council Meetings*.

4.2 Functions of the Council meeting and Functions Scheme

The *Council Meeting* will have the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

4.3 Chair of Council

(a) Election

The *Chair of the Council* and the Vice-Chair will be elected annually by the *Council Meeting*.

(b) Functions

The *Chair of the Council* and, in the Chair's absence, the Vice-Chair will have the following roles and functions:

- (i) to uphold and promote the purposes of the Constitution;
- (ii) to decide what the Constitution means if there is a dispute;
- (ii) to chair *Council Meetings* so that decisions can be taken efficiently, with regard to the rights of *Councillors* and the interests of the community;

- (iii) to make sure that *Council Meetings* are a place for debating matters of concern to the local community and the place at which members who are not on the *Cabinet* are able to hold the *Cabinet* to account;
- (iv) to promote public involvement in the Council's activities and in the democratic process;
- (v) to be the conscience of the Council;
- (vi) to attend those civic and ceremonial functions which they or the Council consider appropriate; and
- (vii) to approve as urgent decisions, which will not be subject to *Call In*, when the Chair of the relevant *Scrutiny Committee* is unavailable.

Article 5 – The *Leader of the Council* and the *Cabinet*

This article explains how the *Leader of the Council* is appointed and what they do. The *Leader of the Council* is the *Councillor* who is the political head of the Council.

It also explains and provides links to how the *Cabinet* works and what it does.

The *Cabinet* is a group of *Councillors* who work with Council staff to run the Council and take most decisions except those about major policy issues or setting the annual budget (which only the *Council Meeting* can do) or decisions on whether to give planning permissions or licenses which only the regulatory committees can do.

5.1 *Leader of the Council*

(a) Appointment

The *Council Meeting* will elect a *Councillor* to be the *Leader of the Council* for a four year term.

(b) Role

The *Leader of the Council* will normally chair meetings of the *Cabinet*, will lead in the formulation, co-ordination and presentation of the *Cabinet's* policies and liaise with the *Chief Executive* on the carrying out of policies by the Council.

(c) Stopping being Leader of the Council

The *Leader of the Council* will stay as the *Leader of the Council* until:

- (i) they resign from office;
- (ii) they are suspended from being a *Councillor* although they may resume office at the end of the period of suspension;
- (iii) they are no longer a *Councillor*, or
- (iv) they are removed from office by resolution of the *Council Meeting*.

(Within the legislation there is a requirement for the Leader to nominate a Deputy Leader and provisions for the Deputy Leader to act in the intervening period until Council appoints a replacement Leader if the Leader is unable to do so or the post of Leader becomes vacant)

5.2 *The Cabinet*

(a) Role

The *Cabinet* will carry out all functions of the Council which are not the responsibility of another part of the Council, whether by law or under the *Functions Scheme*.

(b) Membership

The *Cabinet* will consist of the *Leader of the Council* and two or more *Councillors* (up to a maximum of 10 including the Leader) appointed by the *Leader*.

(c) Functions of individual members of the *Cabinet*

The *Leader of the Council* will decide what functions will be carried out by individual members of the *Cabinet*. The *Leader of the Council* will notify the *Chief Executive* and the *Monitoring Officer* of these functions in writing. The *Monitoring Officer* will make sure that they are set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

(d) Meetings of the *Cabinet*

Meetings of the *Cabinet* must follow the *Cabinet Rules*.

Article 6 – Scrutiny

This article sets out that there will be four themed scrutiny committees to co-ordinate their work. It gives links to the functions each committee carries out and what rules they operate under.

Scrutiny committees are similar to select committees in Parliament. They can look at areas of policy or performance and make recommendations to the *Cabinet* or the *Council Meeting*. They can also look at proposed decisions and examine a decision of the *Cabinet* which has been taken but called in for review before it is carried out.

The public can also get involved with the scrutiny process and help shape and inform decision making and policy.

The *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* has a special role in these arrangements because it also works alongside the *Standards Committee* to oversee the Council's governance.

6.1 Scrutiny Committees

Composition

The *Council Meeting* will set up the following *Scrutiny Committees*:-

- (a) Growth Scrutiny Committee
- (b) Communities Scrutiny Committee
- (c) Organisation Scrutiny Committee
- (d) Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

With nine Councillors on each Committee.

6.2 Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

Article 7 refers to co-operation between the *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* and the *Standards Committee* and reporting arrangements.

6.3 Functions

The *Scrutiny Committees* will have the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

6.4 Rules

The *Scrutiny Committees* will follow the *Scrutiny Rules*.

Article 7 – The Standards Committee and the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

This article sets out that there will be a *Standards Committee* and an *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee*.

The *Standards Committee* is a committee of *Councillors* and parish representatives. The Committee assists *Councillors* in achieving high standards of ethical conduct and following a *Code of Conduct*. It also deals with complaints about *Councillors* who may have broken the *Code of Conduct*.

The *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* is responsible for overseeing the work of the Council's internal and external auditors, making sure the Council is well run and has good arrangements for managing money and risks.

7.1 Standards Committee

(a) Composition

There will be a *Standards Committee* of 11 members comprising:-

- (i) Nine *Councillors*
- (ii) Two non-voting *Parish Members* elected by the District's parish and town councils

(b) Independent Persons

The Council will appoint two Independent Persons who will be consulted by the authority before it makes a finding as to whether a member or co-opted member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct or decides on action to be taken in respect of that member.

They may also be consulted by the Authority in respect of a standards complaint at any other stage and by a member or co-opted member of the District Council or of a parish or town council against whom a complaint has been made.

(c) Role

The *Standards Committee* will have the roles and functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

7.2 Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

(a) Composition

There will be an *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* of nine members.

(b) Role

The *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* will have the roles and functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

7.3 Joint working of committees

The *Standards Committee* and the *Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee* will co-operate on governance matters and will have the right to report directly to the *Council Meeting* on those matters.

Article 8 – Planning and Licensing Committees

This article sets out that the Council will have a Planning Committee and a Licensing Committee. The article provides links to what these committees do.

The Planning Committee decides whether to grant planning permission in more complex or controversial cases. More straightforward cases are decided within the Planning Services area under delegated arrangements.

The Licensing Committee decides whether to give licences for things like operating a taxi firm or driving a taxicab, and running a club or pub serving alcohol or with slot machines.

8.1 Planning Committee

(a) Composition

There will be a *Planning Committee* of 18 *Councillors*.

All other members of the Council may act as substitutes on the Committee. All members and substitutes will be encouraged to undertake training.

Any substitutions must be notified to the Governance Team by 12noon on the day of the Committee.

(b) Role

The *Planning Committee* will have the roles and functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

8.2 Licensing Committee

(a) Composition

There will be a *Licensing Committee* of 15 *Councillors*.

(b) Role

The *Licensing Committee* will have the roles and functions set out in the *Functions Scheme* and must meet at least once a year by law.

Article 9 – Working with Other Organisations

Working in partnership with other organisations is an important way that the Council tries to carry out its aims.

This article sets out how the Council can enter into joint arrangements with partners to provide a range of services.

The article sets out arrangements for joint committees. It gives details of who can appoint members of joint committees and how rules dealing with access to information apply to the committees.

The article also sets out arrangements for contracting out work.

9.1 Arrangements to promote well-being

The Council may work with other councils, public bodies, commercial and voluntary organisations to promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of the District.

9.2 Joint arrangements

(a) Joint arrangements for *Council Functions*

The Council may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities and/or their *Executives* to exercise *Council Functions* in any of the participating authorities, or advise the Council on any matter. These arrangements may involve the appointment of a joint committee with these other local authorities and will reflect the political balance requirements set out in the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

(b) Joint arrangements for *Executive Functions*

The *Cabinet* may establish joint arrangements with one or more local authorities to exercise functions which are *Executive Functions*. These arrangements may involve the appointment of joint committees with these other local authorities.

9.3 Joint committees

(a) Partnership working

The Council has established joint committees involving Chesterfield Borough Council, Bolsover District Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council.

(b) Functions

Joint committees will have the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

(c) Appointments to joint committees

- (i) The *Cabinet* may only appoint members of the *Cabinet* to a joint Committee and those members need not reflect the political composition of the Council as a whole.
- (ii) The *Cabinet* may appoint *Councillors* who are not members of the *Cabinet* if the joint committee has functions for a part of the District smaller than two fifths of the District by area or population. In such cases, the *Cabinet* may appoint a *Councillor* who represents a ward wholly or partly in the area covered by the joint committee.
- (iii) In all other cases, Council will appoint councillors to joint committees and those members should reflect the political composition of the Council as a whole.

(d) Access to information

- (i) If all the members of any joint committee are members of the *Executive* in each of the participating authorities then the same rules on access to information will apply as those that apply to the *Cabinet*.
- (ii) If the joint committee contains members who are not on the *Executive* of any participating authority, then the same rules on access to information will apply as those that apply to *Council Meetings*.

9.4 Strategic Alliance with Bolsover District Council

- (a) The Council has formed a Strategic Alliance with Bolsover District Council to help maintain service levels in the context of reduced Government funding to local government. A shared chief executive and shared management structure will lead the strategic transformation programme covering both councils.
- (b) To assist in the development of the transformation programme, both councils have established a politically balanced Strategic Alliance Joint Committee comprising nine members from each council. The Committee has no power to make decisions. Any resolutions of the Joint Committee must be referred to each Council's *Council meeting* (or *Cabinet/Executive*) for ratification.

9.5 Local Enterprise Partnerships

The Council is part of the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 (Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire) Local Enterprise Partnerships which will assist in determining local economic priorities and lead economic growth and job creation in the areas they cover.

9.6 Combined Authority

The Council is a non-constituent member of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority.

9.7 Delegation to and from other Local Authorities

- (a) The *Council Meeting* or the *Cabinet* 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 will only be taken by the *Council Meeting*.

9.8 Contracting Out

- (a) Functions which the *Cabinet* can decide to contract out

The *Cabinet* may contract out to another body or organisation functions which may be carried out by an *Officer* and which are:-

- (i) subject to an order under Section 70 of the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994, or
- (ii) 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.

- (b) Rykneld Homes

The Council has delegated housing management and maintenance functions, housing appeals and the management of some of its anti-social behaviour functions to Rykneld Homes as set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

Article 10 – The Chief Executive and Other Staff

This article sets out that the Council will have a *Chief Executive* who is in charge of the Council's staff (called *Officers*) and works with *Councillors*, especially the *Leader of the Council* to carry out the aims and objectives of the Council.

The article also sets out other senior staff posts and indicates which senior staff posts also have additional roles such as the *Head of Paid Service*, the *Monitoring Officer* and the *Chief Finance Officer*. The article provides links to the functions of these three roles. All three roles exist in every district, county and unitary council.

The *Head of Paid Service* (carried out by the *Chief Executive*) is responsible for reporting to the Council on how staff are organised and deployed in the Council.

The *Monitoring Officer* is responsible for reporting the actual or potential breach of a legal requirement to the *Council Meeting* or *Cabinet* and for dealing with complaints of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct by *Councillors*.

The *Chief Finance Officer* (carried out by the *Executive Director - Operations*) is responsible for reporting the actual or potential misspending of money to the *Council Meeting* or *Cabinet*.

10.1 *Chief Executive*

The Council will employ a *Chief Executive*, jointly with Bolsover District Council. In addition to the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*, the *Chief Executive* will be responsible to all *Councillors* for the efficient and effective management of *Officers* and the discharge of the Council's functions.

10.2 Management structure

(a) General

The Council may employ such *Officers* as it considers necessary to carry out its functions.

(b) Senior Officers – Strategic Alliance Management Team (SAMT)

The Council will employ persons in the following posts, jointly with Bolsover District Council, who will have the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*:-

- (i) *Chief Executive*
- (ii) *Executive Director - Operations*
- (iii) *Executive Director - Transformation*
- (iv) *Assistant Directors*

(c) Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer

- (i) The *Chief Executive* will be the *Head of Paid Service*.
- (ii) The Executive Director - Operations will be the *Chief Finance Officer*.
- (iii) The Assistant Director – Governance and Monitoring Officer will be the *Monitoring Officer*.
- (vi) The *Head of Paid Service*, *Chief Finance Officer* and *Monitoring Officer* will have the functions set out in the *Functions Scheme*.
- (v) The *Head of Paid Service* can not be the *Monitoring Officer*, but may be the *Chief Finance Officer* if a qualified accountant.
- (vi) The Council will provide the *Head of Paid Service*, the *Monitoring Officer* and the *Chief Finance Officer* with such *Officers*, accommodation and other resources as are in their opinion sufficient to allow their duties to be performed.

10.3 Conduct

Officers will comply with the *Officer Code of Conduct* and the *Protocol on Officer/Member Relations*.

10.4 Employment

The recruitment, selections and dismissal of *Officers* will comply with the *Officer Employment Rules*.

10.5 Joint Employment Committee

- (a) There will be a Joint Employment Committee of three Councillors from North East Derbyshire District Council and three Councillors from Bolsover District Council. The membership shall be determined by the Chief Executive, following consultation with the Leaders of the political groups, under the rules of proportionality.
- (b) The Joint Employment Committee will have the roles and functions as set out in the *Functions Scheme*.

10.6 Joint Appeals Committee

- (a) There will be a Joint Appeals Committee of three Councillors from North East Derbyshire District Council and three Councillors from Bolsover District Council. The membership shall be determined by the Chief Executive, following consultation with the Leaders of the political groups, under the rules of proportionality.

- (b) The Joint Appeals Committee will have the roles and functions as set out in the Functions Scheme.

Article 11 – Decision Making

This article sets out how the Council will take decisions and gives links to particular rules applying to decision making by the *Council Meeting*, the *Cabinet* and committees of the Council.

11.1 Principles of Decision Making

When the Council takes a decision it will:

- (a) make sure the action is proportionate to what the Council wants to happen;
- (b) consult properly and take professional advice from *Officers*;
- (c) consider equality, diversity and respect for human rights;
- (d) make the decision public unless there are good reasons for it not to be;
- (e) be clear about what the Council wants to happen and how it will be achieved; and
- (f) explain what options were considered and give the reasons for the decision.

11.2 Responsibility for Decision Making

The Council will prepare and keep up to date a *Functions Scheme*. The *Functions Scheme* will show what sorts of decisions can be made and who by.

11.3 Types of Decision

- (a) Decisions reserved to the Council Meeting

Decisions reserved to the *Council Meeting* in the *Functions Scheme* will be made by the *Council Meeting* and not delegated.

- (b) Key decisions

A decision maker may only make a *Key Decision* in accordance with the *Cabinet Rules*.

11.4 Decision Making by the Council Meeting

Subject to Article 11.8, the *Council Meeting* will follow the *Council Procedure Rules* when considering any matter.

11.5 Decision Making by the *Cabinet*

Subject to Article 11.8, the *Cabinet* will follow the *Cabinet Rules* when considering any matter.

11.6 Decision Making by Scrutiny Committees

Scrutiny Committees will follow the *Scrutiny Rules* when considering any matter.

11.7 Decision Making by other Committees or Groups established by the Council

Subject to Article 11.8, other Council committees or groups will follow those parts of the *Council Procedure Rules* as apply to them.

11.8 Decision Making by Council Bodies acting as tribunals

If any decision maker acts as a tribunal or in judgement of an issue in a way that might affect any person, they must follow the rules of natural justice as required by Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Article 12 – Finance, Contracts and Legal Matters

This article sets out that the management of the Council's money and the making of contracts by it (especially when buying services and supplies) must follow special rules.

The article gives special authority to the *Monitoring Officer* and also to the Council's senior lawyer to take legal action on the Council's behalf. It also deals with how legal documents should be signed and how the official seal of the Council is to be used.

12.1 Financial Management

The management of the Council's financial affairs will comply with the *Finance Rules*.

12.2 Contracts

Every contract made by the Council will comply with the *Contracts Rules*.

12.3 Legal Proceedings

- (a) The *Monitoring Officer* and/or the Team Manager (Solicitor) can institute, defend or take part in any legal proceedings where such action is necessary to give effect to decisions of the Council or where they consider that such action is necessary to protect the Council's interests.
- (b) The *Monitoring Officer* and/or the Team Manager (Solicitor) can designate nominated officers to carry out this function on their behalf.

12.4 Authentication of Documents

Where any document is necessary to any legal procedure or proceedings, it will be signed by the Solicitor to the Council and/or Team Manager (Solicitor) or by some other person authorised by them, unless any enactment otherwise authorises or requires, or the Council has given authority to some other person.

12.5 Common Seal of the Council

- (a) The Common Seal of the Council will be kept in a secure place in the custody of the Team Manager (Solicitor).
- (b) 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.
- (c) The Common Seal will be affixed to those documents which in the opinion of the Solicitor to the Council should be sealed or as required by the *Contracts Rules*. The affixing of the Common Seal will be attested by the Solicitor to the Council, or in their absence, anyone delegated the function by the Solicitor to the Council together with the *Chair of the Council*, or in their

absence, another *Councillor*. An entry of every sealing shall be made and consecutively numbered in a book kept for the purpose.

Schedule to the Articles - Description of Executive arrangements

The Council will operate a Leader and Cabinet Executive style of decision making. The Leader will be appointed for a four year term.

The following parts of the Constitution make up the *Executive Arrangements*:-

1. Article 5 – the Leader of the Council and the *Cabinet*, and the *Cabinet Rules*
2. Article 6 – Scrutiny and the Scrutiny Rules
3. Article 9 – Working with other organisations
4. Article 11 – Decision making and the Access to Information Rules
5. The Functions Scheme and the Cabinet Members' Portfolio Scheme.

PART 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Functions Scheme

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Council Functions
3. Local Choice Functions
4. Executive Functions
5. Bodies Exercising Council Functions
6. Advisory Committees and Working Parties
7. Delegation of Council and Executive Functions to Officers
8. Proper Officer Provisions

1. Introduction

The Functions Scheme is a document which sets out in detail which part of the Council and/or which people are responsible for particular activities. It sets out what decisions must be taken by the *Council Meeting*, what decisions can be taken by the *Cabinet* and what decisions can be taken by committees. It also shows what decisions can be taken by *Officers* on behalf of the Council.

By law, there are three areas of responsibility:-

- things which are the responsibility of the *Council Meeting*, most of which it delegates to committees or *Officers*. These are called *Council Functions*
- things which are the responsibility of the *Cabinet*. These are called *Executive Functions*. Many other *Executive Functions* are delegated to *Officers*.
- things which the Council can choose to make the responsibility of the *Council Meeting* or the *Cabinet*. These are called *Local Choice Functions*. In this Council all *Local Choice Functions* are the responsibility of the *Council Meeting*, though some are delegated to committees or *Officers*.

This introduction section explains about *Council Functions*, *Local Choice Functions* and *Executive Functions* and where they are set out in the Scheme.

1.1 Functions Scheme

- (a) The *Functions Scheme* sets out who and what can carry out particular Council functions. There are three types of functions:
 - (i) *Council Functions*;
 - (ii) *Local Choice Functions*; and
 - (iii) *Executive Functions*
- (b) These functions are described in more detail in the Scheme as well as details of delegations to committees and *Officers*, and the list of proper officer designations.
- (c) References in the Scheme to the *Functions Regulations* are to the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 as amended.

1.2 Council Functions

- (a) *Council Functions* are functions that cannot be carried out by the *Cabinet*.
- (b) Some *Council Functions* can only be carried out by the *Council Meeting*. Others are delegated by the *Council Meeting* to a committee or to an *Officer*.

- (c) Section 2 of this Scheme lists *Council Functions* and those which can only be carried out by the *Council Meeting*.
- (d) Section 5 of this Scheme shows *Council Functions* delegated to specific committees.
- (e) Section 7 of this Scheme shows delegations to the *Chief Executive* and other *Officers*.

1.3 Local Choice Functions

- (a) The Council can decide who carries out *Local Choice Functions*.
- (b) Section 3 of this Scheme shows which *Local Choice Functions* the Council has decided will be the responsibility of the *Council Meeting* or a committee and which will be the responsibility of the *Cabinet*.

1.4 Executive Functions

All other functions are *Executive Functions*. Decisions about these functions may be taken by the *Leader of the Council*, the *Cabinet*, individual *Cabinet* members, *Cabinet* committees, joint arrangements with other authorities and officers. Details of the delegation of *Executive Functions* are set out in Section 5 of the *Functions Scheme*.

2. Council Functions

This section sets out what the *Council Functions* are and who can carry these functions out.

2.1 General

Council Functions are local authority functions which by law cannot be carried out by the *Cabinet*.

2.2 Allocation of functions

The Council has decided that the functions in Column 1 will be carried out by the body or officer in Column 2.

Column 1 What is the function	Column 2 Who can carry the function out
Adopting and changing the Constitution	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Approving or adopting the <i>Policy Framework</i> , the <i>Budget</i> .	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Any application to the Secretary of State in respect of any <i>Housing Land Transfer</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Subject to the <i>Urgency Procedure</i> in the <i>Access to Information Rules</i> , making a decision contrary to the <i>Policy Framework</i> or the <i>Budget</i> , or part of it	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Appointment of Chair and Vice Chair of the Council	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Appointing the <i>Leader of the Council</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Appointment of Independent Persons under the Localism Act	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Setting the Terms of Reference of committees, deciding on their composition and making appointments to them	<i>Council Meeting</i>

Column 1	Column 2
What is the function	Who can carry the function out
Appointing representatives to outside bodies	<i>Council Meeting</i> unless the appointment is an <i>Executive Function</i> or has been delegated by the Council
Adopting and changing the Petitions Scheme	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Agreeing the <i>Members Allowance Scheme</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Changing the name of the area	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Giving someone the title of honorary alderman	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Planning and development control functions including enforcement for which the Council is responsible in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	Planning Committee/ Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health Planning Manager – Development Management
Hedgerow and tree preservation functions for which the Council is responsible in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	Planning Committee/ Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health Planning Manager – Development Management
Rights of Way functions for which the Council is responsible in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	Planning Committee/ Assistant Director - Planning and Environmental Health
Licensing and registration functions for which the Council is responsible in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	Licensing Committee/ Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
Health and Safety at Work functions (other than those relating to the Council itself as an employer) for which the Council is responsible in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	Chief Executive / Assistant Director – HR and Payroll

Column 1	Column 2
What is the function	Who can carry the function out
Elections functions in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	<i>Council Meeting/Chief Executive</i>
Review of Polling Districts, Polling Places and Polling Stations	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Functions relating to Community Governance Reviews	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Functions relating to the name and status of areas and individuals in Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Byelaw functions in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the <i>Functions Regulations</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Power to promote or oppose local or personal bills set out in Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 of the Regulations	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Calculations relating to and setting of Council Tax	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Setting of Council House rent levels	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Power to appoint staff on or above Assistant Director level, and to determine the terms and conditions on which they hold office (including procedures for their dismissal)	<i>Council Meeting / Appointments Committee/ Joint Appointments Panel</i>
Duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of financial affairs	<i>Council Meeting</i> and <i>Chief Finance Officer</i>
Power to appoint <i>Officers</i> for particular purposes (otherwise called the appointment of proper officers)	<i>Council Meeting</i> and / or <i>Monitoring Officer</i>
Duty to designate an <i>Officer</i> as the <i>Head of Paid Service</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i> only

Column 1	Column 2
What is the function	Who can carry the function out
Duty to designate an <i>Officer</i> as the <i>Monitoring Officer</i> and to provide staff	<i>Council Meeting</i> only
Duty to approve the Council's statement of accounts, income and expenditure and balance sheet, or record of payments	<i>Council Meeting / Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee</i>
Power to make a closing order on a takeaway food shop	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
Adoption of Members' Code of Conduct	Council Meeting only
Authorisation of persons to collect, recover, prosecute or appear on behalf of the Council in any legal proceedings	Council Meeting / Monitoring Officer / Team Manager (Solicitor)

3. Local choice functions

This section sets out what the *Local Choice Functions* are and who can carry these functions out.

3.1 General

Local Choice Functions are those which the Council can choose whether the *Council Meeting* or the *Cabinet* is responsible for.

3.2 Allocation of functions

The Council has decided that *Local Choice 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 the <i>Derbyshire Act 1981</i> relating to licensing, registration and regulatory functions	<i>Council Meeting</i>	<i>Strategic Alliance Management Team</i>
Determination of an appeal against any decision of the Authority	<i>Council Meeting</i>	<i>Appeals Committee (set up on an ad-hoc basis as necessary)</i>
Any function relating to contaminated land	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
The discharge of any function relating to the control of pollution or the management of air quality	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
The service of an abatement notice for a statutory nuisance	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
The passing of a resolution that Schedule 2 to the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 should apply in the District	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Not delegated further

1. Function	2. Decision Making Body	3. Delegation of Function
Inspections for statutory nuisance	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director - Planning Environmental Health
Investigation of any complaint as to the existence of a statutory nuisance	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health
Obtaining information under Section 330 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as to interests in land	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health Planning Manager – Development Management Team Manager (Solicitor)
Obtaining of particulars of persons interested in land under Section 16 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976	<i>Council Meeting</i>	<i>Senior Managers</i>
Appointing or revoking the appointment of a person to any office or body other than the Council	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Chief Executive
Making agreements with other local authorities to let them use <i>officers</i>	<i>Council Meeting</i>	Chief Executive / Directors/ Assistant Directors

4. ***Executive functions***

This section sets out what the *Executive Functions* are and who can carry these functions out.

4.1 Discharge of Executive Functions

Executive Functions may be carried out by;-

- (a) the *Cabinet*
- (b) a member of the *Cabinet*
- (c) a committee of the *Cabinet*
- (d) an *Officer*
- (e) another authority
- (f) joint arrangements

4.2 Functions of the Cabinet

The *Cabinet* will:-

- (a) be responsible for strategic and policy co-ordination.
- (b) recommend major new policies (and amendments or revisions of existing policies) to the *Council Meeting* for approval as a part of the *Budget and Policy Framework*
- (c) prepare and agree other policies and strategies for implementation.
- (d) recommend to the *Council Meeting* the annual budget, including the Capital and Revenue Budgets and the level of Council Tax.
- (e) consider, at least annually, the level of reserves, provisions, and balances held by the Council and recommend any changes to the *Council Meeting*.
- (f) make sure that the annual budget is implemented and the underlying principles adhered to in any changes required from time to time, including recommending to the *Council Meeting* any changes to policy that will materially reduce or increase the services of the Council or create significant financial commitments in future years.
- (g) take in-year decisions on resources and priorities, together with other stakeholders and partners in the local community, to deliver and implement the *Policy Framework* and *Budget*

- (h) carry out the Council's duty in Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to reduce crime and disorder.
- (i) consider and respond to recommendations and reports from *Scrutiny Committees*.
- (j) monitor expenditure on the capital programme.
- (k) approve major service developments or reductions which are *Key Decisions*.
- (l) receive and consider reports from the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee relating to audit (including the Management Letter) and agree any appropriate action.
- (m) consider the reports of external review bodies on key aspects of overall service delivery.
- (n) make sure 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.
- (o) carry out the Council's responsibilities for improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of the District and increasing the availability and equality of access to employment.
- (p) review and monitor the Council's strategy and overall implementation on electronic transformation, transformational government, telecommunications, information systems and information technology, making recommendations to the *Council Meeting* as required.
- (q) oversee the provision of all the Council's services other than those functions reserved to the *Council Meeting*.
- (r) secure the management and maintenance of the Council's housing stock.
- (s) manage and maintain the Council's non-housing property portfolio.
- (t) collect the Council Tax, National Non-Domestic Rates, periodic income and sundry debts.
- (u) provide, manage and keep under review the concessionary bus fares scheme.
- (v) carry out the Council's powers for emergency planning and responding to civil emergencies.
- (w) carry out the Council's functions as a local planning authority (except to the extent that those functions are by law the responsibility of the *Council Meeting*), including supplementary planning documents, and designating and altering conservation areas and adopting character statements for them.

- (x) oversee the Council's overall policy on the voluntary and community sector.
- (y) be able to approve the purchase, sale or appropriation of land and buildings where the market value of the transaction is over £50,000 and to approve the leasing (or otherwise) of property where for the length of the lease the annual rental will be over £50,000.
- (z) be able to authorise the making of compulsory purchase and control orders.
- (za) be able to write off debts.
- (zb) be able to write-off stocks, stores and other assets and to write off any losses of money or stores or to settle claims.
- (zc) be able to accept tenders where there is no, or not enough, budgetary provision.
- (zd) receive reports on contract overspends in accordance with limits set out in the *Finance Rules* and agree the action to be taken.
- (ze) be able to give grants or loans to parish/charitable, voluntary bodies or other bodies where permitted by law.
- (zf) promote and develop international exchanges and links with towns and cities in other countries.
- (zg) carry out the powers and duties of the Council under sections 13 and 14 of the Public Order Act 1986.
- (zh) be the focus for forming partnerships with other local, public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to address local needs.
- (zi) confer with other local authorities, government departments, statutory bodies, voluntary bodies, Derbyshire Constabulary or other external agencies in order to discharge the responsibilities vested in the *Cabinet*.
- (zj) resolve disputes between *Cabinet* members about the exercise of their functions.
- (zk) carry out all functions under the Derbyshire Act 1981 and other local acts except those relating to licensing, registration or regulatory functions
- (zl) be able to make decisions where no other tier of government has responsibility or where a policy or strategy does not exist.
- (zm). decide all *Local Choice Functions* set out in section 3 of this Scheme which the *Council Meeting* decides should be undertaken by the *Cabinet*.
- (zn) determine the calendar of meetings annually and make any subsequent amendments throughout the relevant period subject to rule 4.1 of the Council Procedure Rules.

- (zo) decide applications for disposal of land under section 135 of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 and sections 32 and 45 of the Housing Act 1985 for disposal of housing land other than under Right to Buy legislation.
- (zp) implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act in respect of the Council as an employer and all its operations.
- (zq) appointment, terms of reference and membership of sub-committees to deal with matters within the Executive functions.
- (zr) approval of the level of any fee, charge, rent or other payment due to the Council provided it is within the Policy Framework.
- (zs) monitoring the implementation of the Council's equalities responsibilities.
- (zt) consideration of tenders in excess of £50,000.
- (zu) monitoring the level of homelessness and the Council's responsibilities under the Housing Act 1996.

4.3 Functions of individual members of the *Cabinet*

The *Leader of the Council* has notified the *Chief Executive* that the portfolios of individual *Cabinet* Members will be as set out in the *Cabinet Members Portfolio Scheme*.

4.4 Functions reserved to *Cabinet*

All the functions listed in this section are reserved to the *Cabinet* unless delegated to *Officers* in Section 7.

5. Bodies exercising Council functions

This section sets out how *Council Functions* have been delegated to committees (such as the *Planning Committee*) and *Officers*.

5.1 Sub-committees and Officer delegations

Every Committee appointed by the *Council Meeting* may appoint Sub-Committees for purposes and duration to be specified by the Committee. They may also make specific delegations to *Officers*.

5.2 The Council Meeting

The *Council Meeting* will exercise the functions allocated to it in Sections 2 and 3 of this Scheme.

5.3 Scrutiny Committees

(a) Within their themed areas, all *Scrutiny Committees* will:-

- (i) review decisions made by and the performance of the *Council Meeting*, the *Cabinet*, committees and *Officers* both in relation to individual decisions and over time (but not including *Regulatory Decisions*)
- (ii) review the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas
- (iii) question members of the *Cabinet* and *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 (but not including *Regulatory Decisions*)
- (iv) make recommendations to the *Council Meeting* and/or *Cabinet* arising from work undertaken by a *Scrutiny Committee*
- (v) review the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by asking them to address the *Scrutiny Committee* about their activities and performance
- (vi) question and gather evidence from any person with their consent
- (vii) collaborate with other *Scrutiny Committees* and other bodies carrying out similar functions outside the Council
- (viii) report to the Council meeting annually on the scrutiny function and their work
- (ix) exercise functions relating to call in and Councillor Call for Action.

(b) Growth Scrutiny Committee

The committee will have responsibility for scrutiny functions relating to:-

- Local Enterprise Partnership and Combined Authorities
- Business/Economy
- Economic Development
- Regeneration
- Asset Management
- Planning
- Tourism
- Partnerships
- Strategic Housing – Housing Strategy

(c) Communities Scrutiny Committee

The committee will have responsibility for scrutiny functions relating to:-

- Statutory Crime and Disorder responsibility
- Community Safety
- Leisure
- Health and Well being
- Street Scene
- Environment Health (including Licensing)
- Inclusion
- Equality

- Housing Management
- Emergency planning
- Estates and property

(d) Organisation Scrutiny Committee

The committee will have responsibility for scrutiny functions relating to:-

- Services:
 - Audit
 - Communication and Consultation
 - Customer Services
 - Finance
 - Governance
 - Human Resources
 - ICT
 - Legal
 - Procurement
 - Revenue and Benefits
 - Scrutiny
 - Strategy and Performance
- Shared Services
- Commissioning /De Commissioning Services
- Self Regulation
- Transformation Programme
- Employees

(e) Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

The committee will:-

- (i) consider the Internal Audit annual report and opinion, and a summary of Internal Audit activity (actual and proposed) and the level of assurance it can give over the Council's corporate governance arrangements
- (ii) consider summaries of specific Internal Audit reports as requested
- (iii) consider reports dealing with the management and performance of the providers of Internal Audit Services
- (iv) consider a report from Internal Audit on agreed recommendations not implemented within a reasonable timescale
- (v) consider the External Auditor's Management Letter, relevant reports, and the report to those charged with governance
- (vi) consider specific reports as agreed with the External Auditor
- (vii) comment on the scope and depth of external audit work to ensure it gives value for money
- (viii) liaise with the Audit Commission over the appointment of the Council's external auditor
- (ix) commission work from Internal and External Audit as necessary
- (x) maintain an overview of the *Contract Rules*, and *Finance Rules*
- (xi) review any issue referred to it by the *Chief Executive*, a *Director*, the *Monitoring Officer*, the Chief Finance Officer or the *Council Meeting*, a committee or the *Cabinet*
- (xii) monitor the effective development and operation of risk management and corporate governance in the Council
- (xiii) monitor the Council's anti fraud and corruption strategy
- (xiv) oversee the production of the Council's Statement on Internal Control and recommend its adoption
- (xv) oversee the Council's arrangements for corporate governance and agree necessary actions to ensure compliance with best practice
- (xvi) oversee the Council's compliance with its own and other published standards and control
- (xvii) approve the Council's audited Annual Statement of Accounts
- (xviii) review the annual statement of accounts, specifically to consider whether appropriate accounting policies have been followed and whether there are concerns arising from the financial statements or

from the audit that need to be brought to the attention of the *Council Meeting*

- (xix) consider the External Auditor's report to those charged with governance on issues arising from the audit of the accounts

5.4 **Issues falling within the functions of two or more Scrutiny Committees**

Any Committee may consider matters that are important to the Health and Well Being of residents within North East Derbyshire.

Where a particular issue could fall within the functions of two or more Scrutiny Committees the Chairs of the relevant Scrutiny Committees, following consultation with the Overview and Scrutiny Manager, will agree which Scrutiny Committee will consider the matter.

5.5 Joint scrutiny arrangements

The Council is part of the Shared Services Joint Scrutiny Committee with Bolsover District and Chesterfield Borough Councils which scrutinises the joint working arrangements across the three Councils.

5.6 Planning Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
The determination of all submissions made under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (or any associated or related legislation or regulations) for the consent of the Local Planning Authority is delegated to the Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health / Planning Manager – Development Management / Development Management Team Leader / Planning Policy Team Leader except where:	(a) In the opinion of the Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health / Planning Manager – Development Management / Development Management Team Leader / Planning Policy Team Leader the application is likely to raise matters which should be referred to the Planning Committee.
	(b) The application is submitted by or on behalf of the Council for its own development, except for the approval of development to which no objections have been received.
	(c) A Councillor has notified the Assistant Director – Planning and Environmental Health / Planning Manager – Development Management / Development Management Team Leader / Planning Policy Team Leader 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 the notification is supported by one or more planning grounds. (d) A delegated decision is to be taken contrary to material

Functions	Matters not delegated
	<p>representations received, details of the intended decision has been forwarded to the relevant ward councillors/Chair of Planning Committee and a ward councillor has advised the Director of Development / Assistant Director – Planning / Planning Manager /Development Management Team Leader / Planning Policy Team Leader within 48 hours of despatch that a delegated decision cannot be taken and given planning reasons as to why the application should be referred to the Planning Committee for determination.</p>
	<p>(e) The application is submitted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a serving member or officer of the Council; • their respective co-habiting partners.

Functions	Matters not delegated
Making Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's).	To consider any objections or other representations made in opposition to the proposed making of a TPO.

5.7 Licensing Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>To consider all licensing matters.</p> <p>To recommend to Council to resolve whether to issue a casino licence.</p>	<p>To determine all licensing matters which are not otherwise delegated 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 whether to issue a casino licence</p> <p>which are reserved to the <i>Council Meeting</i>.</p>

5.8 Licensing Sub-committee

The Licensing Sub-Committee, comprising three members drawn from Licensing Committee, as chosen by the Monitoring Officer, will consider any matters referred to it which relates to:

- (a) matters arising under the Licensing Act 2003 or the Gambling Act 2005, or the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended by the Police and Crime Act 2009);
- (b) private hire and/or hackney carriage matters;
- (c) scrap metal sites and operators.

but not at the same meeting.

Functions	Matters not delegated
<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; other than minor variations</p> <p>Decision to object when the local authority is the consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application;</p>

Functions	Matters not delegated
	<p data-bbox="842 277 1385 383">Determination of a police or environmental health objection to a temporary event notice.</p> <p data-bbox="842 423 1374 528">Where a relevant representation has been made in respect of the following applications:</p> <ul data-bbox="842 568 1362 1155" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="842 568 1114 607">- personal licence; <li data-bbox="842 647 1362 714">- premises licence or club premises certificate; <li data-bbox="842 754 1187 792">- provisional statement; <li data-bbox="842 833 1347 900">- variation to a premises licence or club premises certificate; <li data-bbox="842 940 1362 1008">- variation to a designated personal licence holder; <li data-bbox="842 1048 1305 1086">- transfer of a premises licence; <li data-bbox="842 1126 1114 1164">- interim authority.

Functions	Matters not delegated
<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 a 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 a club gaming/club machine permits where objections have been received and not withdrawn.</p> <p>Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits.</p>
<p>To consider all hackney carriage and private hire licensing issues which are referred to it.</p>	<p>To determine any matters referred to it in accordance with the Hackney Carriages and Private Hire Vehicles, Drivers and Operators Policy.</p>
<p>To consider matters concerning the discharge by the Council of its licensing function under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended)</p>	<p>Application for sexual establishments (including sexual entertainment venues, sex shops and sex cinemas) where representations have been received and not withdrawn.</p>
<p>To consider matters concerning the discharge by the Council of its licensing function under the House to House Collections Act 1939 as amended</p>	<p>Applications for house-to-house collection where representations received from Police and not withdrawn or where officers have reasonable grounds for referral to Committee.</p>

Functions	Matters not delegated
To consider scrap metal site and operators licences	To make relevant decisions regarding approval and refusal of applications referred to them and/or any potential revocation of licences;

5.9 Joint Appointments Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>To interview candidates for the post of <i>Chief Executive</i> and make a recommendation for appointment to the <i>Council Meeting</i></p> <p>To interview and appoint candidates for the posts of <i>Directors</i> and <i>Assistant Directors</i></p> <p>Agree terms and conditions of service for the <i>Chief Executive</i>, <i>Directors</i> and <i>Assistant Directors</i></p> <p>Subject to the <i>Officer Employment Rules</i>, take any necessary disciplinary or capability action against the <i>Chief Executive</i>, the <i>Monitoring Officer</i> or the <i>Chief Finance Officer</i>, including the appointment of a <i>Designated Independent Person</i></p> <p>Exercise the powers of the Council under the Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations in relation to the <i>Chief Executive</i>, <i>Directors</i>, <i>Assistant Directors</i> and the <i>Monitoring Officer</i></p>	<p>To determine any matter referred to it.</p>

5.9 Joint Employment Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>To interview candidates to posts within the Strategic Alliance Management Team</p> <p>To appoint candidates to posts within the Strategic Alliance Management, with the exception of the Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer</p> <p>To recommend to the Councils' the appointment of the Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer</p> <p>To deal with all matters of discipline and capability (performance and sickness) relating to Statutory Officers and other Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) terms and conditions)</p> <p>In respect of the dismissal of any of the Statutory Officers, namely the Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer, the Joint Employment Committee make a recommendation to the Councils (following the conclusion of any appeal) which will be supported via a report from two of the Councils' Standards Committee Independent Persons</p>	<p>To determine any matter referred to it.</p>

5.10 Joint Appointments Panel

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>To interview candidates to posts within the Strategic Alliance Management Team</p>	<p>To determine any matter referred to it.</p>

Functions	Matters not delegated
To appoint candidates to posts within the Strategic Alliance Management Team, with the exception of the Head of Paid Service, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer	

5.10 Joint Appeals Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>To deal with the final stages of the grievance and harassment procedures for all Statutory Officers and other Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) terms and conditions)</p> <p>To deal with appeals from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) terms and conditions), excepting the Statutory Officers, against dismissal</p> <p>To deal with appeals from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Officers/Deputy Chief Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) terms and conditions), excepting the Statutory Officers, against disciplinary action taken against them</p> <p>To deal with appeals from Statutory Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) terms and conditions) arising out of disciplinary action taken against them by the Councils' Joint Employment Committee</p> <p>To deal with appeals against dismissal from Statutory Officers (employed by the Council under Joint Negotiating</p>	<p>To determine any matter referred to it.</p>

Functions	Matters not delegated
Committee (JNC) terms and conditions) arising out of disciplinary or capability proceedings conducted by the Councils' Joint Employment Committee	

5.11 Standards Committee

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>Advising the Council on the adoption of or revision to the Members' Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Monitoring the operation of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Granting dispensations to allow <i>Councillors</i> and co-opted members to take part in meetings where they have a disclosable pecuniary interest.</p> <p>Receiving regular reports from the Monitoring Officer on the number of complaints against members, how they are progressing, what decisions have been made and what action taken.</p> <p>Through the Hearings Sub-Committee, undertaking hearings into complaints which have been investigated and deciding on sanctions where a breach of the Members' Code of Conduct has been found.</p> <p>Overseeing the whistle blowing policy.</p> <p>Overseeing complaints handling and outcomes of Ombudsman investigations.</p> <p>Receiving annual reports on gifts and hospitality received by Council members and officers.</p> <p>Receiving annual reports on the Council's operation and use of the powers under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and the making of appropriate recommendations as necessary.</p>	<p>To determine any issues referred to the Committee (except for any matter reserved to the <i>Council Meeting</i>).</p>

Functions	Matters not delegated
<p>Undertaking an annual review of the Council's Constitution, making recommendations to the Council meeting.</p> <p>Provide an annual written report to Council on the work of the Committee</p>	

6. Advisory bodies and working parties

6.1 Establishment of advisory bodies and working parties

The *Council Meeting*, the *Cabinet* and the *Scrutiny Committees* 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.

6.2 Status of bodies

Working parties or advisory bodies established under 6.1 above will not be constituted as committees and are not authorised to make decisions on behalf of the Council.

7. Delegation of Council Functions and Executive Functions to Officers

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This scheme has been adopted by Bolsover District Council and North East Derbyshire District Council and sets out the extent to which the powers and duties of the Councils are delegated to officers under the Local Government Act 1972, the Local Government Act 2000 and all other powers enabling delegation to officers. It is adopted with the intention of giving a streamlined, clear and simple decision-making process. It should be interpreted widely.
- 1.2 Under this scheme officers must keep Members properly informed of action arising within the scope of these delegations. Officers must liaise closely with the relevant Portfolio Holder on executive functions and the relevant Chairman of the regulatory committee when the matter falls within the remit of that committee.
- 1.3 All references to legislation shall be deemed to include any subsequent amendments to such legislation.
- 1.4 Officers shall consult the local Ward Member(s) when they exercise any delegated powers specifically affecting their ward and when the matter is likely to be politically sensitive or contentious unless legal reasons prevent this. Officers must take account of the views of the relevant Ward Member(s) before exercising their delegated power.
- 1.5 Under section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972 the Council may authorise an officer of the authority to commission and monitor work for and on behalf of the Council by people who are not officers of the authority and such people will be bound by this scheme, and the obligations contained in it, at all times when engaged on Council business (for example Environmental Health).
- 1.6 References to powers of 'the Council' include functions of the executive.
- 1.7 Any reference to a function shall be deemed to include a reference to all statutory powers relating to that function and shall be deemed to include authority to exercise all such powers.
- 1.8 All delegations are intended to be cumulative. Each delegation may be read on its own unless it is specifically expressed to be subject to another.
- 1.9 All delegations to officers are subject to:
- Statutory requirements
 - Contract Standing Orders
 - Financial Regulations/Finance Rules
 - Consideration of the policies and plans of the relevant Council
 - The Employee Code of Conduct and adopted protocols
 - The requirements of the Strategic Alliance Management Team in relation to the overall management and co-ordination of the Councils affairs
 - Any financial limits set out in any budget agreed by Council and in accordance with Financial, Contract and Property Procedure Rules

- The Budget and Policy Framework set by Council and any other Council policy having regard to any report by the Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer or the Officer designated under section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972
- Any provision contained within this Constitution

1.10 Where an officer has delegated powers, the Council or the Cabinet/Executive or a Committee (as appropriate) can still exercise that power in a particular case if it considers it appropriate to do so. Equally it is always open to an Officer not to exercise delegated powers but to refer the matter up as appropriate.

1.11 The Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors and Assistant Directors are all joint posts within the Strategic Alliance. However, the word “Joint” has been omitted from the scheme descriptions.

2. Exclusions

2.1 This Scheme does not delegate:

- Any matter which by law may not be delegated to an officer
- Any matter which is specifically excluded from delegation by this scheme, by a decision of the Council, the Cabinet/Executive or a Committee or Sub-Committee.

3 Authorisations to other Officers

Officers with delegated powers may in writing authorise another officer or officers to exercise those powers. Such authorisations may be subject to limitations and conditions. The officer with the delegated powers must keep a register of all authorisations granted. Copies must also be sent to the Governance Manager.

4 Reserve Delegations

4.1 The delegated powers held by a post may be exercised by the line manager of that post (or by their line manager) if:

- that post is vacant
- the post-holder is not at work for any reason

5 Consultation

5.1 Officers shall consult as appropriate and have due regard to the advice given. If for any reason it is not practical to consult a person required to be consulted in the exercise of a delegation then the person with the delegated power must consult someone else whom he/she considers to be an appropriate substitute. In particular, consultation must take place with legal, finance and human resources as appropriate.

6 Restriction on delegations to Assistant Directors

- 6.1 Each delegation to an Assistant Director is subject to a limitation that it shall not be exercised if the Head of Paid Service, or a Executive Director, or the Monitoring Officer, or Section 151 Officer, has given a direction to that effect.
- 6.2 The Head of Paid Service, or an Executive Director, may exercise any delegated power possessed by an Assistant Director whilst a direction is in force with respect to that delegation.
- 6.3 An Executive Director may exercise any delegated power possessed by the Chief Executive if that post is vacant or the post holder is absent.
- 6.4 In the absence of an Executive Director, an Assistant Director within that Directorate may exercise any delegated power possessed by that Executive Director.

7 Transfer of Functions

- 7.1 Where the name of a post is changed, or its relevant functions become vested in a different post, any delegated powers possessed by the post shall be retained by the renamed post or transferred to the different post as the case may be. This includes any delegated powers vested in a post by resolution of the Council, the Cabinet/Executive or a Committee/Sub Committee.
- 7.2 Where a service is restructured, the Chief Executive shall have authority to re-allocate the delegated powers to other posts and shall give notice of this to the Monitoring Officer.

8 Proper Officers

- 8.1 In addition to the specific powers delegated to Chief Officers, local government legislation specifies that certain officers must have responsibility for a number of specific functions as set out in the various Acts of Parliament. Each officer with such responsibility is known as the “Proper Officer” in relation to that task. The list of Proper Officers is approved by the Council and is attached at Appendix One.
- 8.2 The Council is also required to appoint certain officers known as Statutory Officers to take responsibility for functions specified in local authority legislation. These functions are in addition to the Scheme of Delegation and are set out below.

9 General powers delegated to all Executive Directors and Assistant Directors

- 9.1 To exercise within approved budgets all matters of day to day administration and operational management of the services and functions for which they are responsible.
- 9.2 To take all necessary action to achieve and implement the objectives and actions set out in approved policies, strategies, plans and decisions of Council or committees.

- 9.3 To sign licences and notices relevant to their service areas subject to consultation with the Monitoring Officer.
- 9.4 To make decisions on any objection submitted which relates to a proposal, application or other matter within their service area, subject to Committee Terms of Reference.
- 9.5 Service of any statutory notices affecting their service area subject to consultation with the Monitoring Officer where appropriate.
- 9.6 To exercise the Council's powers to enter land and premises (and to authorise others to enter land and premises) for the purposes of any of the Council's functions which the officer has responsibility for enforcing or investigating.
- 9.7 To instruct the Council's Legal Service with respect to any legal matter concerning their department or services.
- 9.8 To exercise the Council's power to publish information about its services including deciding the content of any publication.
- 9.9 To decide the terms upon which services will be provided to the public (which may include providing services on different terms to different individuals or classes of individuals).
- 9.10 To exclude people from Council premises where they consider this to be warranted in the interests of health and safety or for the maintenance of order. The Chief Executive must be informed of any decision to exclude under this paragraph.
- 9.11 To deal with the following employment matters in accordance with Council procedures:
 - 9.11.1 The employment of all employees below Assistant Director level including determining the most appropriate means of recruitment and selection;
 - 9.11.2 Formulation, review and revision of person specifications and job descriptions for posts within their service areas;
 - 9.11.3 Application of conditions of service including the authorisation of leave of absence, purchase of annual leave (Bolsover District Council only) and payment of honoraria;
 - 9.11.4 Suspension or dismissal of employees below Assistant Director level;
 - 9.11.5 Re-grading of posts below Assistant Director level following job evaluation;
 - 9.11.6 Determination of job sharing applications;
 - 9.11.7 Waive any part of the notice required to be given by an employee to terminate employment.

- 9.12 To authorise payments for overtime in accordance with Council procedures.
- 9.13 To deal with procurement matters acting at all times within the Council's Financial and Contract Procedure Rules.
- 9.14 To acquire, dispose of, grant and obtain rights in land and premises on such terms and conditions as considered appropriate.
- 9.15 To acquire, dispose of, grant and obtain rights in vehicles and other equipment and property.
- 9.16 To commission goods, services and works within approved budgets.
- 9.17 To deal with media enquiries and press releases in conjunction with the Communications Manager/Officer who will contact the relevant Members.
- 9.18 To represent the views of the Council in responding to consultations with the Council by any outside body where it is expedient to do so or where the period for a response does not allow the consultation paper to be reported to Members, subject to contacting the relevant Portfolio Holder or the Leader and Deputy Leader where the matter is politically contentious and where appropriate reporting to Executive/Cabinet/Council subsequently.
- 9.19 To work with partners to achieve and implement the objectives and actions set out in the approved Corporate Plan, Service Plans, Business Plans, policies, strategies or other plans.

10. Specific Delegations

10. Chief Executive Officer		
Delegations		Exceptions
10.1	To act as Head of Paid Service for the Council in accordance with the duties set out in Section 4 of the Local Government Act 1989.	Suspension of Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer limited to suspension for a maximum of 2 months.
10.2	To guide and where appropriate direct Executive Directors and Assistant Directors in the exercise of their delegated functions in order to achieve the overall corporate aims and objectives of the Council.	
10.3	To express the views of the Council with regard to Local Government and the functions associated with it, within the general policy laid down from time to time by the Council or its Committees and to act thereon.	
10.4	To take such action as he/she considers appropriate in an emergency following consultation with the Leader and/or Deputy Leader as he/she considers the circumstances will allow. Any decisions taken under this paragraph shall be reported by the Chief Executive Officer to the next meeting of Council explaining the reasons for the decision.	
10.5	If there is an urgent need for a commercial decision, the Chief Executive Officer, following consultation with the Leader and/or Deputy Leader shall make the decision and endorsement will be sought from the Cabinet or Council as appropriate.	
10.6	To act and perform all functions and duties of Electoral Registration Officer, Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer, Local Returning Officer, Acting Returning Officer and	

	Local Counting Officer in all elections and referenda.	
10.7	To formulate and co-ordinate advice on strategic and corporate policy and value for money issues.	
10.8	To authorise officers who are not solicitors to represent the Council in legal proceedings in the Magistrates' Court.	
10.9	To consider and co-ordinate any investigation by the Local Government Ombudsman or the Housing Ombudsman.	
10.10	To consider and report on any report of the Local Government Ombudsman or the Housing Ombudsman and to decide on and implement the action to be taken and to approve and make compensation payments on the recommendation of the Ombudsman whether or not a budget exists following consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader up to a maximum of £5,000 in respect of each recommendation.	
10.11	To progress the Strategic Alliance by taking any action necessary to facilitate it including but not limited to redundancies which may result from the implementation. To implement shared services with other local authority or public sector bodies by taking any action necessary to facilitate the arrangements including but not limited to redundancies which may result from the implementation.	
10.12	To make authorisations of officers from other services at Bolsover District Council to carry out appropriate statutory powers within North East Derbyshire.	
10.13	To make authorisations of officers	

	from other services at North East Derbyshire District Council to carry out appropriate statutory powers within Bolsover District Council.	
10.14	To issue/grant such authorisations as may be necessary to enable any employee to undertake with full legal force the full range of their duties subject to such authorisation remaining only in force until the next ordinary meeting of the Committee have authority to issue/grant such authorisations.	
10.15	Following consultation with the relevant portfolio holder to select a substitute to represent the Council and Cabinet on outside bodies if the nominated representative is unable to attend.	
10.16	To exercise any of the powers delegated to the Executive Director or Assistant Director.	
10.17	To determine applications under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and related legislation.	
10.18	Following consultation with the Section 151 Officer, delegation in respect of points 1.3 and 1.4 of the LGPS transfers policy.	
10.19	Following consultation with the Executive Director of Operations, if they see fit to accept transfers (in respect of an individual employees application to transfer in pension from a previous scheme), to the local government pension scheme outside the 12 month period, in those cases where the scheme member had not been informed of the time limit.	
10.20	Following consultation with the Bolsover District Council Leader and Deputy Leader, to select Members to sit on any appeals hearing dealing with the hearing and determination of	

	appeals relating to employment (including those relating to dismissal or other disciplinary action, sickness absence, pensions and grievance)	
10.21	Following consultation with the Leader or Deputy Leader and on recommendation of the Monitoring Officer, to approve expenditure in pursuance or determination of any employment related disputes including settlement agreements.	
10.22	Following consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader to authorise the making of a compulsory purchase order pursuant to any of the statutory powers enabling the Council so to do and including the exercise by the Council of such powers on behalf of a Parish or Town Council where so requested.	
10.23	To amend the Polling Place Scheme between reviews, following consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader.	
10.24	To exercise overall responsibility for corporate management and operational issues (including overall management responsibility for all staff);	
10.25	(i) To determine all staffing matters. This includes determining matters relating to structure (additions, reductions and other changes to the establishment), the appointment, dismissal, suspension or discipline of staff save that in relation to the Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Directors and the Assistant Directors this does not include the appointment and dismissal. For the avoidance of doubt this power includes secondments and temporary appointments of any staff.	

<p>(ii) Where the decision of Chief Executive Officer taken under (i) above requires consideration of the financial/budgetary implications and a decision in that respect only, then the matter will be referred to the Executive/Cabinet, provided that the remit of the Executive/Cabinet shall be limited to decisions on financial matters only.</p>	
<p>10.26 To authorise the making of Public Space Protection Orders under Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, following consultation with the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Council, and to incur any necessary expenditure to create, manage or revoke Public Space Protection Orders.</p>	

11. Executive Director (Operations)	
Delegations	Exceptions
<p>11.1 To guide and where appropriate direct Assistant Directors in the exercise of their delegated functions in order to achieve the overall corporate aims and objectives of the Council.</p>	
<p>11.2 To deputise for the Chief Executive Officer in his absence and exercise any powers delegated to him.</p>	
<p>11.3 To determine whether an employee who has left the employment of the Councils shall be granted early release of pension subject to Council approval of the budgetary implications.</p>	
<p>11.4 To act as the Section 151 Officer for the Council in accordance with the duties set out in the legislation.</p>	
<p>11.5 After consulting with the Head of Paid Service and the Monitoring Officer,</p>	

	as Section 151 Officer to report to the Council Meeting (or to the Cabinet/Executive in relation to an Executive Function) and the External Auditor if they consider that any proposal, decision or course of action will involve incurring unlawful expenditure or is lawful and is likely to cause a loss or deficiency or if the Council is likely to enter an item of account unlawfully.	
11.6	Have responsibility for the proper administration of the financial affairs of the Council.	
11.7	After consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder to authorise the write-off of bad debts up to an approval limit of £2,500. Larger debts will be included in a report for information to the Executive/Cabinet.	
11.8	Following consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader, to agree extended rent free periods up to 5 years where major building works are undertaken by tenants on Pleasley Vale Business Park.(Bolsover District Council only)	
11.9	To determine applications under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and related legislation.	

12. Executive Director of (Transformation)		
Delegations		Exceptions
12.1	To guide and where appropriate direct Assistant Directors in the exercise of their delegated functions in order to achieve the overall corporate aims and objectives of the Council.	
12.2	To deputise for the Chief Executive Officer in his absence and exercise any powers delegated to him.	

12.3	To determine applications under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and related legislation.	
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Growth Directorate

13 Assistant Director of Governance and Monitoring Officer		
Delegations		Exceptions
13.1	To act as Monitoring Officer for the Council in accordance with the duties set out in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 1989.	
13.2	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.	
13.3	Authority to sign documents in legal proceedings, contracts, contracts in accordance with the Contract Procedure rules whether under seal or not, any document necessary in legal proceedings on behalf of the Council and Information and complaints, and lay them on behalf of the Council for the purpose of Magistrates' Court proceedings unless statute provides otherwise.	
13.4	Instruction of 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 Council.	
13.5	To negotiate and settle claims and disputes without recourse to court proceedings.	
13.6	To represent the Authority and secure the appearance of an advocate on the Authority's behalf in	

	any legal proceedings.	
13.7	To conduct, authorise and co-ordinate investigations into complaints under the Members Code of Conduct and make reports or recommendations about them to the Standards Committee.	
13.8	To advise whether decisions of the Cabinet are in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework.	
13.9	To provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, financial impropriety, probity and Budget and Policy Framework.	
13.10	Monitoring and advising upon all aspects associated with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA).	
13.11	To monitor the use of the Gifts and Hospitality Registers and to maintain and sign acknowledgement of entries in the NEDDC Gifts and Hospitality Register.	

Proper Officer Provisions

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

Legislative Provision	Function	Proper Officer
Local Government Act 1972		
S.83(1) to (4)	Witness and receipt of Declaration of Acceptance of Office	Chief Executive Officer
S.84(1)	Receipt of notice of resignation of elected member	Chief Executive Officer
S.88(2)	Arranging a Council meeting to appoint a Chair of the Council	Monitoring Officer
S.89(1)	Notice of casual vacancy	Chief Executive Officer
S. 96	Disclosure of Members Interests	Monitoring Officer
S.100 (except 100(D))	Admission of public (including press) to meetings	Monitoring Officer
S.100(B)(2)	The officer who may exclude from agendas any information which is likely to be dealt with in the absence of press and public	Monitoring
S.100(B)(7)	The officer to supply copies of documents to newspapers	Monitoring Officer
S.100(C)(2)	The officer to prepare a written summary of the proceedings at committees and sub-committees	Monitoring Officer
S.100(D)(1)(a)	The officer to prepare a list of background papers for inspection.	Monitoring Officer

S.100(D)(5)(a)	The officer to include in the list of background papers those documents which have been relied on.	Monitoring Officer
S.100(F)(2)	The officer to determine when a document should not be open to inspection because it discloses exempt information.	Monitoring Officer
S.115(2)	Receipt of money due from officers	Executive Director (Operations)
S.146(1)(a) and (b)	Declarations and certificates with regard to transfer of securities	Executive Director (Operations)
S.151 (and S.114 Local Government and Finance Act 1988)	The officer responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs	Executive Director (Operations)
S.151 (and S.114 Local Government and Finance Act 1988)	The officer responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs - Deputy	Assistant Director of Finance, Revenues and Benefits.
S.191	Officer to whom an application under S.1 of the Ordinance Survey Act 1841 will be sent	Executive Director (Operations)
S.225	Deposit of documents	Monitoring Officer
S.228(3)	Accounts for inspection by any member of the Council	Executive Director (Operations)
s. 234	The officer required to give, make or issue any notice, order or other document under any enactment and to sign the same.	Chief Executive Officer
S.229(5)	Certification of photographic copies of documents	Team Manager (Solicitor)
S.236(9) and (10)	Sending of copies of byelaws to parish councils, parish meetings and County Council	Team Manager (Solicitor)
S.238	Certification of byelaws	Chief Executive Officer
S.248	Officer who will keep the Roll of Freemen	Chief Executive Officer

Schedule 12 Government Act 1972		Local
Para 4(2)(b)	Signing of summons to Council meeting	Monitoring Officer
Para 4(3)	Receipt of notice about address to which summons to meeting is to be sent	Monitoring Officer

Schedule 14		
Para 25	Certification of resolution passed under this paragraph	Chief Executive Officer
Schedule 16		
Para 28	Deposits of lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest	Chief Executive Officer
Local Government Act 1974		
S.30(5)	To give notice that copies of an Ombudsman's report are available	Monitoring Officer
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976		
S.41(1)	The officer who will certify copies of evidence of resolutions and minutes of proceedings	Monitoring Officer
Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977		
Regulation 10	To sign exclusive rights of burial	Executive Director (Operations)
Representations of the People Act 1983		
S.8	Registration Officer	Chief Executive Officer
S.8	Deputy Registration Officer	Assistant Director of Governance and Monitoring Officer Head of Elections (BDC) Elections Manager (NEDDC)
S.35	Returning Officer for Local Elections	Chief Executive Officer
S.35	Deputy Returning Officer for Local Elections	Assistant Director of Governance and Monitoring Officer Head of Elections (BDC) Elections Manager (NEDDC)
S.24	Acting Returning Officer for a Parliamentary Election	Chief Executive Officer

S.24	Deputy Acting Returning Officer for a Parliamentary Election	Assistant Director of Governance and Monitoring Officer Head of Elections (BDC) Elections Manager (NEDDC)
S.82 and 89	Receipt of election expense declarations and returns and the holding of those documents for public inspection	Chief Executive Officer
Local Elections (Parishes and Communities) (England and Wales) Rules 2006		
Rules 5	Officer to receive the request for election to fill a casual vacancy in a Parish Council.	Chief Executive Officer
Local Government Act 2000		
	All references to the Proper Officer in the Local Government Act 2000 and subordinate legislation	Chief Executive Officer except as specifically provided in this scheme
The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012		
Regulation 3	Recording of Executive decisions made at meetings of the Executive or Cabinet.	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 5	Inspection of documents following Executive decisions	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 6	Inspection of background papers	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 9	Individual Executive decisions	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 11	Access to agenda and connected reports	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 12	Publicity in connection with Key Decisions	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 15	General exception relating to Key Decisions	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 17	Members' rights of access to documents	Monitoring Officer
Regulation 21	Confidential/exempt information and exclusion of public from meetings	Monitoring Officer

Building Act 1984		
S.78	Signing of Notices	Building Property and Contracts Manager
Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984		
S.31	Certification by officer of need for disinfection of premises	Assistant Director of Planning and Environmental Health.
S.32	Certification by officer of need to remove person from infected house	Assistant Director of Planning and Environmental Health
Public Health Act 1936		
S.85(2)	To serve notice requiring remedial action where there are verminous persons or articles	Assistant Director of Planning and Environmental Health
Public Health Act 1961		
S.37	Control of any verminous article	Assistant Director of Planning and Environmental Health
Localism Act 2011		
S. 81	Administration of Community Right to Challenge	Monitoring Officer
S.87	Maintenance of List of Assets of Community Value	Monitoring Officer
Freedom of Information Act 2000		
S. 36	Qualified Person	Monitoring Officer
Local Government and Housing Act 1989		
S.2(4)	Recipient of the list of politically restricted posts	Monitoring Officer
S.3	Employers certificate for exemption from politically restricted posts	Monitoring Officer
S.4	Head of Paid Service	Chief Executive Officer
S.5	The Monitoring Officer	Assistant Director of Governance
S. 5	Deputy Monitoring Officer	Governance Manager

S.15	Officers to receive notices relating to membership of political groups	Monitoring Officer
S. 19	Keeping the Register	Monitoring Officer
Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990		
	For the purposes of the composition of committees and nominations to political groups	Monitoring Officer
Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001		
	Officer who will give written notice of appointment or dismissal of officers listed in Schedule 2, Part11, paragraph 3	Chief Executive Officer

PART 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Cabinet Member Portfolio Scheme

This sets out the areas of *Cabinet Functions* for which individual members of the *Cabinet* have responsibility. The portfolios are set by the *Leader of the Council* and can be changed by him/her

1. Cabinet Decision Making

The majority of executive decisions will be made collectively by Cabinet.

2. Leader and Portfolio for Building an Excellent Council

(supported by Portfolio Holders for HR, Training and Member Development, Environment and Asset Management, IT and E-Information)

Includes the following responsibilities:

Building a better Council
Delivering a healthier, safer and cleaner community
Clean and green agenda
Leisure
IT, electronic communications and asset management
HR and training
Planning and Licensing

3. Environment Portfolio

Environment (except clean and green agenda)
Sustainable waste management
Licensing
Planning Policy
Economic Growth

4. Economy, Finance and Regeneration Portfolio

Economy
Finance
Regeneration

5. Community Safety and Health Portfolio

Community safety
Anti Social Behaviour
Health

6. Asset Management, IT and E-Information Portfolio

Information Technology
Electronic communication

Asset management

7. HR, Training and Member Development Portfolio

Human resources

Training

Member development

8. Housing and Social Inclusion Portfolio

Housing Strategy

Adaptations

Affordable Housing

Decent Homes

Social Inclusion (Supporting People, older people, people with disabilities and young people)

Equality and Diversity

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Council Procedure Rules

These rules set out how meetings of the Council and most committees will be conducted, for example who can speak, when and how proposals are debated.

1. Annual Council Meeting

- 1.1 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:

- (a) elect a person to preside if the *Chair of the Council* is not present;
- (b) elect the *Chair of the Council*;
- (c) appoint the *Vice Chair of the Council*;
- (d) receive any declarations of interest;
- (e) approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- (f) receive any announcements from the *Chair of the Council* and/or the *Chief Executive*;
- (g) elect the *Leader of the Council*;
- (h) appoint at least one *Scrutiny Committee* and such other Committees as the Council considers appropriate to deal with matters which are neither reserved to the *Council Meeting* nor are *Executive Functions*
- (i) decide the size and terms of reference for those committees;
- (j) decide the allocation of seats to political groups in accordance with the political balance rules;
- (k) receive nominations of *Councillors* to serve on each committee and outside body; and
- (l) appoint to those committees and outside bodies except where appointment to those bodies has been delegated by the Council or is exercisable only by the *Cabinet*;
- (m) agree the scheme of delegation set out in Part 3 of this Constitution.
- (n) approve the financial threshold for Key Decisions.

- 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 (apart from the *Cabinet*) 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 the calendar of meetings. Ordinary meetings will:

- (a) elect a person to preside if the *Chair of the Council* or *Vice Chair of the Council* is not present;
- (b) approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- (c) receive any declarations of interest from Members;
- (d) receive any announcements from the *Chair of the Council*, *Leader*, Members of the *Cabinet* or the *Chief Executive*;
- (e) receive any *Deputations* or consider petitions submitted in accordance with the Council's Petitions Scheme
- (f) receive any questions from, and provide answers to, the public;
- (g) receive any questions from members of the Council;
- (h) deal with any business from the last Council meeting;
- (i) receive reports from the *Cabinet* and the Council's committees and receive questions and answers on any of those reports as required by law or specifically referred by those bodies;
- (j) receive reports about and receive questions and answers on the business of joint arrangements and external organisations;
- (k) consider motions on notice; and
- (l) consider any other business specified in the summons to the meeting.

3. Extraordinary Meetings

- 3.1 The people or bodies listed below may require the *Chief Executive* to call Council meetings in addition to ordinary meetings:

- (a) the Council by resolution;
- (b) the *Chair of the Council*;
- (c) the *Monitoring Officer*, and

- (d) any five Members of the Council if they have signed a requisition presented to the *Chair of the Council* 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 No business may be conducted at an extraordinary meeting other than that specified in the resolution, request or requisition which led to it being called.
4. **Time and Place of Meetings**
- 4.1 All Council meetings will begin at 2.00 p.m. unless the *Council Meeting* or the *Chair of the Council* decides otherwise. The Council will normally meet in the Council Offices.
5. **Notice of Meetings**
- 5.1 At least five clear working days before a meeting, the Monitoring Officer will send a summons signed by him/her by post to every member of the Council or by leaving it at their usual place of residence or such other address as the member shall have notified to him/her in writing as the address to which he/she wishes summonses to be sent or by sending it in electronic form to a particular electronic address agreed by the member.
- 5.2 The *Monitoring Officer* 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 Rules*.
6. **Chair of Meeting**
- 6.1 The person presiding at a meeting of the Council may exercise any power or duty of the *Chair of the Council*. Where these rules apply to meetings of boards or committees, references to the *Chair of the Council* also include the chair of boards or committees.
7. **Quorum**
- 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 person chairing the meeting 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 person chairing the meeting. If he/she does not fix a date, the remaining business will be considered at the next ordinary meeting.

8. Questions by the Public

8.1 General.

Members of the public may ask questions of members of the *Cabinet* at ordinary meetings of the Council.

8.2 Order of Questions.

Where provision is made for questions by the public at a Council meeting, a maximum of fifteen minutes will be allowed. Questions will be asked in the order of which notice of them was received, except that the *Chair of the Council* may group together similar questions.

8.3 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 Monitoring Officer no later than midday seven clear working 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 Scope of Questions.

The Monitoring Officer may reject a question if it:

- (a) is not about a matter for which the Council has a responsibility or which affects the district;
- (b) is defamatory, frivolous or offensive;
- (c) is substantially the same as a question which has been put at a meeting of the Council in the past six months;
- (d) requires the disclosure of confidential or exempt information;
- (e) relates to a District Council planning application that is in the process of being determined.

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.

8.6 Record of Questions.

The Monitoring Officer 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.

8.7 Asking the Question at the Meeting.

The *Chair of the Council* 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.

8.8 Supplementary 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 *Chair of the Council* may reject a supplementary question on any of the grounds in rule 8.5 above or if the question takes the form of a speech.

8.9 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.

8.10 Reference of Question to the *Cabinet* or a Committee.

Unless the *Chair of the Council* decides otherwise, no discussion will take place on any question, but any Councillor may move that the matter raised by a question be referred to the *Cabinet* or the appropriate board or committee. Once seconded, such a motion will be voted on without discussion.

9. Questions By Councillors

9.1 On Reports of the *Cabinet* or Committee.

A *Councillor* may ask the *Leader* or the *Chair of the Council* or a committee questions without notice about an item in a report of the *Cabinet* or of that committee when it is being considered.

9.2 Questions on Notice at Council Meetings.

Subject to rule 9.3, a *Councillor* may ask the *Chair of the Council*, the *Leader*, any Councillor of the *Cabinet* or the *Chair of a committee*, 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.

9.3 Notice of Questions.

A Councillor may only ask a question under Rule 9.2 if either:

- (a) they have given at least seven clear working days notice in writing of the question to the Monitoring Officer; or
- (b) the question relates to urgent matters, they have the consent of the Councillor to whom the question is to be put and the content of the question is given to the Monitoring Officer by 12 noon on the day of the meeting.

9.4 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.

9.5 Supplementary Question.

A Councillor asking a question under Rule 9.2 may ask one supplementary question without notice. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or reply.

9.6 Number of Questions.

Questions on notice are limited to one per Councillor per meeting, plus one supplementary question.

9.7 Time for Questions.

There will be a time-limit of fifteen minutes on Councillors' questions with no extension of time and questions not dealt with in this time will be dealt with by written response.

9.8 Format of Questions.

Councillors must confine their contributions to questions and answers and not make statements or attempt to debate. The *Chair of the Council* will decide whether a Councillor is contravening this rule and stop the Councillor concerned. The *Chair of the Council's* ruling will be final.

10. Motions - on Notice

10.1 Notice.

Except for motions which can be moved without notice under Rule 11, written notice of every motion, signed by at least one Councillor, must be delivered to the Monitoring Officer not later than midday on the day seven clear working

days before the date of the meeting. These will be entered in a book open to inspection by the public.

10.2 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 Councillor giving notice states, in writing, that they propose to move it to a later meeting or withdraw it.

10.3 Scope.

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

11. **Motions and Amendments - Without Notice**

11.1 The following motions and amendments may be moved without notice:

- (a) to appoint a *Chair* of the meeting at which the motion is moved;
- (b) in relation to the accuracy of the Minutes;
- (c) to change the order of business in the Agenda;
- (d) to refer something to an appropriate body or individual;
- (e) to appoint a Committee or Councillor arising from an item on the summons for the meeting;
- (f) to receive reports and recommendations of Committees or officers and to make any decisions necessarily arising;
- (g) to withdraw a motion;
- (h) to amend a motion;
- (i) to proceed to the next business;
- (j) that the question be now put;
- (k) to adjourn a debate;
- (l) to adjourn a meeting;
- (m) to suspend a Procedure Rule to which Rule 21 applies;
- (n) to exclude the public in accordance with the Access to Information Procedure Rules;

- (o) not to hear a Councillor further or to require a Councillor to leave the meeting; and
- (p) to give the consent of the Council where its consent is required by this Constitution.

12. Rules Of Debate

12.1 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.

12.2 Right to Require a Motion in Writing.

Unless notice of the motion has already been given, the *Chair of the Council* may require it to be written down and handed to him or her before it is discussed.

12.3 Seconder's Speech.

When seconding a motion or amendment, a Councillor may reserve his or her speech until later in the debate.

12.4 Content and Length of Speeches.

Speeches must be directed to the question under discussion or to a personal explanation or point of order. A Member presenting a report of the Cabinet or other Member Group or moving a motion, of which notice has been given under Rule 10, may speak for up to ten minutes. No other speech may exceed 5 minutes. The *Chair of the Council* may consent to extend the time limit on speeches.

12.5 When a Councillor May Speak Again.

A Councillor 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 Councillor;
- (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 Councillor, 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.

12.6 Amendments to Motions

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) If an amendment is not carried, other amendments to the original motion may be moved.
- (d) 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.
- (e) After an amendment has been carried, the *Chair of the Council* will read out the amended motion before accepting any further amendment or, if there are none, put it to the vote.

12.7 Alteration of Motion

- (a) A Councillor 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.
- (b) A Councillor 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.
- (c) Only alterations which could be made as an amendment may be made.

12.8 Withdrawal of Motion.

A Councillor 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 Councillor may speak on the motion after the mover has asked permission to withdraw it unless permission is refused.

12.9 Right of Reply

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The mover of an amendment shall have no right of reply to the debate on the amendment.

12.10 Motions Which may be Moved During Debate

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

- (a) to withdraw the motion;
- (b) to amend the motion;
- (c) to proceed to the next business;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) to adjourn a debate;
- (f) to adjourn a meeting;
- (g) that the meeting continue for a further half hour;
- (h) to exclude the press and public; and
- (i) that a Councillor be not further heard or to exclude the Councillor from the meeting.

12.11 Closure Motions

- (a) A Councillor may move without comment the following motions at the end of a speech of another Councillor:
 - (i) to proceed to next business;
 - (ii) that the question be now put;
 - (iii) to adjourn a debate; or
 - (iv) to adjourn a meeting.
- (b) If a motion to proceed to next business is seconded and the *Chair of the Council* 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.

- (c) If a motion that the question be now put is seconded and the *Chair of the Council* 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.
- (d) If a motion to adjourn the debate or adjourn the meeting is seconded and the *Chair of the Council* 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.

12.12 Point of Order.

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

12.13 Personal Explanation.

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

13. Previous Decisions and Motions

13.1 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 Councillors.

13.2 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 Councillors of Council.

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

14. Voting

14.1 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.

14.2 Chair of the Council's Casting Vote.

If there are equal numbers of votes for and against, the *Chair of the Council* will have a second or casting vote. There will be no restriction on how the *Chair of the Council* chooses to exercise a casting vote.

14.3 Show of Hands.

Unless a recorded vote is demanded the *Chair of the Council* will take the vote by a show of hands, or if there is no dissent, by the affirmation of the meeting.

14.4 Recorded Vote.

If three Councillors present at the meeting demand 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.

14.5 Right to Require Individual Vote to be Recorded.

Where any Councillor 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.

14.6 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.

15. Minutes

15.1 Signing the Minutes.

The *Chair of the Council* will sign the minutes at the next available meeting. The *Chair of the Council* 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.

15.2 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.

16. **Petitions**

- 16.1 The Council welcomes petitions and recognises that they are one way in which people can let us know their concerns. All petitions submitted under the Council's Petitions Scheme attached as **Appendix A** to these Procedure Rules will receive an acknowledgement from the Council within 10 working days of receipt.
- 16.2 That acknowledgement will set out what the Council plans to do with the petition.
- 16.3 If a petition contains more than 1,000 signatures it will be debated by the full Council unless it is a petition asking for a senior Council officer to give evidence at a public meeting. This means that the issue raised in the petition will be discussed at a meeting which all Councillors can attend.
- 16.4 The Council will endeavour to consider the petition at its next meeting, although on some occasions this may not be possible and consideration will then take place at the following meeting.
- 16.5 The petition organiser will be given five minutes to present the petition at the meeting and the petition will then be discussed by Councillors for a maximum of up to 30 minutes.
- 16.6 The Council will decide how to respond to the petition at this meeting.

[Please refer to the Petition Scheme at **Appendix A** for full details.]

17. **Councillor Call for Action**

Councillor Call for Action (CCfA) is a mechanism through which Councillors can raise issues relating to the Ward they represent which are of significant community concern. This is intended only to be used when all the usual channels for resolving such issues have been exhausted.

The CCfA Guidance adopted by the Council on 11 May 2009 is included at **Appendix B** to these Procedure Rules.

18. Deputations

- 18.1 *Deputations* may be received at any meeting of the Council following five clear working days written notice to the *Monitoring Officer*. 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 *Chair of the Council* 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.
- 18.2 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 *Monitoring Officer* receives notice of a petition under Rule 16.
- 18.3 A *Deputation* may consist of up to five people, of whom no more than two may speak, except to answer Councillors' questions.
- 18.4 The *Deputation* may address the meeting for no more than five minutes and Councillors may then question the deputation for a further five minutes.
- 18.5 The relevant portfolio holder or appropriate Council member may, if he or she chooses, then address the meeting for up to three minutes.
- 18.6 No vote will be taken on a *Deputation*. A Councillor may propose that the subject matter be placed on the agenda of the next ordinary meeting of the relevant committee, such a motion to be moved and seconded formally and put without discussion. If no such motion is moved or carried, the *Deputation* will be referred to the relevant *Director* or *Assistant Director* who will respond to it in writing within 28 days.

19 Requirements for Members to Withdraw from Meetings

- 19.1 Where a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any business of the authority they must withdraw from the meeting room (including the public gallery) whenever it becomes apparent that the business is being considered, unless the member has been granted a dispensation.
- 19.2 Subject to paragraph 19.3 where a member has a significant other interest in any business of the authority they must withdraw from the meeting room (including the public gallery) whenever it becomes apparent that the business is being considered.
- 19.3 A member with a significant other interest in any business of the authority may still attend that meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose. Immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving

evidence the member must withdraw from the meeting room (including the public gallery) for the consideration and vote on the business.

20. Use of Media and Other Communication Methods

Subject to Rule 23, a person may report on or provide commentary on the proceedings of a meeting using any means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings of a meeting as it takes place or later.

21. Exclusion Of The Public

- 21.1 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 23 (disturbance by the public).

22. Councillors' Conduct

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

23. Disturbance By Public

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

24. Suspension and Amendment of Council Procedure Rules

- 24.1 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.

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

24.3 This Rule applies to Rules 8 to 13, 16 and 17.

25. Application of Council Procedure Rules to Committees

25.1 Rules 5 to 8, 11.1(a) to (p), 12 to 15 and 19 to 24 apply to meetings of all groups and committees other than Cabinet.

APPENDIX A

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PETITIONS SCHEME

Petitions

The Council welcomes petitions and recognises that petitions are one way in which people can let us know their concerns. All petitions sent or presented to the Council will receive an acknowledgement from the Council within 10 working days of receipt. This acknowledgement will set out what we plan to do with the petition. We will treat something as a petition if it is identified as being a petition, or if it seems to us that it is intended to be a petition.

Paper petitions can be sent to:

Chief Executive
North East Derbyshire District Council
District Council Offices
2013 Mill Lane
Wingerworth
Chesterfield
S42 6NG

Petitions can also be presented to a meeting of the Council. These meetings take place on an eight weekly basis, dates and times can be found here:

www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/council-democracy/meetings-and-committees. If you would like to present your petition to the Council or would like your Councillor or someone else to present it on your behalf, please contact Sarah Sternberg – Monitoring Officer on (01246) 217057 or email her on MonitoringOfficer@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk at least 10 working days before the meeting and she will talk you through the process. If your petition has received 1,000 signatures or more it will also be scheduled for a Council debate and if this is the case we will let you know when this will happen.

What are the guidelines for submitting a petition?

Petitions submitted to the Council must include:

- a clear and concise statement covering the subject of the petition. It should state what action the petitioners wish the Council to take.
- the name and address and signature of any person supporting the petition.

Petitions should be accompanied by contact details, including an address, for the petition organiser. This is the person we will contact to explain how we will respond to the petition. The contact details of the petition organiser will not be placed on the website. If the

petition does not identify a petition organiser, we will contact other signatories to the petition to agree who should act as the petition organiser.

Petitions which are considered to be vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate will not be accepted. In the period immediately before an election or referendum we may need to deal with your petition differently – if this is the case we will explain the reasons and discuss the revised timescale which will apply. If a petition does not follow the guidelines set out above, the Council may decide not to do anything further with it. In that case, we will write to the petition organiser to explain the reasons.

What will the Council do when it receives my petition?

An acknowledgement will be sent to the petition organiser within 10 working days of receiving the petition. It will let them know what we plan to do with the petition and when they can expect to hear from us again. It will also be published on our website.

If we can do what your petition asks for, the acknowledgement may confirm that we have taken the action requested and the petition will be closed. If the petition has enough signatures to trigger a Council debate, or a senior officer giving evidence, then the acknowledgement will confirm this and tell you when and where the meeting will take place. If the petition needs more investigation, we will tell you the steps we plan to take.

If the petition applies to a planning or licensing application, is a statutory petition (for example requesting a referendum on having an elected mayor), or on a matter where there is already an existing right of appeal, such as council tax banding and non-domestic rates, other procedures apply.

We will not take action on any petition which we consider to be vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate and will explain the reasons for this in our acknowledgement of the petition.

To ensure that people know what we are doing in response to the petitions we receive the details of all the petitions submitted to us will be published on our website, except in cases where this would be inappropriate. Whenever possible we will also publish all correspondence relating to the petition (all personal details will be removed).

How will the Council respond to petitions?

Our response to a petition will depend on what a petition asks for and how many people have signed it but may include one or more of the following:-

- taking the action requested in the petition;
- considering the petition at a Council meeting;
- holding an inquiry into the matter;
- undertaking research into the matter;
- holding a public meeting;
- holding a consultation;
- holding a meeting with petitioners;
- referring the petition for consideration by one of the Council's Scrutiny Committees *
- calling for a referendum;
- writing to the petition organiser setting out our views about the request in the petition.

* Scrutiny committees are committees made up of Councillors who are responsible for scrutinising the work of the Council – in other words, a committee that has the power to hold the Council's decision makers to account.

In addition to these steps, the Council will consider all the specific actions it can potentially take on the issues highlighted in a petition. The table below gives some examples:-

Petition subject	Appropriate steps
Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)	<p>As the elected representatives of your local area, as social landlord and licensing authority, the Council has a significant role to play in tackling anti social behaviour. The Council, in conjunction with our partners in the local crime and disorder partnership have set out minimum service standards for responding to issues of anti social behaviour, you can find more details about these standards by visiting www.nedcsp.org.uk or emailing communitysafety@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk</p> <p>When responding to petitions on ASB, we will consider in consultation with our local partners, all other options available to us including the wide range of powers and mechanisms we have to intervene as part of our role as social landlord and licensing authority. For example, we will work with the neighbourhood policing team in the affected area to identify what action might be taken including what role CCTV might play, consider identifying a dedicated contact within the Council to liaise with the community and neighbourhood partners on issues of ASB in the area in question and, where appropriate, we will alert the crime and disorder reduction partnership and the Communities Scrutiny Committee to the issues highlighted in the petition.</p>
Under performing health services	<p>We will work with local health partners to consider the matter raised in the petition including, where appropriate, exploring what role Healthwatch might have in reviewing and feeding back on the issue (Healthwatch's role is to find out what people want in terms of local health services, monitor those services and to use their powers to hold them to account). The Communities Scrutiny Committee will also be alerted to the petition and where the matter is sufficiently or potentially serious, the issue will be referred to them to consider for review.</p>

If your petition is about something over which the Council has no direct control (for example the local railway or hospital) we will consider making representations on behalf of the community to the relevant body. The Council works with a large number of local partners and where possible we will work with these partners to respond to your petition. If we are not able to do this for any reason (for example if what the petition calls for conflicts with Council policy), then we will set out the reasons for this to you. You can find more information on the services for which the Council is responsible here: www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/about-north-east-derbyshire

If your petition is about something that a different Council is responsible for we will give consideration to what the best method is for responding to it. This might consist of simply forwarding the petition to the other Council, but could involve other steps. In any event we will always notify you of the action we have taken.

Full Council Debates

If a petition contains more than 1,000 signatures it will be debated by the full Council unless it is a petition asking for a senior Council Officer to give evidence at a public meeting. This means that the issue raised in the petition will be discussed at a meeting which all Councillors can attend. The Council will endeavour to consider the petition at its next meeting, although on some occasions this may not be possible and consideration will then take place at the following meeting. The petition organiser will be given five minutes to present the petition at the meeting and the petition will then be discussed by Councillors for a maximum of up to 30 minutes. The Council will decide how to respond to the petition at this meeting. They may decide to take the action the petition requests, not to take the action requested for reasons put forward in the debate, or to commission further investigation into the matter, for example by a relevant committee. Where the issue is one on which the Council's Cabinet is required to make the final decision, the Council will decide whether to make recommendations to inform that decision. The petition organiser will receive written confirmation of this decision. This confirmation will also be published on our website.

Officer Evidence

Your petition may ask for a senior Council Officer to give evidence at a public meeting about something for which the officer is responsible as part of their job. For example, your petition may ask a senior Council Officer to explain progress on an issue, or to explain the advice given to elected members to enable them to make a particular decision.

If your petition contains at least 600 signatures, the relevant senior officer will give evidence at a public meeting of one of the Council's Scrutiny Committee(s). The senior staff that can be called to give evidence include:

- Chief Executive
- Executive Director – Operations
- Executive Director – Transformation
- Monitoring Officer

You should be aware that the Scrutiny Committee may decide that it would be more appropriate for another officer to give evidence instead of any officer named in the petition

– for instance if the named officer has changed jobs. The Committee may also decide to call the relevant Portfolio Member, ward member or other appropriate member to attend the meeting. Committee members will ask the questions at this meeting, but you will be able to suggest questions to the Chair of the Committee by contacting the Overview and Scrutiny Manager on 01246 217060 or email scrutiny@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk up to five working days before the meeting.

What can I do if I feel my petition has not been dealt with properly?

If you feel that we have not dealt with your petition properly, the petition organiser has the right to request that the Council's relevant Scrutiny Committee review the steps that the Council has taken in response to your petition. It is helpful to everyone, and can improve the prospects for a review if the petition organiser gives a short explanation of the reasons why the Council's response is not considered to be adequate.

The Committee will endeavour to consider your request at its next meeting, although on some occasions this may not be possible and consideration will take place at the following meeting. Should the Committee determine we have not dealt with your petition adequately, it may use any of its powers to deal with the matter. These powers include instigating an investigation, making recommendations to the Council's Executive (Cabinet) and arranging for the matter to be considered at a meeting of the full Council.

Once the appeal has been considered the petition organiser will be informed of the results within five working days. The results of the review will also be published on our website.

APPENDIX B

COUNCILLOR CALL FOR ACTION – COUNCILLORS GUIDE

Background

The Councillor Call for Action (CCfA) was established under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. CCfA is a mechanism through which councillors can raise issues relating to the ward they represent that are of significant community concern and where the usual channels for resolving such issues have been exhausted or unsuccessful.

A CCfA must:-

- Relate to the discharge of a function of the Council
- Have a direct affect on all or part of the ward for which the Councillor is responsible
- Not relate to any matter on which the Secretary of State by order has excluded (Statutory processes such as planning and licensing)

What is a Councillor Call for Action?

Councillors receive many representations and complaints from the people they represent regarding their contact with the local authority and its partners. The majority will be dealt with as ward issues and it is not the intention of the CCfA process to change this.

A CCfA issue should relate to:-

- A neighbourhood or locality issue
- The quality of public service provision
- A matter of genuine local community concern
- A persistent problem which has not been resolved

A CCfA issue should not relate to:-

- An individual complaint for which established complaints procedures should be used
- The questioning of decisions taken but not yet implemented by the Council for which the call-in mechanism (as set out in the Council's Constitution) should be used
- The questioning and scrutinising of wider policy issues which should more properly be addressed as part of the formal Scrutiny Work Programme
- Resolving urgent issues as the investigative and committee processes involved may not be conducive to making a quick decision on a matter.

CCfA will need to be used responsibly by Councillors and not as a means of diverting persistent complainers away from individual councillors. Care will need to be taken to ensure that the process is operated efficiently and consistently. To support this, the checklist attached at Appendix A provides guidance to both Elected members and Officers on identifying relevant issues for CCfA.

Receiving and Recording CCfAs

It is not the intention that the CCfA process should be made overly bureaucratic. However, it is important that CCfA requests are monitored and properly recorded particularly as Councillors are now under a legal duty to respond to CCfA and also to ensure that the District Council is responding to CCfA in an appropriate manner.

Therefore you may wish to inform the Scrutiny Office about a request for a potential CCfA at an early stage. A CCfA summary form should be completed by the local councillor and returned to the Overview and Scrutiny Manager. The Overview and Scrutiny Manager will be able to provide advice on completing the forms and the CCfA process in general. If the request is not logged at an early stage you should ensure it is logged at the point you agree to champion a CCfA.

If any request comes to the Scrutiny Office directly, it will be logged and the information will be forwarded to the appropriate ward councillors for consideration.

To what bodies does CCfA apply?

In general terms, CCfA applies to any matters which are a function of the District Council and it has the power to make recommendations to Cabinet. Scrutiny also has the power to scrutinise and make recommendations to partners. A CCfA can relate therefore to these bodies and if unsure, you can contact the Scrutiny Team for advice.

How will CCfA work in practice?

A Councillor receives a request for action and gathers information and evidence on the background to the issue to enable an informed decision to be taken as to whether to proceed with a CCfA. If the Councillor decides the matter is a ward issue and does not constitute a CCfA he/she must explain the reasons for his decision. These may include:

- It is an individual complaint or personal issue
- It is a quasi-judicial matter such as planning or licensing
- It is not an issue of genuine local concern

If the Councillor decides, having investigated the matter further and taken any relevant advice, that a CCfA is the correct course of action, he/she should request that the Council look into the matter and if necessary, take action. The Scrutiny Office will be able to provide advice on who to contact. In the first instance an attempt will be made to resolve the issue before it is submitted to a Scrutiny Committee.

An Officer will be identified who will act as the lead officer and contact point and who will be responsible for reporting back to the Councillor on action taken. (If this step has already been undertaken without success the matter would be referred straight to the Chair the relevant Scrutiny Committee). If after referral to a lead officer, the Councillor decides that the matter has been satisfactorily resolved or dealt with, the matter should be closed. If however, the Councillor is still not satisfied with the response, the matter should be referred to the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee who will, provided the request is a valid CCfA (see CCfA checklist), refer it to the next meeting of the appropriate Scrutiny Committee.

The relevant Scrutiny Committee will then decide based on an assessment of the nature of the original issue and the action taken to date to resolve the problem, whether or not to investigate more fully. The CCfA form completed by the councillor should give the councillors name, ward and summary of the matter being raised. This CCfA form should provide information on action the ward member has taken already to resolve the issue. These could include:

- That relevant complaints procedures have been complied with
- That the local service manager has been approached
- That any relevant partnership body or local group has been approached
- That the relevant Cabinet Member has been approached

The CCfA checklist will ensure that it is

- A local government matter
- Not an excluded matter
- Not a vexatious complaint
- Not prejudicial to community cohesion
- Relates to more than one individual
- Provides evidence of local concern eg from residents, parish council, community group

The Scrutiny Committee will discuss the issue and can decide to:

- Make immediate recommendations to Cabinet
- Request further information or evidence from ward councillor
- Ask officers to look at the issue and report back
- Invite and talk to other stakeholders
- Set up a task group to carry out a more detailed investigation and report back

If the Scrutiny Committee decides the issue should not proceed further, the Councillor will be provided with a full explanation as to why this is the case. If however, the Committee determines that the matter warrants further investigation, a review may be the action taken and a report including recommendations will be produced. The report will be presented to Cabinet (or forwarded to the governing body of a partner organisation). Cabinet must respond within two months to the report either accepting or rejecting the recommendations wholly or in part. The public/community group and councillor who lodged the CCfA request will be advised of this response.

The flow chart at Appendix B(3) sets out the CCfA process.

APPENDIX B(1)

Councillor Call for Action (CCfA) Checklist

Question	Yes/No	Evidence
Councillor receives a potential CCfA		
Does the issue in question relate to an individual complaint?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to relevant department/body for the matter to be dealt with under complaints procedure
	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the issue/concern?
Does the issue relate to individual statutory or quasi judicial matters (Planning, Licensing etc)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signpost to statutory appeals processes
	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the wider issue/concern? Eg community concerns about proliferation of licensed premises in a local neighbourhood
Does the issue relate to the quality of public service provision and is it at a local level?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the service (Complaints, issues raised at Members surgeries, Area Forums etc) Performance indicators
	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signpost to relevant department/body.
Does the issue relate to a specific area or locality?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the local/area issue?
	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signpost to relevant department body If issues relates to a wider area refer to appropriate Scrutiny Committee as possible review subject if appropriate
Is the issue genuine?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the service (Complaints, issues raised at Members surgeries, community forums etc) Issue raised by wider community and local groups Local knowledge as ward member.
	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a malicious or vexatious complaint Issue raised by "serial complainer"
Does the issue relate to a strategic issue which cannot be resolved at a local level?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signpost to relevant department or body Refer as possible subject for Scrutiny review
	No	
Does the issue relate to a crime and disorder matter?	Yes	Refer to Communities Scrutiny Committee?
	No	
Is Scrutiny, Cabinet or other body currently looking into this issue or	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the outcomes or likely outcomes impact on the issue or concern?
	No	Consider as CCfA

has it done so recently?		
Proceed to next stage of CCfA?	Yes	• Ask Officers/Cabinet to investigate
	No	• Advise originator of issue of decision • Possibly signpost to alternative course of action • No further action required
Have reasonable attempts to resolve the issue been made by the Councillor	Yes	• Consider CCfA
	No	• Refer back for resolution
Issue investigated by lead officer		
Consider report on issue from lead officer	Accept	• Outcomes address the original issue raised.
	Not accept	• Outcome does not address the issues raised
Proceed to next stage of CCfA	Yes	• Refer to Chair of relevant Scrutiny Committee for referral to the Committee
	No	
Proceed to next stage of CCfA?	Yes	• Refer to Scrutiny Committee
	No	• Advise originator of issue of decision • Possibly signpost to alternative course of action • No further action required
Issue Referred to Scrutiny		
Scrutiny Committee consider issue and action taken to date	Proceed	Scrutiny Committee to consider what action to take which could include undertaking a review
	Not proceed	• Advise originator and councillor of issue of decision • Possibly signpost to alternative course of action • No further action required
Scrutiny Review		
Scrutiny Committee produce report and recommendations	Accepted	• Report to Cabinet
	Not accepted	• Advise originator and councillor of issue of decision • Possibly signpost to alternative course of action
Scrutiny Report presented to Cabinet	Accepted	• Recommendations implemented Advise originator and councillor of issue of decision
	Not accepted	• Advise originator and councillor of issue of decision • Possibly signpost to alternative course of action

Councillor Call for Action Request

Send to:
Overview and Scrutiny Manager
NEDDC
District Council Offices
2013 Mill Lane
Wingerworth
Chesterfield
S42 6NG

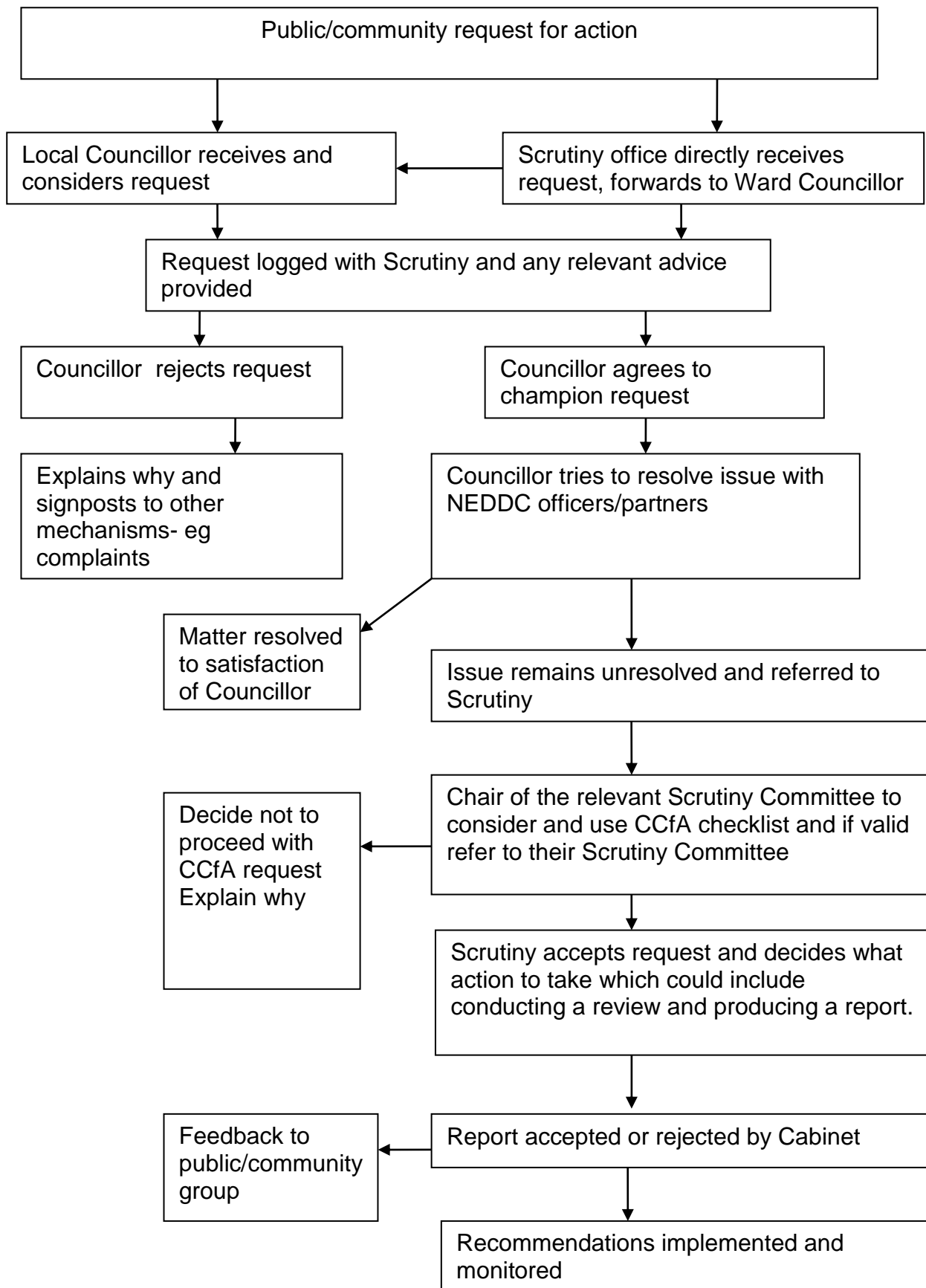
Summary of Issue and Why this should be raised with a Scrutiny Committee

Action taken (including list of people/organisations already contacted, including any relevant dates)

Signature: _____

Ward: _____

Date: _____



PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Cabinet Rules

These rules set out how the *Cabinet* operates and how decisions relating to *Executive Functions* are taken

1. Carrying out Executive Functions

- 1.1 Where the *Cabinet*, a Committee of the *Cabinet* or an individual Member of the *Cabinet* is responsible for an *Executive Function*, they may delegate further to joint arrangements or an officer.
- 1.2 Where the *Leader of the Council* has an interest this should be dealt with as set out in the *Councillor Code of Conduct*.
- 1.3 If every Member of the *Cabinet* has an interest this should be dealt with as set out in the *Councillor Code of Conduct*.
- 1.4 If the exercise of an *Executive Function* has been delegated to a committee of the *Cabinet* or an officer, and if a conflict of interest arises, then the function will be exercised in the first instance by the person or body by whom the delegation was made and otherwise as set out in the *Councillor Code of Conduct*.

2. Meetings of the Cabinet

- 2.1 The *Cabinet* will meet every 4 weeks in accordance with the *Calendar of Meetings*. The *Cabinet* will meet at the Council's main offices or another location set by the *Leader of the Council*.
- 2.2 Meetings of the *Cabinet* will be open to the public, subject to the confidentiality provisions set out in the *Access to Information Rules*.
- 2.3 The quorum for a meeting of the *Cabinet* will be three.
- 2.4 Meetings of the *Cabinet* and committees of it will comply with the *Access to Information Rules*.
- 2.5 The *Leader of the Council* will chair meetings of the *Cabinet*. The *Deputy Leader* will chair the meeting in the Leader's absence. If both are absent, then those present will choose one of them to chair the meeting.
- 2.6 The following business will be conducted at each meeting of the *Cabinet*:
 - (a) consideration of the minutes of the last meeting;

- (b) declarations of interest, if any;
 - (c) matters referred to the *Cabinet* (whether by a Scrutiny Committee or by the Council) for consideration by the *Cabinet* in accordance with the *Scrutiny Rules* or the *Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules*.
 - (d) consideration of reports from the *Scrutiny Committees*; and
 - (e) matters set out in the agenda for the meeting, and which shall indicate which are *Key Decisions* and which are not.
- 2.7 All reports to the *Cabinet* from any member of the *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 the *Scrutiny Committees*, 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.
- 2.8 An item may be placed on the agenda of a meeting of the *Cabinet* and any committee of it by a member of the *Cabinet*, a Chair of the *Scrutiny Committees*, the Chief Executive, Directors, Assistant Directors, the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer.

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Scrutiny Rules

These rules set out how the Scrutiny function is undertaken and the structure of the Scrutiny Committees.

1 Arrangements for Overview and Scrutiny.

The Scrutiny function will be undertaken and directed by the Chairs and Vice Chairs of the Scrutiny Committees. The four themed Scrutiny Committees will each comprise of nine members. The rules of political balance will apply. Such Committees may appoint Sub-Committees and Working Groups as they consider appropriate.

A protocol setting out the working relationship between Cabinet and the Scrutiny Committees is attached as an appendix to these Scrutiny Rules.

2 Appointment of Scrutiny Committees.

All Councillors, except Members of the Cabinet, may be Members of a Scrutiny Committee. Members of the Scrutiny Committees will be appointed annually by the Council Meeting.

3 Meetings of the Scrutiny Committees

The Scrutiny Committees' work may be project based, and they may need to meet in addition to their scheduled meeting dates included in the Council's *Calendar of Meetings*. The Scrutiny Committees will process the work efficiently against output targets and timetables will be drawn up to monitor action in respect of the work. A special meeting of any Scrutiny Committee may be requisitioned by not less than four Members of that Committee, on giving 10 working days written notice, setting out the item required for the agenda.

4 Quorum

The quorum for the Scrutiny Committees shall be as set out for Committees in the Council Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution.

5 Chairing Scrutiny Committees

The Chairs and Vice Chairs of each Scrutiny Committee will be appointed by the *Council Meeting*.

6 Work Programme

The four Scrutiny Committees will deal with policy review and development work on a project by project basis. The work programme will be formulated in consultation with the four Scrutiny Chairs, the Chief Executive, the Assistant Director – Governance and Monitoring Officer and Overview and Scrutiny Manager who will have already taken suggestions on the programme from the Strategic Alliance Management Team. The Committee work programmes will be referred to Cabinet for noting.

Elements of the work programme will be undertaken by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee. The relevant Portfolio Member will be informed of the work carried out.

This section needs to be read in conjunction with Article 7 in Part 2 of the Constitution which refers to the role of the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee in more detail.

7 Agenda Items

Any Member of a Scrutiny Committee shall be entitled to give notice to the Overview and Scrutiny Manager that he/she wishes an item relevant to the functions of the Committee to be included on the agenda for the next available meeting of the Committee. On receipt of such a request, the Overview and Scrutiny Manager will ensure that it is included on the next available agenda.

The Scrutiny Committees shall also respond, as soon as their work programme permits, to requests to review particular areas of Council activity as mentioned in paragraph 6 above. Where they do so, the Scrutiny Committee shall report their findings and any recommendations back to the Cabinet and/or the Council. The Council and/or the Cabinet shall consider the report of the Scrutiny Committee at their next available meeting.

8 Policy Review and Development

- (a) The role of the Scrutiny Committees 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 Budget and Policy Framework, the Scrutiny Committees may make proposals to the Cabinet for developments in so far as they relate to matters within their terms of reference.
- (c) Scrutiny Committees 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 Scrutiny Committees

- (a) Once it has formed recommendations on proposals for development, the Scrutiny Committee will prepare a formal report and submit it to the Monitoring Officer for consideration by the Cabinet (if the proposals are consistent with the existing budgetary and policy framework), or to the Council as appropriate (eg if the recommendation(s) would require a departure from or a change to the agreed budget and policy framework).
- (b) The Council or Cabinet shall consider the report of a Scrutiny Committee at their first available meeting after it being submitted to the Monitoring Officer.

10 Rights of Scrutiny Committee Members to Documents

- (a) In addition to their rights as Councillors, Members of Scrutiny Committees 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. Members will also be informed of the Council's Key Decisions.
- (b) Nothing in this paragraph prevents more detailed liaison between the Cabinet and Scrutiny Committees as appropriate depending on the particular matter under consideration.

11 Members and Officers Giving Account

- (a) In carrying out their work, Scrutiny Committees may require the attendance at particular meetings of any Member with executive responsibilities and/or any Senior Officer 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) service performance.

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

- (b) Where any Member or Senior Officer is required to attend a Scrutiny Committee under this provision, the Chair of that Committee will inform the Overview and Scrutiny Manager, stating 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 Committee. Where the account to be given to the Committee 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 Scrutiny Committee shall in consultation with the Member or Officer arrange an alternative date for attendance.
- (d) Junior officers may be invited to attend to give evidence at a Scrutiny Committee but should not be required to attend.

12 Attendance by Others

A Scrutiny Committee may invite people other than those people referred to in paragraph 11 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.

13 Call-In

- (a) 'Call-in' should not be confused with the scrutiny of anticipated decisions before they are made (ie matters on which Scrutiny Committees can formulate proposals and recommendations.) 'Call-in' refers to the calling in of a decision after it is made but before it is implemented.
- (b) Call-in should only be used in exceptional circumstances. These are where Members have evidence which suggests that issues have not been handled in accordance with the decision-making principles set out in Article 11.1 of this Constitution; where a key decision has been taken which was neither published in accordance with the requirements for the list of Key Decisions, not subject to the 'general exception' or 'special urgency procedures' set out in this Constitution or where a decision is outside the policy or budgetary framework.
- (c) When a decision is made by the Cabinet the decision shall be published, including where possible by electronic means, and shall be available at the main offices of the Council normally within 5 days of being made. All Councillors will be sent copies of the records of all such decisions within the same timescale, by the person responsible for publishing the decision and where possible electronically.

- (d) That notice will bear the date on which it is published and, unless a non-Key Decision taken under officer delegated powers, 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 a Chair or Vice-Chair of a Scrutiny Committee together with 3 other Members of Scrutiny objects to it and calls it in.
- (e) On receiving a call-in request, and on the Monitoring Officer being satisfied that the reasons for the call-in satisfy the requirements of this Constitution as set out at paragraph 13(b) above, the Monitoring Officer shall notify the decision-taker of the call-in. The Monitoring Officer shall call a meeting of the relevant Scrutiny Committee on such date as he/she may determine, where possible after consultation with the Chair of the Committee and in any case within 10 days of the decision to call-in. If the Monitoring Officer is felt to have a conflict of interest when assessing the reasons for call in, then the Deputy Monitoring Officer may act in his/her place.
- (f) If, having considered the decision, the Scrutiny Committee 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 (if the decision appears to be outside the Policy Framework) refer the matter to the Council Meeting. If referred to the decision maker that person or body shall then consider amending the decision or not, before adopting a final decision.
- (g) If following an objection to the decision, the Scrutiny Committee does not meet within 10 days of the decision to call-in or does meet but does not refer the matter back to the decision making person or body, the decision shall take effect on the date of the Scrutiny Committee meeting, or the expiry of that 10 day period whichever is the earlier.
- (h) If the matter was referred to the Council Meeting 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. However, if the Council Meeting does object, it has no right to make decisions in respect of a Cabinet 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 Meeting will refer any decision to which it objects back to the decision-making person or body, together with the Council Meeting'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.
- (i) If the Council Meeting 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.

- (j) The call-in procedure set out above shall not apply where the decision being taken by the 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 Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee 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 Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Council's consent shall be required. Decisions taken as a matter of urgency must be reported to the next available meeting of the Council, together with the reasons for urgency.
- (k) 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.

14 Procedure at Scrutiny Committee Meetings

- (a) Scrutiny Committees and Sub-Committees shall consider the following business:-
 - (i) minutes of the last meeting;
 - (ii) consideration of any matter referred to the Committee for a decision in relation to call-in of a decision;
 - (iii) responses of the Cabinet to reports of the Scrutiny Committees; and
 - (iv) the business otherwise set out on the agenda for the meeting.
- (b) Where the Scrutiny Committee conducts investigations (eg with a view to policy development), the Committee may also ask people to attend to give evidence at Committee meetings which are to be conducted in accordance with the following principles:
 - (i) that the investigation be conducted fairly and all Members of the Committee be given the opportunity to ask questions of attendees, and to contribute and speak;
 - (ii) that those assisting the Committee 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 Committee/Sub-Committee shall prepare a report, for submission to the Cabinet and/or Council as appropriate and shall make its report and findings public.

15 Matters within the Remit of more than one Scrutiny Committee

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

Two or more scrutiny committees may, from time to time, establish working groups comprising members from their committees to look into issues of mutual concern.

Appendix to Scrutiny Rules

North East Derbyshire District Council Cabinet/Scrutiny Protocol

This protocol sets out an agreed way of working in respect of:-

- Cabinet Portfolio Holder attendance at Scrutiny meetings;
- The submission of Scrutiny reports to the Cabinet (and full Council);
- Responding to Scrutiny recommendations;
- Scrutiny attendance at Cabinet meetings;
- Referral of items by Cabinet to Scrutiny.

Cabinet Portfolio Holder attendance at Scrutiny meetings

- (1) Members of the Council and Cabinet may attend meetings of a Scrutiny Committee to observe proceedings.
- (2) Cabinet Members may speak at Scrutiny Committee meetings at the invitation of the Chair.
- (3) Cabinet Members are only required to attend Scrutiny Committee meetings when invited to give evidence, provide views and answer questions.
- (4) Cabinet Members will be informed at an early stage about Scrutiny reviews and agenda items that are wholly or partly within the remit of their Portfolio.
- (5) When attendance is required at least 10 days (where possible) written notice (includes email) will be given and the purpose of the attendance explained.

The submission of Scrutiny reports and recommendations to the Cabinet (and full Council).

- (1) The relevant Cabinet Portfolio Holder and lead officer will be informed of the scope and timing of the Scrutiny review at an early stage.
- (2) Prior to finalising their reports, Scrutiny Committees will discuss their emerging recommendations with the Portfolio Holder and lead officer.
- (3) The relevant Portfolio Holder and lead officer will be invited to attend the Scrutiny meeting that considers the review report.
- (4) Scrutiny review reports will be considered by SAMT before their submission to Cabinet, in order to provide a view on the feasibility of recommendations, including information on the costs, risks and benefits.

- (5) The relevant Cabinet Portfolio Holder will be briefed by the lead officer and/or the Overview and Scrutiny Manager prior to the submission of the report to Cabinet.
- (6) The Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee will be invited to the Cabinet (full Council) meeting to present Scrutiny review reports.

Responding to Overview and Scrutiny recommendations

- (1) Cabinet will respond to recommendations from Scrutiny as soon as possible and within a maximum of two months. Any extension to the timescales will be agreed with the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee.
- (2) If Cabinet fails to consider the recommendations or agree extensions to timescales, the report will be submitted to the next meeting of Council for consideration.
- (3) Cabinet's response will indicate whether each Scrutiny proposal/recommendation is accepted, rejected or deferred, giving reasons for that decision.
- (4) Cabinet's decision on the recommendations will be reported to the next scheduled meeting of the relevant Scrutiny Committee for consideration.
- (5) The lead officer will prepare an action plan for implementation of any agreed recommendations, for approval by Cabinet.
- (6) The Scrutiny Committee will consider Cabinet's response and action plan and agree a timetable for monitoring progress and impact in implementing agreed recommendations.
- (5) The relevant Portfolio Holder and lead officer will prepare a progress report in line with the agreed timescale and will attend the Scrutiny Committee meeting to present it.

Overview and Scrutiny attendance at Cabinet meetings

- (1) Members of a Scrutiny Committee may attend meetings of the Cabinet to observe proceedings.
- (2) Members of a Scrutiny Committee may speak at Cabinet meetings at the invitation of the Leader.
- (3) The Chair or Vice Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee will be invited to attend the Cabinet meeting to present scrutiny reports and recommendations.

Referral of items by Cabinet (or Council) to Scrutiny

- (1) In making a referral to Scrutiny, the Portfolio Holders, Cabinet or Council should:-
 - Direct the referral to the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee;
 - Specify the reasons for the referral;
 - Indicate what type of response is being sought (e.g. spotlight review);
 - Provide information on any relevant timescales.
- (2) The relevant Scrutiny Committee Chair will determine which meeting of the Committee will receive and consider the referral and report back its decision to the Portfolio Holder, Cabinet or Council within agreed timescales.
- (3) Extensions to timescales will be by mutual agreement with the Portfolio Holder.

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Access to Information Rules

1. Meetings Covered by these Rules

- 1.1 These Rules apply to all *Meetings* of the *Cabinet*, its committees and sub-committees (known throughout these Rules as “decision-making bodies”). They are based on the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

2. Application to Other Meetings

- 2.1 Paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of these Rules also apply to Council and all joint committees, committees and sub-committees of the Council, however, paragraph 6.2(c) only applies to the Annual meeting of Council.

3 Meetings of the Cabinet and their committees to be held in public

- 3.1 Subject to paragraph 4, a meeting of a decision-making body must be held in public.

4 Admission of the public to meetings of the Cabinet and their committees

- 4.1 A meeting of a decision-making body must be open to the public except to the extent that the public are excluded under paragraph 4.2.

- 4.2 The public must be excluded from a meeting during an item of business whenever:-

- (a) it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during that item, confidential information would be disclosed to them in breach of the obligation of confidence;
- (b) the decision-making body concerned passes a resolution to exclude the public during that item where it is likely, in view of the nature of the item of business, that if members of the public were present during that item, exempt information would be disclosed to them; or
- (c) a lawful power is used to exclude a member or members of the public in order to maintain orderly conduct or prevent misbehaviour at a meeting.

- 4.3 A resolution under paragraph 4.2(b) must:-

- (a) identify the proceedings, or the part of the proceedings to which it applies, and

- (b) state, by reference to the descriptions in Schedule 12A to the 1972 Act (access to information: exempt information), the description of exempt information giving rise to the exclusion of the public.
- 4.4 The public may only be excluded under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 4.2 for the part or parts of the meeting during which it is likely that confidential information or exempt information would be disclosed.
- 4.5 Without prejudice to any power of exclusion to suppress or prevent disorderly conduct or other misbehaviour at a meeting, the decision-making body is not to have the power to exclude members of the public from a meeting while it is open to the public.
- 4.6 While the meeting is open to the public, any person attending the meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings is, so far as practicable, to be afforded reasonable facilities for taking their report.

5 Procedures prior to private meetings

- 5.1 A decision made by a decision-making body to hold a meeting in private is a prescribed decision for the purpose of Section 9GA(5) of the 2000 Act (regulations requiring prescribed information about prescribed decisions).
- 5.2 At least 28 clear days before a private meeting, the decision-making body must:-
 - (a) make available at the offices of the Council a notice of its intention to hold the meeting in private; and
 - (b) publish that notice on the Council's website.
- 5.3 A notice under paragraph 5.2 must include a statement of the reasons for the meeting to be held in private.
- 5.4 At least five clear days before a private meeting, the decision-making body must:-
 - (a) make available at the offices of the relevant local authority a further notice of its intention to hold the meeting in private; and
 - (b) publish that notice on the Council's website.
- 5.5 A notice under paragraph 5.4 must include:-
 - (a) a statement of the reasons for the meeting to be held in private;
 - (b) details of any representations received by the decision-making body about why the meeting should be open to the public; and
 - (c) a statement of its response to any such representations.

- 5.6 Where the date by which a meeting must be held makes compliance with this regulation impracticable, the meeting may only be held in private where the decision-making body has obtained agreement from:-
- (a) the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee; or
 - (b) if there is no such person, or if the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee is unable to act, the Chair of the Council; or
 - (c) where there is no Chair of either the relevant Scrutiny Committee or of the Council, the Vice-Chair of the Council.

that the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred.

- 5.7 As soon as reasonably practicable after the decision-making body has obtained agreement under paragraph 5.6 to hold a private meeting, it must:-
- (a) make available at the offices of the Council a notice setting out the reasons why the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred; and
 - (b) publish that notice on the Council's website.

6 Procedures prior to public meetings

- 6.1 The decision-making body must give notice of the time and place of a public meeting by displaying it at the offices of the Council and publishing it on the Council's website:-
- (a) at least five clear days before the meeting; or
 - (b) where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, at the time that the meeting is convened.
- 6.2 An item of business may only be considered at a public meeting:-
- (a) where a copy of the agenda or part of the agenda, including the item has been available for inspection by the public as requested by regulation 7 for at least five clear days before the meeting; or
 - (b) where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, a copy of the agenda including the item has been available for inspection by the public from the time that the meeting was convened.
 - (c) where by reason of special circumstances, which shall be specified in the minutes, the Chair of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency.

7 Access to agenda and connected reports for public meetings

- 7.1 Subject to paragraph 7.2 a copy of the agenda and every report for a meeting must be made available for inspection by the public:-
- (a) at the offices of the Council; and
 - (b) on the Council's website.
- 7.2 If the proper officer thinks fit, there may be excluded from the copy of any report provided pursuant to paragraph 7.1 the whole, or any part, of the report which relates only to matters during which, in the proper officer's opinion, the meeting is likely to be a private meeting.
- 7.3 Any document which is required by paragraph 7.1 to be available for inspection by the public must be available for such inspection for at least five clear days before the meeting except that:-
- (a) where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, a copy of the agenda and associated reports must be available for inspection when the meeting is convened; and
 - (b) where an item which would be available for inspection by the public is added to the agenda, copies of the revised agenda and any report relating to the item for consideration at the meeting, must be available for inspection by the public when the item is added to the agenda.
- 7.4 Nothing in paragraph 7.3 requires a copy of the agenda, item or report to be available for inspection by the public until a copy is available to members of the decision-making body concerned.
- 7.5 Where by virtue of paragraph 7.2 the whole or any part of a report for a public meeting is not available for inspection by the public:-
- (a) every copy of the whole report or of the part of the report, as the case may be, must be marked "not for publication"; and
 - (b) there must be stated on every copy of the whole or the part of the report:-
 - (i) that it contains confidential information; or
 - (ii) by reference to the descriptions in Schedule 12A to the 1972 Act, the description of exempt information by virtue of which the decision-making body discharging the executive function are likely to exclude the public during the item to which the report relates.
- 7.6 Except during any part of a meeting during which the public are excluded, the Council must make available for the use of members of

the public present at the meeting a reasonable number of copies of the agenda and of the reports for the meeting.

7.7 Subject to paragraph 20, following a request made by a member of the public or on behalf of a newspaper and on payment being made of postage, copying or other necessary charge for transmission, the Council must supply to that person or newspaper:-

- (a) a copy of the agenda for a public meeting and a copy for each of the reports for consideration at the meeting;
- (b) such further statements or particulars, as are necessary to indicate the nature of the items contained in the agenda; and
- (c) if the proper officer thinks fit in the case of any item, a copy of any other document supplied to members of the Cabinet in connection with the item.

7.8 Paragraph 7.2 applies in relation to copies of reports provided pursuant to paragraph 7.6 or 7.7 as it applies in relation to copies of reports made available for inspection pursuant to paragraph 7.1.

8 Key decisions

8.1 In these Rules a “key decision” means an executive decision, 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 Council’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.

8.2 In determining the meaning of “significant” for the purposes of paragraph 8.1 the Council must have regard to any guidance for the time being issued by the Secretary of State in accordance with Section 9Q of the 2000 Act (guidance). The Council has decided that income or expenditure of £50,000 or more is significant.

9 Publicity in connection with key decisions

9.1 Where a decision-maker intends to make a key decision, that decision must not be made until a document has been published in accordance with paragraph 9.2, which states:-

- (a) that a key decision is to be made on behalf of the Council;
- (b) the matter in respect of which the decision is to be made;

- (c) where the decision maker is an individual, that individual's name, and title if any and, where the decision maker is a decision-making body, its name and a list of its members;
 - (d) the date on which, or the period within which, the decision is to be made;
 - (e) a list of the documents submitted to the decision maker for consideration in relation to the matter in respect of which the key decision is to be made;
 - (f) the address from which, subject to any prohibition or restriction on their disclosure, copies of, or extracts from, any document listed is available;
 - (g) that other documents relevant to those matters may be submitted to the decision-maker; and
 - (h) the procedure for requesting details of those documents (if any) as they become available.
- 9.2 At least 28 clear days before a key decision is made, the document referred to in paragraph 9.1 must be made available for inspection by the public:-
- (a) at the offices of the Council; and
 - (b) on the Council's website.
- 9.3 Where, in relation to any matter:-
- (a) the public may be excluded under paragraph 4.2 from the meeting at which the matter is to be discussed; or
 - (b) documents relating to the decision need not, because of paragraph 20.3, be disclosed to the public,

the document referred to in paragraph 9.1 must contain particulars of the matter but may not contain any confidential, exempt information or particulars of the advice of a political adviser or assistant.

10 General exception

- 10.1 Subject to paragraph 11, where the publication of the intention to make a key decision under paragraph 9 is impracticable, that decision may only be made:-
- (a) where the proper officer has informed the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee or, if there is no such person, each member of the Scrutiny Committee by notice in writing, of the matter about which the decision is to be made;

- (b) where the proper officer has made available at the offices of the Council for inspection by the public and published on the Council's website a copy of the notice given pursuant to sub-paragraph (a); and
 - (c) after five clear days have elapsed following the day on which the proper officer made available the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (b).
- 10.2 Where paragraph 10.1 applies to any matter, paragraph 9 need not be complied with in relation to that matter.
- 10.3 As soon as reasonably practicable after the proper officer has complied with paragraph 10.1 he or she must:-
- (a) make available at the offices of the Council a notice setting out the reasons why compliance with paragraph 9 is impracticable; and
 - (b) publish that notice on the Council's website.

11 Cases of special urgency

- 11.1 Where the date by which a key decision must be made makes compliance with paragraph 10 impracticable the decision may only be made where the decision maker has obtained agreement from:-
- (a) the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee; or
 - (b) if there is no such person or if the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee is unable to act, the Chair of the Council; or
 - (c) where there is no Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Committee or of the Council, the Vice-Chair of the Council,
- that the making of the decision is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred.
- 11.2 As soon as reasonably practicable after the decision maker has obtained agreement under paragraph 11.1 that the making of the decision is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred, the decision maker must:-
- (a) make available at the offices of the Council a notice setting out the reasons that the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred; and
 - (b) publish that notice on the Council's website.

12 Recording of executive decisions made at meetings

- 12.1 As soon as reasonably practicable after any meeting of a decision-making body at which an executive decision was made, the proper officer, or if the proper officer was not present at the meeting, the person presiding, must ensure that a written statement is produced for every executive decision made which includes the information specified in paragraph 12.2.
- 12.2 The statement referred to in paragraph 12.1 must include:-
- (a) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
 - (b) a record of the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the decision-making body at the meeting at which the decision was made;
 - (d) a record of any conflict of interest relating to the matter decided which is declared by any member of the decision-making body which made the decision; and
 - (e) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Head of Paid Service.
- 12.3 For the purposes of paragraph 12.1 “person presiding” means the person actually presiding or the person nominated to preside at that meeting.
- 12.4 Executive decisions made by decision-making bodies are prescribed decisions for the purposes of Section 9G(3) of the 2000 Act (duty to keep written records of private meetings).

13 Recording of executive decisions made by individuals

- 13.1 As soon as reasonably practicable after an individual member has made an executive decision, that member must produce or instruct the proper officer to produce a written statement of that executive decision which includes the information specified in paragraph 13.2.
- 13.2 The statement referred to in paragraph 13.1 must include:-
- (a) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
 - (b) a record of the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the member when making the decision;
 - (d) a record of any conflict of interest declared by an Cabinet member who is consulted by the member which relates to the decision; and

- (e) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the Head of Paid Service.
- 13.3 Executive decisions made by individual members of the Cabinet are prescribed decisions for the purposes of Section 9G(4) of the 2000 Act (duty to keep a written record of decisions made by individual members of local authority executives).
- 13.4 As soon as reasonably practicable after an officer has made a decision which is an executive decision, the officer must produce a written statement which must include:-
- (a) a record of the decision including the date it was made;
 - (b) a record of the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision;
 - (d) a record of any conflict of interest declared by any Cabinet member who is consulted by the officer which relates to the decision; and
 - (e) in respect of any declared conflict of interest, a note of dispensation granted by the relevant local authority's Head of Paid Service.

14 Inspection of documents following executive decisions

- 14.1 Subject to paragraph 20, after a meeting of a decision-making body at which an executive decision has been made, or after an individual member or an officer has made an executive decision the proper officer must ensure that a copy of:-

- (a) any records prepared in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 13; and
- (b) any report considered at the meeting or, as the case may be, considered by the individual member or officer and relevant to a decision recorded in accordance with paragraphs 12 or 13 or, where only part of the report is relevant to such a decision, that part,

must be available for inspection by members of the public, as soon as is reasonably practicable, at the offices of the Council and on the Council's website.

- 14.2 Where a request on behalf of a newspaper is made for a copy of any of the documents available for public inspection under paragraph 14.1, those documents must be supplied for the benefit of the newspaper by the Council on payment by the newspaper to the Council of postage, copying or other necessary charge for transmission.

15 Inspection of background papers

15.1 Subject to paragraph 20, when a copy of the whole or part of a report for a meeting is made available for inspection by members of the public in accordance with paragraph 7 or 14, at the same time:-

- (a) a copy of a list compiled by the proper officer of the background papers to the report or part of the report, must be included in the report or, as the case may be, part of the report; and
- (b) at least one copy of each of the documents included in that list

must be available for inspection by the public at the offices of Council and on the Council's website.

16 Additional rights of access to documents for members of local authorities

16.1 Subject to paragraphs 16.5 to 16.6, any document which:-

- (a) is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet; and
- (b) contains material relating to any business to be transacted at a public meeting

must be available for inspection by any member of the Council.

16.2 Any document which is required by paragraph 16.1 to be available for inspection by any member of the Council must be available for such inspection for at least five clear days before the meeting except that:-

- (a) where the meeting is convened at shorter notice, such a document must be available for inspection when the meeting is convened; and
- (b) where an item is added to the agenda at shorter notice, a document that would be required to be available under paragraph 16.1 in relation to that item, must be available for inspection when the item is added to the agenda.

16.3 Subject to paragraphs 16.5 to 16.6, any document which:-

- (a) is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet; and
- (b) contains material relating to:-
 - (i) any business transacted at a private meeting;
 - (ii) any decision made by an individual member in accordance with executive arrangements; or

- (iii) any decision made by an officer in accordance with executive arrangements,

must be available for inspection by any member of the Council when the meeting concludes or where an executive decision is made by an individual member or an officer immediately after the decision has been made.

- 16.4 Any document which is required by paragraph 16.3 to be available for inspection by any member of the Council must be available for such inspection, in any event, within 24 hours of the conclusion of the meeting or the decision being made, as the case may be.
- 16.5 Paragraphs 16.1 and 16.3 do not require a document to be available for inspection if it appears to the proper officer that it discloses exempt information of a description falling within Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the 1972 Act (descriptions of exempt information: England).
- 16.6 Notwithstanding paragraph 16.5, paragraphs 16.1 and 16.3 do require the document to be available for inspection if the information is information of a description for the time being falling within:-
 - (a) paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A to the 1972 Act (except to the extent that the information relates to any terms proposed or to be proposed by or to the authority in the course of negotiations for a contract); or
 - (b) paragraph 6 of Schedule 12A to the 1972 Act.
- 16.7 Where it appears to the proper officer that compliance with paragraph 16.1 or 16.3 in relation to a document or part of a document would involve the disclosure of advice provided by a political adviser or assistant that paragraph will not apply to that document or part.
- 16.8 The rights conferred by paragraphs 16.1 and 16.3 are in addition to any other rights that a member of the Council may have.

17 Additional rights of access to documents for members of overview and scrutiny committees

- 17.1 Subject to paragraph 17.3 a member of a Scrutiny Committee of the Council is entitled to a copy of any document which:-
 - (a) is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet; and
 - (b) contains material relating to:-
 - (i) any business that has been transacted at a meeting of a decision-making body of the Council;

- (ii) any decision that has been made by an individual member of the Cabinet in accordance with executive arrangements; or
 - (iii) any decision that has been made by an officer of the authority in accordance with executive arrangements.
- 17.2 Subject to paragraph 17.3, where a member of a Scrutiny Committee requests a document which falls within paragraph 17.1, the Cabinet must provide that document as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case no later than 10 clear days after the Cabinet receives the request.
- 17.3 No member of a Scrutiny Committee is entitled to a copy:-
 - (a) of any such document or part of a document as contains exempt or confidential information unless that information is relevant to:-
 - (i) an action or decision that the member is reviewing or scrutinising; or
 - (ii) any review contained in any programme of work of such a committee or sub-committee of such a committee; or
 - (b) of a document or part of a document containing advice provided by a political adviser or assistant.
- 17.4 Where the Cabinet determines that member of a Scrutiny Committee is not entitled to a copy of a document or part of any such document for a reason set out in paragraph 17.1 or 17.3, it must provide the Scrutiny Committee with a written statement setting out its reasons for that decision.
- 18 Reports to the local authority where the key decision procedure is not followed**
- 18.1 Where an executive decision has been made and:-
 - (a) It was not treated as being a key decision; and
 - (b) A relevant Scrutiny Committee is of the opinion that the decision should have been treated as a key decision,

that Scrutiny Committee may require the Cabinet which is responsible for the decision to submit a report to the Council within such reasonable period as the committee may specify.
- 18.2 A report under paragraph 18.1 must include details of:-
 - (a) the decision and the reasons for the decision;
 - (b) the decision maker by which the decision was made; and

- (c) if the Cabinet is of the opinion that the decision was not a key decision, the reasons for that opinion.

19 Cabinet reports to the local authority

- 19.1 The Leader must submit to the Council at such intervals as may be determined a report containing details of each executive decision taken during the period since the last report was submitted to the Council where the making of the decision was agreed as urgent in accordance with paragraph 11.
- 19.2 A report submitted for the purposes of paragraph 19.1 must include:-
 - (a) particulars of each decision made; and
 - (b) a summary of the matters in respect of which each decision was made.
- 19.3 The Leader must submit at least one report under paragraph 19.1 annually to the Council.

20 Confidential information, exempt information and advice of a political adviser or assistant

- 20.1 Nothing in these Rules is to be taken to authorise or require the disclosure of confidential information in breach of the obligation of confidence.
- 20.2 Nothing in these Rules:-
 - (a) authorises or requires the Council to disclose to the public or make available for public inspection any document or part of document if, in the opinion of the proper officer, that document or part of a document contains or may contain confidential information; or
 - (b) requires the Council to disclose to the public or make available for public inspection any document or part of document if, in the opinion of the proper officer, that document or part of a document contains or is likely to contain exempt information or the advice of a political adviser or assistant.
- 20.3 Where a member of the Cabinet or an officer makes an executive decision in accordance with executive arrangements, nothing in these Rules:-
 - (a) authorises or requires documents relating to that decision to be disclosed to the public, or made available for public inspection where, the documents contain confidential information; or

- (b) requires documents relating to that decision to be disclosed to the public, or made available for public inspection where the disclosure of the documents would, in the opinion of the member or officer making the decision, give rise to the disclosure of exempt information or the advice of a political adviser or assistant.
- 20.4 Nothing in these Rules requires a decision-making body to permit the taking of any photographs of any proceedings or the use of any means to enable persons not present to see or hear any proceedings (whether at the time or later), or the making of any oral report on any proceedings as they take place.

21 Inspection and supply of documents

- 21.1 Any document required by any provision of these Rules to be open to inspection by members of the public must be available for inspection:-
 - (a) at all reasonable hours at the offices of the Council;
 - (b) on the Council's website; and
 - (c) in the case of documents to be available for inspection pursuant to paragraph 15, on payment of a reasonable fee if required by the Council by the person seeking to inspect the documents at the offices of the Council.
- 21.2 Subject to paragraph 21.4, where a document is to be available for inspection by a person under any provision in these Rules, the person may:-
 - (a) make a copy of the whole or part of the document; or
 - (b) require the person having custody of the document to supply the person requiring inspection of a copy of the whole or part of the document,

on payment by the person requiring the copy to the Council of postage, copying or other necessary charge for transmission.
- 21.3 Subject to paragraph 21.4, any member of the public may, in any publicly available medium, reproduce, or provide commentary in relation to, any document supplied to that person or made available for inspection by members of the public under these Rules.
- 21.4 Paragraphs 21.2 and 21.3 do not require or authorise the doing of any act which infringes the copyright of any work except that, where the owner of the copyright is the Council, nothing done pursuant to that paragraph constitutes an infringement of the copyright.

- 21.5 Where any document required by these Rules to be open to inspection by the public:-
- (a) is supplied to or available for inspection by members of the public; or
 - (b) is supplied for the benefit of any newspaper in pursuance of paragraph 7.7 or 14.2,
- the publication thereby of any defamatory matter contained in the document is privileged unless the publication is proved to be with malice.
- 21.6 Any written record of an executive decision or any report required by paragraph 14 to be available for inspection by members of the public, must be retained by the Council and made available for inspection by the public for a period of at least six years beginning on the date on which the decision, to which the report or record relates, was made.
- 21.7 Any background papers required by paragraph 15 to be available for inspection by members of the public must be retained by Council and be available for inspection by the public for a period of at least four years beginning on the date on which the decision, to which the background papers relate, was made.
- 21.8 The rights conferred on any person by these Rules to inspect, copy or be supplied with documents are in addition to any such rights that person may have apart from those under these Rules.

Offences

- 22.1 A person who has custody of a document which is required by paragraph 7, 14 or 15 to be available for inspection by members of the public commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, that person:-
- (a) intentionally obstructs any person exercising a right conferred under these Rules to inspect, or to make a copy of the whole or part of the document, or
 - (b) refuses to supply a copy of the whole part of the document in accordance with paragraphs 7.7, 14.2 or 21.2.
- 22.2 A person who commits an offence under paragraph 22.1 is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale.

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Budget and Policy Framework Rules

1. The Framework for Cabinet Decisions

1.1 The *Council Meeting* will be responsible for the adoption of the *Budget and Policy Framework*. Once a *Budget and Policy Framework* is in place, it will be the responsibility of the *Cabinet* to implement it.

1.2 The following comprise the Policy framework:

- Community Safety Partnership Plan
- Corporate Plan
- Food Law Enforcement Plan
- Governance Arrangements (changes to the Constitution, new executive arrangements and changes to the Petitions Scheme and local Code of Conduct)
- Housing Revenue Account Business Plan
- Licensing Policy Statement
- Local Plan
- Medium Term Financial Plan
- Pay Policy Statement (Localism Act)
- Sustainable Community Strategy
- Treasury Management Strategy

2. Process for Developing the Budget and Policy Framework

The Committee identified in the second column below should be notified of plans to adopt any plan, strategy or budget that forms part of the Budget and Policy Framework.

The plan, strategy or budget, together with any recommendations from the Committee, will then be reported to Cabinet who will confirm the contents of the document before recommending it to Council for adoption.

Plan, strategy or budget	Relevant body
Budget	Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee
Community Safety Partnership Plan	Communities Scrutiny Committee
Corporate Plan	Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee
Food Law Enforcement Plan	Communities Scrutiny Committee
Governance Arrangements	Standards Committee
Housing Revenue Account Business Plan	Communities Committee
Licensing Policy Statement	Licensing Committee
Local Plan	Planning Committee
Medium Term Financial Plan	Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee
Pay Policy Statement (Localism Act)	Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee
Sustainable Community Strategy	Growth Scrutiny Committee
Treasury Management Strategy	Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee

3. Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

- (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 (virement) the *Cabinet*, a *Director*, *Assistant Director* or Senior Manager or any body under joint arrangements discharging *Executive Functions* 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 the *Council Meeting*, then that decision may only be taken by the *Council Meeting*, subject to 4 below.
- (b) If the *Cabinet*, a *Director*, *Assistant Director*, a Senior Manager or any body under joint arrangements discharging *Executive Functions* want to make such a decision, they shall take advice from the *Monitoring Officer* and/or the *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 paragraph 4 (urgent decisions outside the budget and policy framework) shall apply.

4 Urgent Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

- (a) The *Cabinet*, the *Chief Executive*, a *Director*, a *Senior Manager* or any body under joint arrangements discharging Executive functions may take a decision which is contrary to the *Policy Framework* or contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the *Budget* if the decision is a matter of urgency. However, the decision may only be taken:
 - (i) if it is not practical to convene a quorate meeting of the *Council Meeting*; and
 - (ii) if the Chair of a *Scrutiny Committee* agrees that the decision is a matter of urgency.

The reasons why it is not practical to convene a quorate meeting of the *Council Meeting* and the Chair of a *Scrutiny Committee*'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 Chair of a *Scrutiny Committee*, the consent of the *Chair of the Council*, and in the absence of both, the Vice-Chair of Council will be sufficient.

- (b) 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

- (a) The Council shall have the following budget heads:

General Fund

Central Services
Cultural Services
Environmental Services
Planning and Development
Highways and Transport
Housing Services
Personal Social Services
Corporate and Democratic Core
Unapportionable Overheads
Central Costs

Housing Revenue Account

Management and Maintenance

- (b) Steps taken by the *Cabinet*, a Senior Officer or under joint arrangements (if any) discharging Executive functions to implement Council policy shall not exceed those budgets allocated to each budget head. However the *Cabinet*, or a Senior Officer shall be entitled to vire across budget heads, where each individual virement does not exceed £50,000 in total and the aggregated total virement must not exceed £150,000 in any one year. Beyond that limit approval for any virement across budget heads shall require the approval of the Council.

6 In-Year Changes to Policy Framework

The responsibility for agreeing the budget and policy framework lies with the Council, and decisions by the Cabinet, a Senior Officer or joint arrangements (if any) discharging executive functions must be in line with it. No changes to any policy and strategy which make up the policy framework may be made by those bodies or individuals except those changes:

- (a) which will result in the closure or discontinuance of a service or part of service to meet a budgetary constraint;
- (b) which are necessary to ensure compliance with the law, ministerial direction or Government guidance;
- (c) 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;
- (d) in response to recommendations made by the Council's External Auditors.

7 Call-In of Decisions Outside the Budget or Policy Framework

- (a) Where a Scrutiny Committee is of the opinion that a Cabinet 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 Section 151 Officer.
- (b) In respect of functions which are the responsibility of the Cabinet, the Monitoring Officer's report and Section 151 Officer's report shall be to the Cabinet with a copy to every Member of the Council. Regardless of whether the decision is delegated or not, the Cabinet

must meet to decide what action to take in respect of the Monitoring Officer's report and to prepare a report to Council in the event that the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer conclude that the decision was a departure, and to the relevant Scrutiny Committee if the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer conclude that the decision was not a departure.

- (c) If the decision has yet to be made, or has been made but not yet implemented, and the advice from the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 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 relevant Scrutiny Committee 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. At the meeting it will receive a report of the decision or proposals and the advice of the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer. The Council may either:
 - (i) endorse a decision or proposal of the executive 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
 - (ii) amend the Council's financial regulations or policy concerned to encompass the decision or proposal of the body or individual responsible for that executive 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
 - (iii) 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 or accommodate it, require the Cabinet to reconsider the matter in accordance with the advice of the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer.

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Finance Rules

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Section 151 Officer has statutory duties in relation to the financial administration and stewardship of the Council. 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 2011.

- 1.2 The Section 151 Officer is accordingly responsible for:

- (a) the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs which includes:
- (b) setting, and monitoring compliance with, financial management standards
 - (c) advising on the corporate financial position and on the key financial controls necessary to secure sound financial management
 - (d) providing financial information
 - (e) preparing the Revenue Budget and Capital Programme
 - (f) treasury management activities
 - (g) ensuring effective financial Governance arrangements are in place

- 1.3 The management of the Council's financial affairs will be conducted in accordance with the financial rules set out in Part 4 of the Constitution of the Council which includes the following Financial Regulations.

2 FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

2.1 General

- 2.2 Financial Regulations provide the framework for managing the Authority's financial affairs. They apply to every member and officer of the Council and anyone acting on its behalf.

- 2.3 The regulations, in conjunction with the Constitution of the Council, identify the financial role and responsibilities of the Council Meeting, Cabinet and Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee members, the Head of the Paid Service (the Chief Executive), the Monitoring Officer, the Section 151 Officer and Senior Officers.

- 2.4 The Section 151 Officer is responsible for maintaining a continuous review of the Financial Regulations and submitting any additions or changes necessary to the *Standards Committee* and then on to Council.
- 2.5 The Senior Officers are responsible for ensuring that all staff are aware of the existence, content of the Authority's Financial Regulations, other internal regulatory documents and ensuring compliance with them.
- 2.6 The Senior Officers are also responsible for consulting the Section 151 Officer to seek approval on any matter potentially having a material impact on the Authority's finances, before any contractual or binding commitments are incurred.

3 ACCOUNTING

3.1 Accounting Policies

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for implementing the accounting policies and ensuring that they are applied consistently.

3.2 Accounting Records and Returns

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the operation of the Council's accounting systems, the form of accounts and the supporting financial records. Any changes made by Senior Officers to the existing financial systems or the establishment of new systems must be approved in advance by the Section 151 Officer. However, Senior Officers are responsible for the proper operation of financial processes in their own directorates.

- 3.3 Any changes to agreed procedures by Senior Officers to meet their own specific service needs should be agreed with the Section 151 Officer.

- 3.4 Senior Officers should ensure that their staff receive relevant financial training that has been approved by the Section 151 Officer as soon as possible after commencing employment.

3.5 Accounting Principles

The following principles shall be observed in the allocation of accounting duties:

- (a) the duties of providing information about sums due to or from the Council and of calculating, checking and recording these sums, shall be separated as completely as possible from the duty of collecting or disbursing them.

- (b) officers charged with the duty of examining and checking the accounts of cash transactions shall not themselves be engaged in any of these transactions.
- (c) standards arising from accepted good practice must be adhered to at all times.

3.6 Treatment of Year-end Balances

The *Cabinet Meeting* is responsible for agreeing procedures for carrying forward under and over spending on budget heads.

3.7 The Annual Statement of Accounts

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that the Annual Statement of Accounts is prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. Following the conclusion of the External Audit process the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee is responsible for approving the Annual Statement of Accounts. The Draft Statement of Accounts – prior to consideration by External Audit - will be approved by the Chief Financial Officer

4 ADVANCE ACCOUNTS

- 4.1 The Section 151 Officer shall provide such advance accounts (Imprests) as he/she considers appropriate, for such officers of the Council as may need them, to meet minor expenditure on behalf of the Council, and prescribe rules for the operating of these accounts.
- 4.2 No income received on behalf of the Council may be paid into an advance account but must be banked or paid to the Council as provided elsewhere in these regulations.
- 4.3 Payments shall be limited to minor items of expenditure and to such other items as the Section 151 Officer may approve, and shall be supported by a receipted voucher, to the extent that Section 151 Officer may require. Where appropriate a VAT receipt must be obtained that is compliant with the VAT regulations.
- 4.4 An officer responsible for an advance account shall, maintain on a continuous basis a statement detailing the position of his/her Imprest account. That Statement shall if requested be provided to the Section 151 Officer
- 4.5 On leaving the employment of the Council or otherwise ceasing to be entitled to hold an Imprest advance, an officer shall account to the Section 151 Officer for the amount advanced to him/her. Any transfers of Imprests between staff should be evidenced in writing and the Section 151 Officer shall be informed, also in writing, of the change in Imprest holder.

5 ASSETS

5.1 General

The Council holds assets in the form of property, vehicles, equipment, furniture and other items worth many millions of pounds. These assets must be safeguarded and used efficiently in service delivery. Arrangements must be made for the security of both assets together with any supporting legal documentation, operational information, etc.

5.2 No employee shall make personal use of Council assets unless given authorisation from a senior officer to do so.

5.3 Asset Register

In order to comply with good practice guidelines in respect of both accounting and effective asset management the Council will maintain an up-to-date asset register.

5.4 The Section 151 Officer will ensure that an Asset Register for all fixed assets, of and above an agreed value, is maintained for the Authority; that it is updated as and when changes occur and that the assets are valued in accordance with recognised good practice..

5.5 Senior Officers shall provide the Section 151 Officer with details of all property, plant and machinery, and movable assets currently owned by or used by the Authority and under their control, and of any additions or changes to those assets.

5.6 A complete list of leased equipment held must be maintained by Senior Officers, a copy of which should be forwarded to the Section 151 Officer at the end of each financial year.

5.7 Disposals of Fixed Assets

The disposal or sale of all Fixed Assets must be in accordance with legislation, the Constitution of the Council and the Asset Management Plan (including the Acquisitions and Disposals Policy).

5.8 Land Database

The Team Manager (Solicitor), Commercial Property and Estates Manager and the GIS Officer shall maintain a database of all property owned by the Council (except dwellings provided under the Housing Acts) recording the statutory powers under which it is held, location, extent and plan reference, purchase details, particulars of nature of interest and rents payable and particulars of tenancies granted.

5.9 Inventories

Senior Officers will be responsible for maintaining up-to-date inventories of all furniture, fittings and equipment purchased, or given to the Council, under their control. The details recorded for each item should be sufficient to enable easy identification and facilitate the valuation of the Council's assets.

- 5.10 Senior Officers shall ensure that an annual check is carried out on their inventories in order to verify the location and condition of all items, that they are still required, and to take action in relation to any disposals, transfers and losses in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Section 151 Officer. All attractive and portable items, e.g. computers, cameras, electronic equipment, should be identified with security markings as belonging to the Council.
- 5.11 Senior Officers should ensure that all of the Council's property under their control is only used in the course of the Council's business, unless they have given permission otherwise.
- 5.12 At the end of each financial year Senior Officers shall submit a copy of their complete inventory to Section 151 Officer.
- 5.13 Inventory items that become obsolete or surplus to requirements can, with authorisation from the relevant Director or Assistant Director, be sold or disposed of in accordance with Council Policy.
- 5.14 Stocks and Stores
- Senior Officers shall be responsible for the care and custody of the stocks and stores in their area.
- 5.15 Stocks shall not be in excess of normal requirements, except in special circumstances and with the approval of Cabinet.
- 5.16 Senior Officers shall arrange for a regular, independent, physical check of all stocks, ensuring that all stock items are checked at least once per year. Any surpluses or deficiencies should be investigated to a satisfactory conclusion. The Council's records should be corrected for minor discrepancies but major discrepancies must be reported to Section 151 Officer at the earliest opportunity.
- 5.17 The Section 151 Officer shall be entitled to receive from each Senior Officer such information as he/she requires in relation to stores to develop required accounting, costing and financial records. At each year-end Senior Officers shall provide details of their Stock holdings in the form of balances on Year End Stock Certificates.
- 5.18 Surplus materials, stores or equipment shall be disposed of by competitive tender or public auction unless a decision to the contrary is taken at an appropriate level as required by the Council's Constitution..

5.19 Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is a generic term that includes inventions and writing. If these are created by an employee, during the course of their employment, then, as a general rule, they belong to the employer, not the employee.

5.20 Certain activities undertaken within the authority may give rise to items that are patentable, e.g. equipment and computer software. These items are known as intellectual property.

5.21 Senior Officers must ensure that controls are in place to prevent staff from carrying out private work in Council time, and must make staff aware of the Council's rights with regard to intellectual property.

6 AUDIT

6.1 General

The requirement for an internal audit function within local authorities is implied by Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, which requires that authorities "make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs".

6.2 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 states - A relevant authority must undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking in to account public sector internal audit standards or guidance.

6.3 The Council advised by the Chief Financial Officer will ensure that appropriate arrangements for undertaking the external audit of the Council's Statement of Accounts and financial arrangements are in place.

6.4 Local authorities can also be subject to audit, inspection, or investigation by external bodies such as HM Revenue and Customs, who have statutory rights of access.

6.5 Internal Audit

Internal Audit is undertaken on the Council's behalf by a Joint Consortium with Chesterfield Borough Council as the host authority, operating under the terms of reference set out within the Audit Charter, agreed by the audit committees of the authorities within the consortium. The Audit Charter covers the following matters:-

INTRODUCTION

The Internal Audit Consortium Audit Charter describe the purpose, authority and principal responsibilities of the Internal Audit Consortium that has been established to provide the internal audit service to the three Councils.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal Audit is an independent objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

The Internal Audit services has rights to unrestricted access at each partner authority to all records and assets deemed necessary to undertake its duties. This right of access is set out in the Financial Regulations. In addition, where necessary, the Internal Audit Consortium Manager will have unrestricted access to:

- The Chief Executive
- The Chief Finance Officer
- Members
- Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee
- Individual Directors / Assistant Directors
- All Other Employees
- The External Auditor

INDEPENDENCE

In order to achieve its objectives effectively, Internal Audit must be seen to be independent.

This is achieved by:

- Organisational status of the Internal Audit Consortium and the objectivity of Internal Audit
- Ability of internal audit to report in its own name to all senior management and to members at the relevant authority.
- Being independent of systems and procedures being audited.
- Where the Internal Audit Consortium is asked to provide any services in a consultancy role, this should be made clear in the project brief
- The independence and reporting arrangements for the Internal Audit Consortium Manager being detailed in the Consortium legal agreement and the Council's Constitution.

AUTHORITY

There are two principal pieces of legislation that impact upon internal audit at local authorities.

- S151 of the Local Government Act 1972 – requires a Local Authority to ensure that one of the officers has responsibility for the proper administration of its financial affairs.
- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 states that “A relevant authority must undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking in to account public sector internal audit standards or guidance.

In addition, the Consortium legal agreement details how the Consortium will operate in terms of finance, staffing, reporting and independence.

Internal Audit is also governed by policies, procedures, rules and regulations established by the host Council. These include financial regulations, conditions of service, codes of conduct and anti-fraud and corruption strategies.

Where key services are to be provided to one of the partner councils by other contractors or through a partnership, in order for internal audit to form an opinion on the controls operating, a right of access to relevant information and documents should be included in contracts or agreements concerned.

STANDARDS

The Internal Audit Consortium adopts standards established by CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) in undertaking its work. In particular The Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (2013).

The Internal Audit Consortium will follow the CIPFA guidance as ‘proper practice’ in the provision of the Internal Audit Service to the partner Councils.

The Internal Audit Consortium will seek to achieve continuous improvement in the provision of the internal audit service and will establish a performance management and quality assurance framework to assist in this process.

The Internal Audit Consortium Manager will develop, maintain and manage a Risk Assessment in relation to the functions of the Consortium.

INTERNAL AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY

The areas of Internal Audit responsibility are detailed in the Consortium Legal Agreement as follows (paragraph numbers below refer to the Consortium Legal agreement):

6.5.1 The Statutory Internal Audit Functions and Other Internal Audit-related Functions carried out for the Councils

- Each Council hereby empowers The Consortium to discharge on its behalf **the Internal Audit Functions** in accordance with this Agreement and at such level as may be agreed from time to time in the Audit Plan for each Council
- The Councils agree that references to their respective separate internal audit units in their respective constitutions or Financial Regulations or procedures shall be read as references to the Consortium where appropriate

In particular the Consortium will, for each Council:

- Prepare each year in advance an **Audit Plan** for discussion and agreement by each Council's Client Officer. The Audit Plan shall then be submitted for approval by the Councils' respective Audit Committees. Any in-year significant changes to the Audit Plan shall be agreed by the respective Client Officers and Audit Committees
- Prepare evidence based **audit reports** following discussions between Consortium staff and relevant service managers. The Internal Audit Consortium Manager shall send final audit reports to the relevant Client Officer for circulation within the relevant Council. The relevant Client Officer will follow up audit reports to ensure that implementation plans in those audit reports are completed and received by the Internal Audit Consortium Manager and actioned
- Support **Corporate Activities** as agreed in the Audit Plan for each Council by way of internal audit input to appropriate corporate issues
- Liaise as required with the **External Auditor** for each Council and with other regulators
- Contribute as agreed in the **Audit Plan** to the **Annual Governance Statement** and **Local Code of Corporate Governance**
- Contribute to reviews of **financial regulations**
- Carry out such **Other Internal Audit-related Functions** for the Councils as may be proposed from time to time by the Internal Audit Consortium Manager and the Client Officer in each Council and agreed in the approved Audit

Plan. Such Other Internal Audit-related Functions may include contributing to the confidential reporting policies ("whistleblowing" policies) of the Councils

6.5.2 The Public Body Functions

The Consortium will also carry out such

- Statutory Internal Audit Functions and
- Other Internal Audit-related Functions

For such public sector bodies (other than the Councils) as may be approved from time to time by the Joint Board within legal and operational limits

Other responsibilities of internal audit are:

To provide a written annual report to the Audit Committee (or equivalent) at each partner authority.

The report will include:

- An overall opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's control environment (including any qualifications to that opinion)
- Present a summary of the audit work from which the opinion is derived, including reliance placed on the work by other assurance bodies
- Draw attention to any issues the Internal Audit Consortium Manager judges particularly relevant to the preparation of the Annual Governance Statement
- Compare work actually undertaken with work that was planned and to report relevant performance measures and targets
- Comment on compliance with Standards and report on the results of quality assurance reviews

Where either:

- (a) Key systems are being operated, or key systems provided by other organisations on behalf of the Council
- (b) Key systems are being operated , or key systems provided, on behalf of other organisations by the Council

The Internal Audit Consortium Manager will decide, in consultation with all parties, whether Internal Audit conduct the work to derive the required opinions on the reliability of systems and controls or should rely on the opinion provided by other auditors.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Managing the risk of fraud and corruption is the responsibility of management.

The Internal Audit Consortium Manager should be notified of all suspected or detected fraud, bribery, corruption or impropriety in accordance with each Council's Financial Regulations and Anti Fraud and Corruption Strategies, in order to inform their opinion of the internal control environment.

Subject to availability of resources with the Internal Audit Plan, internal audit may assist management in the investigation of suspected fraud, bribery or corruption.

AUDIT STYLE AND CONTENT

The primary task of the Internal Audit Consortium is to review systems of internal control operating throughout each of the partner authorities, and in this will adopt a predominantly systems based approach to the audit.

The Internal Audit Consortium Manager will manage the provision of the Internal Audit service to each Council by:

- Preparing a risk based annual audit plan for discussion and agreement by each Council's Client Officer.
- Reporting to each Council's Audit Committee for approval the recommended annual audit plan.
- Ensuring audit work is supervised, recorded and reported.

AUDIT REPORTING

All audits will result in the development of a formal written report. Reports will be issued to the relevant Assistant Director and Client (Section 151) Officer concerned. If the Internal Audit Consortium Manager considers necessary, copies of reports may also be issued to the Chief Executive and to members at the relevant authority. The Internal Audit Consortium Manager will make periodic reports to each Audit Committee summarising all internal audit reports issued.

AUDIT RESOURCES

The staffing and budget of the Internal Audit Consortium will be kept under review by the Head of Internal Audit, bearing in mind the resource requirements identified in the audit plan process. Where resources

available do not match the resource requirements identified by the annual audit plans, the Head of the Internal Audit Consortium will report to the audit committee of the Council concerned and to the Joint Board.

REVIEW OF AUDIT CHARTER

The Audit Charter will be reviewed every 2 years by the Internal Audit Consortium Manager and will be reported to each Council's Audit Committee for approval.

6.6 Fraud and Corruption

The Council has a zero tolerance of fraud and corruption whether that arises within the Council itself, from its suppliers, its contractors or from partner agencies.

6.7 The Council has approved a Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and both employees, elected Members and those who work with the Council staff are required to abide by the with the standards set out within that Strategy. It also contains details of the 'Whistleblowing' arrangements in place Supporting the Zero Tolerance approach to fraud is the Council's Confidential Reporting or Whistleblowing Policy. Members, employees and those who work with the Council are expected to use Whistleblowing if they suspect any impropriety, breaches of procedure or acts of fraud or corruption by other members of staff, Council Members, occupants of Council properties and recipients of Housing or Council Tax Benefits

6.8 All Officers and staff will notify the Section 151 Officer immediately, of any suspected fraud, theft, bribe, irregularity, improper use or misappropriation of the Council's property or resources. The Section 151 Officers shall jointly and severally take such steps as they consider necessary to investigate promptly and report in accordance with the procedure in place.

7 Banking Arrangements and Cheques

7.1 All arrangements with the Council's bankers shall be made by or under arrangements approved by the Section 151 Officer, who shall be authorised to operate such banking accounts, , as he/she may consider necessary.

7.2 Cheques

All cheques shall be ordered only on the authority of the Section 151 Officer, who shall make proper arrangements for their safe custody.

- 7.3 Any cheques for more than £25,000 must be countersigned by the Section 151 Officer or one of the other officers authorised to sign cheques.

7.4 **BACS**

The payment of creditors will, wherever possible, be made by BACS transfer, the schedule of payments being made will be authorised by the Section 151 Officer or other officer authorised by the Council to do so.

7.5 **CHAPS**

Where appropriate payment including the repayment of monies borrowed by the Council as part of its Treasury Management shall be made by CHAPS or Faster Payment to facilitate the cash flow position. All payments must be authorised by the Section 151 Officer or another authorised officer.

8 Budgeting

8.1 **Budget format**

The budget and policy framework will be approved by the *Council Meeting* and will be implemented by the Cabinet. The Rules of Procedure are set out in Part 4 of the Constitution of the Council.

8.2 **Budget preparation**

The Section 151 Officer shall determine the detailed form of Capital and Revenue estimates subject to the general directions of the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee, the Cabinet and after consultation with Senior Officers.

- 8.3 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to ensure that budget estimates reflecting the agreed Corporate Plan are submitted to the Section 151 Officer, in accordance with both the agreed requirements and timetable.

8.4 The Section 151 Officer will collate the estimates and report to the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee and the Cabinet. The draft budget should include allocation to different services and projects, proposed taxation levels and contingency funds. The Cabinet will recommend a budget to the *Council Meeting*.

8.5 Budget monitoring and control

The Section 151 Officer together with relevant senior offices is responsible for providing appropriate financial information to enable budgets to be monitored effectively. Reports detailing expenditure against the budget for every budget head are to be provided to both Cabinet and to the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee on a quarterly basis.

8.6 It is the responsibility of Senior Officers to control income and expenditure within their area and to monitor performance, taking account of financial information provided by Section 151 Officer. They should report to him/her on variances or anticipated variances within their own areas. They should also take any action necessary to avoid exceeding their budget allocation and alert the Section 151 Officer to any issues which have arisen or may arise.

8.7 Virements

Once the budget has been approved, Cabinet or budget managers shall be entitled to vire across budget heads with the exception of salary related budgets. Virements from salary related budgets can only be utilised for the use of agency and consultancy work. The Accountancy Section shall be entitled to vire budgets for housekeeping purposes.

8.8 Resource allocation

The Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Head of Paid Service is responsible for developing and maintaining a resource allocation process that ensures due consideration of the Council's policy framework.

8.9 Preparation of the Capital Programme

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that a Capital Programme is prepared on an annual basis for consideration by the Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee and the Cabinet. Cabinet will agree a recommended Programme for submission to the *Council Meeting*.

8.10 Following the approval by the *Council Meeting* of the Capital Programme the Senior Officers concerned shall be authorised to:

- (a) take steps to enable land required for the Capital Programme to be acquired.

- (b) prepare a scheme and estimate of costs for approval by the Cabinet.

8.11 Guidelines

Guidelines on budget preparation are issued to Senior Officers by the Section 151 Officer in line with accepted good practice. The guidelines will take account of:

- (a) medium-term planning prospects
- (b) the corporate plan
- (c) available resources
- (d) spending pressures
- (e) relevant government guidelines
- (f) other internal policy documents
- (g) other relevant issues

9 **Contracts for Building, Constructional or Engineering Works**

- 9.1 All contracts will be let strictly in accordance with the Council's Procurement Strategy and *Contract Rules* with respect to Contracts and will be entered into the Contracts Register.
- 9.2 Where contracts provide for payment to be made by instalments the Section 151 Officer shall arrange for the keeping of a Contract Register or Registers. This will be held by the Assistant Director – Finance, Revenues & Benefits, to show the state of account on each contract between the Council and the Contractor, together with any other payments, and the related professional fees.
- 9.3 Payments to Contractors for work under contracts shall only be made on a certificate issued by a Senior Officer or other officer nominated by him/her in writing.
- 9.4 Subject to the provisions of the contract in each case, every extra or variation, shall, unless otherwise evidenced to his/her satisfaction, be authorised in writing by the appropriate Senior Officer, or other officer nominated by him/her in writing, and by the appropriate Cabinet Member, (or, in his/her absence, the Leader of the Council).
- 9.5 The final certificate of completion of any contract shall not be issued until the appropriate Senior Officer has produced to the Section 151 Officer a detailed statement of account, and all relevant documents as required.

- 9.6 The Section 151 Officer shall, to the extent he/she considers necessary, examine final accounts for contracts and he/she shall be entitled to make all such enquiries and receive such information and explanations as he/she may require in order to satisfy himself/herself as to the accuracy of the accounts.
- 9.7 Claims from contractors in respect of matters not clearly within the terms of any existing contract shall be referred to the Team Manager (Solicitor) for consideration of the Council's legal liability and, where necessary, to the Section 151 Officer for financial consideration before a settlement is reached.
- 9.8 Where completion of a contract is delayed, it shall be the duty of the supervising officer concerned to take appropriate action in respect of any claim for liquidated damages including if appropriate a report to the Cabinet.
- 9.9 In any case, where the total cost of any work carried out under a contract exceeds the approved contract sum by more than 10% and £5,000, a report of the cost shall, after agreement of the final account, be submitted to the Cabinet.
- 9.10 A Senior Officer regularly undertaking, by direct labour, work which contractors are able and willing to undertake, shall periodically compare the cost of a representative selection of such work with the cost of the same work performed by contractors.

10 Corporate Governance

- 10.1 All staff and members must comply with the standards of good Corporate Governance set out both within the Council's own Policy documents and accepted good practice.

11 Corporate Plan

- 11.1 The Chief Executive is responsible for ensuring that an up to date Corporate Plan Plan is in place, which should be recommended as required by the Cabinet to the *Council Meeting* for approval.

12 Expenditure

12.1 General

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the operation of the Council's accounting systems, the form of accounts and the supporting financial records. In this capacity he/she shall agree the method(s) and procedures required for the ordering and payment of all work carried out for, and all goods and services supplied to, the Council. These shall be in line with the requirements of the Council's Financial Regulations and accepted good practice to ensure that robust systems of internal control are maintained.

- 12.2 Every officer and member of the Council has a responsibility to declare any links or personal interests that they have with purchasers, suppliers and/or contractors, in accordance with the appropriate codes of conduct. Where such links exist the individuals concerned shall take no part in the evaluation of, or the decision making process in respect of the purchases or contracts concerned.
- 12.3 Each Senior Officer shall supply the Section 151 Officer with a list of his/her officers designated as Authorised Signatories for the purpose of authorising orders, invoices, timesheets and other types of expenditure, together with those authorised to sign other forms of documentation e.g. legal documents and correspondence. The limits of each signatory's authorisation must also be stated. Changes to the list must be notified to the Section 151 Officer promptly.
- 12.4 Each Senior Officer shall ensure that a proper division of duties is exercised throughout the procedures involved in the ordering and payment for work, goods and services.
- 12.5 The Council has established appropriate procedures for seeking competitive quotations for the provision of goods and services. In addition to satisfying the Council's internal procedures Officers prior to placing any orders must ensure that the procurement process adopted is in line with statutory requirements and European regulations. For any contracts with a total value in excess of £50,000 advice must be sought from the Procurement unit, or legal services. 12.6 As part of the Procurement Process all Officers must ensure that upcoming contracts are advertised both locally and nationally in line with regulations. All contracts entered into, whatever their nature, should be entered into the Contracts Register. Details of both upcoming contracts together with those currently in place are provided on the Council's website and senior officers must ensure that the records relating to their service area are comprehensive and up to date..
- 12.7 Orders for Work, Goods and Services
- All orders for work, goods or services must be in a form approved by the Council and the Section 151 Officer and are only to be authorised in manuscript, or, where applicable, electronically, by officers designated by each Senior Officer.
- 12.8 Official orders must be issued for all work to be carried out, and all goods or services to be supplied to the Council, unless an alternative method is formally agreed by the Section 151 Officer. This does not include the supply of utilities, periodic payments such as rent or rates, petty cash purchases or other exceptions specified by the Section 151 Officer. A copy of each order shall, if required, be supplied to the Section 151 Officer.
- 12.9 Where a Credit Card is used all orders placed must be detailed, on the Transaction Log provided, by the Card Holder. A detailed receipt **MUST** be

obtained, for every purchase made using this method, to support each order placed.

- 12.10 All purchases, of materials or services, must be contained within the annual budget agreed by the *Council Meeting*, or agreed by the Cabinet prior to the order being placed.
- 12.11 All orders must be placed in accordance with the Council's Procurement Strategy and Policies. Standard terms and conditions must not be varied without the prior approval of the Section 151 Officer or the Monitoring Officer. Before placing any order Officers must satisfy themselves that it secures best value for the Council and that the achievement of such best value can be evidenced.
- 12.12 No orders, in any format, must be raised for any personal or private purchases, nor must personal or private use be made of Council contracts.
- 12.13 Payment of Accounts
- The methods of payments shall be as decided by the Section 151 Officer. Electronic means will be used wherever possible.
- 12.14 When a Credit Card has been used there will be no invoice to pay in respect of individual items. Credit Card Statements will be provided on a monthly basis and must be checked thoroughly. Senior Officers must ensure that all charges, recorded against Cards held by officers within their area, have been properly incurred. Orders should be recorded on the Card Holders Transaction Log; proper, detailed receipts should have been obtained; the goods or services should have been necessary, received and of good quality and value for money. Any charges which cannot be supported must be investigated and reported to the Council's Bank and the Financial Services Section.
- 12.15 Card Holders will be responsible for the security of the card issued to them, at all times. All rules applying to the use of them must be complied with fully. The loss of a card **MUST** be reported immediately to the Council's Bank and Section 151 Officer.
- 12.16 Senior Officers issuing electronically authorised orders are responsible for examining, and verifying the related invoices. For any other payment, or for vouchers and accounts arising from sources within their areas, each Senior Officer will be responsible for examining, verifying and certifying these for payment.
- 12.17 Before certifying or approving an account for payment, the authorising officer shall have satisfied himself/herself that:
- (a) the work, goods or services to which the account relates have been carried out, received, or examined and approved.

- (b) the price(s), extension(s), calculation(s), trade discount(s), other allowance(s), credit(s) and tax are correct, and that the price(s) complies with the quotation(s), tender, contract or catalogue price(s).
- (c) the invoice is correctly coded, the expenditure has been properly incurred and is within the budget provision.
- (d) the appropriate entries have been made in the relevant accounting records, e.g. inventories, stores or stock records.
- (e) the account has not been previously passed for payment and is a proper liability of the Council.

12.18 All approved invoices, vouchers and certified accounts shall be passed, without delay, to the Section 151 Officer, 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.

12.19 Any amendment to an account shall be made in ink and initialled by the officer making it, stating briefly the reasons where they are not self-evident.

12.20 Each Senior Officer shall, on request, as soon after 31 March as possible and in accordance with agreed timescales, notify the Section 151 Officer of all outstanding expenditure relating to the previous year (Sundry Creditors).

12.21 Salaries, Wages, Pensions and Other Emoluments

The payment of all salaries, wages, pensions, allowances, compensation and any other emoluments to all employees, former employees and members of the Council shall be made by the Section 151 Officer or under arrangements approved and controlled by him/her.

12.22 Each Senior Officer shall notify the Section 151 Officer as soon as possible, and in the form prescribed by him/her, of all matters affecting the payment of such emoluments, and in particular:

- (a) appointments, resignations, dismissals, suspensions, secondments, and transfers;
- (b) absences from duty for sickness or other reason, apart from approved leave;
- (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 and the like.

- 12.23 Appointments of all employees shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the Council and the approved establishments, grades and rates of pay.
- 12.24 All time records, other pay documents and claims for allowances shall be in a form prescribed or approved by the Section 151 Officer and shall be certified in manuscript, or by approved electronic means by or on behalf of the appropriate Senior Officer. In the case of claims for travelling, subsistence and incidental expenses those making the claims must only claim for authorised expenditure legitimately incurred on Council Business. In approving such claims the Senior Officer responsible shall satisfy himself/herself that the journeys were authorised, the expenses properly and necessarily incurred and that the allowances are properly payable by the Council.
- 12.25 Such claims should be made within 3 months of the relevant event(s) taking place. Those submitted more than 3 months after the expenses were incurred will only be paid with the express approval of the Section 151 Officer. All claims for a particular financial year are to be submitted within 1 month of 31 March.

13 Income

13.1 General

Income is a vulnerable asset and effective income collection systems are necessary to ensure that all income due is identified, collected, receipted and banked properly. It is preferable to obtain income in advance of supplying goods or services as this improves the authority's cashflow while avoiding the time and cost of administering debts.

13.2 External Funding

The Section 151 Officer in conjunction with Senior Officers is responsible for ensuring that all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly recorded in the Council's accounts.

13.3 Collection of Income

The Section 151 Officer shall agree arrangements for the collection of all income due to the Council and shall approve the procedures, systems and documentation for its collection.

- 13.4 Each Senior Officer shall ensure that all income due to the Council, for work carried out, goods supplied and/or services rendered, is identified, and charged correctly (in accordance with an approved charging policy which is reviewed regularly). Particulars of all sums due should be utilised to ensure the prompt issuing of accounts for the recovery of income due and the maintenance of appropriate accounting records.

- 13.5 The Section 151 Officer shall be notified promptly of all contracts, leases and other agreements and arrangements entered into, which will generate an income to the Council. The Section 151 Officer shall have the right to inspect any documents or other evidence in this connection as he/she may decide.
- 13.6 All receipting forms will be ordered and supplied to service areas by the Section 151 Officer or, where they are used by one area only, by an officer nominated by the relevant Senior Officer in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Section 151 Officer.
- 13.7 All money received by an officer on behalf of the Council shall be paid fully and into the appropriate bank account utilising agreed systems and procedures, in the form that it was received. No deduction may be made from such monies save to the extent that the Section 151 Officer may specifically authorise. Each officer who so banks money shall enter on the paying-in slip the name of his/her office or establishment, the nature of the receipt and a reference to the payer. On the reverse of each cheque paid in they should enter a reference to the related debt, e.g. Rent/Council Tax/Sundry Debtor Account number and a receipt number.
- 13.8 Personal cheques shall not be cashed from income or any other monies held on behalf of the Council.
- 13.9 The duty of identifying debts and raising charges, the collection of those charges, and the control and reconciliation of the resulting income shall be separated as far as is practicable.
- 13.10 Every transfer of official money from one member of staff to another will be evidenced in the records of the service areas concerned by the signature of the receiving officer.
- 13.11 Debt Recovery
- The Section 151 Officer shall establish and appropriate recovery procedures, and the Team Manager (Solicitor) will take legal action, where necessary, for debts that are not promptly paid.
- 13.12 The Section 151 Officer shall, after consultation with the relevant Portfolio Member authorise the write-off of bad debts up to an approved limit in each case and refer larger debts to the Cabinet with recommendation for write off. A record of all debts written off will be maintained and the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations will be complied with.

14 Insurances

- 14.1 The Section 151 Officer shall effect all insurance cover and negotiate all claims in consultation with other officers where necessary.

- 14.2 A Senior Officer shall notify the Section 151 Officer promptly of all new risks, properties or vehicles that require insurance cover and of any alterations affecting existing insurance policies.
- 14.3 A Senior Officer shall notify the Section 151 Officer and Internal Audit Consortium, immediately, of any loss, liability or damage that may lead to a claim against the Council, and provide any information or explanation required by the Section 151 Officer or the Council's insurers. Internal Audit Consortium should also notify the police if they consider it necessary.
- 14.4 All appropriate employees of the Council shall be included in a suitable fidelity guarantee insurance policy.
- 14.5 The Section 151 Officer shall, annually, or at such other period as he/she may consider necessary, review all insurances in consultation with other Senior Officers as appropriate for necessity and adequacy.
- 14.6 Senior Officers shall consult the Section 151 Officer about the terms of any indemnity which the Council is requested to give.
- 14.7 No employee, or anyone covered by the Council's insurances, shall admit liability or make any offer to pay compensation that may prejudice the assessment of liability in respect of any insurance claim.
- 14.8 The Section 151 Officer shall, in consultation with the appropriate Senior Officer ensure that adequate insurance cover is maintained on all contracts let.

15 Partnerships

- 15.1 The *Council Meeting* or the Cabinet, in order to promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area, may (as stated in Article 9 of the Constitution):
- (a) enter into arrangements or agreements with any person or body;
 - (b) co-operate with, or facilitate or co-ordinate the functions of that person or body; and
 - (c) exercise on behalf of that person or body any functions of that person or body.
- 15.2 The Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Monitoring Officer shall ensure that suitable accounting arrangements are adopted relating to partnerships and/or joint ventures; that the overall corporate governance arrangements and legal issues have been properly considered and that all risks have been fully appraised.

16 Risk Management

- 16.1 Risk Management is a process of identifying significant risks to the achievement of the Council's strategic and operational objectives, evaluating their potential consequences and determining and implementing the most effective way of responding to, controlling and monitoring them.
- 16.2 Cabinet is responsible for approving the Council's Risk Management Policy Statement and Strategy. The Audit and Corporate Governance Scrutiny Committee is responsible for promoting a culture of risk management awareness throughout the Council, and for reviewing the effectiveness of risk management.
- 16.3 The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the Council's Risk Management Policy, and for developing an effective culture of Risk Management throughout the Council.
- 16.4 Internal Control
- Internal control refers to the systems of control devised by management to help ensure the Council's objectives are achieved in a manner that promotes economical, efficient and effective use of resources whilst ensuring that the Council's assets and interests are safeguarded.
- 16.5 The Section 151 Officer is responsible for advising on effective systems of internal control.
- 16.6 It is the responsibility of each Senior Officer 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 and operational performance targets.
- 17 Security**
- 17.1 Senior Officers should ensure that records and assets are properly maintained and securely held at all times. They should also ensure that contingency plans for the security of assets and continuity of service in the event of disaster or system failure are in place.
- 17.2 Senior officers shall consult the Section 151 Officer in any case where he/she considers internal control/security to be defective or where it is considered that special or enhanced internal control/security arrangements may be needed.
- 17.3 Maximum limits for cash holdings shall be agreed with the Section 151 Officer and shall not be exceeded without his/her agreement.
- 17.4 Keys to safes and similar receptacles are to be kept in a secure place separate from the safe or receptacle at all times; the loss of any such keys must be reported to the Section 151 Officer immediately.

- 17.5 Each Senior Officer shall be responsible for maintaining proper security and privacy as respects data/information held in his/her area. Appropriate steps must be taken to maintain the confidentiality and security of all personal/sensitive data in accordance with the appropriate Council policies on Data Protection and IT security.

18 Taxation

- 18.1 It is the responsibility of the Section 151 Officer to advise all Senior Officers in the light of guidance issued by the appropriate bodies and relevant legislation as it applies, on all taxation issues that affect the Council.
- 18.2 The Section 151 Officer is responsible for maintaining the Council's tax records, making all tax payments, receiving tax credits and submitting tax returns by their due date as appropriate.

19 Treasury Management/Investments, Borrowings and Trust Funds

19.1 Treasury Management

The Council adopts the key recommendations of CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the Code), as described in Section 4 of that Code.

- 19.2 Accordingly, the Council will develop and maintain a Treasury Management Strategy to be approved by Council as part of the budget process. Officers must ensure that all Treasury Management activity is conducted in accordance with this Strategy. Council will monitor adherence to that Strategy.

19.3 Investments, Borrowings and Trust Funds

All investments of money under its control shall be in the name of the Council or in the name of nominees approved by the Cabinet.

- 19.4 All securities, the property of, or in the name of, the Council or its nominees, will be held by the Section 151 Officer and the title deeds of all property in its ownership shall be held in the custody of H M Land Registry.

- 19.5 All borrowings shall be effected in the name of the Council.

- 19.6 The Section 151 Officer shall be the Council's registrar of stocks, bonds and mortgages and shall maintain records of all borrowing of money by the Council.

- 19.7 All Trust Funds shall be, wherever possible, in the name of the Council.
- 19.8 All officers acting as trustees by virtue of their official position shall deposit all securities, etc, relating to the Trust, with the Section 151 Officer unless the deed otherwise provides.

20 Work for Third Parties

- 20.1 Current legislation enables the authority to provide a range of services to other bodies. Such work may enable a service to maintain economies of scale and existing expertise. Arrangements should therefore be in place to ensure that any risks associated with this work are minimised and that such work is intra vires.
- 20.2 The Cabinet is responsible for approving the contractual arrangements for any work carried out for third parties or external bodies after consultation has taken place with the appropriate Senior Officer, the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer.

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Contract Rules

Contract Procedure Rules

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 These Contract Procedure Rules provide a corporate framework for the procurement of all goods, services and works for the Council. The Rules are designed to ensure that all procurement activity is conducted with openness, probity and accountability. Above all, the Rules are designed to ensure that the Council complies with the statutory framework, obtains value for money and the required level of quality and performance from all contracts that are let. Every contract for the supply of goods and services and for the execution works made by or on behalf of the Council shall comply with these Rules.
- 1.2 E-procurement procedures shall be used wherever possible. These include e-purchasing, e-tendering, purchase cards and others. Where appropriate e-auctions may be used, so long as provision is made for this in the advert. No e-tendering system should be used without the approval of the Chief Finance Officer. Requests for quotations, Pre-qualification questionnaires and Invitations to tender should wherever practical be issued to tenderers by electronic means.
- 1.3 All procurement arrangements must ensure compliance with the Council's responsibility in respect of Freedom of Information and Data Protection.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES

- 2.1 The provisions contained in these Rules are subject to the statutory requirements of both the European Union and the United Kingdom Government. The letting and content of Contracts shall conform to all statutory requirements, principally the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 ("the Regulations"), and be subject to any over-riding directives of the European Union relating to contracts and procurement. This Rule cannot be waived, since a failure to comply with European legislation may result in a legal challenge with consequent reputational and financial risk.
- 2.2 In estimating relevant contract values, officers shall have regard to the rules regarding aggregation. See appendix 'A'.
- 2.3 Partnerships**
- 2.4 These Rules apply to any proposal for the Council to become involved in a joint venture or partnership, including the monitoring of any such arrangement.
- In relation to the Rules, a joint venture or partnership includes any arrangement involving one or more organisation in addition to the Council through which either a specific project or services within any of the functions of the Council are to be provided, and
 - Provides a role for the Council or any of its members or officers in whatever structure is used to deliver the project or services involved (such structures may include, but are not limited to, companies, trusts and management committees).

- 2.5 Where partnership arrangements, or working with other bodies, are used in order to procure goods or provide services consultation must take place with the Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer prior to entering into such arrangements. Such arrangements should only be pursued on the basis that appropriate approval from the Council's statutory officers and from appropriate Council bodies has been secured prior to any formal commitments being given.

3. NORMAL PROCEDURE

- 3.1 These Rules relate to five categories of procurement based on the estimated value of the contract:

- a. £1 to £1,000
- b. £1001 to £5,000
- c. £5001 to £50000
- d. £50001 to £EU Threshold as amended each year
- e. Over the EU Threshold

- 3.2 In all instances, goods, services or works should be obtained via the methods outlined below :

- a. in-house services (for example, printing and design, work under a schedule of rates, etc.)
- b. established corporate contracts
- c. an approved list of suppliers maintained by the Council or a formally approved organisation
- d. framework contracts established by National Consortia (for example, YPO, OGC)
- e. approved nationally negotiated contracts (for example those arranged by the Office of Government Commerce, Catalyst etc)
- f. approved e-procurement solutions
- g. for low-value purchases, Purchasing Cards can be used provided they are not used with the intention of undermining the use of approved or corporate contracts or circumventing the procedures set out in this document.

In considering whether to utilise any of the above options officers must take into account the fact that their use is subject to UK and European Law.

- 3.3 Orders and payments for goods, services and works shall be undertaken in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules.

3.4 Before entering into a contract, the authorised officer must:

- a. Be satisfied that a specification (where appropriate) that will form the basis of the contract has been prepared (the specification should be retained on the appropriate contract file held within the service),
- b. Have prepared and documented an estimate of the cost of the contract including, where appropriate, any maintenance and on-going costs (the estimate should be retained on the appropriate contract file held within the service),
- c. Ensure that all evaluation criteria have been determined in advance, put into order of relative importance with weightings for each element and published in the tender pack;
- d. For contracts where there are risks, and for all contracts over £50,000, produce and maintain a documented risk register for the procurement process and for the eventual contractual relationship. As a minimum documentation should be maintained analysing all risks, identifying how they will be managed, and naming the responsible officer(s).

3.5 Before entering into a contract the authorised officer must:

- a. Be satisfied about the technical capability of such proposed contractor;
and
- b. Ensure that these Rules and the Code of Practice have been complied with, and that the proposed contract represents value for money; and
- c. For all contracts that exceed £50,000, the authorised officer shall undertake appropriate checks to ensure that the proposed contractor has the financial and resource capacity (taking account of contract value and risk) to perform the contract (unless the contractor has already been subjected to a recent satisfactory financial check). Financial vetting shall be undertaken by a designated financial officer, who shall advise on what, if any, security should be provided by the contractor.

3.6 Advertising

All tenders shall be advertised and, where appropriate, full details should be available for download from sourcederbyshire.co.uk. As part of the Government's Transparency Agenda details of all forthcoming contracts should be published on the Council's website at the earliest opportunity. Such details should be notified via email to the Chief Financial Officer. When the contract is above £25,000 details must also be published on the Government's Contracts Finder website. Details of such contracts must be provided to the Shared Procurement Unit who will arrange for appropriate advertising to be undertaken. Again such communication should be via email. Contract award notices shall also be published on the website and on Contracts Finder within 90 days of the contract being advertised.

Officers should consider whether the contract will be of benefit to other public sector bodies. If so consideration should be given to including text along the following lines in the advert:

"Tenderers should be aware that although the contracting authority for the purposes of this procurement is North East Derbyshire District Council one or more other local authorities and/or public bodies may choose to access the concluded contract, without creating any obligation on behalf of any of them to do so."

Such text should only be incorporated with the approval of the Shared Procurement Unit.

- 3.7 All EU notices shall be referred, in advance of sending to the OJEU, to the Head of the Procurement Unit to advise on wording.
- 3.8 Where the contract is over the OJEU threshold the Council must offer by means of Internet unrestricted and full direct free of charge access to the procurement documents from the date of publication of the notice in OJEU.

4 EXCEPTIONS TO CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES

- 4.1 Subject to statutory requirements tenders need not be invited in accordance with these Rules in the following cases:

- (a) In the case of the supply of goods:

- (i) the goods or materials are proprietary articles and in the opinion of the appropriate Senior Officer no reasonably satisfactory alternative is available.

Exemptions under this rule shall be notified to the Head of Procurement.

- (b) The work to be executed or the goods or services to be supplied are controlled by a statutory body.
- (c) The work to be executed or the goods or services to be supplied constitutes an extension to an existing contract and it is the view of the Senior Officer that it would not be in the interest of the service or the Council to tender the contract. The Senior Officer or his or her nominee should consult with the Head of Procurement.
- (d) The contract is for the execution of work or the supply of goods or services certified by the appropriate Senior Officer to be required so urgently as to preclude the invitation of tenders. The appropriate Portfolio Holder shall be kept informed of such decisions and a record of the decision shall be retained by the service and a copy sent to the Head of Procurement.

- 4.2 Nothing contained in the above exceptions exempts officers either from using the Council's internal services where appropriate, or from following established arrangements in Rule 3.2. Officers should ensure that the best possible balance of value for money and quality is obtained for the Council.
- 4.3 Tenders need not be invited where they have been undertaken by any consortium, collaboration or similar body, of which the Council is able to access contracts. Officers should ensure that any contracts let by such a consortium, collaboration or similar body are in accordance with UK and EU procurement directives and regulations.
- 4.4 Where the Council acts as lead body on a consortium or collaborative arrangement, the procedures for tendering contained within these Rules shall be followed (including the delivery, opening and acceptance of tenders).

5 CONTRACTING & FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

- 5.1 Officers should order goods and services that are required through an arrangement illustrated in Rule 3.2. If the Council or the consortium providing them do not have the goods or services or resources available to meet the reasonable needs of the service then an alternative supply may be sourced. In these circumstances the authorised officer must record why the goods or services have been procured through other means, and send a copy of the record to the Executive Director - Operations.
- 5.2 It is good practice (for all but small value and routine purchases) to obtain a written quotation.

5.3 Contracts £1 to £1000

Procurement of goods and services estimated to be for amounts up to £1000 shall be by oral quotation and preferably compared by three oral quotations, unless an arrangement under 3.2 has already been established for the goods, services or works required. There is no mandatory procurement involvement.

5.4 Contracts £1001 to £5000

Procurement of goods and services estimated to be for amounts in the range £1001 to £5000 shall be by written quotation from at least three suppliers, unless an arrangement under 3.2 has already been established for the goods, services or works required. There is no mandatory procurement involvement.

5.5 Contracts £5001 to £50000

Procurement of goods and services estimated to be for amounts in the range £5001 to £50000 shall be by formal written request for quotation (RFQ) from at least three suppliers, unless an arrangement under 3.2 has already been established for the goods, services or works required.

5.6 Contracts £50001 to EU Threshold as amended each year

Procurement of goods and services estimated to be for amounts in the range £50001 to EU THRESHOLD shall be by formal open Invitation to Tender (ITT), unless an arrangement under 3.2 has already been established for the goods, services or works required, whereupon mini competition will be encouraged with at least three approved suppliers.

5.7 Contracts EU Threshold and above

Procurement of goods and services estimated to be for amounts in the range EU Threshold and above shall be by formal open Invitation to Tender (ITT). Where contracts of this value are undertaken then appropriate professional support must be secured from either the Head of the Shared Procurement Unit or an appropriately qualified external advisor. . You should also ensure that either the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer is aware of the position.

In considering whether or not a procurement exercise is subject to OJEU requirements you must consult with Legal Services. In particular you should consider whether extensions to a contract or operating it for a period in excess of one year will breach OJEU financial limits. Where any contract has a value above or approaching OJEU limits it is the responsibility of the client officer to ensure that appropriate legal advice is secured throughout the tendering and contractual process.

5.8 SME Participation

To facilitate SME participation in awards of contracts, consideration should be given to dividing contracts into smaller lots where appropriate. Where a decision is taken not to divide a contract into lots then the responsible officer must maintain a written summary of the reasoning underlying that decision.

5.9 Approved Supplier List

In cases where the goods, services or works are covered by an approved list, the approved list may be used provided that at least three written quotations are obtained (and more where, in the opinion of the authorised officer, there is a reasonable level of competition or variety of solutions). The use of an approved list must be structured in order to ensure open and fair competition with an appropriate rotation of suppliers from the list.

6 PROBITY

- 6.1 In every instance appropriate written documentation must be retained together with the rationale for the decision making process. This documentation shall meet as a minimum the requirements specified in the Regulations. In addition, any information that may be required for submitting annual reports to the Government or other agencies must be maintained:

Documentation in either paper or electronic format must be appropriately filed and retained for an appropriate period of time. The Council's Document Retention Policy will provide appropriate background guidance but ultimately the senior officer involved must determine the retention period.

- 6.2 All contracts for goods, services and works must be registered on the Central Procurement Contract Database and the original contract documents held centrally and securely in Legal Services.
- 6.3 Tenderers may be offered a debrief to assist them in preparing future bids. The relevant officer should also keep a record of all debrief requests and responses.
- 6.4 In accordance with EC Procurement Directives, any company responding to an EU tender shall be excluded from the tender process if it, or its directors have been convicted of; corruption, bribery, cheating the revenue, fraud or theft, fraudulent trading, an offence in connection with taxation, an offence under Counter Terrorism legislation or money laundering. Where a service has information relating to the above, contact the Head of Procurement for advice.

7 RECEIPT AND CUSTODY

- 7.1 The Council's preferred approach is that all tenders are managed by way of a corporate e-tendering system. This system will be operated on the Council's behalf by the Shared Procurement Unit. This approach has a number of advantages including a clear electronic audit trail.

No tender will be considered unless it is either:

- (a) Contained in a plain envelope which shall be securely sealed and shall bear the word 'TENDER' followed by the subject to which the tender relates or the number of the tender concerned, but shall not bear any distinguishing matter or mark to indicate the identity of the sender. Prospective tenderers shall be notified accordingly.

OR

- (b) Received via an approved e-tendering system, specifically set up for the purpose of receipt of the said tender.
- 7.2 Subject to 7.1(a), hard copy tenders where the estimated value exceeds £50,000 shall immediately on receipt be consecutively numbered and remain in the custody of Governance until the time appointed for opening. Any officer receiving tenders shall indicate on the envelope the date and time of its receipt by him or her.
 - 7.3 Requests for quotation (RFQ) where the estimated cost does not exceed £50,000 may be addressed impersonally to the appropriate Senior Officer. The Senior Officer shall ensure that procedures are in place for recording receipt, opening and safe storage of such RFQs.

- 7.4 Responses to pre-qualification questionnaires (PQQs) and quotations (RFQ's) are not deemed to be tenders and should be returned to the originating officer, either via hard copy or electronically.

8 OPENING TENDERS

- 8.1 Where e-tendering is used, all tenders will be submitted to and held in a secure electronic vault. This may only be opened by the Shared Procurement Unit after the due date for tenders has closed.
- 8.2 Where the e-tendering procedure is not utilised tenders shall be opened and recorded at one time and by not less than two officers designated for that purpose where it is operating alongside the manual system. The Governance Officer may be present.
- 8.3 Tenders submitted in hard copy must be opened by the same officers and at the same time as documents received via any e – tendering system.
- 8.4 The relevant Portfolio Holder, the relevant Scrutiny Committee Chair and the Leader of the Opposition or his nominated substitute may be invited to witness the opening of tenders in excess of £50,000. Any Member of the Council who so wishes may also be present at the opening. Internal Audit also has the right to attend any tender opening. Where the corporate e-tender system is used they have the right to consider the details of the tender submission – including date of submission etc – as contained within that system. The lead officer of the evaluation team is responsible for ensuring that the team is adequately resourced to ensure compliance with the Regulations and with accepted good practice.

9 LATE TENDERS

- 9.1 Where a tender is submitted in competition and is received after the specified time then the Monitoring Officer shall determine whether it will be accepted. Any such tender should be returned promptly to the tenderer who should be notified accordingly. The tender envelope may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the tenderer concerned.

10 ACCEPTANCE

- 10.1 Contracts shall be evaluated and awarded in accordance with the evaluation criteria issued with the tender documentation. Only those tenders that comply with the evaluation criteria shall be considered for acceptance. Tenders must be accepted on the basis of “most economically advantageous” tender (MEAT) that complies with requirements of tender documents, is not excluded by virtue of Regulation 57 of the Regulations and meets the selection criteria. Cost-effectiveness and the price-quality ratio may be taken into account when determining MEAT.

- 10.2 A tenderer who submits a qualified or conditional tender shall be given the opportunity to withdraw the qualification or condition without amendment to the tender. If the tenderer fails to do so the tender must be rejected.
- 10.3 Prior to final contract award, the contractor must provide evidence of adequate insurance to cover both public and employers' liability, and produce such evidence during the life of the contract at the reasonable request of the authorised officer.
- 10.4 For all procurements covered by the EU Directives, a statutory minimum standstill time after the award decision is issued is required to allow companies an opportunity to challenge the decision. The standstill time depends on the circumstances and is set out in Regulation 87 of the Regulations.

The notification of the award decision, based on the most economically advantageous tender, must be issued in line with the timescales of the standstill period and should contain;

- the award criteria;
 - the reasons for the decision, including the characteristics and relative advantages of the successful tender and the score (if any) obtained by the recipient and the successful tender;
 - the name of the winning tenderer;
 - the confirmation of the standstill period.
- 10.5 For all sub-OJEU threshold contracts, the following details of contracts that have been awarded should be advertised on the Contracts Finder website:
- name of contractor;
 - date contract entered into;
 - contract value;
 - whether contractor was SME or VCSE.
- 10.6 All contracts must be notified to the Head of Procurement, including performance monitoring information, with a copy to the Chief Financial Officer.

11 NOMINATED/NAMED SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

- 11.1 It is recommended that contracts are awarded to a single entity or lead contractor, who in turn will take contractual responsibility for the performance (and risks) for all sub-contractors and supply-chains. This reduces the risk of the Council becoming party to disputes between contractors.

12 ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANTS

- 12.1 An authorised officer may only appoint external consultants or advisors providing professional or consulting services if such services are not available within the Council or if Council officers providing them do not have the resources to meet the needs of the service. Where such services are available in-house, the authorised officer must consult with a Senior Officer before taking any decision to make an external appointment.
- 12.2 Consideration should be given to using the Office of Government Commerce's framework contracts (Catalyst) for business, professional, and ICT consultancy services.
- 12.3 External consultants and technical officers engaged to supervise contracts must follow these Rules as applicable and their contracts for services must state this requirement.
- 12.4 Procurement plans and / or tenders prepared by external consultants on behalf of the Council must be referred to Head of the Shared Procurement Unit for approval and advice.
- 12.5 The relevant officer is required to liaise with the Head of Procurement in respect of all consultancy and advisor contracts where the value of the contract is above £5,000.
- 12.6 All contracts for external consultants and advisors shall explicitly require that the consultants or advisors provide without delay any or all documents and records maintained by them relating to the services provided on request of the authorised officer, and lodge all such documents and records with the appropriate officer at the end of the contract.
- 12.7 The authorised officer shall ensure that any consultant working for the Council has appropriate indemnity insurance.

13 CONTRACT CONDITIONS

- 13.1 Every contract for goods or services regardless of value shall be in writing and shall specify:
 - (1) the work, materials, matters or things to be furnished had or done;
 - (2) the price to be paid, with a statement of discounts or other deductions; and
 - (3) the time, or times within which the contract is to be performed.

Every contract over £50,000 shall be in a form approved by the Team Manager (Solicitor).

14 EXTENDING EXISTING CONTRACTS

- 14.1 The authorised officer, after consultation with the appropriate Senior Officer, may extend a contract subject to the extension being within the scope of the original scheme (subject to Rule 4.1.c).
- 14.2 Extensions to capital project contracts that will fall outside the scope of the original scheme will require the approval the relevant Senior Officer.
- 14.3 If the original contract was subject to the EU procurement regulations, the contract can only be extended if it meets one of the six statutory grounds as set out in Relation 72 of the Regulations.

15 PERFORMANCE BONDS AND GUARANTEES

- 15.1 In the case of all contracts valued above £50,000 the authorised officer shall determine, based on advice from the Chief Finance Officer, the degree of security (if any) required to protect the Council from a contractor default. This may be a performance bond or some other form of financial or performance guarantee.
- 15.2 Where an order is placed with a Council in-house service and work forming part of that order is sub-contracted to an external company, then the provisions of Rule 15.1 will apply.
- 15.3 Where a performance bond and/or parent company guarantee is required, then the tender documents must provide for this.

16 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

- 16.1 Any contract which is estimated to exceed £100,000 in value or amount, and is for the execution of works, or for the supply of goods or materials by a particular date or series of dates, shall provide for liquidated damages. The amount to be specified in each such contract shall be determined by a Senior Officer in consultation with Legal Services.

17. CONTRACT FORMALITIES

- 17.1 Agreements shall be completed as follows:

Total Value	Method of Completion	By
Up to £50,000	Signature	Senior Manager see 17.2
£50,001 and above	Sealed	see 17.3

17.2 Signature

The *Officer* responsible for securing signature of the contract must ensure that the person signing for the other contracting party has authority to bind it.

17.3 Sealing

Where contracts are completed by each side adding their formal seal, the affixing of the Council's seal will be attested by the Solicitor to the Council, or in their absence, anyone delegated the function by the Solicitor to the Council together with the *Chair of the Council*, or in their absence, another *Councillor*. This will only be undertaken following the completion of a *Contract Register Form*. An entry of every sealing shall be made and consecutively numbered in a book kept for the purpose. The seal must not be affixed without the authority of the *Cabinet*, a *Committee*, a *Portfolio Holder*, or a *Senior Officer* acting under delegated powers. A contract must be sealed where:

- the Council may wish to enforce the contract more than six years after its end; or
- the price paid or received under the contract is a nominal price and does not reflect the value of the goods or services; or
- there is any doubt about the authority of the person signing for the other contracting party; or
- the *Total Value* exceeds £50,000.

17.4 Archiving & lodgement of records

The original sealed contract must be deposited with the Council's Legal Services and recorded on the Contracts Database

Appendix A - NEDDC Financial Thresholds and Aggregation Rule

Contract Value		Process	Award Procedure based on	Contract Opportunity Publication/Route	Documentation
From	To				
£0	£1,000	Oral quotation	At least 3 oral quotations	No mandatory procurement involvement	Employee identifying need to record details on quotation database.
£1,001	£5,000	Written quotation	Minimum of three written quotations	No mandatory procurement involvement	Employee identifying need to record details on quotation database.
£5,001	£50,000	RFQ (Request for quotation)	Three written quotations based on a RFQ document with simplified Ts&Cs	Mandatory procurement involvement. Advertised in Source Derbyshire and the electronic RFQ system (INTEND). Contracts over £25,000 also published on Contracts Finder.	Must be based on a written specification provided to the supplier by the Council. Quotation may be delivered by e-mail or provided through an electronic RFQ system. Council Ts&Cs must be accepted.
£ 50,001	Up to EU Threshold as amended each year	Formal tender	Full tender process	Mandatory procurement involvement. Advertised in Source Derbyshire and Contracts Finder, if appropriate INTEND Specialist publication if appropriate	ITT documentation as relevant with sealed bids which may be submitted via an electronic tendering process. Must be based on a written specification provided to the supplier by the Council. Council Ts&Cs must be accepted.
EU Threshold	above	Formal tender	Full tender process	Mandatory procurement involvement. OJEU, Advertised in Source Derbyshire , if appropriate INTEND Specialist publication if appropriate	PQQ and ITT documentation as relevant with sealed bids which may be submitted via an electronic tendering process. Must be based on a written specification provided to the supplier by the Council. Council Ts&Cs must be accepted.

NB The Contract Value shall be calculated as follows: The estimated or proposed contract value is the value or consideration for the contract as a whole (not an annual value) and any contract with an option to extend the contract period will be valued to include also any provision for such extended period (e.g. a three year contract with an option to extend for a further two years will be valued as the consideration for a five year contract).

Appendix B - Glossary of Definitions;

Authorised Officer Means any officer who by the nature of his or her job, or as directed by a manager, is authorised to place orders.

Code of Practice Means the Council's Code of Practice for Procurement including accompanying guidance.

Contract Means any form of contract, agreement or other arrangement for the supply of goods, services or works.

Goods Covers all supplies and materials that the Council purchases or obtains.

Senior Officer Means one of the following: Chief Executive, Directors and Assistant Directors.

Services Includes all services which the Council purchases or obtains including advice, specialist consultancy work, agency staff, etc.

Works Includes all construction and repairs in respect of physical assets (buildings, roads, etc.).

PART 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Employment Rules

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Order the following words have the following meanings:

The 1989 Act	The Local Government and Housing Act 1989
The 2000 Act	The Local Government Act 2000
The Council	North East Derbyshire District Council
Chief Finance Officer	The officer having responsibility for the purposes of section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.
Designated Independent Person	Such person as may be agreed between the Council and a Chief Officer against whom misconduct has been alleged which, in the opinion of the Council, requires investigation and in default of such agreement, may be appointed by the Secretary of State.
Disciplinary Action	In relation to a member of staff of the Council, any action occasioned by alleged misconduct which, if proved, would according to the usual practice of the Council, be recorded on the member of staff's personal file, and includes any proposal for dismissal of a member of staff for any reason other than redundancy, permanent ill health or infirmity of mind or body, but does not include failure to renew a contract of employment for a fixed term unless the Council has undertaken to renew such a contract.

Employee	Person appointed to or holding a paid office of the authority or employed by the authority.
Head of Council's Paid Service	The officer designated under section 4(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
Monitoring Officer	The officer designated under section 5(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
Proper Officer	Section 151 Officer

2. EMPLOYMENT AND DISMISSAL OF SENIOR OFFICERS

- 2.1 Subject to paragraphs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 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 his nominees.
- 2.2 Paragraph 2.1 shall not apply to the appointment or dismissal of, or disciplinary action against employees within the description of paragraph 3 of Part II of Schedule 1 of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 3384 of 2001), which may be summarised as:
- (a) Head of the Council's Paid Service;
 - (b) A statutory Chief Officer (at North East Derbyshire this means the Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer);
 - (c) Senior Officers (at North East Derbyshire District Council, this means Chief Executive and Executive Directors,) and
 - (d) Assistant Directors.
- 2.3 Where a committee, sub-committee or officer is discharging, on behalf of the authority, the function of the appointment or dismissal of an officer designated as the Head of the Authority's Paid Service, the authority must approve that appointment before an offer of appointment is made to him or, as the case may be, must approve that dismissal before notice of dismissal is given.
- 2.4 Where a committee or a sub-committee of the authority is discharging, on behalf of the authority, the function of the appointment or dismissal of any officer referred to in paragraph 2.2 other than in relation to political assistants, at least one member of the Cabinet must be a member of that committee or sub-committee.
- 2.5 In paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7 "appointor" means, in relation to the appointment of a person as an officer of the Council, the Council or

where a committee, sub-committee or officer is discharging the function of appointment on behalf of the Council, that committee, sub-committee or officer, as the case may be.

- 2.6 An offer of an appointment as an officer referred to in paragraph 2.2 other than in relation to political assistants, must not be made by the appointor until:
- (a) The appointor has notified the Proper Officer of the name of the person to whom the appointor wishes to make the offer and any other particulars which the appointor considers are relevant to the appointment;
 - (b) The proper officer has notified every member of the Cabinet of:
 - (i) the name of the person to whom the appointor wishes to make the offer;
 - (ii) any other particulars relevant to the appointment which the appointor had notified to the proper officer; and the period within which any objection to the making of the offer is to be made by the Leader on behalf of the Cabinet to the Proper Officer; and
 - (iii) the Leader has, within the period specified in the notice, notified the appointor that neither s/he nor any other member of the Cabinet has any objection to the making of the offer;
 - (iv) the proper officer has notified the appointor that no objection was received by him/her within that period from the Leader; or
 - (v) the appointor is satisfied that any objection received from the Leader within that period is not material or is not well-founded.
- 2.7 In paragraphs 2.8 and 2.9, “dismissor” means, in relation to the dismissal of an officer of the Council, the *Council Meeting* or, where a committee, sub-committee or another officer is discharging the function of dismissal on behalf of the *Council Meeting*, that committee, sub-committee or other officer, as the case may be.
- 2.8 Notice of the dismissal of an officer referred to in sub-paragraph 2.2 other than in relation to political assistants, must not be given by the dismissor until:
- (a) the dismissor has notified the proper officer of the name of the person who the dismissor wishes to dismiss and any other

particulars which the dismissor considers are relevant to the dismissal;

- (b) the proper officer has notified every member of the Cabinet of:
 - (i) the name of the person who the dismissor wishes to dismiss;
 - (ii) any other particulars relevant to the dismissal which the dismissor has notified to the proper officer; and
 - (iii) the period within which any objection to the dismissal is to be made by the Leader on behalf of the Cabinet to the proper officer; and
- (c) either:
 - (i) the Leader has, within the period specified in the notice notified the dismissor that neither s/he nor any other member of the Cabinet has any objection to the dismissal;
 - (ii) the Proper Officer has notified the dismissor that no objection was received by him/her within that period from the Leader; or
 - (iii) the dismissor is satisfied that any objection received from the Leader within that period is not material or is not well-founded.

3 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

3.1 All jobs will be open to competition and appointments will be made on merit except the following:

- (a) An appointment may be limited to internal applicants only whose jobs are at risk because of ill-health (as confirmed by the Occupational Health Service), disability or they are at risk of redundancy or potential redundancy and are on the Redeployment Register.
- (b) The appointment is for temporary added duties including, for example, a temporary secondment/development opportunity for up to a maximum period of two years.
- (c) In other exceptional circumstances as identified by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader after seeking advice from the Assistant Director - Human Resources.

- 3.2 All applicants with a disability who meet the minimum requirements for a job vacancy will be interviewed subject to there being no “at risk” applicants.
- 3.3 Where the Council propose to appoint an officer to any post the Council will:
- (a) draw up a job description outlining the duties of the Officer concerned; and
 - (b) draw up a person specification outlining any qualifications or qualities to be sought in the person to be appointed;
 - (c) make arrangements for the post to be advertised in such a way that is likely to bring it to the attention of persons who are qualified to apply for it; and
 - (d) make arrangements for a copy of the statement mentioned in paragraph 3.3 (a) to be sent to any person on request.

Every appointment of a Senior Officer shall be made by the Appointments Committee, save that the appointment of a Head of Paid Service must be approved by *Council Meeting*.

4. DISCIPLINARY ACTION – HEAD OF PAID SERVICE, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER AND MONITORING OFFICER

- 4.1 A decision on whether to dismiss the Council’s Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer or Chief Financial Officer must be taken by the Council meeting who must consider any advice, views or recommendations made by a panel comprising at least two or more Independent Persons appointed under Section 28(7) of the Localism Act as well as the conclusions of any investigation into the matter and the representations of the relevant officer.
- 4.2 Priority on the panel will be given to an Independent Person who has been appointed by the authority and is a local government elector for North East Derbyshire. Thereafter, priority will be given to any other Independent Persons appointed to the authority and then an Independent Person who has been appointed by another authority or authorities.
- 4.3 The Panel may only meet to consider the relevant case 20 working days after it has been selected.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Councillor Code of Conduct

This section contains the Code of Conduct which must be followed by all *Councillors* and any co-opted members of the Council.

As a member or co-opted member of North East Derbyshire District Council I have a statutory responsibility to have regard to the following principles when representing the community and working constructively with staff and partner organisations to secure better social, economic and environmental outcomes for all.

The Seven Statutory Principles

The principles of public life apply to anyone who works as a public office-holder. This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the civil service, local government, the police, courts and probation services, NDPBs, and in the health, education, social and care services. All public office-holders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources. The principles also have application to all those in other sectors delivering public services.

SELFLESSNESS: Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

INTEGRITY: Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

OBJECTIVITY: Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

ACCOUNTABILITY: Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

OPENNESS: Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

HONESTY: Holders of public office should be truthful.

LEADERSHIP: Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

General Conduct

As a Member of North East Derbyshire District Council, I will ensure my conduct is in accordance with the statutory principles of this Code of Conduct by:

- Dealing with people fairly, appropriately and impartially.
- Behaving in accordance with the Council's legal obligations, alongside any requirements contained within North East Derbyshire District Council's policies, protocols and procedures, including on the use of the Authority's resources.
- Acting in accordance with the Council's ICT policies, ensuring that ICT resources are not used improperly and having regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.
- Not allowing other pressures, including the financial interests of myself or others connected to me, to deter me from pursuing constituents' casework, the interests of North East Derbyshire District or the good governance of the Authority in a proper manner.
- Complying with the requirements of the Council's Protocol on Gifts and Hospitality by registering with the Monitoring Officer any item of hospitality that I receive of the value of £25 or more.
- Exercising independent judgement and not compromising my position by placing myself under obligations to outside individuals or organisations who might seek to influence the way I perform my duties as a member or co-opted member of my Authority.
- Listening to the interests of all parties, including relevant advice from statutory and other professional officers, taking all relevant information into consideration, remaining objective and making decisions on merit.
- Being accountable for my decisions and co-operating when scrutinised internally and externally, including by local residents.
- Contributing to making the Council's decision-making processes as open and transparent as possible. I will do this by allowing residents to access information they are entitled to by law, helping them to understand the reasoning behind the decisions taken and enabling them to be informed when holding me and other members to account.
- Restricting access to information when the wider public interest or the law requires it.

- Valuing my colleagues and staff and engaging with them in an appropriate manner and one that underpins the mutual respect between us that is essential to good local government.
- Always treating people with respect, including the organisations and public I engage with and those I work alongside.
- Providing leadership through behaving in accordance with these principles when championing the interests of the community, with other organisations, as well as within this Authority.

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This note explains the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 (Sections 29-34) and The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 in relation to disclosable pecuniary interests. These provisions are enforced by criminal sanction.

1 Notification of disclosable pecuniary interests

Within 28 days of becoming a member or co-opted member, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of any 'disclosable pecuniary interests'.

A 'disclosable pecuniary interest' is an interest of yourself or your partner (which means spouse or civil partner, a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners) within the following descriptions:

('M' means you and 'relevant person' means you and your partner, as above)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Prescribed description</i>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully</p>

	discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and (b) either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

These descriptions on interests are subject to the following definitions;

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

“body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest” means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;

“director” includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;

“land” excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;

“M” means a member of a relevant authority;

“member” includes a co-opted member;

“relevant authority” means the authority of which M is a member;

“relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) or section 31(7), as the case may be, of the Act;

“relevant person” means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Act;

“securities” means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

2 *Register of interests*

Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority’s website.

3 *Sensitive interests*

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of a disclosable pecuniary interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest, the details of which are withheld under Section 32(2).

4 *Non participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest*

(a) If you are present at a meeting of the authority, or any committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority and you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be considered or being considered at the meeting,

- You may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting.
- You may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

- If the interest is not registered, you must disclose the interest to the meeting.
- If the interest is not registered and is not the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

Note: In addition, Procedure Rule 18A.1 requires you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place.

- (b) Where an executive member may discharge a function alone and becomes aware of a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter being dealt with or to be dealt with by her/him, the member must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest and must not take any steps or further steps in the matter.

5 *Dispensations*

The authority may grant you a dispensation to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Requests for dispensation must be made, in writing to the Monitoring Officer, on one of the following grounds:

- That so many members of the decision-making body have disclosable pecuniary interests in a matter that it would impede the transaction of the business.
- That, without the dispensation, the representation of different political groups on the body transacting the business would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote on the matter.
- That the Authority considers that the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the Authority's area;
- That, without a dispensation, no member of the Cabinet would be able to participate in the matter; or
- That the Authority considers that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

6 *Offences*

It is a criminal offence to:

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of election.
- Fail to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest at a meeting if it is not on the register.
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a disclosable pecuniary interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting.
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.
- As an executive member discharging a function acting alone, and having a disclosable pecuniary interest in such a matter, failing to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the interest.
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a disclosable pecuniary interest or in disclosing such an interest to a meeting.

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level five on the standard scale and disqualification from being a councillor for up to five years.

Other Interests

7 *Notification of interests*

- (a) You must, within 28 days of—
 - (i) this Code being adopted by or applied to your authority;
or
 - (ii) your election or appointment to office (where that is later),
notify the Monitoring Officer of your disclosable pecuniary interests that are notifyable under the Localism Act 2011 and The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interest) Regulations 2012, for inclusion in the register of interests, and
notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of the details of your other interests, where they fall within the following descriptions, for inclusion in the register of interests.

- (b) You have an other interest in any business of your authority where —
 - (i) it relates to or is likely to affect—
 - (aa) any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;
 - (bb) any body—
 - (1) exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (2) directed to charitable purposes; or
 - (3) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union), of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;

- (c) You also have an other interest in any business of your authority:
 - (i) where a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a *relevant person* to a greater extent than the majority of

- other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the electoral division or ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision, or
- (ii) it relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests you have registered as a disclosable pecuniary interest.
- (d) In sub-paragraph 7(c)(i), a *relevant person* is—
- (i) a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association; or
 - (ii) any person or body who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;
 - (iii) any person or body in whom such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000; or
 - (iv) any body of a type described in paragraphs 7(b)(i)(aa) or (bb).
- (e) You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest or change to any interest registered under paragraph 7(a), or as a disclosable pecuniary interest notify the Monitoring Officer of the details of that new interest or change.

8 *Disclosure of interests*

- (a) Subject to sub-paragraphs 7(b) and (c), where you have an other interest in any business of your authority, and where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the other interest, and you attend a meeting of your authority at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent, where it is not on your register of interests.
- (b) Where you have an other interest but, by virtue of paragraph 10, sensitive information relating to it is not registered in your authority's register of members' interests, you must indicate to

the meeting that you have an other interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.

9 *Register of interests*

Any interests notified to the Monitoring Officer will be included in the register of interests. A copy of the register will be available for public inspection and will be published on the authority's website.

10 *Sensitive interests*

Where you consider that disclosure of the details of an interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation, and the Monitoring Officer agrees, if the interest is entered on the register, copies of the register that are made available for inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest, but may state that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld.

11 *Non participation in case of significant other interest*

- (a) Where you have an other interest in any business of your authority you also have a significant other interest in that business where 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 your judgement of the public interest and where that business —
 - (i) affects your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in paragraphs 7(d); or
 - (ii) relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in paragraph 7(d).
- (b) Subject to paragraph 11(c) and (d), where you have a significant other interest in any business of your authority—
 - (i) You may not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting.
 - (ii) You may not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting.
 - If the interest is not registered, you must disclose the interest to the meeting.

- If the interest is not registered and is not the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days.

Note: In addition Procedure Rule 18A.2 requires you to leave the room where the meeting is held while any discussion or voting takes place.

- (c) Where you have a significant other interest in any business of your authority, you may attend a meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise and you leave the room where the meeting is held immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence.
- (d) Subject to you disclosing the interest at the meeting, you may attend a meeting and vote on a matter where you have a significant other interest that relates to the functions of your authority in respect of—
 - (i) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
 - (iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the receipt of, such pay;
 - (iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
 - (v) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
 - (vi) setting Council Tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

12 *Interests arising in relation to scrutiny committees*

In any business before a scrutiny committee of your authority (or of a sub-committee of such a committee) where—

- (a) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by the executive or another of your authority's committees, sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees; and
- (b) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were a member of the executive, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph (a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken,

You may only attend a meeting of the scrutiny committee for the purpose of answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, and you must leave the room where the meeting is held immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Protocol on gifts and hospitality

This protocol has been adopted by the Council to give guidance to <i>Councillors</i> and officers about registering gifts and hospitality.
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- 1 This Protocol relates to offers of gifts, favours or hospitality worth £25 or more that are made, given, or afforded to you in your capacity as a Member/officer whether you accept it or not. It is not intended to cover the ordinary social relationships which people enjoy with friends, provided that the friend is not applying to the Council for anything, seeking to do business with the Council, or involved in an ongoing business relationship with the Council.
- 2 Depending on the nature and value of the gift, favour or hospitality, it may be advisable for officers to consult their line manager and/or the *Monitoring Officer* for advice, in accordance with the officer code of conduct.
- 3 You must declare either in writing or electronically to the *Monitoring Officer* within 28 days of being offered or receiving it any gift or hospitality worth £25 or more. Such a declaration will be recorded in a register which will set out the date of declaration, the date on which the Member/officer received the hospitality, the name of the Member/officer, the nature of the gift or hospitality and, if a gift, what was done with it. The register will be signed or authorised electronically by the *Monitoring Officer*.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Protocol on planning

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Town and Country Planning relies on informed judgement within a firm policy context. It can be highly contentious because decisions affect the daily lives of everyone and the private lives of individuals, landowners and developers. The key purposes of the planning system are to steer and control development in the public interest. It necessarily affects land and property interests, particularly the financial value of landholdings and the quality of their setting. It is important therefore that the Authority should make decisions affecting these interests openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons. The process should leave no grounds for suggesting that a decision has been partial, biased or not well-founded in any way.
- 1.2 Members and officers are both involved in operating the planning system. They have different, but complementary, roles. Both serve the public, but Members are responsible to the electorate, while officers are responsible to the Council as a whole. Officers advise Members and the Council and carry out the Council's work. They are employed by the Council, not by individual Members, and it follows that instructions may only be given to officers through a Council or Committee decision. They must always act impartially. The successful operation of the planning process relies on mutual trust and understanding of each other's role. It also relies on each ensuring that they act in a way which is not only fair and impartial but is also clearly seen to be so. Decision making needs to be open and transparent.
- 1.3 The Authority endorses the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) Code of Conduct (**Appendix A**), and in particular that RTPI members shall not make or subscribe to any statements or reports which are contrary to their own professional opinions. All officers advising on planning matters are expected to act in accordance with the RTPI 'Code of Conduct' whether or not they are RTPI members. Members should respect these professional responsibilities at all times.

2 Role of Members

- 2.1 Members set the Authority's planning policy and determine planning applications and enforcement issues within the context of that policy. It is a requirement of the Members' Code of Conduct that Members must not in their official capacity, or in any other circumstances, use their position improperly to confer on or secure for themselves or any other person an advantage or disadvantage.

- 2.2 In carrying out their representational role Members will be approached by applicants and objectors. In responding to these approaches Members may give a view but should ensure that they retain an open mind in advance of consideration of the application by Planning Committee. Where Members express an opinion they should make it clear that they will only be able to decide whether to support or oppose an application after having heard all the relevant evidence and arguments at Committee.
- 2.3 While Members representational role primarily relates to their electoral area, as members of the Planning Committee they assume wider responsibilities for the whole of the District. It is important in pursuit of consistency and certainty of decision making that planning policies are equitably and evenly applied. Planning Committee members should ensure that their individual electoral duties are subsumed within these wider considerations.
- 2.4 When Members come to make a decision on a planning matter, they must:-
- act fairly and openly;
 - approach each case with an open mind;
 - use adopted policies and guidance as starting and reference points for decision making;
 - carefully weigh up all relevant issues before reaching a view on a particular case;
 - determine each case on its own merits;
 - ensure that there are clear and substantial reasons for their decisions, and that those reasons are clearly stated.

3 Role of Officers

- 3.1 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 available information necessary for the decision to be made, including details of representations, is given;
 - providing clear and accurate analysis of the issues;

- using adopted policies and guidance as starting and reference points for decision making;
 - taking into account material considerations;
 - giving a clear recommendation;
 - carrying out the decisions of the Authority
- 3.2 Where Council have delegated certain planning decisions to officers, officers will be bound to act in accordance with the principles for Members set out above in this Code of Practice.

4 Discussions with Applicants

Officers

- 4.1 Pre-application meetings or other meetings with applicants are encouraged to ensure beneficial development, to resolve matters which might otherwise lead to the refusal of planning permission, or to advise that permission is unlikely to be granted. These meetings are normally held by officers and to avoid such meetings being misunderstood:
- potentially contentious meetings will, where possible, be attended by at least two officers, including a principal officer;
 - it will be made clear at the outset that the discussion will not bind the Authority to making a particular decision and that any views expressed are personal and/or provisional. If necessary officers will refrain from expressing a view until they have considered the matter further or consulted colleagues;
 - the advice will be consistent and based upon the Development Plan and material considerations. There should be no significant difference in the interpretation of planning policies among planning officers. Officers must seek advice when necessary from Senior Officers to ensure that their assessment of a case is sound;
 - where possible, a note of the discussion will be taken and placed on file and made available for public inspection at the appropriate time;
 - for major or contentious applications, where possible, a follow-up letter will be sent by officers re-emphasising the non-binding nature of discussions.

Members

- 4.2 Applicants may from time to time seek to meet Members. If attending such meetings Members will need to ensure that they make clear that any opinions they express are only provisional and it will not be until all relevant evidence and arguments have been heard by them at the Planning Committee that they will be able to reach a firm conclusion. Formal pre-arranged meetings with Members should also be attended by an officer with an invitation extended to the Chair of the Planning Committee or his/her nominee.

5 Lobbying

- 5.1 Lobbying is a normal and perfectly proper part of the political process and it is quite common for applicants or other interested parties to want to discuss a proposed development with Members, or distribute written material to Members before a planning application is determined. This can help Members' understanding of the issues and concerns associated with an application.
- 5.2 However, such lobbying can lead, unless care and common sense is exercised by all the parties involved, to the impartiality of a Member being called into question. Members 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 the officer reports or before hearing all proper debate on the matter out of which new information may arise.
- 5.3 Members must act in the public interest and not at the behest of any individual or interest. If the Member feels that he/she no longer retains an open mind on the matter, but that his/her impartiality has been compromised, he/she will need to decide whether to withdraw from the decision making process.

6 The Party or Other Whip

- 6.1 Members cannot accept an instruction from anyone to determine an application in a particular way, as they must determine the issue on its merits. Whilst they may give appropriate weight to the views of other Members whether expressed in the Committee meeting or in prior discussions, they must determine the application on its merits and should not take into account any factor which they are not prepared to state in open Committee. As a result it is not appropriate for any Party or other group of Members to instruct Members to vote in a particular manner on any application or to apply or threaten to apply any sanction to any Member who voted contrary to the group's collective view. 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.

7 Membership of Another Local Authority

- 7.1 A member of a parish or other council can discuss a planning matter at that level and then also participate at the Authority's Planning Committee. However, if at the other council's meeting, or indeed elsewhere, the Member had given the impression that they had made their mind up on the application before hearing all the arguments (particularly those presented later at the Planning Committee) then they could be considered to have predetermined the matter.

8 Applications affecting a Member's Interests

- 8.1 Members must consider each particular situation on its merits as the need to declare an interest will depend upon the nature, scale and impact of a particular application.

9 Officers' Reports to Committee

- 9.1 Decisions on planning applications have to be taken in accordance with the provisions of the development plan and the Authority's statutory duty under Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Officers' report to the Planning Committee will refer to:-

- the history of the site;
 - the proposal;
 - the substance of any written representations received including consultees;
 - the relevant policies applicable to the application;
 - any other material considerations;
 - a professional appraisal of the application which clearly justifies the recommendation;
 - any material considerations that justify a departure from the development plan;
 - a clear recommendation;
- 9.2 Where a Member receives relevant information in respect of an application which is not contained in the Committee report on the application, the Member should advise officers as soon as possible so that the information can be tested. If new information is introduced

into the debate at the Committee the opportunity should be provided for comments or a response to be made as otherwise it might lead to the Committee taking a decision on the basis of information which subsequently proves to be incorrect.

10 Decisions Contrary to Officer Recommendations

- 10.1 From time to time, Members of the Planning Committee will disagree with the professional advice given by or on behalf of the Planning Manager – Development Management. Development Management is not an absolute science and there can be genuine disagreement about the implications of a particular proposal, and about the weight to be attached to relevant issues. Officers will be present at the Committee making the decision and will be able to advise if the Committee is in danger of acting unreasonably either because matters under consideration are not relevant planning issues or because the facts simply cannot support the conclusion which the Members have drawn and the Committee is in danger of acting unreasonably. Members may also consult officers prior to the Committee meeting to assist in formulating their views.
- 10.2 In cases where the Planning Committee decides for good and valid reasons to depart from the officer's recommendation, the Committee must define the reasons for rejecting the officer's recommendation including the reasons for imposing certain conditions prior to the vote being taken and those reasons must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 10.3 Where an appeal arises against a decision to refuse an application contrary to officers recommendation, officers will give support to the Committee in preparing evidence for the appeal, but it may be necessary in support of the Council's position for Members of the Planning Committee making the decision to appear at any appeal hearing and give evidence of the reasons for the Committee's decision. Officers should not compromise their professional judgement during this process and should make it clear when they are advising on views that are not their own. In such circumstances the Council may consider the appointment of Consultants where technical or professional evidence is required to assist their position at a hearing or inquiry.

11 Site Visits

- 11.1 Site visits by Committee Members can be useful to identify features of a proposal which may be difficult to convey in a written report, but site visits can delay the decision on an application and should be requested as early as possible. The possible reasons for site visits are set out in 12.2, 12.4 and 12.6.
- 11.2 Cases may be referred to a site visit by Members or by officers who may judge that a Member site visit is the most appropriate means of

ensuring Members get a clear understanding of the proposal and the issues raised.

11.3 The reasons for a decision to carry out a site visit will be set out in the report presented to Committee.

11.4 Site visits are:-

- fact finding exercises;
- to enable officers to point out relevant features;
- to enable questions of fact by Members or Parish Council representatives to be asked on site for clarification;

- not part of the formal consideration of the application and therefore public rights of attendance do not apply.

11.5 The Planning Site Inspection Group undertake the site visit as a formal group and will enter and leave the site as such. Members should not enter into discussions with applicants, agents or third parties whilst on the site visit. Debate on the application other than for clarification of matters of fact by the Site Inspection Group will only take place at the subsequent Committee meeting as all relevant parties may not be in attendance at the site.

11.6 In addition to those planned site visits notified to all Members of the Committee, wherever possible and deemed necessary the Planning Site Inspection Group will visit without prior notification the sites of applications where public speakers have notified an intention to address the Committee. The purpose of these visits will be to familiarise themselves with the setting and context of the site and to gain a clearer understanding of the issues likely to be raised during consideration of the application by the Committee.

12 Planning Applications by Members or Officers

12.1 The impartiality of the planning process requires particular care when dealing with an application by anyone who might ordinarily be involved in that process. Whenever any Member, Planning Officer, Senior Officer or Senior Manager of the Council submits an application to the Authority for himself/herself or on behalf of any other person, they will inform both the Planning Manager and the Authority's *Monitoring Officer* and not take part in processing or determining the application.

12.2 The Planning Manager will consider whether such applications are determined at the appropriate Committee Meeting and not under any delegated powers. The consideration of such a proposal from a Member would be considered as a disclosable pecuniary interest and the Member will be required to withdraw from any meeting where the proposal is being considered.

- 12.3 A Member or officer shall not have any different rights than a member of the public in discussing their proposal with a planning officer in advance of consideration by a Committee and making written representations.

13 Planning Applications by the Authority

- 13.1 The Authority itself requires planning permission to carry out or authorise development on land it owns. These applications will be treated in the same way as those from private applicants in accordance with the Town and Country Planning General Regulations.

- 13.2 Where an application relates to a project or land for which an officer of the Development Directorate has responsibility, that officer will play no part in the assessment of the application or the decision. The officer will withdraw from the Planning Committee when the application is being considered.

14 Monitoring of the Decisions Taken

- 14.1 On a regular basis the decisions taken by the Planning Committee will be reviewed by the Planning Manager in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Planning Committee. This review will include examples of cases on planning and listed building applications; permitted departures from the Development Plan; planning appeals; and enforcement cases. Any need to reconsider any policies or practices will be reported to the appropriate Committee.

15 Planning Policy

- 15.1 Many of the aspects of this Code of Practice that are relevant to planning applications, in particular declarations of interest, meetings with interested parties and lobbying, are equally relevant to the formulation of planning policy through the development plan process and any other supplementary policy guidance.

- 15.2 At all stages in the preparation of policies for the development plan or any other planning guidance:-

- officers will consider Government policy guidance and other legal requirements as the basis for policies;
- more than one officer will be involved in the development of any one area of policy;
- where possible more than one Member will be involved at formal consultation events;
- Members of *Cabinet* and the Planning Committee will be consulted at appropriate stages on the Authority's statutory

plans and some consultation papers on planning and other relevant land use policies. Delegated Authority responses will be subject to consultation with the Portfolio Member with responsibility for Planning;

- all representations on draft policies will be recorded and analysed. The records of these together with the Authority's response will be placed on public deposit at key stages in plan production;
- the Local Plan will be formally approved and adopted by a meeting of the Council following a recommendation from *Cabinet*;
- advice given to Members of the Authority on the interpretation of policies will be copied to the Chair of Planning Committee.

16 Public Participation at Committee Meetings

16.1 The Authority has procedures that ensure that where they receive representations from or on behalf of the applicant or from members of the public on a particular application, there is an opportunity for advocates both for and against the proposal to be heard in a balanced manner.

16.2 Members should exercise their opportunity to question each speaker with discretion by restricting their enquiries solely to planning matters and not personal or civil matters that form no part of planning consideration and by challenging any unsubstantiated or uncorroborated statements. Officers should be provided with the opportunity to respond to and comment on all new issues raised during public speaking. This will ensure that decisions reached by the Committee are on the basis of full and fair consideration of all material matters, and disregarding any irrelevant considerations.

17 Training

17.1 Members must exercise their representational role on behalf of their constituents. At the same time the planning process requires them to take decisions within a legal framework which is evolving continuously through legislation and case law.

17.2 Members will be required to receive training when first serving on the Planning Committee. Regular updates will be arranged to keep Members informed of important changes in legislation, procedure or practices.

17.3 A record will be kept by the Planning Manager/Senior Governance Officer of the training undertaken by each Member. The *Monitoring*

Officer will be advised of any Member who fails to meet the training requirements determined by the Committee.

18 Records

- 18.1 Records on planning applications, enforcement and development plan matters should be complete and accurate. Every file shall contain an accurate account of events so that someone who has not been involved in the process can understand what the decision was and why and how it was reached. Where matters have been determined by officers under delegated powers, those decisions will be as well documented and recorded as those taken by Members in a Committee meeting.

19 Gifts and Hospitality

- 19.1 Gifts and hospitality give rise to particular problems in respect of the credibility of the planning process and acceptance of gifts or hospitality by Members or officers can be a very serious criminal offence. Both should have particular regard to the provisions of their respective codes of conduct and any guidance issued. In particular they must immediately report to the *Monitoring Officer* any offer of gifts or hospitality of the value of £25 or more whether accepted or not and those must be registered. They should not behave in a way which might be taken as indicating that they are open to such offers.

20 Complaints

- 20.1 Any complaints arising out of the operation of this Protocol will be considered by the Authority's *Monitoring Officer* under the Authority's Complaints Procedure. Where necessary, a report will be considered by the Standards Committee which will keep under review the operation of this Protocol.
- 20.2 Complainants alleging a breach of the Members' Code of Conduct will be advised to direct their allegations to the Monitoring Officer.

21 Advice

- 21.1 The Authority's *Monitoring Officer* will give advice on the interpretation and operation of this Planning Protocol.

APPENDIX A

The Royal Town Planning Institute Code of Professional Conduct

The Chartered Object of the Royal Town Planning Institute is to advance the science and art of town planning for the benefit of the public. It is the purpose of this Code to ensure that in all their professional activities members of the Royal Town Planning Institute:

- (a) shall act with complete competence, honesty and integrity;
- (b) shall fearlessly and impartially exercise their independent professional judgement to the best of their skills and understanding;
- (c) shall discharge their duty to their employers, clients, colleagues and other with due care and diligence in accordance with the provisions of this Code;
- (d) shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, sex, creed, religion, disability or age and shall seek to eliminate such discrimination by others and to promote equality of opportunity;
- (e) shall not bring the profession or the Royal Town Planning Institute into disrepute.

To this end the Council has drawn up the under-mentioned numbered clauses which spell out in more detail the requirements of this Code. These requirements shall apply notwithstanding any permission or agreement to the contrary by or with the client or body employing or consulting any member.

In this Code the word "member" means every corporate member, non-corporate member, honorary member and students of the Institute. Words purporting the singular number include the plural and vice versa.

- 1 (a) Members shall take all reasonable steps to maintain their professional competence throughout their working lives and shall comply with the Council's continuing professional development regulations as amended from time to time.
- (b) Members who, as employers or managers, have responsibility for other members shall take all reasonable steps to encourage and support such other members in the maintenance of professional competence and in compliance with the Council's continuing professional development regulations.
- 2 In their professional activities members shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, sex, creed, religion, disability or age and shall seek to eliminate such discrimination by others and to promote equality of opportunity.

- 3 Members shall not make or subscribe to any statements reports which are contrary to their own bona fide professional opinions and shall not knowingly enter into any contract or agreement which requires them to do so.
- 4 Members shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that no conflict of duty arises between the interests of one employer or client and another, or between the interest of any employer or client and the interests of themselves or their firms or business associates. Any such conflict shall be immediately reported and subsequently confirmed in writing to all parties concerned.
- 5 Members shall not disclose or use to the advantage of themselves, their clients information acquired in confidence in the course of their work.
- 6 Members shall disclose to their employers or clients any discounts, gifts or commissions received from any third parties in connection with their work as professional planners.
- 7
 - (a) Before commencing work on any commission members shall ensure that their terms of engagement have been given and confirmed in writing to their clients and shall satisfy themselves that these terms have been accepted.
 - (b) Members shall notify their clients in writing before undertaking work or incurring fees or expenses additional to those previously agreed and shall satisfy themselves that the necessary instructions have been received.
- 8 When accepting instructions from private individuals members shall ensure that the services offered are appropriate to the individual's requirements.
- 9 The Council may from time to time publish supplementary regulations relating to such matters as continuing professional development, planning aid, professional indemnity insurance, professional designations or direct professional access to the Bar, and members shall comply with any such regulations.
- 10 Members with responsibility for the work of a company or of a practice or partnership or of a local planning authority or of any central government department or agency or of any other organisation or body any of which is engaged in town planning work, or for the work of any department, section or team within any such organisation or body, shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that all town planning matters in the organisation or body, or within that part of the organisation or body for which they have responsibility, are conducted in accordance with this Code, whoever undertakes such work.
- 11 Members practising outside the United Kingdom and Ireland shall order their professional conduct in such a way as to uphold the status and

integrity of the Royal Town Planning Institute and the profession of town planning.

- 12
 - (a) It is the duty of every member, subject to any restrictions imposed by law or the courts, to report to the Institute any alleged breach of this Code of which he or she becomes aware and to assist the Institute in its investigations.
 - (b) It is the duty of every member who is the subject of investigation by the Institute to assist the Institute in its investigations.
- 13 The Council has the power to discipline any member who :
 - (a) in the opinion of the Council contravenes any of the provisions of the Code of Professional Conduct, including the supplementary regulations referred to in Annex A to the Code, or of the Royal Charter and Byelaws; or who
 - (b) is convinced by a court of a criminal offence which in the opinion of the Council results in a breach of Byelaw 7(2); or who
 - (c) in the opinion of the Council is guilty of gross professional misconduct or incompetence or of such conduct as to render him or her unfit to be a member of the Institute.
- 14 Disciplinary action will be taken only when the Council believes that the member is personally responsible for the conduct or action in question.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Code for *Councillors* representing the Council on outside bodies

- 1 Members are appointed formally by the Council and the *Cabinet* annually but for varied periods to serve on a range of outside bodies including voluntary organisations, local government associations and companies.
- 2 Sometimes, when Members will become directors of such bodies, the leadership offered by them forms a strong driver to achieve the shared objectives of the Council and the body.

In carrying out these roles Members act as both individuals and as representatives of the Council. What does that entail?

(a) Positively

- It entails acting according to the rules and constitution and framework set by the outside body;
- It entails making independent and personal judgements in line with the Members' duty of care to the outside body.
- It entails reporting back at intervals to be agreed by the Council;
- It entails behaving ethically and following as far as is applicable in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct and other codes and protocols;
- It entails taking on active and informed roles in the management of the outside body's affairs.

(b) Negatively

- It does not entail representing the political party to which the member owes his/her political loyalty;
- It does not entail avoiding taking part in the outside body's discussions and decisions - that is what the member is there for.
- It does not entail looking at things simply from this Council's perspective.

- 3 Members should claim travel and other expenses from the outside body if that is possible, if not, from this Council where the duty is an approved duty. In those circumstances Members should not be reimbursed more than once for any expenditure incurred.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Protocol for *Councillor* – Officer relations

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this protocol is to guide Members and employees of the Council in their relations with one another.
- 1.2 Given the variety and complexity of such relations this protocol does not seek to be either prescriptive or comprehensive. It seeks simply to offer guidance on some of the issues which most commonly arise.
- 1.3 This protocol also seeks to reflect the principles set out in the respective codes of conduct which apply to Members and employees. The shared objective of these codes is to enhance and maintain the integrity (real and perceived) of local government and it, therefore, demands very high standards of personal conduct.
- 1.4 The protocol reflects good practice. It aims to provide an open and honest working relationship between Members and employees which ensures the delivery of the Council's statutory and other proper functions in a transparent and accountable way.

2 PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 The provisions of the Code of Conduct apply to all Members. Breach of those provisions can be the basis for a complaint to the Monitoring Officer. The employees Code of Conduct is part of the terms of conditions of their employment. Employees are accountable to their Senior Manager and while employees will seek to assist any Member they must not be asked by Members to go beyond the bounds of whatever authority they have been given by their Senior Manager.
- 2.2 Any dispute over any provision of this protocol in relation to employees should be referred in the first instance to the responsible service manager or the *Chief Executive*. If agreement cannot be reached the *Chief Executive* will seek to resolve the issue in conjunction with the *Leader* of the Council and/or the *Leader* of the appropriate party group. Issues relating to employee conduct will be dealt with under disciplinary procedures. Any unresolved dispute relating to Member conduct under this protocol will be determined by the Standards Committee in accordance with Article 7 of the Council's Constitution.
- 2.3 This protocol is also read in conjunction with the Planning Code and the Protocol on Hospitality and any other policies of the Council, for example the Whistle-Blowing Policy (Public Interest Disclosure) and the Harassment and Bullying Policy.

3 MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

Members of North East Derbyshire District Council are committed to:-

- Dealing with people fairly, appropriately and impartially.
- Listening to the interests of all parties, including relevant advice from statutory and other professional officers, taking all relevant information into consideration, remaining objective and making decisions on merit.
- Valuing colleagues and staff and engaging with them in an appropriate manner and one that underpins the mutual respect between everyone that is essential to good local government.
- Always treating people with respect, including the organisations and public they engage with and those the member works alongside.

4 EMPLOYEE CODE OF CONDUCT

4.1 The Employee Code of Conduct was drawn up broadly in line with the Local Government Management's Board Code of Conduct for local government employees with variations to reflect North East Derbyshire's conditions and circumstances.

(1) Standards

Employees are expected to give the highest possible standard of service to the public and where it is part of their duties to provide appropriate advice to other employees and Members with impartiality and courtesy.

(2) Disclosure of Information

- (i) The law requires that certain types of information must be made available to Members, Auditors, Government Departments, Service Users and the public.
- (ii) Under the Local Government Act 1972 the public have a right to see certain information. In most circumstances these rights are related to committee reports and background documents.
- (iii) Employees must not use any confidential information obtained in the course of their employment for personal gain or benefit nor shall they use it to pass onto others who might use it in such a way.

- (iv) Only employees authorised by a Senior Officer or Senior Manager to do so may talk to the press or otherwise make public statements on behalf of their Service or Directorate. Generally an employee contacted by the press should refer the matter to the Communications Team who will deal with it as appropriate.”
- (v) The Local Authorities (*Executive Arrangements*) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 provide additional rights of access to documents for Members of Scrutiny Committees.

(3) Political Neutrality/Activities

- (i) Employees serve the Council as a whole. It follows, therefore, that they must serve all Members, not just the Members of any controlling group and must ensure that the individual rights of all Members are respected.
- (ii) Some senior employees will be expected within the Council’s guidelines to advise political groups. These employees have a duty to advise minority groups as well as the majority group.
- (iii) Some employees who are normally those in more senior positions are in politically restricted posts and by law are prevented from taking part in certain political activities outside their work. Employees who are in this position should have been told of this in writing and of the rules about claiming exemption but any employee who is in doubt about their position should contact a Senior Officer.

(4) Relationships

Some employees are required to give advice to Members as part of their job. Mutual respect between employees and Members is essential to good local government but close personal familiarity between employees and individual Members can damage the relationship and prove embarrassing to other employees and should, therefore, be avoided.

5 ADVICE TO PARTY GROUPS

- 5.1 Party group meetings form part of the preliminaries to Council decision making and are not empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Council. Conclusions reached at such meetings do not, therefore, rank as Council decisions. Members must not ask employees to implement a party group decision unless and until that decision has been properly taken in accordance with the Council’s Constitution:-

- “2.6 Where officers provide information and advice to a party group meeting in relation to a matter of Council business this cannot act as a substitute for providing all necessary information and advice to the relevant meeting of Cabinet or a committee when the matter in question is considered.”

Any particular cases of difficulty or uncertainty in this area of employee advice to party groups should be raised with the *Chief Executive* who will discuss them with the relevant group *Leaders*.

6 SUPPORT SERVICES TO MEMBERS AND PARTY GROUPS

- 6.1 The only basis on which the Council can lawfully provide support services (eg stationery, typing, printing, photocopying, transport etc) to Members is to assist them in discharging their role of Members of the Council. Such support services must, therefore, only be used on Council business. They should never be used in connection with party political or campaigning activities or for private purposes.

7 MEMBERS' ACCESS TO INFORMATION, COUNCIL DOCUMENTS AND EMPLOYEE ADVICE

- 7.1 Members will need in the discharge of their duties to access information from employees, this will usually be most efficiently achieved through the Senior Managers who are able to provide an overview or direct the Member to the most appropriate employee. For individual cases Members may approach case officers, but junior staff are entitled to refer the Member to the responsible Senior Manager.
- 7.2 Members who wish to obtain information from employees should request it as early as possible recognising that employees may require reasonable time to collate or research the information. Members will state any deadline for the provision of this information. This also applies where a Member wishes to obtain information to supplement a report after the agenda for a meeting has been issued.
- 7.3 Employees will make every reasonable effort to provide Members with accurate factual information and professional advice in a timely manner, unless this would exceed the officer's authority or there are lawful reasons to prevent disclosure of the information.
- 7.4 Members have the same statutory right as any member of the public to inspect any Council document which contains material relating to any business which is to be transacted at a Council or Committee meeting or a meeting of *Cabinet* and any relevant background papers. This right applies irrespective of whether or not the Member is a Member of the committee concerned or acting as a substitute. This right does not, however, apply to documents relating to items containing information which is exempt from publication. Correspondence held by the

Monitoring Officer in relation to his/her duties is similarly exempt unless released by him/her in the interest of furthering any enquiry.

- 7.5 The common law right of Members is much broader and based on the principle that any Member has a *prima facie* right to inspect Council documents so far as his/her access to the documents is reasonably necessary to enable the Member to perform properly his/her duties as Member of the Council. This principle is commonly referred to as the 'need to know' principle and will be determined in the first instance by the particular Senior Manager whose service holds the document in question. Any disputes may be referred to the *Monitoring Officer* whose decision shall be final. Written reasons will be provided on request.
- 7.6 A Member who requests to inspect documents which contain personal information about third parties will normally be expected to justify their request in specific terms.
- 7.7 A Member of one party group will not have a 'need to know' and, therefore, does not have a right to inspect any document which forms part of the internal workings of another party group and is in the possession of the Council or of an individual employee.
- 7.8 A member of a Scrutiny Committee of the Council is entitled to a copy of any document which:-
- (a) is in the possession or under the control of the Cabinet; and
 - (b) contains material relating to:-
 - (i) any business that has been transacted at a meeting of a decision-making body of the Council;
 - (ii) any decision that has been made by an individual member of the Cabinet in accordance with executive arrangements; or
 - (iii) any decision that has been made by an officer of the authority in accordance with executive arrangements.
- 7.9 Subject to paragraph 7.10, where a member of a Scrutiny Committee requests a document which falls within paragraph 7.8, the Cabinet must provide that document as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case no later than 10 clear days after the Cabinet receives the request.
- 7.10 No member of a Scrutiny Committee is entitled to a copy:-
- (a) of any such document or part of a document as contains exempt or confidential information unless that information is relevant to:-

- (i) an action or decision that the member is reviewing or scrutinising; or
 - (ii) any review contained in any programme of work of such a committee or sub-committee of such a committee; or
 - (b) of a document or part of a document containing advice provided by a political adviser or assistant.
- 7.11 Where the Cabinet determines that member of a Scrutiny Committee is not entitled to a copy of a document or part of any such document for a reason set out in paragraph 7.8 or 7.10, it must provide the Scrutiny Committee with a written statement setting out its reasons for that decision.
- 7.12 More detailed advice regarding Members' rights to inspect Council documents may be obtained from the *Monitoring Officer*.
- 7.13 Any Council information is provided to a Member on the basis that it must only be used by the Member in connection with the proper performance of the Member's duties as a Member of the Council. This forms part of the Council's data protection requirements. This obligation for confidentiality is part of the Code of Conduct.

8 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND CABINET MEMBERS/ CHAIRS OF COMMITTEES/LEADER

- 8.1 It is important to the efficient discharge of the Council's functions that there should be a good working relationship between Members of the *Cabinet*, Senior Officers and Senior Managers and between the Chair of a committee and the lead officer and other senior officers who deal with matters within the terms of reference of that body. However, such relationships should never be allowed to become so close, or appear to be so close, as to bring into question the employee's ability to deal impartially with other Members and other party groups.
- 8.2 Senior Officers and Senior Managers frequently write reports having undertaken background research and professional and technical appraisals of proposals.
- 8.3 These reports are then presented by the *Cabinet* Member with Portfolio.
- 8.4 Members must accept that in some situations officers will be under a duty to submit an opinion or advice in a report on a particular matter. In those situations the officer will always be fully responsible for those elements of the report submitted in the Member's name.

- 8.5 The principles set out in paragraph 8.3 and 8.4 will apply to such elements of the report.
- 8.6 Where an officer wishes to consult a Cabinet Member or Chair as part of the preparation of a report to a decision making body within the Council's Constitution, the following principles will apply. The *Cabinet* Member or Chair may ask the report author:
- (1) To include particular options;
 - (2) To clarify the report by expanding, simplifying or re-phrasing any part of the report or including other particular information;
 - (3) To check or correct any error or omission of any matter or fact including statements of summaries of policy or budget;
 - (4) To check or correct any typing errors, omissions or duplications;
 - (5) To check any estimate of costs or savings.
- 8.7 The *Cabinet* Member or Chair may not ask officers:
- (1) To exclude any option contained in the draft report;
 - (2) To exclude or alter the substance of any statement in the draft report of any officers' professional opinion.
 - (3) To alter the substance of any recommendations that compromises the officer's integrity or would result in illegality;
 - (4) To exclude any statement that a course of action would be a "key decision" or would be contrary to a policy or budget or to exclude any statement regarding legality, fairness or financial prudence, made by officers exercising their designated functions under Article 10 of the Council's Constitution;
 - (5) To exclude any report, comments or representations arising from consultations, publicity or supply of information to the community.
- 8.8 Certain statutory functions are undertaken by officers. Their reports on such matters are then their own full responsibility.

9 SCRUTINY ARRANGEMENTS

- 9.1 The principles of the Employee's Code of Conduct remain in place under the *Cabinet* arrangements. However, these arrangements raise particular issues for local authority employees because:-

- (a) The advice which officers have given to the *Cabinet*, its Members or to any group may now be subject to scrutiny and examined by a Scrutiny Committee.
- (b) Officers may have written reports for presentation by a Cabinet Member with Portfolio or provided advice to the *Cabinet*. Where such a decision is subject to Scrutiny by a Scrutiny Committee in their scrutiny roles, or when a decision is called-in, an officer may provide information or advice to a Scrutiny Committee. Members must recognise that there is an inherent tension between these two roles. As circumstances change or more information comes to light, advice may reflect the difference.
- (c) Scrutiny Committees or their members will need active assistance from officers if they are to perform their role of scrutinising the *Cabinet* effectively.

These factors will require understanding by Members of the role that officers have to perform.

10 OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

- 10.1 The scrutiny role of the Council is performed by Scrutiny Committees and the Standards Committee. Employees may need to attend a Scrutiny Committee to give evidence and assist it in its scrutiny.
- 10.2 Where an employee is required to attend a Scrutiny Committee, to report to it or provide evidence for it, it shall be his/her duty to do so, or to provide an explanation as to why he or she is unable or unwilling to do so. If after considering his/her report the Scrutiny Committee insist on him/her providing the information requested he/she must do so or appeal to the Standards Committee.
- 10.3 Where a Scrutiny Committee or the Standards Committee has resolved to undertake a review it is the duty of the Senior Officers and Senior Managers to co-operate fully with the review or to arrange for a senior member of his/her staff to act in their place. This duty extends beyond merely answering the Committee's questions and involves a requirement to assist the Committee in addressing the right questions and seeking the information which may be required to help them in their work.

11 PUBLICITY

- 11.1 The Council abides by the provisions of the DETR Local Authority Publicity Code (April 2001).
- 11.2 Information on Council services will be produced in collaboration with the Communications Unit and will be impartial reflecting Council approved policy.

- 11.3 All news releases will be written and issued by the Communications Team following consultation with the Senior Officers and Portfolio Member concerned.
- 11.4 Publicity will not be party political and will report on and reflect Council policy.
- 11.5 Media requesting political comments will be referred to the political group *Leaders*.
- 11.6 It is the intention of the Council to make public information available on the website accessible to Members and residents as resources allow.

12 THE ROLE OF THE HEAD OF THE PAID SERVICE (*CHIEF EXECUTIVE*)

- 12.1 The *Chief Executive* has a specific statutory function in relation to employees, appointment, discipline, terms and conditions of employment and collective bargaining. Members will recognise and respect those responsibilities and duties.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Officer Code of Conduct

Introduction

This code has been drawn up broadly in line with the Local Government Management Board's Code of Conduct for local government employees, with variations to reflect North East Derbyshire's conditions and circumstances.

This code has been formulated by the Council to provide a set of standards of conduct expected of employees at work and the link between that work and their private lives.

The code takes into account the requirements of the law and the provisions on official conduct in the appropriate National Conditions of Service.

The code applies to all Council employees. Those employees involved in processing applications for services or resources, licences or statutory consents and those involved in the procurement of goods and services need to pay particular attention to the code.

The code will be made readily accessible in all work places to all employees for reference purposes.

Investigations of alleged breaches of this code will be dealt with under the Council's Disciplinary Procedure.

If employees are in any doubt whether they may be in breach of this code they should seek advice from their Senior Officer or Senior Manager

Standards

Employees are expected to give the highest possible standard of service to the public, and where it is part of their duties, to provide appropriate advice to other employees and members with impartiality and courtesy.

Employees should bring to the attention of their Line Manager any deficiency in the provision of service and must report any impropriety or breach of procedure.

Disclosure of Information

- 1 The law requires that certain types of information must be available to Members, Auditors, Government Departments, Service Users and the public.
- 2 Under the Local Government Act 1972 the public have a right to see certain information. In most circumstances these rights are related to Committee Reports and background documents.
- 3 Employees must not use any information obtained in the course of their employment for personal gain or benefit, nor shall they pass it onto others who might use it in such a way.
- 4 Only employees authorised by their Senior Officer or Senior Manager to do so may talk to the Press or otherwise make public statements on behalf of their Service or

Directorate. Generally, an employee contacted by the Press should refer the matter to the Communications Team who will deal with it as appropriate.

Political Neutrality/Activity

- 1 Employees serve the Council as a whole. It follows, therefore, that they must serve all Members not just Members of any controlling Group and must ensure that the individual rights of all Members are respected.
- 2 Some senior employees will be expected, within the Council's guidelines, to advise political groups. These employees have a duty to advise minority groups as well as the majority group.
- 3 Some employees, who are normally those in more senior positions, are in politically restricted posts and by law are prevented from taking part in certain political activities outside their work. Employees who are in this position should have been told of this in writing and of the rules about claiming exemption, but any employee who is in any doubt about their position should contact their Senior Officer or Senior Manager.

3.1 Political restriction is linked to the particular role of the employee and includes:

- Head of the Paid Service
- Statutory Chief Officers
- Non-statutory chief officers
- Deputy Chief Officers
- Monitoring Officer
- Chief Finance Officer
- Officers exercising delegated powers
- Assistants to political groups
- A sensitive post which meets one or both of the following duties – related criteria:
 - ❖ Giving advice on a regular basis to the Authority (including Committees, Sub-Committees, Joint Committees, Executive of an authority or committee of the Executive).
 - ❖ Speaking on behalf of the Authority on a regular basis to journalists or broadcasters.

4 The political activities which are restricted for these Officers mainly cover the following areas:-

- (a) Standing as a candidate for election to the House of Commons, European Parliament or a Local Authority (other than a Parish Council)
- (b) Holding office in a political party at any level, except in limited roles concerned only with the internal membership of the party.
- (c) Canvassing at an election.
- (d) Speaking in public or publishing any written or artistic work which appears to be intended to affect public support for a political party.

- 5 Employees, whether or not politically restricted, must follow every lawful expressed policy of the Council and must not allow their own personal or political opinions to interfere with their work.

Relationships

1 Members

Some employees are required to give advice to Members as part of their job. Mutual respect between employees and Members is essential to good Local Government but close personal familiarity between employees and individual members can damage the relationship and prove embarrassing to other employees and should therefore be avoided.

2 The Local Community and Service Users

Employees must always remember their responsibilities to the community they serve and ensure courteous, efficient and impartial service delivery to all groups and individuals within the community.

3 Contractors

All relationships with contractors or potential contractors must be made known to the appropriate Senior Officer or Senior Manager. Orders and contracts must be awarded on merit, by fair competition against other tenders and no favouritism should be shown to businesses run by current or recent employees or their partners, close relatives or associates.

Employees who engage or supervise contractors and have an official relationship with contractors or have previously had or currently have a relationship in a private, financial or domestic capacity, must declare that relationship to their Senior Officer or Senior Manager.

Appointment and other Employment Matters

Employees involved in appointments must ensure that these are made on the basis of merit. It would be unlawful for an employee to make an appointment which was based on anything other than the ability of the candidate to undertake the work. In order to avoid any possible accusation of bias, employees must not be involved in an appointment where they are related to an applicant, or have a personal relationship outside work with them.

Similarly employees must not be involved in decisions relating to discipline, promotion or pay adjustments for any other employee who is a relative, partner or close friend.

Outside Commitments

- 1 Employees off duty hours are their personal concern but they must not subordinate their duty to their private interests or put themselves in a position where duty and private interests conflict.

The Council would not wish to preclude employees unreasonably from undertaking additional work unless that work conflicts with or detrimentally affects the Council's

interests or in any way weakens public confidence in the conduct of the Council's business or in any other way affects their ability to undertake their Council work.

- 2 However Officers above SCP28 are expected to devote the whole of their service to the work of the Council and must not engage in any other business or take up any other additional appointment without the agreement in advance of their Senior Officer or Senior Manager (see the Functions Scheme in Part 3 of the Constitution).
- 3 If agreement is given employees must be made aware that no outside work of any sort should be undertaken in the workplace and use of facilities eg telephones, photocopying etc for this is forbidden, unless this is previously authorised and paid for.

Personal Interests

- 1 Employees must declare to their Line Manager non financial interests that they consider could bring about conflict with the Council's interest. This could include involvement with an Organisation receiving Grant Aid from the Council, Membership of an NHS Trust Board, involvement with an Organisation or Pressure Group which may seek to influence their Authority's policies. Membership of a Trade Union is exempted from this requirement.
- 2 Employees must declare any financial interests which could conflict with the Council's interest.
- 3 Employees must declare to their Senior Officer or Senior Manager membership of any Organisation not open to the public - with a formal membership and a commitment of allegiance and which has secrecy about its rules or membership or conduct eg Freemasons.
- 4 Employees who have an interest, financial or non-financial, should not involve themselves in any decision on allocation of Council services or resources from which they, their friends or family might benefit, and should ensure that the matter is referred immediately to their Senior Officer or Senior Manager.

Equality issues

Employees have an obligation to ensure that policies relating to equality issues as agreed by the Council are complied with as well as the requirements of the law. All members of the local community, customers and other employees have a right to be treated with fairness and equity.

Separation of roles during tendering

- 1 Employees should be clear on the separation of client and contractor roles within the Council. Senior employees who have both a client and contractor responsibility must be aware of the need for accountability and openness.
- 2 Employees in contractor or provider units must exercise fairness and impartiality when dealing with all customers, suppliers, other contractors and sub contractors.

- 3 Employees who are privy to confidential information on tenders or costs for either internal or external contractors must not disclose that information to any unauthorised party or organisation.
- 4 Employees must ensure that no special favour is shown to current or recent former employees or their partners, close relatives or associates in awarding contracts to businesses by them or employing them in a senior or relevant managerial capacity.

Corruption

It is a criminal offence for an employee to receive or give any gift, loan, fee, reward or advantage for doing or not doing anything or showing favour or disfavour to any person in their official capacity. It is for the employee to demonstrate that any such rewards have not been corruptly obtained.

Use of financial Resources

Employees must ensure that they use public funds entrusted to them in a responsible and lawful manner ensuring value for money to the local community and avoiding legal challenge to the Council.

Hospitality

- 1 Employees must treat with extreme caution any offer, gift, favour or hospitality made to them personally.
- 2 If there is a genuine need as a legitimate part of an employee's job to accept offers of hospitality this may be allowed. The decision whether to accept is one of common sense, however, any employee who is in doubt about the legitimacy of any offer of hospitality must ask his/her Senior Officer or Senior Manager for advice.
- 3 When considering whether or not to accept hospitality employees must be sensitive to the timing of decisions for letting contracts for which the provider may be bidding and must never accept hospitality from a contractor during a tendering period.
- 4 Acceptance by employees of hospitality at relevant conferences and courses is acceptable where it is clear the hospitality is corporate rather than personal.
- 5 Any offer, gift, favour or hospitality as described in the above paragraphs should only be accepted where the employee is satisfied that any purchasing, planning or other Council decisions are not compromised. Employees should not place themselves in a position where their own integrity and the integrity of the Council may be called into question.
- 6 When hospitality has to be declined those making the offer should be courteously but firmly informed of the procedures and standards operating within the Council.
- 7 Employees must not accept significant personal gifts from contractors and outside suppliers. Insignificant tokens such as pens or diaries may be accepted.
- 8 A register is maintained by the *Monitoring Officer* which is open to inspection by the Standards Committee of the Council. This register should be used by any employee

of the Council who accepts any gift, favour or hospitality made to them of the value of £25 or more and accepted by them personally or on behalf of the Council.

Sponsorship - Giving and Receiving

- 1 Where an outside organisation wishes to sponsor or is seeking to sponsor a Local Government activity, whether by invitation, tender, negotiation or voluntarily the basic conventions concerning acceptance of gifts or hospitality apply. Particular care must be taken when dealing with contractors or potential contractors.
- 2 Where the Authority wishes to sponsor an event or service neither an employee nor any partner, spouse or relative must benefit from such sponsorship in a direct way without there being full disclosure to the appropriate Senior Officer or Senior Manager of any such interest. Similarly where the Council through sponsorship, grant aid, financial or other means gives support in the community, employees must ensure that impartial advice is given and that there is no conflict of interest involved.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Members' Allowance Scheme

1. The Scheme

This scheme applies from 1 April 2016

In this scheme,

"Member" means a councillor of North East Derbyshire District Council

"Year" means the 12 months ending with 31 March

2. Basic Allowance

Subject to paragraph 4, for each year a flat rate basic allowance of £5,171.32 per annum shall be paid to each *Councillor*. The allowance will be increased with effect from each subsequent 1 April by the same percentage increase as applied to staff salaries. This allowance is designed to cover the time commitment of all *Councillors* in meetings with *Officers* and constituents and attendance at political group meetings. It is also intended to cover incidental costs.

3. Special Responsibility Allowances

Subject to paragraph 4, for each year a special responsibility allowance shall be paid to those *Councillors* who perform the special responsibilities in relation to the Authority that are specified in Schedule 1 to this scheme. These allowances will be increased with effect from 1 April each year by the same percentage increase as applied to staff salaries.

4 Renunciation

A *Councillor* may, by notice in writing given to the Section 151 Officer, elect to forego any part of his or her entitlement to an allowance under this scheme.

5. Part-Year Entitlements

5.1 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 responsibility in respect of which a special responsibility allowance is payable.

5.2 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 1 April 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 31 March;

the entitlement to an allowance shall be in the same proportion of the total allowance as the number of days for which the allowance is payable bears to the total number of days in the year.

- 5.3 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 of such part of the basic allowance as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days during which his or her term of office subsists, bears to the number of days in that year.
- 5.4 Where this scheme is amended, as mentioned in paragraph 5.2, and the term of office of a *Councillor* does not subsist throughout the period mentioned in sub-paragraph 5.2(a), the entitlement of any such *Councillor* to a basic allowance shall be to the payment of such part of the 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 or her terms of office as a *Councillor* subsists bears to the number of days in that period.
- 5.5 Where a *Councillor* has during part of, but not throughout, a year such special responsibilities as entitle him or 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 or she has such special responsibilities bears to the number of days in that year.
- 5.6 Where this scheme is amended, as mentioned in paragraph 5.2, and a *Councillor* has during part, but does not have throughout the whole, of any period mentioned in sub-paragraph 5.2(a) of that paragraph any such special responsibilities as entitle him or 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 paragraph) as bears to the whole the same proportion as the number of days in that period during which he or she has such special responsibilities bears to the number of days in that period.

6. Childcare and Dependent Carers Allowance

Subject to paragraph 4, for each year a childcare and dependent carers allowance shall be paid to those *Councillors* who incur expenditure as referred to in Schedule 2 to this scheme. An amount shall be paid equivalent to the national minimum hourly rate for adults (£6.19 per hour).

- 7 A co-optees allowance of £516.11 per annum shall be paid to co-opted members.
- 8 The changes in the allowances shall be backdated in accordance with Regulation 10(6) of Statutory Instrument No. 1021-2003 to 1 April 2012 in the case of the Leader of the Main Opposition Group and 9 July 2012 in the case of the Chair and Vice Chair of Standards Committee.

- 9 The future level of allowances included in the Members Allowance Scheme shall be subject to index linking for the maximum period of four years with effect from 1 April 2013 at an amount equivalent to the annual pay award for employees.

Members' Allowance Scheme – Schedule 1

Special Responsibility Allowances as at 1 April 2016

Post		No	Relative Responsibility £
<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>Leader</i>	1	17,776.67
	<i>Deputy Leader</i>	1	12,773.98
	Other Cabinet Members	5	8,147.38
Scrutiny Committee	Chair	4	3,889.73
	Vice Chair	4	1,293.85
Standards Committee	Chair	1	3,889.73
	Vice Chair	1	1,293.85
Planning Committee	Chair	1	7,779.46
	Vice-Chair	1	1,293.85
Council	Chair	1	4,914.80
	Vice-Chair	1	817.60
Main Opposition Group	Leader	1	4,914.80

NB If, at any point in the future, the two main opposition groups have the same number of members, the special responsibility allowance for Leader of the Main Opposition Group shall be divided equally between the leaders of those groups.

No member should be in receipt of more than one special responsibility allowance at any one time. Where a member is entitled to two or more special responsibility allowances then only the highest will be payable.

Members' Allowance Scheme – Schedule 2

Childcare and Dependent Carers' Allowances

The scheme of allowances includes the payment of a childcare and dependent carers' allowance to those *Councillors* who incur expenditure for the care of children or dependent relatives whilst undertaking particular duties. These duties are specified in the Regulations and are as follows:

- a meeting of the *Cabinet*
- a meeting of a committee of the *Cabinet*
- a *Council Meeting*
- a meeting of a committee or sub-committee of the Council
- a meeting of any other body to which the Council makes appointments or nominations, or
- a meeting of a committee or sub-committee of any other body to which the Council makes appointments or nominations
- a meeting which has both been authorised by the Council, a committee or sub-committee of the Council or a joint committee of the authority and one or more other authorities, or a sub-committee of a joint committee *and* to which representatives of more than one political group have been invited (if the authority is divided into several political groups) or to which two or more *Councillors* have been invited (if the authority is not divided into political groups)
- a meeting of a local authority association of which the Council is a member
- duties undertaken on behalf of the Council in pursuance of any standing order made under Section 135 of the Local Government Act 1972 requiring a member or members to be present while tender documents are opened
- duties undertaken on behalf of the authority in connection with the discharge of any function of the authority conferred by or under any enactment and empowering or requiring the Council to inspect or authorise the inspection of premises
- duties undertaken on behalf of the Council in connection with arrangements made by the authority for the attendance of pupils at a school approved for the purposes of Section 342 of the Education Act 1996.

Members' Travel and Subsistence Policy

Travel and subsistence expenses are payable to members for all Council approved duties.

Where members are travelling outside the District, consideration should be given to using public transport or car sharing. Where a member is a member of more than one authority then only one claim may be made per meeting. Claims for subsistence should be supported by receipts where possible. All references to members in this section, except PC consumables, include co-opted members.

Mileage

Mileage will be paid at the following rates:

	First 10,000 business miles in the tax year	Each business mile over 10,000 in the tax year
Cars and vans	45p	25p
Motor cycles	24p	24p
Bicycle	20p	20p

Subsistence

Subsistence will be paid on the following basis where the member is on Council duty for four hours or more:

	<i>Hours of claim</i>	<i>Maximum claim</i>
<i>Breakfast</i>	Before 11am	£5.61
<i>Lunch</i>	12-2pm	£7.73
<i>Tea</i>	3-6pm	£3.04
<i>Evening Meal</i>	After 7pm	£9.37
<i>Overnight allowance</i>	N/A	£79.82
<i>Overnight allowance (LGA)</i>	N/A	£91.04

Approved Duties

The following are approved duties for which members may claim travel and subsistence expenses:

- (1) Any meeting of the Council;
- (2) Any meeting of a committee (including Cabinet), joint committee, sub-committee, advisory group or site visits group to which the member has been appointed;

- (3) Any pre-agenda meeting, briefing, forum or site visit to which the member has been asked to attend by an officer;
- (4) Any meeting or event of an outside body to which the member has been appointed as the Council's representative;
- (5) Any activity to which the member has been asked to attend in connection with member development;
- (6) Any conference or seminar approved by the Council or Member Development Working Group;
- (7) Any meeting to which the member has been requested to attend by the Joint Chief Executive or Joint Management Team.
- (8) Any evidence gathering activity within a reasonable distance connected with a review being undertaken by a scrutiny committee;
- (9) Any hearing or tribunal to which the member has been asked to attend to give evidence;
- (10) In the case of the Chair or Vice Chair of the Council, any duties connected with their role as the Council's civic ambassador and up to one day per week in connection with the signing of legal documents;
- (11) In the case of the Leader and Deputy Leader, up to five days per week in connection with Council business;
- (12) In the case of other Cabinet portfolio holders, up to three days per week in connection with Council business;
- (13) In the case of chairs or vice chairs of scrutiny committees, one day per week in connection with the work of their committee;
- (14) In the case of the leaders of Conservative and Independent Groups, one day per week in connection with Council business;
- (15) In the case of the Chair of Standards Committee, one day per week in connection with the work of their Committee.

The following are not approved duties and claims may not be made for them:

- (1) Any meetings or site visits with individuals, officers or groups of electors to discuss issues in connection with a member's ward;
- (2) Any duty undertaken for party political purposes;
- (3) Any duty in connection with being a school governor;
- (4) Any meeting or event organised by other organisations including town and parish councils.

PC consumables

The following items are payable where used in connection with Council duties:

- (1) Broadband subscriptions where the member has not taken advantage of an I-Pad or Broadband subscription offered directly through the Council;
- (2) Printer cartridges and paper.

All claims should be made within two months and are reported on the website and in 'The News' on an annual basis.

PART 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

Key Responsibilities

- To act collectively as a Member of Council in policy making and carrying out a number of strategic and corporate management functions.
- To represent your communities and bring your views to the Council's decision making process, acting as an advocate of and for their communities.
- To work to balance different interests within your Ward and represent the Ward as a whole fairly and honestly.
- To deal with individual casework and act to forward the issues raised to the relevant Council Directorate ensuring that the matter is progressed.
- To contribute to the good governance of the District and encourage community and public involvement in the Council's decision making process.
- To be involved in the Council's decision making process.
- To maintain the highest standards of conduct and ethics.
- To attend and take part in the business of the meetings of any Council Committees or Working groups appointed to.
- To represent the Council on any outside bodies appointed to.
- To be responsible for personal development as a Councillor.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors. All six are relevant to the role of Member of the Council, these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Scrutiny and Challenge;
- Regulating and Monitoring.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

CHAIR & VICE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL

Role purpose:

Chair:

- To meet the responsibilities of a Member as a community representative.
- To Chair Council meetings.
- To lead the Council on civic and ceremonial matters.
- To carry out civic and ceremonial responsibilities.

Vice Chair:

- The Vice Chair will support and assist the Chair and will undertake the duties of Chair of the Council in the absence of the Chair and carry out their civic and ceremonial duties at the direction of the Chair.

Key Responsibilities

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member:

- To chair meetings of the Council with fairness and equality having regard to the Council's Constitution and rules of debate.
- To preside over civic functions, including hosting the annual civic service and the reception following the annual meeting.
- To act as an ambassador for the Council in promoting North East Derbyshire and the Council's aims.
- To represent the Council at events.
- To encourage public participation and community engagement with the Council through chairing Council meetings in an open and accessible way.
- To observe civic protocols when undertaking the civic and ceremonial role.
- To participate in any relevant training/development activities required to support them in their role as Chair/Vice Chair of the Council.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors. All six are relevant to the role of Chair and Vice Chair of the Council, these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Scrutiny and Challenge;
- Regulating and Monitoring.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

LEADER AND DEPUTY LEADER

Role Purpose:

Leader:

- To meet the responsibilities of a Member as a community representative.
- To provide political leadership in building support for Council strategies and policies.
- To provide clear leadership in the co-ordination of policies, strategies and service delivery.
- To work in partnership with others to deliver the Council's vision for the communities which the Council represents and serves.

Deputy Leader:

- The Deputy Leader will support and assist the Leader of the Council and carry out their role in the absence of the Leader.

Key Responsibilities

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member:

- To appoint Members to the Cabinet and define their portfolio roles.
- To chair meetings of the Cabinet – in accordance with the requirements of the Council's Constitution.
- To fulfil the role of a Portfolio Holder by providing effective leadership within the portfolio.
- To manage and lead the work of the Cabinet by ensuring its work meets the Council's policy objectives and is in accordance with any relevant legal requirements as set out in statute/common law or the Council's Constitution.
- To support individual and collective performance within the Cabinet and facilitate future development of colleagues by appropriate Member Development and by advising and mentoring colleagues.
- To encourage Member involvement in training and development and also to provide support and mentoring to individual Members of their group.
- To work closely with other Cabinet Members by providing leadership and support to ensure the continuing development of effective Council policies that deliver high quality services to local people.

- To support and provide continuing commitment to high standards of behaviour and governance in accordance with the requirements of the Members Code of Conduct.
- To work with the Chief Executive and the Council's Strategic Alliance Management Team in relation to the strategic vision of the Council, and the achievement of the Council's Strategic Objectives.
- To show due care and respect in all working relationships as required by the Members Code of Conduct and the Officer/Member Protocol.
- To provide leadership when working with the Council's partners and when liaising with various community groups in the District.
- To act as a leader for the local community by showing integrity, honesty and desire to provide solutions for the general benefit of the public the Council serves.
- To represent the Council both locally within the District, regionally and nationally as appropriate.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors. Five are relevant to the role of Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council, together with the three additional ones listed:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Regulating and Monitoring;
- Providing Vision;
- Managing Performance;
- Excellence in Leadership.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

LEADER OF THE LARGEST OPPOSITION GROUP

Role purpose:

- To provide effective leadership and strategic direction for the Main Opposition Group.
- To ensure constructive challenge of the Council's strategies and policies.
- To provide leadership in building a political consensus for the communities which the Council represents and serves.

Key Responsibilities:

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member, responsibility for the following:-

- To provide leadership for the Opposition Group and be the principal political spokesperson for the Group.
- To appoint Members to the Shadow Cabinet and define their roles, as well as prepare for Shadow Cabinet meetings and chair them.
- To ensure effective communication between Opposition Group Members, including preparation of agendas and associated paper work for Opposition Group meetings, in addition to chairing Opposition Group meetings.
- To ensure effective communication between the Opposition Group, other political groups, officers of the Council and, where relevant, other people from the community, partners and organisations.
- To have a strategic awareness of issues facing the Council and co-ordinate Opposition Group Members in order to provide appropriate challenge and constructive proposals.
- To act as a representative of their political group, e.g. at County Leaders Forum and as an Opposition Group Leader at East Midlands Councils.
- To encourage Member Involvement in training and development and also to provide support and mentoring to individual Members of their Group.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors. All six are relevant to the role of Leader of the Main Opposition Group, these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Scrutiny and Challenge;
- Regulating and Monitoring.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

CABINET MEMBER

Role Purpose:

- To meet the requirements of a Member as a community representative.
- To undertake duties and responsibilities allocated to Cabinet Members.

Key Responsibilities:

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member, responsibility for the following:-

- To work as a member of the Cabinet team in accordance with the principle of collective responsibility for Cabinet decisions.
- To work closely with the relevant Director to ensure that the work within the Portfolio supports the achievement of the Council's Corporate Objectives.
- To give political direction to and work with officers within the Portfolio(s) for which they have responsibility.
- To provide leadership within the Portfolio(s) for which they have responsibility.
- To work closely with the relevant Director to ensure close liaison and a clear understanding of each other's roles.
- To work with officers to formulate policy documents both strategic and statutory.
- To work with stakeholders and support the work of their Portfolio in discussion with stakeholders.
- To report to the Leader, Cabinet, Council and appropriate Scrutiny Committee(s), providing information and details as appropriate regarding the work of the Portfolio(s).
- To recognise and contribute to work which cuts across portfolios, or which involves matters of collective responsibility.
- To act as a representative of the Cabinet, explaining the work of their Portfolio by liaising closely with the local community, attending meetings and working with partners to pursue common aims and objectives.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors, together with two more for Cabinet Members (Providing Vision and Managing Performance). The core skill areas relevant for a Cabinet Member are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Regulating and Monitoring;
- Providing Vision;
- Managing Performance.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR OF SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Role Purpose:

- To meet the responsibilities of a Member as a community representative.
- Responsibility for effective Scrutiny in North East Derbyshire.
- Leading and promoting the Scrutiny function.
- Managing and co-ordinating scrutiny work in conjunction with the Overview and Scrutiny Manager
- Supporting the continuing development of Scrutiny.

Key Responsibilities:

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member, responsibility for the following:-

Leading and promoting scrutiny:-

- To develop a constructive working relationship with all Cabinet Portfolio Holders.
- To develop and maintain a constructive working relationship with the Directors/Assistant Directors in the areas that the Committee scrutinises.
- To represent the Scrutiny Committee on relevant boards and panels of the Council.
- To ensure that Scrutiny is publicised and communicated to build understanding of its role both within and outside the Council.
- To represent North East Derbyshire District Council when required at regional and national Scrutiny events.

Managing and co-ordinating overview and scrutiny:-

- To chair meetings of the Scrutiny Committee.
- To ensure that Scrutiny procedure rules and the Council's Code of Conduct are adhered to.
- To ensure that all members of the Scrutiny Committee are engaged and have the opportunity to contribute to the Scrutiny process.

Supporting the continuing development of scrutiny:-

- To maintain an overview of Scrutiny in North East Derbyshire District Council and learn from best practice elsewhere.

- To ensure the continuing development of Scrutiny in North East Derbyshire District Council through improving both how it is organised as well as the practice.
- To develop an awareness and understanding of the cross-cutting themes and priorities which may arise in the work of the Scrutiny Committees.
- To encourage the involvement of all interested parties and stakeholders, individuals, voluntary and community groups in Scrutiny matters.
- To participate in relevant training/development activities required to support roles of Chair/Vice Chair.
- To support and encourage all Members in their Scrutiny work and to ensure that it is focused on supporting the achievement of the Council's Corporate Priorities.
- In conjunction with the Portfolio Member for Member Development, to encourage and support colleagues to participate in Member Development/Training activities relevant to the work of Scrutiny.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Councillors. Five are relevant for the role of Chair and Vice Chair of a Scrutiny Committee, these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Scrutiny and Challenge.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR OF A REGULATORY COMMITTEE (LICENSING AND PLANNING COMMITTEES)

Role Purpose:

- To meet the responsibilities of a Member as a community representative.
- To lead the work of the Regulatory Committees/Sub-Committees.

Key Responsibilities:

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member:-:

- To Chair the Committee/Sub-Committee, including:-
 - (a) Providing confident and effective management of meetings to facilitate inclusivity, participation and clear decision making.
 - (b) Ensuring that applicants or other interested parties are satisfied as to the transparency of the regulatory process.
 - (c) Demonstrating integrity and impartiality in decision making which accord with legal, constitutional and policy requirements.
 - (d) Delegating (through the Committee) actions to sub-committees as appropriate.
- To act as an ambassador for the regulatory committee, facilitating understanding of the role and responsibilities.
- To follow the technical, legal and procedural requirements and to oversee the functions of the Committee(s) correctly and fairly.
- To ensure thoroughness and objectivity by the Committee(s), receiving and responding to professional advice in the conduct of meetings and in individual cases/applications at committee/sub-committee meetings.
- To develop and maintain the integrity of the Committee(s) and the decision making process.
- To understand the respective roles of Members, officers and external parties operating within the regulatory committee's area of responsibility.
- To promote and support good governance by the Council.
- To undertake any relevant training/development activities required as part of the role as Chair/Vice Chair of a Regulatory Committee(s).

The Vice Chair will work with and support the Chair and will undertake the duties and responsibilities of the Chair in the absence of the Chair.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Members. Five are relevant for the role of Chair and Vice Chair of a Regulatory Committee (Licensing and Planning Committees), these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Regulating and Monitoring.

NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROLE PROFILE

CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR OF STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Role Purpose:

- To meet the responsibilities of a Member as a community representative.
- To lead the work of the Standards Committee and Chair its meetings.

Key Responsibilities:

In addition to carrying out the functions set out in the role profile for a Member:-:

- To Chair the Committee, including:-
 - (a) Providing confident and effective management of meetings to facilitate inclusivity, participation and clear decision making.
 - (b) Ensuring that interested parties are satisfied as to the transparency of the regulatory process.
 - (c) Demonstrate integrity and impartiality in decision making which accords with legal and constitutional requirements.
 - (d) Delegating (through the Committee) actions to sub-committees as appropriate.
 - (e) Promote high standards of Member and Co-opted Member Conduct across the Council and amongst Town and Parish Councils in the District.
- To act as an ambassador for the Standards Committee, facilitating understanding of its role and responsibilities.
- To follow the technical, legal and procedural requirements and to oversee the functions of the Committee correctly and fairly.
- To ensure thoroughness and objectivity by the Committee, receiving and responding to professional advice in the conduct of meetings and in individual cases at committee/sub-committee meetings.
- To develop and maintain the integrity of the Committee and the decision making process.
- To understand the respective roles of Members, officers and external parties operating within the Committee's area of responsibility.

- Working in conjunction with the Chair of the Member Development Working Group to promote participation in any training/development activities relevant to the Committees role.

The Vice Chair will work with and support the Chair and will undertake the duties and responsibilities of the Chair in the absence of the Chair.

Relevant Core Skills

There are six core skill areas for all Members. Six are relevant to the role of Chair and Vice Chair of the Standards Committee, these are:-

- Local Leadership;
- Partnership Working;
- Communication Skills;
- Political Understanding;
- Scrutiny and Challenge;
- Regulating and Monitoring.

PART 6 OF THE CONSTITUTION

A – Z of the Constitution

In the Constitution the words and phrases in the left hand column have the meaning given in the right hand column:-

Background Paper	<p>Documents relating to the subject matter of a report which in the opinion of the Proper Officer:</p> <p>(a) disclose any facts or matters on which the report or any important part of the report is based; and</p> <p>(b) which have been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report</p> <p>but does not include published works or those which disclose <i>Exempt</i> or <i>Confidential Information</i> and in respect of <i>Cabinet</i> reports, the advice of a political advisor.</p>
Budget	<p>This includes the allocation of financial resources to different services and projects, proposed contingency funds, the council tax base and decisions relating to the control of the Council's borrowing requirement, the control of its capital expenditure and the setting of virement limits</p>
<i>Cabinet</i>	<p>The Cabinet and its Members (previously referred to collectively as the Executive), operate within the policy framework and budgets set by the Council and this constitution, and are responsible for taking most of the day-to day decisions made by North East Derbyshire District Council.</p> <p>The Cabinet is made up of eight members and is chaired by the Leader of the Council. It usually meets every four weeks.</p>
Chief Finance Officer	<p>Otherwise known as the Section 151 Officer and is a statutory appointment within the Council</p>

Chair of the Council	<p>The Chair of the Council is the civic and ceremonial head of the District.</p> <p>The Chair is elected annually to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote the Council's Constitution and ensure that it is followed during Council Meetings. - to chair or manage our Council Meetings so that it can carry out the business of the day in the interest of the community. - to make sure that the Council Meeting is a forum for debate - to make sure that the Council Meeting is a place at which councillors who are not members of the Cabinet, can hold the members of the Cabinet to account for their decision-making.
Confidential Information	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.
Contracts Rules	Provide a corporate framework for the procurement of all goods, services and works for the Council
Council Functions	The local authority functions which by law cannot be carried out by the Cabinet
Council Meeting	When all Councillors attend a formal meeting held in the Council Chamber and chaired by the Chair of the Council
Council Rules	Set out how meetings of the Council and most Committees will be conducted

<i>Councillor</i>	<p>Sometimes known as a 'Member' a councillor represents his or her ward on the council and acts as an advocate and decision-maker for local issues.</p> <p>To find out who your councillor is and to see a map of the wards please go to our Councillor Webpages.</p>
Designated Office	The office designated for the posting and inspection of notices of meetings in the Access to Information Rules – the District Council Offices, 2013 Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield
Standards Committee	A Committee of Councillors which helps Councillors achieve high standards of ethical behaviour
<i>Executive Functions</i>	Can only carried out by the Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet, an officer, another authority, or by joint arrangements
Exempt Information	Information falling within any of the 7 categories defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended and set out in a table following this A – Z of the Constitution.
Five Clear Days	A period of five days, excluding the day of the meeting, the day on which the meeting is called, weekends and bank holidays during which copies of the agenda and reports of a meeting must normally be available for inspection under the Access to Information Rules

Head of Paid Service	Every council has to have a Head of Paid Service, who is ultimately responsible for the councils' delivery of good services and is responsible for reporting to the Council on how staff are organised and deployed.
Housing Land Transfer	The approval or adoption of applications (including in draft form) 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
Key Decision	<p>A decision taken by the <i>Cabinet</i>, a committee of the <i>Cabinet</i>, an area or joint committee in connection with the discharge of an <i>Executive Function</i> and which is likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to result in the Council spending or saving £50,000 or over; or (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more <i>Wards</i> in the District. <p>For the purposes of (b) above and any issue which, in the opinion of the <i>Leader of the Council</i>, 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 <i>Leader</i> shall have regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
<i>Leader of the Council</i>	The Leader of the Council must lead the cabinet in their decision-making and at North East Derbyshire is elected by the Council. The Leader of the Council is the political Head of the Council and will appoint his/her Cabinet.
Meeting	A meeting of:- (a) the <i>Council Meeting</i> (b) the <i>Scrutiny Committees</i> (c) the <i>Standards Committee</i> (d) the <i>Planning Committee</i> (e) the <i>Licensing Committee</i> Or a public meeting of the <i>Cabinet</i> , called in accordance with the Access to Information Rules.
Monitoring Officer	A statutory officer responsible for maintaining an up to date version of the Constitution and for contributing to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct by Members through support to the Standards Committee
Parish Member	A member of the Standards Committee who is also a member of a parish council wholly or mainly in the District.
Policy Framework	The following plans and strategies:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Safety Partnership Plan • Corporate Plan (“Making a Difference”) • Food Law Enforcement Plan • Governance Arrangements (changes to the Constitution, new executive arrangements and changes to the Petitions Scheme and local Code of Conduct) • Housing Revenue Account Business Plan • Licensing Policy Statement • Local Plan • Medium Term Financial Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay Policy Statement (Localism Act) • Sustainable Community Strategy • Treasury Management Strategy
Scrutiny Rules	Which set out how the Committees function including the structure of the Scrutiny process.
Senior Officers/Senior Managers	In this document Senior Officer and Senior Managers refer to the Chief Executive, Directors and Assistant Directors
Strategic Alliance	A partnership that the District Council has with Bolsover District Council whose aim is to make necessary efficiency savings and maintain quality of services to residents.
Ward	A geographical area of the District represented by one or more <i>Councillors</i>
Ward Scheme	A scheme by the Local Government Commission and approved by the Secretary of State setting out the <i>Wards</i> of the District and how many <i>Councillors</i> will represent each Ward

Exempt information

Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)	Interpretation	Qualification
		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
2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual		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
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)	<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	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

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	<p>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>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"> (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) the Friendly Society Act 1992 (d) the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986 (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>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>

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	<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>(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</p>

Description of Exempt Information (defined terms underlined)	Interpretation	Qualification
		disclosing the information
<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>

PART 6 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Schedule of Updates

Section	Last updated
1. Introduction	May 2015
2. Articles	May 2015
3. Functions Scheme	May 2015
4. Rules of Procedure	May 2015
5. Codes and Protocols	May 2015
6. A-Z of the Constitution	May 2015